

# THE ADVOCATE

DEVOTED TO

THE SPIRIT, WINE AND BEER INTERESTS, THE MANUFACTURER, THE IMPORTER,  
THE RETAIL DEALER.

**ANTI-PROHIBITION.**

VOL. 1.—No. 2.

*Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, February 15, 1894.*

PRICE TEN CENTS.

**GOODERHAM & WORTS** ; **DISTILLERS, MALTSTERS, ETC.**  
(Limited)  
Toronto, - - - Canada. . . . . Established 1832 . . .



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PREMISES FROM WATER FRONT

**Our Potable Whiskies are all fully Matured in Wood**

## FOR THE BREWER.

## The Practical Valuation of Barley, Malt and Hops.

When your Secretary honored me with an invitation to read a paper before your Institute, it occurred to me that it might be of especial interest at the commencement of the malting, and stock brewing season if we were to take a brief review of the practical methods of our disposal to assist us in the purchase and valuation of our most important materials. I do not propose to enter upon any intricate questions of chemical analysis of such nature, because however useful such data may be, in most cases the brewer has to be guided by much more speedy tests in the purchase of his materials. I have heard the objection raised that it is useless to attempt to teach any brewer how to value his materials by written instructions, and that proficiency can only be gained by great experience. Now, I am willing to admit that this is not an exact truth, but my experience teaches me, that no matter how clever the brewer, it is often useful, or necessary, to jog his memory as to certain observations he should make when purchasing materials.

## I.—BARLEY.

We may look upon this year's barley as being generally of good quality. There will be some very fine samples, and some very bad ones. In some districts the produce will be of very mixed quality, since, owing to climatic influences, a large proportion of the seeds did not come up until the bulk of the crop was fairly well advanced—thus a portion of certain crops will be in a more advanced stage of ripeness than the remainder. It is true that we have had to contend with this difficulty to some extent for years past, but never to such an extent as this year. We shall have to exercise all possible care in the selection of maturing barley. There will probably be much difficulty on the malting floors to obtain an even growth of material. Fortunately the conditions of ripening are generally better than in former years, and, in this respect we are decidedly better off than for some years past.

In judging of the fitness of a barley for brewing purposes, the brewer should first of all see that its germinating power is complete and regular. The dead corns not only fail to yield any extract in the mash-tun, but they are a continual source of trouble during the malting process, owing to decomposition changes which they undergo, and it is probable that under certain conditions they are thus able to infect larger proportions of healthy corn.

The evidence of germinating power, we may regard a healthy smell, and evenness of color, but only in so far as that a "nosy" or musty barley may have seriously suffered in germinating power. These observations on themselves are of sufficient, and must be further substantiated by the germinating test. Of course if time were no object, it would be most satisfactory to mald a sufficient quantity normally to brew a small quantity of beer in an experimental plant, but in most cases we must come to a conclusion far sooner than this, and must therefore content ourselves with a simple germinating test. For this purpose we can employ one of the usual germinating arrangements (such as are in general use among brewers and maltsters) or if we do not possess one, we can steep a given number of corns in water for about six hours, and place them into moistened sand, or between moistened blotting paper, being careful to renew such moisture

from time to time. After an interval of several days, we must count off the corns which have sprouted, and by carefully noting the numbers which have grown on the second, third, and fourth days, we shall be enabled to obtain information as to the regularity and vigor of germination.

In testing a new barley, however, great caution must be exercised, as the same often evidences not only great regularity of growth, but also such very slight energy of growth, that many corns only begin to grow after eight more days. This is due to the different proportions of moisture, and varying degrees of ripeness of the corns. As the barley is kept longer in stack these conditions become considerably improved, but it is quite impossible to predict how much time will be requisite to complete the after-ripening process, or what will be the subsequent germinating power of the grain. We can only obtain an approximate idea of this latter point by drying the barley at a temperature of 100 deg. to 110 deg. F. for 24 hours (in a laboratory hot-oven) before submitting it to the germinating test, as by this means we equalize the moisture percentage in the corns, and thereby increase the energy of germination.

Next to the germinating power, the composition of the starchy portion of the grain is of the greatest importance, as this is of vital bearing upon the future friability of the malted product. While mealy corns usually yield a good and friable malt, it is almost impossible to do much with a glassy barley; even if we employ the greatest skill, the malt will be hard in most cases.

Among the conditions which respectively favor the production of floury or steely barley it is not in our power to regulate the temperature, or the climate, atmospheric conditions, or condition of soil. At the same time, we have in our power another factor which is of the greater importance, namely, the manner in which the barley is sown. At this point, I think it is fairly well recognized that manures rich in nitrogenous matters tend to produce a floury barley. Yet it is more than probable that farmers often make a mistake in this respect, endeavor to obtain the highest possible yield from their land with the assistance of considerable quantities of Chili-nitre. A limited amount of such manure may improve a barley, especially if the soil is poor, but it is easy to understand that this limit may be readily overstepped, and the quality of the barley may become seriously deteriorated.

Regarding the difference between floury and steely barley (taking for instance, barley ripened under a tropical sun's rays as an example of the latter), it was until recently generally considered that the mealy barley was most rich in nitrogen; but the analysis of the present crop, at which this assumption was quite incorrect, that in fact, the steely foreign barleys frequently contain higher nitrogen proportions than the floury barleys. Now although it is true that the soil has some influence upon the composition of the endosperm or starchy portion of the corn, yet there are other points which have an important bearing on this question of nitrogen. As we should mention, of a comparative size of the corns, definite moisture proportion, particular grouping of the component parts of the endosperm, and, perhaps, also the particular composition of the protein substance. We have, however, no reliable information upon these points. In order to examine the endosperm it is best to employ an apparatus such as is used in cutting sections for microscopical work. The method of biting a corn is primitive and uncertain, since according to the sharpness and the position of the teeth while biting, the section

may appear smooth or rough. The same thing may also happen when cutting the corn with a simple knife. Although a barley of which the germinating power is satisfactory, is always capable of being made into a valuable extract it will yield, since the higher the extract the less will be the cost of production per bushel, and consequently it must pay better to work a heavy barley.

An evidence of the latter we must look for large plump corn, weight per quarter or bushel, and weight of 1,000 corns.

The size of the corn is usually judged by the eye, but it may be possible to obtain figures for the same by placing a certain number of corns side by side on a graduated rule, first according to breadth, then lengthways. The quotient of the two measurements of width and length of corns will give us the figure required.

In order to arrive at the weight per bushel we can make use of one of the small barley weighing machines, which are generally used by brewers, and which give the weight of a bushel, and the weight of a miniature bushel of corn, or we can take a small vessel holding up to the brim any small proportional part of a bushel; this vessel to be loosely filled with the barley, and then to be "struck off" level. It is then carefully weighed, and a simple calculation will give us the weight per bushel. This estimation must, of course, be repeated once or twice for the mean of the results taken. The weight of 1,000 corns should run between 40 and 50 grams, certainly it should not be below 37 grams.

It will be evident that the cleaning and grading of the barley must have considerable influence upon these weight estimations, but there are also other reasons why we should select a well-cleaned and graded barley. The seeds of weeds for the most part are not so objectionable to our tasting matters, which flavors they would impart to the beer. The broken and small barley corns are very prone to decomposition, owing to their low germinating power, and their different behaviour during the steeping of the grain. They would become saturated with water more rapidly than the large corns, and would consequently either start growing too soon, or else the excessive saturation would damage their vitality. The color of the barley is a point on which there is some difference of opinion, and I believe it is of less importance than is generally admitted. My experience tends to show that the yellow barleys can usually be made up more readily into friable malts than the very pale straw colored sorts.

Yet we always find the latter class of material to fetch a higher price on the market. There is to doubt it is more sought after by our large pale ale brewers, not so much on account of its color *per se*, but rather because the pale color shows that the corns have grown under favorable climatic conditions, and has been thoroughly well ripened and harvested; the presumption would therefore hold good that this product could yield a good malt and sound beer. In truth, however, we admit that in weighing very dark skinned barleys, the coloring matter may not be completely exhausted during the steeping process, so that during the mash-tun infusion we may extract an appreciable amount of color more than would be desirable for pale ales, but this need only be feared with very dark samples; medium colored grain may safely be placed on the same level with the very pale sorts, if the other conditions are equal.

Uniformity of color should be carefully looked into, since a barley of unequal color or size is usually a mixed product, and owing to the different behavior of the various qualities during the steeping and germinating process, it will be almost impossible to produce a commendable

malt from such material. We must also insist upon freedom from heated and discolored corns, the latter being due to heating in the stack, or long exposure to wet weather on the field. The corns which have started in germination on the field can readily be distinguished by the appearance of the germ, and by the softening of that end of the corn. Black ends at the base of the grain are a serious drawback, resulting on the grain having been exposed to the wet for a lengthened period, and indicating that the ripening process has not been carried out under favorable conditions; the grain is also probably imperfectly matured.

It is most important to take notice of the smell of the grain. I have often been asked by brewers whether a "nosy" or musty barley is unfit for malting, and whether it will necessarily impart its odor to the beer. I may say that I have met with some very bad smelling barleys which made up into good malt, the mustiness having completely disappeared during the malting process, while the malt subsequently produced commendable running ale. At the same time no brewer would advise to purchase a nosy barley, since there is not the slightest doubt that such a barley would have suffered severely in germinating power, and would render a sound malt a matter of impossibility, as the musty smell is caused by the corn having been harvested under adverse conditions, or stacked before it was thoroughly dry. It is frequently, also, caused by threshing out the corn before it is dry, and subsequently not keeping it turned sufficiently often, and exposed to currents of air. With the assistance of the above-mentioned tests it is possible to form a very fair opinion as to the value of a sample of barley, and errors are seldom made when relying on these tests alone.

An estimation of the moisture proportion can readily be made in the laboratory in a few hours, and is an important item when purchasing large quantities of barley, as we may readily find a difference of some four or five per cent. in various samples, which means that we should pay for three or four pounds of water as barley to each 100 pounds of the latter.

Finally, we cannot be too careful in comparing the quality of our barley with the purchase sample. It is surprising how often deliveries have to be refused because the bulk has become musty owing to above-mentioned causes.

(To be Continued.)

"That carpenter a-workin' on th' new house nex' door is the meanest man I ever saw," said Johnny Makothings to his father, as he came in with a disappointed expression on his face.

"What you say?"

"W'y, I ast him to lemme his key-hole saw I cut a door in my pigin house, an he said he wouldn't lend that saw to his own father to cut his head off with."

**The Unmarried One.**—"Jack is not rich, but then one in moderate circumstances can be happy. Don't you think so?"

**The Married One.**—"Yes, but not two, dear."

**Tadlow.**—"I see there is a man in Boston who claims to have invented a field-gate which you can see through fog."

**Backus.**—"If he could succeed in inventing an opera glass with which you could see through millinery he'd make his fortune."

**She.**—"When I told Maul about our engagement she said that she really envied me."

**He.**—"Certainly; I don't wonder."

**She.**—"Yes; she said she would give anything if she could be so easily suited as I was."

\* A paper read before the members of the North of England Institute of Brewing, and reported in the current issue of the *Transactions* of that Institute.

**IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD**



HONORABLE MENTION  
PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST  
MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters

Brewers

Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
1876.

**COSGRAVE & Co.**

MEDAL AT  
THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,  
ANTWERP, 1885.

PALE ALES . . .  
EXTRA STOUT  
HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR  
AND  
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF  
QUALITY.

Offices, Brewery and Malt Houses, - - - Niagara Street, Toronto.

**JOHN LABATT'S**

**..ALE AND STOUT..**

LONDON, - - - - ONTARIO.

Eight Medals and Ten Diplomas

ORIGINAL FLAVOR. GUARANTEED PURITY.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE



The Most Wholesome of Beverages. - - - Always the same, Sound and Palatable.

ASK FOR THEM

THE MOST ...

RELIABLE

**ALES**

IN CANADA



CRYSTAL ALE

CREAM ALE

NOURISHING PORTER

**Milwaukee Lager Beer**

Brewed and Bottled in Toronto by

**The Davies Brewing Company****The Grant-Lottridge**

Hamilton, Ont.

**Brewing Co'y. Ltd.**

— BREWERS OF —

SPECIAL attention is directed to our Export Lager, put up in Crown Seal bottles, the simplest and best system in existence. Especially adapted for table and family use.



India Pale Ale  
 Extra Ale  
 Dublin Brown Stout  
 Lager Beer  
 Export Lager

IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

... ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS BRAND ...

## Commeate.

What did Mr. Marter get? *Proprietor* chicken got.

This paper only costs you Four L. a year. It will give you Four Hundred Dollars' worth of information.

How comes it that Ald. Lamb did not loom up at the Prohibition Convention with a resolution to close off the talk at 9 o'clock?

An ineffective law is just one degree worse than no law at all. An unenforced Prohibition law is a thousand times worse than even a poor licence law.

How many of the party are like Ald. Hallam of Toronto—in favor of prohibiting everybody else, but determined upon maintaining his own wine cellar.

The Prohibition Convention in Toronto concluded its work by appointing F. S. Spence as permanent secretary on salary. He is to devote his whole time to the furtherance of the cause.

In another column will be found the conditions of the International Beer Competition at Vienna this summer. Our Canadian brewers should make a point of heading the list. Canada should be well represented.

On Sunday Rev. W. F. Wilson informed a Toronto audience that the Prohibition party needed was a leader, and he proceeded then and there to nominate Mr. James L. Hughes for the position. James was wise. He declined.

THE GLOBE sent two commissioners to Iowa and Kansas, and proved conclusively the failure of prohibition in both of these States. But Sir Oliver Mowat having made a combine with the fuddists, the organ now screams for Prohibition.

In Chicago a saloon keeper is being prosecuted for refilling Walker's Canadian club bottles with cheap whiskey and selling it as the original contents. Right in this city Mr. Walker could find whiskey that never saw Walkerville, being sold out of "club" bottles.

WHAT did the Toronto News mean in its last Saturday edition in printing a picture of Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., in oratorical attitude under the heading of "A Counterfeiter's Victim," and labeling it "you are the chosen man?" This kind of thing will yet lead to the effusion of blood.

THE Mail good-naturedly pokes fun at Sir Oliver and his Cabinet over their recent enrollment in the cold-water ranks. It is, if we recollect correctly, nearly eight years since the Mail announced its firm intention of carrying a musket in the Prohibition ranks. The musket has never since gone off.

In the week that has elapsed since Sir Oliver Mowat's declaration in favor of

Prohibition, Mr. Mowat has spoken at Whitby, Mr. Avey at Brampton, and Mr. Hardy's voice has been heard. Strange to say, neither one of them wore a blue ribbon, nor did either refer in even the most remote degree to the question of Prohibition.

CONSERVATIVE Prohibitionists are now calling for a reduction of licenses. What do these good people mean? Surely the trifling embarrassment they could give the Ontario Premier is not justification for an attempt to turn men out of their homes into the streets, ruin them and drive them into the ditch, and that without any possibility of good accruing? For their party's sake, if not for their own, they should cultivate a little common sense.

WHEN Toronto University undertook a presentation of Sophocles' "Antigone" in the original Greek set to Mendelssohn's magnificent music, the question of ways and means was a very serious one. Four of Toronto's public spirited citizens promptly came forward and guaranteed the University against loss. They were Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Mr. George Gooderham, Mr. William Mulock and Hon. Frank Smith.

The action of the United States Secretary of Agriculture in purchasing large quantities of Canadian barley for seed purposes, is a glowing tribute to the excellence of the Canadian grain. It is not, however, testimony to the Secretary's knowledge of agriculture. Soil and climatic conditions are necessary along with the seed. There is no part of the United States that can produce barley equal to the Ontario product and Congress unless the Senate makes a change, has practically prohibited Canadian barley by the imposition of excessive duties.

A CHICAGO despatch says: The first step towards suppressing a wholesale system of fraud in connection with the sale of whiskey was taken to-day, when Justice R. H. White held Thomas E. Eger, a Randolph street saloon-keeper, to the grand jury in \$700 bond on the charge of refilling "Canadian Club" whiskey bottles from the distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., with cheap liquor and selling it as the original contents. The defendant waived examination and was released on bail. Under the trade mark law of 1891, distillers' labels are afforded protection and the unauthorized use of the same is made a penitentiary offence. This test case will be followed by numerous criminal prosecutions against saloonkeepers in Chicago and other American cities.

THERE is as much excitement out on Queen street west over an application for a transfer of licence as though a majority election were on. A shop licence is held at No. 666 of that thoroughfare. This is in Mr. Crocker's fine brick block and is a most excellent stand in every respect. The proprietor wants to move across the road to a little wooden building, formerly used as a laundry, which he

has purchased. Naturally he wants to be on his own premises. But Euclid Avenue Methodist Church is only three doors away and 400 members of the Church protest against the transfer. Their chief objection is to a side entrance which opens on a lane in rear of the Church. There was a big meeting before the Commissioners on Tuesday.

THE death of Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, "the blind man eloquent," removed one of the most unique and remarkable figures of the pulpit of Canada. He was certainly the most prominent, and, until afflicted with blindness some twelve years ago, one of the most active personalities in Canadian Methodism. Latterly, through influences that need not here be discussed, he was led to take very extreme views on political creed and some social questions, by reason of which his great reputation was somewhat impaired. These faults of his old age, however, will soon be forgotten, while the charm of his magnificent eloquence, the dignity of his presence, and the breadth, energy and fullness of his life work will be ingrafted in the history of the Dominion. The death of a great man is a loss to the nation.

LAST week we referred to a negro in the fence in South Waterloo. It appears that things in that constituency are even more mixed than we had supposed. The Patrons of Industry do not approve of the Prohibitionists' selection of Mr. Goldie, the miller, and are bringing out a candidate of their own in Mr. Sipes, a farmer, who is not acceptable to the Prohibitionists in that he grows barley, which is purchased by the local brewers and maltsters. Mr. Sipes has also oak trees on his farm which might be cut up into staves and manufactured into beer barrels. Consequently he is a dangerous man. In addition the P.P.A. propose to put a candidate in the field, which, together with the regular Reform and Conservative nominees will leave plenty of choice. As to the chances, the Prohibitionists could not elect a pathmaster, the P.P.A.'s are an unknown quantity, the Patrons are strong if united, and the Reformers have a nominal majority of anything up to four hundred.

Citizens and Home Guard is a very nicely conducted temperance journal issued from the office of the London Advertiser by Deacon John Cameron. In its last issue it calls attention to the fact that the buyer of liquor in Ontario, during prohibited hours, is liable to a fine as well as the seller. It is pointed out that the law has stood that way for years, and the assertion is made that "Sunday selling has become less and less frequent." Bless his heart, what does the good deacon know about Sunday selling? We venture to assert that he has no more idea of the amount of liquor sold on Sunday in his own town than he has of the color of the North Pole. In Toronto there were in 1891, 122 liquor cases, in 1892, 136 and in 1893, 120. These were prosecutions of unlicensed places, and do not include prosecutions of hotel keepers. Now there are a dozen glasses of liquor

sold in unlicensed places for one that is handed out over a bar on Sundays; and, if Bro. Cameron and his well-meaning, but not well-posted friends would give the respectable hotel keeper a little encouragement instead of continually hounding him, and would turn the vial of their wrath upon the unlicensed places, they would be acting the part of wisdom.

### THE CAUSE.

THE Hamilton Herald says our cause is "as unpopular as a bent pin." In part this is true, but this is not the first time that the editor of this paper has taken up an unpopular cause. If the cause is right it can be made popular.

The Toronto News says, "THE ADVOCATE is better than the cause it represents." Therein our contemporary is in error. Our cause is the Right of the people to reasonable freedom, on the one hand, and to save this country from the intolerable evils that invariably follow in the wake of a prohibitory law on the other. The cause is good, THE ADVOCATE can yet be made better.

### ORGANIZE AT ONCE.

With the leader of the Ontario Government pledged to the Prohibitionists, and that same body holding in reversion the leader of the Opposition, is the case of those opposed to Prohibition hopeless?

By no means. Surely right and justice will rise above mere political expediency. What right have thirty per cent. of the voters of this Province to dictate to twenty per cent. in this matter to this or any other kind. What justice is there in driving three or four thousand men to business ruin simply to appease the whim of a minority? These matters are too serious to be made the shuttle whereby politicians may weave the party web. And yet in no other way can Prohibition ever be carried.

What then is to be done? The answer is plain. Organize against the politician. Establish Liberty Clubs in every constituency. Take into them every opponent of Prohibition. Then when a candidate runs who favors Prohibition throw the whole strength of the organization against him. Kill him. Never mind whether he is Conservative, Reformer or mixed breed, give him the knife right up to the hilt. The representation of one-half of the constituencies in Ontario, can be changed at this year's elections by such an organization. A majority in the Legislature against Prohibition is the guarantee of safety.

In the formation of this organization those interested in the liquor traffic will have to take the lead. And work should be commenced at once. This week should not go by, this week will not go by, we may say, without a start being made. The contributions formerly given to the campaign funds of the two parties will provide ample means for all necessary work.

Thoroughly united, the next election returns will tell a story that will make the Plebeian crawl under the barn.

THE PLEBESCOPE.

Only Twenty-seven Per Cent. of the Electors in Its Favor.

Prohibition Condemned by Overwhelming Majority of the People.

The completed returns of the Ontario Plebescope are now at hand, and Colonel Clarke, the Clerk of the Legislature, is hard at work preparing a statement for the House. We may anticipate in this to the extent of publishing the figures and making an examination of what they are worth. But before doing so it may be well to give a brief resume of events prior to the taking of the vote.

At the last session of the Legislature Mr. Marter, of Muskoka, moved the second reading of a Bill for retail liquor licenses. Mr. Davis, of North York, moved in amendment the three months' hoist, and was immediately followed by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, who moved in amendment to the amendment that a Plebescope vote of the electors of the Province duly qualified to vote at elections for the Legislature, and in addition, of the women entitled to vote at municipal elections, be taken on the question of Prohibition. This carried, and the question submitted to the people was as to whether the elector was or was not in favor of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. This differed widely from the original bill as introduced by Mr. Marter, and was most craftily arranged in several respects. For instance, while submitting the abstract question of Prohibition, it avoided all issue as to enforcement, and selected whom the cost would fall, in what manner the deficit in the provincial and municipal revenues were to be met, and many other matters of grave concern, if a trial is ever to be made of Prohibition. The cost of taking the vote, however, was saddled upon the municipalities, thus taxing the people in an attempt to compel them to say what they did not want. Then began one of the most quarrelsome campaigns ever witnessed in Canada. If it were not for the serious interests that may be involved, the whole thing would have been a comedy of the highest order. The Prohibitionists saw their advantage and made the most of it. They organized a campaign of tremendous energy; swung the temperance lodges, a portion of the women and certain of the churches into line; made it an issue in the municipal elections; scattered literature broadcast; held meetings in every hall, school house and cross-roads in the country; turned the pulpit for the time being into a political rostrum; preached, prayed, threatened, scolded and enjoined, and never ceased until the last voter was polled. Their campaign was marred by only one mistake, the bringing into the country of a couple of United States blathskites, who had not honor enough to support themselves in their own country, nor decency enough to show gentleness or respect to the people of this when they came into it. We will deal with this pair of Thugs at another time.

While the Prohibitionists were so engaged the politicians were making frenzied efforts to get a holding clutch upon temperance vote. From both political headquarters instructions were sent out, the game of politics was played to the limit, and there was seen the absurdity of men who would be the very first to break a prohibitory law voting for it, and of men who had voted against the Plebescope in the House taking the stump in its behalf. Men became bedfellows who never before were as never will be again. The Reform organ, which hailed the an-

nouncement of the Plebescope with shouts of welcome, sent out correspondents in an endeavor to defame; while the Conservative mouthpiece, which at first thundered against the measure as the embodied essence of political depravity, suddenly became silent, and the word was never again seen in its columns until it weekly published the returns. The smaller fry stood around the corners and waited.

Amid all the pother, the Anti-Prohibitionists, who could not be pulled by the politicians, for there were many men who voted for the Plebescope who will never on earth vote for Prohibition—these sat perfectly unconcerned. The campaign was perfectly and absolutely one-sided. There took a meeting held, not a speech made, not even a scrutineer appointed at the polls on their behalf. The whole thing simply went by default. And what was the result?

The Prohibitionists point amid thunderous applause, to a majority of over eighty thousand. "A majority of 81,730 for Prohibition," is their claim. Up to Sir Oliver Mowat they marched and shouted, "The people are with us," and Sir Oliver made the best of the situation by a little man. Are the people with them? We opine that these good people are yelling before they have got out of the woods. Here are the figures:

Table with 2 columns: Counties and For. Against. Lists various counties like Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Total Major for counties... 78,563. The number of women who voted in the counties for Prohibition was 8,728, against 1,381.

Table with 2 columns: Counties and For. Against. Lists counties like Belleville, Bradford, Guelph, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Total... 31,336 21,983. The number of women who voted for Prohibition in the cities 3,691; against 724.

Table with 2 columns: Districts and For. Against. Lists districts like Muskoka, Brantford, Thunder Bay, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Number of Women voting for Prohibition in the Districts, 209; against, 42.

Table with 2 columns: Separated towns and For. Against. Lists towns like Chatham, Prescott, Welland, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Table with 2 columns: North, St. Catharines, Port Hope, Wainwright, Total. Shows counts for 2,947 and 1,306.

Number of women in separated towns for Prohibition, 209; against, 74.

Table with 2 columns: Counties and SUMMARY. Lists counties like Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, etc., with counts for 34,000 and 83,846.

Upon the face of the returns these figures look substantial enough, but they are far from telling the whole story. The entire vote polled upon the Plebescope was 303,244.

The total vote on the lists was 523,991. The entire vote fell 220,747 behind the vote on the lists.

The vote polled for Prohibition 192,487 fell 329,904 behind the total vote on the lists.

The total vote polled was 58 per cent. of the vote on the list, but the total vote polled for the Plebescope was only 27 per cent. of the vote on the lists. Can 27 per cent. be in any shape twisted into "a majority of the people?"

In the cities 34 per cent. of the total vote on the list was in favor of the Plebescope, and in the counties only 25 per cent. Does this show that the country is clamoring for Prohibition? It cannot be gainsayed that the Prohibitionists put forth every effort and that they polled every available vote. In fact, they polled thousands of votes of men who would never be with them in a real prohibitionist contest. On the other hand, every vote unpollled was with equal certainty a vote against. The man who would not vote for the Plebescope, certainly would not vote for Prohibition, nor would he be a factor in sustaining the same. The evidence is overwhelming that the only way in which a prohibitory law can be given even a measure of enforcement is by having an overwhelming sentiment of the people at the back of it. An overwhelming sentiment is not represented by 27 per cent. of the people.

But it may be contended that the total vote on the list is never polled. That argument hardly applies here. Every vote on the list favorable to the Plebescope was polled, and a very vote unpollled was undoubtedly as we have said, opposed both to Prohibition and the Plebescope. But that there may be no escape we present herewith the vote polled in favor of the Plebescope and the vote polled at the last general elections for the local legislature:

Table with 4 columns: In favor of Plebescope, In favor of Elector, Polled at last election, and Total. Lists various counties and towns with corresponding vote counts.

Table with 2 columns: North, St. Catharines, Port Hope, Wainwright, Total. Shows counts for 2,947 and 1,306.

This comparison is by no means fair. In the general elections the strong party constituencies, where the result is a foregone conclusion do not poll one-half of their votes. There are many of these. Then, again, there were three elections by acclamation, with these we have had to guess at the figures. But even with these disadvantages the Plebescope returns only show 180,045 as against 332,539 polled in the general elections.

M. McConnell

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. OFFICE AND BONDING WAREHOUSE: 46 Colborne Street, - - Toronto.

CIGARS

PIASANT to the taste - - - - - REPUBLICAN. LA NIPIANA, KHEDIVE and ELIHC. Manufactured by BRYAN & LEE - - - - - WINNIPEG. - - SMOKE - Our Superior AND 48th HIGHLANDER CIGARS. John Taylor, - - - - - Toronto.

J. M. DAVIDSON, Home and Foreign Supplies Agent in Canada for... 44 Front St. E., Toronto.

Bajus'

LAGER ALE and PORTER. The Best in Canada. BAJUS BREWERY, - - - KINGSTON.

The Advocate.

Barley. Proprietor

The Canadian market remained unchanged from last week; holders are...

Buffalo.—Stocks of barley in store here decreased 138,076 bush, during the past week...

Oswego.—Market for Canada barley unchanged. Prices entirely nominal.

Milwaukee.—Quiet. Receipts 34,000 bush; shipments 8,000 bush; stock in store 96,545 bush.

MARKET PRICES. Toronto, meal, \$0.43 to \$0.45; Montreal, meal, \$0.30 to \$0.35; New York State, six rowed, \$0.75; Western, \$0.66 to \$0.72.

Hops.

There was little doing in hops during the week and prices are unchanged as follows:—

UNITED STATES MARKET. N.Y. State, crop of 1893, choice, \$21 to \$22; prime, \$19 to \$21; com'to med in, \$15 to \$19.

CANADIAN MARKET.

N.Y. choice 1893, duty paid, \$26 to \$30; prime, \$26 to \$29; Washington choice 1893, duty paid, \$26 to \$30.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS. Oak, \$0.36 to \$0.38; Bay, \$0.20 to \$0.21; Clover, \$0.50 to \$0.55; Hay, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

MEATS. If any Country, \$1.00 to \$1.00; Oysters, per gallon, \$1.20 to \$1.20; Pike, select, per gallon, \$1.20 to \$1.20.

CANNED GOODS. Apples, \$0.20 to \$0.20; Blackberries, \$0.20 to \$0.20; Raspberries, \$0.20 to \$0.20.

PRODUCE. Butter, creamery, tubs, \$0.24 to \$0.25; Eggs, \$0.18 to \$0.19; Flour, \$0.15 to \$0.16.

PROVISIONS. Bacon, long clear, per lb, \$0.81 to \$0.82; Pork, short-cut, per lb, \$0.70 to \$0.72; Beans, \$0.11 to \$0.12.

COFFEE. Mocha, \$0.25 to \$0.30; Old Government Java, \$0.25 to \$0.30; Plantation Ceylon, \$0.25 to \$0.30.

FRUITS. Currants, Provincial, \$0.04 to \$0.04; Filletras, \$0.04 to \$0.04; Raisins, Valencia, \$0.04 to \$0.04.

SPICES. Pepper, black, pure, \$0.16 to \$0.18; Cloves, fine to pure, \$0.18 to \$0.20; Nutmegs, \$0.75 to \$0.80.

CHINA GREENS. Gunpowder, \$0.42 to \$0.50; Oolong, \$0.22 to \$0.30; Tea, \$0.15 to \$0.17.

FISH. Oysters, per gallon, \$1.20 to \$1.20; Pike, select, per gallon, \$1.20 to \$1.20; Salmon Trout, \$0.07 to \$0.07.

SALCES. Worcester Sauce, 1 pts, \$0.30 to \$0.35; Pickles, all kinds, pts, \$0.25 to \$0.25; Mustard, \$0.15 to \$0.15.

RICE, ETC. Rice, Aracan, \$0.01 to \$0.02; Patna, \$0.05 to \$0.05; Imperial Seca, \$0.05 to \$0.05.

GROUND. Pepper, black, pure, \$0.16 to \$0.18; White, pure, \$0.20 to \$0.20; Cloves, fine to pure, \$0.18 to \$0.20.

SUGAR. Granulated, \$0.02 to \$0.04; Extra Ground, \$0.06 to \$0.06; Powdered, \$0.05 to \$0.05.

SALT. Coarse, \$0.75 to \$0.80; Dairy, \$0.45 to \$0.50; Common, \$0.45 to \$0.50.

FEAR. CHINA GREENS. Gunpowder, \$0.42 to \$0.50; Oolong, \$0.22 to \$0.30; Tea, \$0.15 to \$0.17.

PINO KEETS. Young Hyson, \$0.28 to \$0.32; Half boxes, firsts, \$0.16 to \$0.19; Half boxes, seconds, \$0.16 to \$0.19.

JAPAN. Half chest—Pine, \$0.38 to \$0.40; Chest—Pine, \$0.32 to \$0.36; Fine, \$0.22 to \$0.24.

INDIAN. Darjeelings, \$0.55 to \$0.55; Assam Pekoes, \$0.30 to \$0.30; Pekoe Souchong, \$0.18 to \$0.30.

CEYLON. Broken Pekoes, \$0.55 to \$0.62; Pekoes, \$0.30 to \$0.40; Pekoe Souchong, \$0.17 to \$0.30.

FOYLE BREWERY. HALIFAX, N.S. P. & J. O'MULLIN. BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF India Pale Ale and Brown Stout.

W. ROBERTSON. Manufacturer of GINGER BEER. 100-108 Nassau Street, Toronto. ADAMS & BURNS. Wine and Spirit Merchants. 41 Front Street West, Toronto.

CORKS. P. FREYSENG & CO. Manufacturers of all kinds of Machine Cut Corks. OFFICE AND FACTORY: Cor. Queen and Sumach Sts. TORONTO.

Every Description of Corks on hand and cut to order. Also Cork Wood, Cork Life Preservers, Bottling and Capping Machines, Bottling Wire, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, etc. HUTCHINSON & PETERSON. Manufacturers of all kinds of Bottle Stoppers, Bottlers Supplies, Syrups, Extracts, and Soda Water Supplies. 106 Front St., East - TORONTO.

304	2
309	31
401	11
251	
1,947	1,900
Incorporated towns	
74.	
10	83,840
36	21,943
25	2,200
17	1,000
	7
	110
	100

1911  
17 No  
1000


  
**CANADIAN**
  
 Distilled and Bottled by **CLUB**
  
**HIRAM WALKER & SONS**
  
 LIMITED,
   
 WALKERVILLE, CANADA.
   
**WHISKY**

LONDON: 69 & 70 Mark Lane E.C.
   
 NEW YORK: 1202 Broadway
   
 CHICAGO: 223-224 Hubbard Bldg



# The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets.

TORONTO, CANADA

Subscription:

Per Year, in Advance, \$4.00

Advertisements:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1894.

## SIR OLIVER'S DEAL.

As was to be expected the press differs considerably as to the motives, objects, and probable results of the Ontario Premier's dicker with the Prohibitionists last week. In the main, however, there are but two general views—the party papers calling it a mesaly trick or a divine inspiration: according to their political leanings. The *Globe* may be taken to fully express the views of the Government supporters, and it hails the compact with a shout of triumph, thus:—

To say that the interview with the Government was satisfactory to the Prohibitionists would be understating the case. It was plain that Sir Oliver Mowat's announcement was received with intense enthusiasm. He declared that if the final decision of the courts was that the Legislature could prohibit sale, he would, in the session following the decision, introduce a bill for that purpose. If the decision is that the Legislature has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory law, he will introduce such a bill as the decision will warrant, unless the power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint. The announcement is a momentous one and marks another long stage in the journey toward prohibition. A great majority of people have asked for it; the Government is pledged to carry out their will if the law allow. Even if the decision be adverse, the proceedings will have been far from useless, for the prohibitionists will be able to move upon Ottawa with two powerful arguments, the removal of all legal doubt, and the emphatic voice of the people of Ontario, of Manitoba, and of Prince Edward Island. In the meantime, however, the fight is in the Provincial arena, and the energies of the prohibitionists will be quenched by the general election which is at hand. They have never before been able to enter upon a contest with hope so abundant or with the issue so clearly defined.

Viewed in the light of party tactics the above is ably written and commendably nebulous. It is untrue, of course, that "a great majority of the people have asked for it" (prohibition), but a little departure from the strict line will be amply atoned for in the Reform mind by the cheerful hint that, failing anything here, they will be reinforced "to move upon Ottawa." We have a haunting suspicion that the *Globe's* somewhat recently revived zeal in the cause of prohibition is not attributable entirely to interest in temperance work.

On the other hand the *Empire* probably voices Conservative sentiment. Its deliverance is the following:—

If any Conservatives have been flattering themselves that Sir Oliver's advancing age would render him an easy victim, they have only to look at the adroit way in which he has managed the prohibitionists to see that the old man has not lost any of his cunning, for a more successful stratagem has rarely been seen in Canadian politics. Last session those in favour of prohibiting the sale of liquor mustered in strong force, and Mr. Marter, as an exponent of their views, introduced a bill which would have stopped the retail trade. It was an awkward dilemma for Sir Oliver, who had declared more than once that his party was not a prohibition party, to be confronted with a measure like this, backed up by men who were evidently in earnest. But he was equal to the occasion. He promised the temperance people a plebescite on prohibition if they would not bother him then, and they took the bait and went home to prepare for the fray—nineteen-twentieths of them honestly believing that, if they showed a good majority for prohibition, Sir Oliver would give them some legislation at the approaching session.

They carried a very large majority of the votes polled, and the convention this week was to see what Sir Oliver was going to do about it. And right here comes in the touch of the master hand in political cunning. It was going to be awkward for the Premier to do anything before the elections, yet he must retain the votes of the temperance people, so he has put them off again, and done it in such a way that just when the moment is to be pleased at it! As well-planned preliminary, such wily politicians as J. J. Maclean and F. S. Spence had a hand in shaping the resolution which the friend Sir Oliver was to be approached with, and the latter had his answer carefully cut and dried and typewritten beforehand. The audience was captured—"and all went merry as a marriage bell."

It might well just do, until a lawyer has had time to get down to work, sit down and puzzle out just what Sir Oliver has promised. When a man speaks off-hand to a deputation, and out of the fulness of his heart makes promises to them, it may be unwise to take the exact words, for in such cases the words may not be the best that could have been used to express the meaning, and much must depend on the general tenor. But when a wily lawyer, knowing that he has a difficult subject to tackle, sits down deliberately with his Cabinet of lawyers around him to plan out an answer, and presents it to the deputation like a legal document, it is to be taken as certain that it contains just what he intends to promise, and nothing more may be expected. Then what does Sir Oliver's answer contain? It does not promise immediate action, nor even a action when the Supreme Court has decided, but it shoves the whole matter into a judgment of the Privy Council is reached, whenever that may be. After that the promise is in two parts. First, if the Privy Council decides the Province has power to give complete prohibition, which he feels confident it will not, he will introduce a bill to that effect. Second, if the decision only grants power to give partial prohibition, he makes a promise with a string to it to introduce a bill to that effect. And the string is the important part of the promise, for he only promises to introduce this legislation if it is going to be "effective from a temperance standpoint," which opens up the whole question and leaves it to be fought out, while he is absolved from any promise, if he declares the opinion that in his judgment it would not be effective.

The sum, then, of Sir Oliver's answer is, First, a shelling of the whole question till after the decision of the Privy Council in England. Second, a definite

promise to introduce legislation if a judgment is given which he does not expect; and, third, a promise which amounts to nothing in the event of the decision which he does expect. In either case, the promise signifies quite short as introducing the bill. It will be interesting to hear what temperance people think of the answer when they have coolly considered it.

Evidently the Conservative organ does not expect anything good to come out of Nazareth even while freely admitting that there are no flies on Mowat. It is the less free perhaps in its condemnation from the fact that it doesn't quite know where it stands itself on this same question. Party exigencies have to be considered.

The *Mail* contents itself with the following comment on Sir Oliver's political sagacity:

Sir Oliver Mowat has met very ably with the prohibition question. His reply to the deputation which waited upon him on Tuesday was a model worthy indeed of Mr. Gladstone, that great master of political tactics, who can make in a most definite way statements which upon close investigation frequently mean very little.

The *World* which the day after the Plebescite clamored for a big reduction in licenses, now judges the Premier for proposing to follow its advice in this way:

The *Globe* on the 10th of last month stated that the result of the present agitation in Provincial politics would likely be a change of representatives rather than a change of Government. Sir Oliver is losing no opportunity to make the prophecy true. He doesn't care what representatives are elected or what old friends and supporters he throws to the dogs provided his Government is retained in power. Yesterday he made the first move to keep himself and his Government in harmony with the representatives that in his opinion are likely to be returned at the coming general election.

Representatives may change but the Government must remain. That's Sir Oliver's watchword.

He made a bargain with the Prohibitionists yesterday whereby he agreed to kick overboard the liquor interest that has so instrumental in keeping him in power. Next week he will throw out a sop to the Patrons of Industry. He will probably concede the principle of local instead of provincial appointment of county officials. Later on we may expect to see him beguile the P.P.A.'s by granting the amnesty with the new elections, and by otherwise treating on Archbishop Cleary's toes. This is the line of action Sir Oliver has adopted. Representatives may change. The Government alone must remain. The principles of twenty years count for nothing when it is a question of the Government retaining its grip on office.

And, perhaps, even, he will sacrifice some of his colleagues if necessity calls for it. Anything for power and patronage.

On the other hand, that solid Reform journal, the *Hamilton Times*, avails the combination with a grimace, and sturdily declares its disbelief in the efficacy of the policy. It says:

For our own part, we have no faith in prohibition, partial or total, as the best remedy for drunkenness, and we hope the decision of the Privy Council will be that the Ontario Legislature has no power to enact a prohibitory law. If we are disappointed in this, the old experiment of trying to make the law effective will have to be worked out, and we predict that the result will be not unlike that

which followed the adoption of the Scott Act in so many countries—a general demand for repeal. Should the Privy Council decide that the power to prohibit resides with the Dominion Parliament exclusively, there will be a grand exodus of Tories from the prohibition ranks.

The *Hamilton Spectator* sees the string attached to the promise and puts its views tersely:

Sir Oliver has never done anything in a straightforward way, and does not seem to be able to. In his carefully prepared answer to the prohibitionists he has attached a string to his promise, by which he can pull it back when political exigency demands. Either the guileless prohibitionists did not notice this string, or, seeing it, professed to be satisfied, in order that the temperance vote might remain with their friend Sir Oliver. "I will give you as much prohibition," says the wily little Christian statesman, "as the courts permit me to give—provided I and my wicked partners deem such legislation to be effective from a temperance standpoint." There's the whole promise.

The *London Advertiser*, of course, shoots for joy, while the *Free Press* launches at the idea of there being anything serious in Sir Oliver's promise. Now, we do not agree with any one of these declarations and to correctly size up the situation preceding events must be taken into consideration. From the time of the repeal of the Scott Act until the opening of the Legis'ature last spring, the prohibition cause had gone on in the usual rut. The Dominion Parliament were acquiring information on the subject, and the general run of temperance people were content to await the publication of that information.

What lifted the agitation out of the rut was the action of Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P. P., by the introduction of his now famous bill to prohibit retail sale in the Province. Mr. Marter's object in this was plainly political. He thought to cut the ground out from under the Government's feet with the temperance people. To that end he rallied around him the Advanced Prohibitionists, and it must be admitted strove valiantly to attain his end.

But he was out-generalled from the start. With Sir Oliver's astuteness on the one hand and the outside manipulation of J. J. Maclean and F. S. Spence on the other he never stood a chance of success. The Plebescite resolution put a bushel over his head and his flagrant inconsistency in opposing and voting against the Plebescite in the Legislature and thereafter taking the stump in its favor did not tend to enhance him to the public as one in whom reliance could be placed. Sir Oliver used the Plebescite as a side-track and for the time being it answered his purpose beautifully.

While the Premier and the member from Muskoka were playing at foot-ball with the question, the prohibitionists were working with might and main. The vote on the Plebescite was followed by the Prohibition Convention of last week. Between these two events a complete understanding had been arrived at between the Premier and his supporters in the prohibition camp. Sir Oliver was not to be asked to go beyond his declaration of last session, and in return he was to accept the plebescite as the mandate of the people. Read the speech of Sir

Oliver published in our last issue, and the promise made to the delegation and it will be said that this is exactly the fact. The resolution arrived at the Convention and Sir Oliver's reply thereto were carefully prepared beforehand and the programme was carried through to the letter. Mr. Marter beaten at every point made a last despairing struggle but was simply swamped.

The bargain is made. "You return me to power and if the courts say we have jurisdiction I will grant you Prohibition." We believe Sir Oliver intends to carry out his part of the agreement, and we are perfectly satisfied that he will, in the coming elections get nine-tenths of the temperance vote. True, he may hope that the courts will decide against him, and this is indeed the probability, but otherwise he will introduce a Prohibition Bill just as sure as the courts give a decision.

Where then does the liquor interest come in? By his deal with the Prohibitionists, Sir Oliver deliberately threw it overboard. He had many true and faithful followers among the Anti's, but he did not hesitate to sacrifice them for what he considered the solid vote of the other side. Naturally the tendency would be to turn to the opposition. But what comfort is there? Mr. Meredith went out of his way last session to declare himself in favor of Prohibition. Mr. Marter, so far as he could, has pledged the party to Prohibition. True, he is now a very badly discredited party man, and in private the faithful blaspheme when his name is mentioned, but, nevertheless, the Opposition under its present leadership is under mortgage to the Prohibitionists.

What then is the course those opposed to the fact should take? The question will be found answered in another article.

### IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The announcement that Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, has introduced a bill to take a Plebescite vote on Prohibition at the local elections, which will be held in a few weeks, is funny, very funny. But then Nova Scotia is a funny place. More so than almost any place except New Brunswick. New Brunswick has more temperance sentiment to the square acre than any other province in Canada, and also the largest ratio of drunkenness. Getting drunk is not incompatible with temperance sentiment down there.

Nova Scotia has loads of temperance sentiment—loads of it. It just lies about loose, and sometimes the people get so overcome with it that one hardly knows what to think. Why in Yarmouth there has not been a licence granted for seventy years. Two or three generations have grown up without ever seeing a saloon. Think of the glorious privilege of these Yarmouth people, free from the accursed traffic—and even a smell of the hateful stuff—and yet we have seen some very peculiar things there when temperance sentiment was getting in its fine work. Half-a-dozen sailors, hand-in-hand, yanking at the tops of their voices, tacking and veering up the street, while the police slid quietly around the corner out of

harm's way. Men reeling about the hotels and tumbling down the steps. One hotel with two bars at which it retailed temperance sentiment. And so forth. Really had it been in Ontario we should have supposed that quite a number of people were drunk, but we were assured that no liquor was sold in Yarmouth, so, of course, it could only have been temperance sentiment.

Outside of Halifax County there are no licences in the whole of Nova Scotia now. Just as much liquor is sold as though there were, but there is where temperance sentiment comes in. It is so much more moral instead of licencing a house and regulating the sale, to let the sale go on without regulation and fine the man at intervals. Within the city of Halifax there are no bars. At least the law says there are no bars. The reason why so many people don't know that there are no bars in Halifax is because very few of them have ever heard of the law. Unless one has read the law in cold type he would never believe it. We have the law before us, and it says there shall be no bars, consequently there are no bars.

The present Nova Scotia law, which in effect prohibits licenses outside of Halifax was passed in the closing day of a session and on the eve of an election. It was passed for the purpose of carrying the election by corraling the temperance sentiment, and did it. At first the people were disposed to object, but when they found that it did not prevent any one who wanted to drink from drinking, the situation was ameliorated. Now there is another election on, so a plebescite is to be taken. Imbued with temperance sentiment the Government expect to get back with a rush.

Why not? It is related that it once took seven barrels of whiskey to elect a temperance candidate in a Nova Scotia county.

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No journal can be said to be fully launched until it has given its readers the benefit (or otherwise) of an article on "The Duty of the Hour." Why the hour instead of the day or the week or the year we do not know, but in obedience to the time honored and invariable custom, we herewith give, for what it is worth, consideration to the Duty of The Hour.

Therefore we hereby opine that the first duty of the Hour for every man is to provide three square meals a day together with comfortable clothing and sufficient shelter for himself, wife and family.

He should then pay his taxes.

And mind his own business.

If a man will follow these three rules he will develop into a good citizen. He will find time for all reasonable social enjoyment; he will not become a crank or a faddist; he will not be numbered among the coterie of long-haired men and short-haired women who have a "mission"; he will not be called upon to regulate the affairs, moral, social and spiritual, of his neighbors; he will not be found rushing about late at nights to save the nation; he will not claim kindred

with the whole of the living creation and then arrogate to himself the position of his brother's keeper; he will not mortgage his debtor into bond slavery and then emblazon public halls with his own name to the tune of "The Ninety and Nine"; and he will not earn his daily bread by the word of his mouth through the silver collection at the door.

When he dies he will be buried with respect and tears of genuine sorrow will be shed over his grave. We have now discharged The Duty of The Hour.

### SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

Subscriptions to THE ADVOCATE are coming in by hundreds. That is right. Send them along. It is the way to make the paper powerful. And a remittance now is worth more to us than at any other time. Show this copy to your friends and get them to subscribe.

### WANT OUR BARLEY.

The United States will Purchase Thousands of Bushels for Seed.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton will on Monday promulgate an order for the purchase of many thousand bushels of Canadian barley for seed with which to furnish many farmers of the United States. This is with a view of making the experiment of raising the superior quality now grown in Canada.

The kind named is that known here as Bay of Quinte barley which the Agriculture Department says is the best grown on this continent.

It is the intention to have this seed distributed among the farmers of the barley-growing section, which is mostly confined to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other north-western States.

### QUEBEC LICENCE LAW.

Some Important Amendments Made by the Last Legislature.

At the last session of the Quebec Legislature some very important amendments to the Licence Law of the Province were made. One of the most important, and one that is but just, is a provision that where the holder of a licence is of good repute, has complied with all the conditions during the past twelve months, and has had no conviction recorded against him, he is entitled to a renewal without being obliged to produce any certificate from the electors.

Another clause provides for the reduction of the number of licences in Montreal this year to 450 and next year to 400, thereafter to remain at the last named figure.

Clause 963 reads: "Every person licensed to keep a temperance hotel, who allows, or who does not take the measures or precautions necessary to prevent intoxicating liquors being drunk in his house or dependencies, incurs a fine of \$20 for each contravention." A minor found in an hotel or restaurant and not giving a satisfactory account of himself is made liable to a fine not exceeding \$2, or imprisonment for two weeks.

It is made lawful, too, for a Magistrate before whom a prosecution is taken, to order before judgment an enquiry whether the offence is a third offence, although it is not so alleged in the complaint, and if it be so established, to render judgment for a third offence.

The revenues of the Province are looked after by the issuance of bottlers' licences, a brewer being charged in Montreal and Quebec \$200, and outside those cities \$150, and any other person in Montreal and Quebec \$125, and outside these cities \$90. Each vehicle used by a brewer or bottler is taxed \$10 per annum.

### INTERNATIONAL BEER COMPETITION.

One of the features of the International Exposition to be held in Vienna, Austria, from April to June of this year, will be an International Beer Competition, concerning which the Executive Committee furnishes the following particulars:

All beers of domestic or foreign production are eligible for competition. All beers entered for competition will be scientifically examined by the duly appointed Government authorities or the experimental institutions of the different societies, to whom, with the results of analyses conducted by the scientific jury, consisting of prominent practical and scientific men, together with the reports, as to flavor, etc., they will be submitted. All tests and analyses will be undertaken without revealing the name of the manufacturer. The prizes will consist of State medals, foundation prizes of honor and diplomas of honor, together with diplomas for gold, silver and bronze exhibition medals. "Associate Assistant's" and "Sovereign's" diplomas will also be granted. The cost of participation has been fixed at one hundred florins (about \$501.80 currency) for each participant exhibiting one sample of beer. This includes cost of space, plating and care of the exhibit, bottling and labelling, care of sample for analysis. For each additional kind of beer exhibited an extra charge of fifty florins (\$25 U.S. currency) will be made. Further information will be furnished by the Exhibition Committee on receipt of proper particulars. Applications must be made before April 10th, 1894. The Exhibition Committee is also prepared to arrange on special terms for the sale of the competing beers. Correspondence may be addressed: "Exhibition Committee, Vienna, 4 Minoritenstr., Vienna I, Austria."

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision was given by Magistrate Jeffs, of Hamilton on Tuesday, in the case of Hood Brothers, of the Royal hotel, who were charged with selling liquor on Sunday night. The defence was that the liquor was for a guest, and Lawyer Carscallen contended that under the law the defendants had a right under the law to sell liquor, but that no liquor could be purchased in any licensed house from 7 o'clock Saturday night until 6 o'clock Monday morning. If a lodger purchased liquor before 7 o'clock Saturday night he could under the law consume it in his room. He found the defendants guilty, and imposed a fine of \$20. The impression has always been that hotel keepers could supply liquor to guests, but under this decision the case should be appealed, for there is no doubt that the intent of the law is that guests should be served on Sunday.

THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS—Finding the keyhole.

STOPS AT NOTHING—The Arabic scheme of numerals.

The mummies which are constantly being found at Cairo evidently belonged to the First Families of Egypt.

# Sporting.

## NOTES.

We would lead off our notes of this week by, for a second time, impressing upon our friends the importance of their keeping *The Advocate* informed of all that is going on in their districts, especially as regards the horse. Again we would say: If you have races in your locality let us know and always be sure to mention the sire of the winner at least. If you can, give the sires of all the placed horses. Also give the color, age and sex, and never overlook the time. If any of you buy a horse of any account let us know and furnish his breeding. If you have a good horse to sell let us know. If any high-class foals are dropped in your neighborhood let us know. In fact drop us a post card whenever anything happens of interest to you or your neighbors. If the secretary of your local riding or driving association does not keep us posted about your races do you stir him up and advise us.

In another column we publish the rules of the standard of registration. The paper containing them should be filed away. At a meeting of the association governing such things, last April, a change was made, of which the particulars are also given, that many people are under the impression was to come into force this year. That impression is erroneous, for it was especially provided that the amended rule should not take effect until the first of January, 1895, in order to give breeders and owners ample notice. Our advice to every man owning horses eligible to registration is never to delay in doing so, registration under the standard now gives enhanced value besides a guarantee of excellence.

The distillers and brewers of Canada are certainly doing their utmost to uphold the best recreation of the people. Mr. J. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, is to-day at once the largest owner of mares in Canada and the largest thoroughbred breeder in the country. He has probably more money invested on his stock farm in that direction than any other two men in the Dominion. Not only has he already made something like a half a hundred entries in the principal stakes at Saratoga, but his name figures prominently at other big meetings in the United States, while he is the main supporter, so far as active racing goes, of the tracks at Toronto and Hamilton. The Bel Air Jockey Club, of Montreal, also invariably receives a fair representation from the Seagram stable. Added to this, he is a large importer of thoroughbreds, never allowing a few thousands to stand in his way when it is a question of improving and developing the horse. Last fall he received a consignment from England of the most noble brood mares that ever came to this country, besides a number of high-class yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES, the noted Toronto

brewer, is another staunch supporter of the turf. Unlike Mr. Seagram he does not confine himself to the thoroughbred—although he has a large and extremely valuable collection of that species, including the stallion Mikado, the most widely-known racehorse in the stud in Canada today, as well as about the best finished and furnished and greatest prizewinner, having taken first at innumerable places in his own country and at the wonderful Chicago fair—but has a very strong liking for the trotter. On his road Mr. Davies always drives the handsomest and spiciest, while in his barns at Thorncliffe Manor, the name of his extensive establishment at Taylor's Mills, about four miles east of Toronto, and one of the most beautiful spots in all Canada, he has some of the choicest stock ever foaled. Here Mr. Davies also breeds the highest class of Clydesdales and other heavy draughts as well as aristocratic cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; in fact, it is doubtful if there is a more thoroughly and royally equipped gentleman's farm in all Canada than Thorncliffe.

The Messrs. Walker, of Walkerville, of Club and Imperial fame, do not race themselves, but whether it be at Windsor, Toronto or Hamilton, they are never backward in liberal gifts toward the trophies and money race for. Walker cups are, in fact, becoming almost as well known as their trademarks and labels, which are celebrated the wide-world over—and that is no figure of speech. Many have been given, and under their terms, have been won. One of these was finally landed last season at the Woodbine by Mr. Seagram's King of Canadian-bred horses, Victorious. This was valued at \$500, and by its conditions had to be won twice by the same horse before becoming personal property. Messrs. Walker at once offered to provide another trophy to be competed for on the same terms, but they wanted to make its value \$1,000, if the Ontario Jockey Club would add a like amount to the race. The Club has had to pay some heavy damages lately on account of an accident to the stand at the Woodbine last spring, besides having during the past year greatly increased its investment in improvements at the track itself, and therefore, the executive did not feel justified in going \$700 better than before, the added money to the previous cup having been \$300 each of the three years it was raced for, the black horse, Sam Wood, having been the winner once. The committee, however, offered to double the club's addition, making the sum \$600. Messrs. Walker did not delay in accepting the proposition, and, with a generosity unexampled in Canada, declared their willingness to drop \$400 in gold into the cup, thus making the race worth in all \$2,000, half being in money. How many men or firms are there willing to thus donate \$1,400 to be competed for in any single public event? We pause for a reply.

On the question of thoroughbred blood in the trotter, many breeders make the

absurd claim that thoroughbred mares bred to trotters never thereafter, when stint to thoroughbred stallions, though winners, in fact, are tainted and virtually ruined. Notwithstanding this claim, a number of America's greatest mares have produced runners of renown after being bred to trotters. Sprightly, dam of Volturino and Elias Lawrence, after having three foals by Dorsey's Gold-dust, produced those famous horses; Bourbon Belle, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, was bred to Manbrino Patchen, and afterward gave birth to the mighty Hanover, whom Mr. Seagram's stallion Marander once beat; Dame Wanie was bred to the trotters Smuggler General Benton and Electioneer, and afterwards produced that good performer Diavolo; the Priam mare that threw Bob Johnson was previously bred to the trotters Locomotive and Lantern; Sally Morgan, by Revenue, dam of Sacolet, Longway and Enterprise, was bred to Second Sentinel; Fanny Lewis, by imp. Buckden, was bred to trotters several times ere she produced Slumber, Ecarte and Rico. Doubtless many other cases could be quoted, but these will do for the present.

The new Jockey Club, that is to bear the same relation towards the thoroughbred racing associations in the States of New York and New Jersey that the English Jockey Club does toward the Associations of Great Britain, has been formed after much palaver and duly incorporated. It will be limited to fifty members, and will be controlled by a board of seven stewards. The fifty so far named as members comprise all that are best and most honorable in United States racing. If the announced objects of the club are thoroughly carried out, the most thorough kind of turf reform must result, a reform that will make even suspicion of a job extremely rare.

Many people are under the impression that the pacer is a half-trained and ugly branch of the trotter, but an excellent authority declares that "most trotting horse trainers like to see a colt start in a pace. They regard it as an indication of speed. A converted pacer is usually a pure-gaited trotter. Nelson's gait is as near perfect as it is possible to get. There is no objection to any gentleman that has the time and the money, trying to produce trotters without pacers. He may succeed, but I don't see any very practicable method which he can pursue. He may convert his pacers, as was no doubt frequently done by P. A. Lita, for I have it from Marvin's own lips that a considerable number of the Electioneers wanted to pace."

ARMS is expected to accomplish wonderful things next year. 2,04 is thought to be well within his reach. It is astonishing how confident people become as the seconds fly off, and yet there is a milestone on the route at which all must stop. For ourselves, we think Nancy Hanks' record will prove to be the hitching-post for some little time yet.

"ANNIE WILKES, by 2-turk Wilkes, raised a colt last year and reduced her record from 2:34 to 2:24. She is now heavy in foal again, and after weaning the foal she will again be put in training, and if all goes well will again reduce her record very materially." So says the *Western Horseman*. Now, we have no decided objection to anybody taking liberties with the sore horse, but we think it is about time the attention of the local inspector for the S.P.C.A. was called to the actions of the owner of Annie Wilkes.

W. J., CALAGARY, N.W.T.—Entries for the Queen's Plate close on March 1st with Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto. Horses bred in Ontario only are eligible for the Plate, but there will be a score of racers run at the meeting in May for which your horse could start if you think him good enough. By all means come down; you will enjoy yourself. Meantime send to Mr. Ogden for a book program, containing conditions of all the races, with the dates set for the closing of entries.

ACCORDING to all accounts, there is to be an invasion of England by water this year. Thomas Sullivan, a New Zealand sealer, who once aspired to the laurels held by James Stanbury, the Australian champion, has settled in England, and having beaten everything in sight there, is longing for a race against J. G. Gaudaur, of Orillia. Jake is willing, but wants Sullivan to make it worth his while to cross the briny, or else to come to America himself to race. Sullivan, who is not too flush, alleges that he cannot afford to make any allowance for expenses. Neither can he afford to come out here. Latterly there came to the front in the Old Land one C. R. or "Wag" Harding. A fortnight ago he met George Bubar, formerly the English champion, in a best-and-best boat-race for £100 a side, and beat him. Harding has no idea that he can defeat Sullivan, so declines to make a match with him. Sullivan has proposed that he and Harding double up, with a view of offering Gaudaur two races—a single and a double. Jake, being anxious to get "on" somehow, has invited Hanlan to join him. The ex-champion has consented, and proposes to take his nephew, Edward Duran, age 21, who left the amateur ranks under very shady circumstances a couple of years ago, but is undoubtedly a cracking good sculler, with him across the seas. As J. J. Ryan of the Toronto Rowing Club, amateur champion of America, is also going over to row at Henley, it will be understood what we mean by speaking of "a Canadian invasion by water." While Gaudaur rows Sullivan, Duran will row Harding. Then the New Zealander and the Englishman will row double against Gaudaur and Hanlan. The races will be for stakes ranging from \$1,900 to \$2,500 a side each, and the course will in every instance be the full championship one, either on the Thames or Tyne.

MARVELOUS stories are told of the progress of bicycling and when the season

(Continued on page 20.)

# Statistical.

PROHIBITION in Iowa having attracted a great deal of attention recently we give this week a general statement regarding that State. This does not exhaust Iowa by any means, but will do for the present. Next week we will deal with Kansas. Our readers will do well to preserve these statistical statements.

## PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Iowa first adopted Prohibition in 1855. In 1858 it having been discovered that the law was retarding the progress of the State it was modified to permit the sale of ale, beer and wine. During the year prior to the prohibition of the sale of spirits fell into disuse. A constitutional amendment was carried in 1882, was declared unconstitutional, but the legislature passed the present law in 1883. As in almost every instance the prohibitive law never did have the support of the majority of the electors. On the constitutional amendment June 27, 1882, there was polled for the act 155,438, against 123,677, majority 29,759, total vote 281,115. For Governor the following year there was polled 327,296 votes, and for President a year later 374,877 votes. It will be seen at a glance how large a number of people abstained from voting on Prohibition. That the law has not been successful, even to the extent of reducing in any reasonable percentage the sale of liquor, nobody will deny. Even the spasmodic attempts at enforcement in certain places leads only to ill-feeling, perjury and expense, and are quickly abandoned. To-day we do not believe there is an honest attempt at enforcement in any municipality outside of those whose no liquor would be sold no matter what law might be in force. And more liquor is sold in more places to-day in Iowa than was sold under license. Let us give you some statistics on this subject.

Following is a table giving the number of government licenses issued from 1882 to 1892, inclusive:

Year	Wholesale Distillers, only.	Wholesale Brewers, only.	Retail Liquor Licenses, only.	Wholesale Distillers, and Brewers, only.
1882	50	35	282	332
1883	52	34	287	339
1884	52	34	287	339
1885	52	34	287	339
1886	52	34	287	339
1887	52	34	287	339
1888	52	34	287	339
1889	52	34	287	339
1890	52	34	287	339
1891	52	34	287	339
1892	52	34	287	339

Iowa State Board of Pharmacists, puts the number of drug stores at 1,356. How many of them are of the character of the drug stores we visited in Des Moines is not known. Further, the annual report of the State Temperance Alliance, delivered at Des Moines, in March, 1890, stated: "The Alliance has the name and post office address of every one who has paid a government tax for the purpose of selling liquor." More than that they published a list giving the number for each town and county, making a total of 5,867. Government returns for 1889 only give 4,012. In this table Clinton is credited with 165, Burlington 170, Dubuque 288, Cedar Rapids 163, Des Moines 292, Central Bufile 180, Davenport 275, Ottumwa 155, Sioux City 261, etc., etc.

Iowa has 1 liquor license to every 455 of population, as compared to one for every 771 of population in its high license neighbor, Nebraska.

The law prohibits the manufacture of liquor within the State. There are now many hawkeye breweries issued, and the product for a number of years past has been as follows:

Year	Barrels.	No. of Brewery Licenses.
1886	107,272	224
1887	153,464	278
1888	174,239	321
1889	182,200	324
1890	185,200	324
1891	163,343	324
1892	111,923	324

Of course the amount manufactured is inestimable as compared with the amount consumed, but the running of about 30 establishments turning out 3,577,536 gallons of beer is a curious commentary under the law and its enforcement.

How has Prohibition affected crime in Iowa? In 1880 Iowa had 493 prisoners in her penitentiaries and jails for million of population, and in 1890, 497. The following table shows the number of criminals sent to the reform school, jails and penitentiaries since 1884, when the prohibitory law was passed.

For the same years we may give the number of convictions for more serious crimes:

Year	Reform School.	Jail.	Penitentiary.	Wholesale Distillers, and Brewers, only.	Wholesale Distillers, only.	Retail Liquor Licenses, only.	Wholesale Distillers, and Brewers, only.
1884	21	132	361	35	34	282	351
1885	18	103	296	34	34	287	355
1886	29	138	333	34	34	287	355
1887	18	103	296	34	34	287	355
1888	13	127	316	34	34	287	355
1889	13	127	316	34	34	287	355
1890	36	191	419	34	34	287	355
1891	11	117	327	34	34	287	355
1892	11	117	327	34	34	287	355

1880 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1881 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1882 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1883 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1884 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1885 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1886 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1887 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1888 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1889 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1890 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1891 for 14 months, ending March 30th. 1892 for 14 months, ending March 30th.

A feature in connection with the prohibitory law is to be found in the following table, showing for the same years the court expenses for criminal prosecutions in the State:

Year	Fines Imposed.	Fines Collected.	Paid Discretionary, for Criminal Prosecutions.	Total cost of Prosecutions, including District Attorney's Fees.
1884	\$6,543	\$3,381	\$8,230	\$73,890
1885	15,281	30,728	26,232	112,241
1886	18,424	42,424	38,424	139,272
1887	19,567	50,671	41,469	149,707
1888	18,510	30,711	35,181	109,412
1889	13,000	27,008	67,807	107,815
1890	18,510	30,711	35,181	109,412
1891	14,950	45,208	79,391	139,549
1892	17,514	36,968	81,927	136,419

\$1,978,178 \$892,216 \$466,700 \$3,779,810

There were eight-four more convictions in 1884, the first year after license, than in 1882, and yet the cost of prosecution in 1882 amounted to nearly \$200,000 more than in 1884. Court Attorneys received 884,027 in 1882 as against \$28,239 in 1884. We beg to commend these features to those who profess to believe that Prohibition would effect a saving in the cost of the administration of justice.

Let us give one detail. In 1889 Polk County, which includes Des Moines, paid \$92,646 in court costs, of which \$57,755 was Justice and Police Court costs. In the summer of 1890, on the authority of the "Register," and which authority we are assured has never been denied, in the first six months there was taken from the treasury, for the criminal costs of Justice Courts in that city alone, over \$30,000. Of this amount \$11,000 went to five Justices, the remainder to their constables, witnesses, jurors, etc. This was all outside of the ordinary Police Court, where ordinary criminal cases are disposed of, and is mostly in the search and seizure business. This paper raised such a row over the seizing of a bottle of beer at a cost of \$5, and then trying and convicting it at a cost of \$10 to \$15, that in a measure the practice had to be stopped. It is now largely run at the Police Court, where "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" are daily on trial.

Now, take the question of the increase or decrease of population. Have the peoples of the earth, throbbing with anxiety to live under the glorious privileges of Prohibition, flocked in countless numbers to settle within the borders of Iowa? A fairer, a more fruitful State is not to be found in the Union. The following table of comparison with surrounding States, all of which have licenses, gives the facts of the case:

State	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	Pop. 1890.
Iowa	1,104,629	1,624,615	1,911,890
Illinois	2,539,891	3,538,337	4,218,982
Wisconsin	1,043,629	1,617,917	1,968,300
Minnesota	439,526	780,773	1,361,828
Nebraska	122,993	452,467	1,038,910
Missouri	1,721,263	2,169,389	2,679,181

Will anybody explain the decreased immigration into Iowa and the increased immigration into all these neighboring states, north, south, east and west, to leave out the prohibitive law as the factor. Twenty-seven counties actually decreased between 1880 and 1890. Illinois increased three times as much as Iowa, Wisconsin

went ahead of her by nearly 100,000, Minnesota's increase was about double that of Iowa, wicked Missouri's more the double, while over 600,000 people traveled across prohibition Iowa to get into licensed Nebraska.

And what the statistics as to poverty in Iowa. In 1880 the proportion was 7.1 paupers in almshouses per million of population, while in 1890 the percentage had increased to 8.48. In other words, in 1880 with a population of 1,624,615, Iowa had 11,665 persons in her almshouses, in 1890 with a population of 1,911,890 she had 1,621 paupers. In 1880 the ratio was one pauper to every 1,394 inhabitants, while in 1890 after a term of Prohibition, there was one pauper to every 1,178 inhabitants.

Now take the figures as to insanity. The Superintendent's reports of the State Asylum show as the average number of patients in two successive years as follows: (year ending 30th June in each case)

1885	186
1886	186
1887	202
1888	202
1889	202
1890	202
1891	202
1892	202

The statement is made in connection with the above figures in addition to the number of insane confined in the hospitals, there were, on June 30th, 1891, 737 public insane cared for in the various counties, and sixty-six private insane persons. Forty-nine of the counties had county asylums where incurables were confined. Practically all, if not all of the county asylums have been built since 1883 in order to relieve the State Asylum of the incurables. The total insane in Iowa at the end of the last biennial period was 1,958, and the total in the State 2,761. Of course we do not charge this enormous increase in insanity to Prohibition, but as the prohibitionists have raised that issue they are welcome to the conclusions to be derived therefrom.

In conclusion we have only this to say: Prohibition is and has been a screwing fable in Iowa, but the farce seems now to have been played nearly to the end. We do not see near the end a great deal more might be said.

## THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

ONE warm day in the mountains of Tennessee I rode up to a house where there was a woman drawing a bucket of water with an old-fashioned well-sweep and asked if she would give me a drink. She was only too glad to be hospitable, and brought me a gourdful. As I drank it slowly and with evident relish, she watched me curiously.

"Party good either you air ridin'," she ventured.

"Thank you, yes; he belongs to a friend of mine."

"Party nice-looking yerself," she added, "in quite the same tone she had used in speaking of the horse."

"Was this a horse?" I surprised in blushing, but she never noticed it.

"Are you married?" she went on.

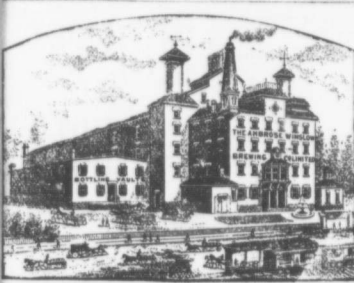
"No, I'm a bachelor."

"Reckon yer about ex well off that way?" I naps a little better. "I'm married myself."

"Well, I think it would have been a great improvement over my present condition if I had married some good, sensible girl ten years ago and settled down. I'm sure I should have been a happier man."

She thought for a minute before answering. "Likely," she said at last; "but how'd the woman be feelin' by her?"

Of course I had an argument to offer, but when I went away, ten minutes later, I could see plainly she was thinking about the woman in the case.



Highland Spring Brewery

THE AMBROSE-WINSLOW  
BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LTD.

Brewers of FINE ALES and PORTER and Half-and-Half MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE MALT

PORT HOPE, ONT.

**Guelph Brewery**  
Guelph, Ont.

**HOS. HALLIDAY**  
Proprietor  
Manufacturer of the Celebrated

**EAST KENT ALE**  
Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops  
Dealer in Malt and Hops

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

MR. G. H. GEORGE, of 699 Yongo Street, Toronto, is bidder for Brewer Thomas Halliday of Guelph.

The imports of malt liquor in the Dutch East Indies amounted in value, in 1892, to 109,415 Dutch florins.

The Transvaal Republic, South Africa, imported 119,253 gallons of malt liquor in 1892, against 101,893 gallons in 1891.

In 1892 the Island of Malta imported malt liquor valued at £115,794, of which a quantity equal in value to £3,883 was re-exported.

The value of the beer imported by West Australia, in 1892, was £55,568, of which £19,329 represented beer in cask and £36,319 beer in bottle.

BULGARIA'S imports of malt liquors attained, in 1892, a value of 71,956 francs (1 franc = 19.3 cents U. S. currency), the exports of beer during the same period being valued at 6,003 francs.

PORT SAID, Egypt, imported in 1892 1,392 packages of beer in the wood and 3,250 dozens of bottled beer. In 1891 the imports were 1,897 packages of malt liquor in the wood and 7,129 dozens of bottled malt liquors.

Wisdom:—"If you are going to your club, why don't you take that street car. DeNoelle has his foot on it."  
McGonick:—"I don't care to take anything with a stick in it."

The "Boston" and "Peg Top," the leaders made by L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal, are keeping their factory busy, especially from the districts represented, by Lewis Engel, who is now going west.

A new dispensary law has passed the North Carolina Senate, by which even individuals are prohibited from receiving

liquor for personal use, and the railroads are forbidden from hauling the same into the State. A penalty of \$100 is to be imposed, or thirty days' imprisonment, for violation of the law.

SPILLING BROTHERS, Toronto, are making a leader of their La Intendant ten cent cigars, and have secured a good trade for them. Their Board of Trade, five cent cigar, is very popular with the hotel trade, and the sales are rapidly increasing.

The Superior and 48th Highlander, five cent cigars, made by John Taylor, Toronto, are meeting with success in the hotel trade, and the quality of stock used, the style and size of the goods are well liked. Hotel men will find them good sellers and profitable.

MR. OTTO BREMER, of Bremer Bros., London, reports a large increase in sales of their ten cent leader, the Grotto cigar. They are also keeping up the sales of Bobby Burns, which has been well received, and hotels are finding it a necessary article in their stock.

MESSRS. GOUTLEY BROTHERS, of Montreal, have their representative for Ontario, Mr. Healey, who has been through the west, and judging from the sale of their leading brands the Artist and Monopole, they must be busy making up stock to keep their orders supplied.

MR. ED. YOUNGHART, one of the firm of J. HARRIS & SON, Montreal, has been in Toronto during the past week looking after the hotel men, and pushing their ever popular Othello and Silver Tip Cigars. Mr. Younghart is on his way west and will probably be away for two or three weeks.

GENTLEMANLY JOHN MARTIN, of S. DAVISON & SON, Montreal, was in town last week and has started on a long trip through Eastern Ontario. The extensive

and liberal advertising Davies & Son give their brands, makes it easy for dealers to handle the brands such as La Cadena, El Padre, Mungo, etc.

HALF a century of temperance agitation has revolutionized drinking habits, but half a century of prohibition has not saved one drunkard, not won one real success, and has made more sneaks, liars and false moralists than any century of drinking ever did.

MR. HARRY LENOIX, representing Bruce Payne, of Granby, Quebec, is at present in Toronto, and pushing business for this firm. They are doing well with their leading brands of ten cent goods, "Le May," and "El Payno," and giving general satisfaction to the trade with whom they deal.

MR. MONTGOMERY, of Runk, Montgomery & Co., Montreal, is now on a trip in Western Ontario pushing business for the firm the leading line of ten cent cigars made by them is British American, and through the energy of Mr. Montgomery it is to be found in most hotels in Canada.

J. C. MACFARLANE & Co., of Montreal, are pushing their brand of "Commodore" Cigars throughout the world, and are placing them in all the leading hotels and tobacconists in Ontario. The goods are first-class and give general satisfaction. Mr. Lester, the able representative, is now in Ontario doing good work for the new firm.

THE exports of barley from the United States are steadily increasing. According to the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department they amounted in value, in 1890, to \$463,891; in 1891, to \$1,705,503; in 1892, to \$2,150,481, and in 1893, to \$5,400,090. Of the latter amount, \$5,294,919 represents the value of the barley shipped from Pacific Coast ports.

THE production of malt liquor in France, which maintained from 1880 to 1885 an average of 8,500,000 hls., fell off in the succeeding years to 7,900,000 hls. Since 1888, however, the returns have taken an upward turn, amounting in 1890 to 8,490,528 hls.; in 1891, 8,305,730, and in 1892 to 8,957,416 hls. The effect of the increase is plainly shown in the importations of German beer.

CAMBERG has made the fermentation of Aerated Worts the subject of precise comparative experiments, which establish the fact that aeration before and during fermentation furnishes a better yield of alcohol and purer products, the latter particularly by reason of its injurious effect on foreign anaerobic organisms that excite fermentation, the growth of which it suppresses.

PINE HILL, in Texas, entertains local opinion, and when in a drunken rage a young man fatally stabbed another the women of the place marched to a local drug store to which there is a "blind trip" annex, and, destroying all the packages of whiskey, etc., allowed their contents to run down the gutter. Feeling is very bitter over the occurrence and, as a local paper expresses it, "collisions are expected."

ACCORDING to the returns made by obligation to the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau by the different breweries in that country, there were in 1892, in Switzerland, 324 breweries, producing 1,460,000 hls. of malt liquor. Canton Zurich, which has the largest number of breweries, producing upwards of 5,000 hls., furnished a round 300,000 hls. of the total product. About 21,000 hls. of malt liquor are exported, Geneva sending out 14,000 hls.

JOSEPH HAWLEY'S new St. James Hotel at Simcoe and Front Streets, Toronto, has

gone into liquidation, W. A. Campbell being assigned. The stand will be a good one when the new Union Station is completed, but the new hotel was a year or two ahead of time. Litigation is promised over two chattel mortgages, held by Eichen & Carpenter, and the Ontario Brewing and Malting Company; other creditors, led by W. E. Dobson, Cigar Manufacturer, seeking to set them aside.

Vincent T. Hero, at the corner of Dundas and Queen streets, Toronto, is making arrangements for an enlargement of his premises, which will include the building of the first twenty-four hours. Since then the rheumatism has entirely disappeared, and the doctor lost several hundred francs in the fee.

A WELL-KNOWN physician of Bordeaux, who was recently called in to treat a resident of this city for an attack of acute rheumatism, and who restricted him to one bottle of brandy a week, was somewhat astonished on the occasion of his second visit to find that his patient had drunk the whole week's allowance during the first twenty-four hours. Since then the rheumatism has entirely disappeared, and the doctor lost several hundred francs in the fee.

*The Wine and Spirit Bulletin* speaking of the increase tax on whisky says: "The latest despatches from Washington state that in anticipation of a possible increase in tax on distilled spirits considerable quantities of whisky are being taken out of bonded warehouses and exported, and large quantities of newly distilled spirits are also being placed in bonded warehouses to be redeemed hereafter at the present rate of tax of ninety cents on the gallon.

SMITH, TSICHEL & Co., of Montreal, Quebec, H.I., has secured a reputation among smokers as being a superior article of clear Havana, and is conceded to be the best for the money that has ever been made in Canada. Their leading five cigar is the "Primo," and holds a first class award with smokers, and is to be found on sale in all the leading cigar stores. Mr. Rogers, of 29 Adelaide St., Toronto, is the wholesale representative for Toronto, and reports sales constantly increasing.

Is Haverhill, Massachusetts, which was one of the towns that recently abandoned "no licence" for licence with a \$2,000 fee, it is reported that the disappointed drys will try a new experiment. They propose, so it is said, to take out a licence, fit up a fine saloon and sell the best of liquors, etc., at prime cost. By this means they expect to attract all the patronage in the town, drive the other saloons out and then shut up shop and leave the people in the lurch. This is quite a new idea and ought to work beautifully—for the people.

ITALY'S income from her beer tax for 1892-93 has seriously declined, there being in the total of 1,363,380 lire (1 lire—19 cents U. S. currency), a deficiency of 127,484 lire compared with the fiscal year 1891-92. The beer production has fallen off 33,205 hectolitres, on the total of 99,198 lirs, for the fiscal year 1892-93, after having in the previous year fallen 23,819 lirs behind the product of 1890-91. The production of malt liquor for the fiscal year 1892-93 was only 75 per cent of that of 1891-92, and but 63 per cent of that of the fiscal year 1890-91.

A DECISION has been rendered in a notable case in Bristol, Connecticut, which was commenced as a test. The Meriden Brewing Co. laid claim to thirty-seven kegs of beer which were found over a year ago in a shed, the town asserting that they must belong to some local saloon-keeper, and as the town was "dry," were subject to confiscation. The brewing company had the case tried for the purpose of finding out if they had

any right to store beer in a no-licence town. The decision was in their favor. How would this be in our Canadian local option or Scott Act counties?

Of course, now it would not do for the religious and temperance press to repeat it, who advertise these various spurious "root beer" concoctions every spring and summer. Nevertheless we comment to their distinguished consideration the following from the *Medical Pioneer* of England, which says: "Many people do not seem to understand that the putrefaction of sugar by means of yeast, as home produces just as much alcohol as if done by a brewer. The products may, indeed, be more deleterious, because the scientific brewer of the present day takes infinite pains to employ only the right kind of yeast germ, free from others which commonly produce more injurious results."—*Brewer's Journal*.

A WRITER in a journal devoted to the interests of bottlers has something to say about bottles that will be of interest to our readers, most of whom bottle malt liquors and are dependent in some measure for their success on the minor operations of the bottling works. He complains that as a rule the bottles used are not carefully dried, and in hot weather it takes bottles a long time to dry, owing to their being no circulation of air in them. If a tube be introduced through which the air can be sucked from the bottom of the bottle, and fresh air to enter, all signs of moisture will quickly disappear. The writer recommends the manufacture of bottlers' machinery to turn their attention to this idea, arguing that damp bottles may often be very injurious to the contents placed in them.

The production of malt liquors in the Austrian Empire for the fiscal year 1892-93, as compared with the same period in 1891-2, shows a gratifying increase in favor of the former months ending August, 1893. During the latter year the production amounted to 16,259,005 hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 26.414 United States gallons), against 15,138,580 hectolitres for 1891-92, an increase of 1,120,425 hectolitres in the annual yield. This increase in the revenue derived from the tax on malt liquors by 2,250,595 gulden (1 gulden = 33 1/2 cents United States currency). The exports of malt liquor from Austria during the same period have also increased from 387,125 hectolitres in 1891-92, to 407,130 hectolitres in 1892-93, a difference in favor of the latter year of 20,008 hectolitres. The above figures include the whole of the Austrian Empire without the Kingdom of Hungary.

AN excellent recipe for a good and permanent whitewash for distilleries or breweries is as follows: Dissolve 2 lbs. of ordinary glue in 7 pints of water, and, when all dissolved, add 6 oz. of bichromate of potassium dissolved in a pint of hot water. Stir the mixture well up, and then add sufficient whiting to make it up to the usual consistency, and apply with a brush in the ordinary manner as quickly as possible. This dries in a very short time, and by the action of light becomes converted into a perfectly insoluble waterproof substance which does not wash off even with hot water, and at the same time does not give rise to mould growth, as whitewash made up with size often does. It may be colored to any desired shade by the use of a trace of any aniline dye or powdered coloring matter, and once applied will last for years; while, of course, by the addition of a small proportion of calcic sulphate its antiseptic power is much increased.

In order to determine the Sugar Pre-existent in Malt (Grain Malt) J. Jais has tested the only methods that could be relied on to determine this completely formed sugar in malt. For his purpose either the malt was repeatedly extracted

with boiling alcohol and the sugar determined after the evaporation of the alcohol, by means of Fehling's solution, or cold prepared watery extracts of the malt were analyzed. Jais then combined both methods, destroying the action of the diastase by means of boiling alcohol, analyzing the alcohol extract and then again extracting the malt with cold water, determining the carbohydrates present in the aqueous extract. The sum of the cane sugar from the alcohol extract plus the subsequent watery extract gave in four malts: 1. 5.56 per cent.; 2. 6.13 per cent.; 3. 5.99 per cent.; 4. 6.10 per cent.; cane sugar, reckoned as dry malt substance. This draws the following conclusions from his labors: 1. It is not reliable in determining pre-existent sugar to use instead of an alcohol extract the water extract only. 2. That, on the other hand, after the destruction of the diastase, all the pre-existent sugar must be in the alcohol extract, together with that which may be contained in the subsequent water extract. 3. That the cane sugar may be determined quantitatively as pre-existent, which cannot be accomplished by the ordinary methods. 4. Gummy substances are present in considerable quantities, whose faculty for turning the rays to the left must strongly influence the polarimetric result, H. Vogel and G. Luff having already called attention to this fact.

In connection with the Feeding of Dried Brewers' Grains to Horses, Professor Dr. Brummer, in *Der Pferdefreund*, gives the following advice: 1. Care must be taken to see that the grains are of good quality, clean and unadulterated. The grains should be of a bright color; such as are dark have been heated to too high a temperature and have suffered in consequence in nutritive value as in digestibility. They should have a pleasant and somewhat aromatic color. 2. The grains should be mixed with straw chopped to a length of about 14 centimetres and should be fed dry, or at most enough moistened, to cause the animal to mix the mixture of the strong feed and the chopped straw, so that the selection of the former from the latter is impossible and a thorough mastication and mixture with saliva is insured; the use of so much water as to cause it to show in the bottom of the trough must be positively avoided.

3. If large quantities of grains are fed, although a working horse does not require much salt, a small quantity of salts (common salt, phosphate of lime, etc.) may be recommended, especially if the hay, straw and water in the neighborhood are deficient in salts, or supposing that field feed has been leached out by heavy rains. The grains themselves are deficient in salts, which have been extracted from the malt for the beer. 4. The quantity of grains used for feeding must be gauged according to the work done by the horse and his breed. Horses doing heavy work may be fed grains to the extent of half of their regular ration and even more; the change in feed being, of course, effected gradually. For a portion of the usual oat ration I have sometimes substituted two to three pounds of carth-nut cake and horse beans.

"Yes," said the principal of the young ladies' seminary to the proud parent, "you ought to be very happy, my dear sir; to be the father of so large a family, all the members of which appear to be devoted to one another."

"Large family! Devoted!" gasped the old gentleman in amazement. "What on earth do you mean, ma'am?"

"Why, yes, indeed," said the principal, beaming through her glasses. "No wonder, my dear sir; all the brothers have been here this winter to take her to the theatre, and she tells me she expects the tall one with the blue eyes again to-morrow."

# AUGUSTE - BOLTE

47 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

GENERAL

## Brewers' Supply Merchant

DEALER IN CHOICE... HOPS

Württemberg,  
Bavarian,  
Bohemian,  
Pacific Coast,  
New York State,  
and Canadian

Sole Agent for Messrs. E. BEANES & CO'S.

(Falcon Works, London, Eng.)

## Brewing Materials

No. 1 and No. 2 and

## Potassium Sulphite

The Best Known Preservatives in Use.

AGENT FOR...

Eureka and Cape Ann Isinglasses,

D. D. Williamson's Bi-Sulphite of Lime and Porterine,

Hugh Baird & Sons, Glasgow, Importers of Porter Malt,

Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pump.

NOTES.

(Continued from page 35)

opens up in the spring it is said some marks will be made that no Director or Arion will be able to vie with. When Hanlan, the oarsman, first visited England, it will be remembered that the north countrymen circulated a story to the effect that he had a gas or wind bag under the seat which aided him in his flight along the surface of the water. In like manner it is now stated that electricity is to be introduced into the "hike," which under its influence is expected to just fly after the fashion of one possessed, or with the speed of the fastest railroad train ever known, that is at the rate of a mile in thirty-seven seconds. The speed may be possible, but no man's legs, unless he is in convulsions, will ever be able to jerk themselves fast enough to maintain their connection with the pedals at that pace. By discarding the electricity story, it is undoubted that some invention will be introduced to the public in April and May in connection with the tyres and the gearing that will make possible greater speed than has ever yet been attained on the bicycle. At present the record for a mile is 2:05, made by W. W. Windle at Springfield, Mass., October 8, 1892. Johnson, Zimmerman and Wheeler are each reported to have done miles in better than 2 minutes, but such performances, if ever really accomplished, have not been recognized by the record authorities. Recent improvements, however, it is confidently stated will make 2 minutes a mile as common as 2:20 is now. Of course this will be on a prepared track, but it is anticipated that the speed that will be possible on the road will be as great almost as that at present reached on the track, while the wishes of the rider as regards ease and convenience are to be more considered than ever. This is all very well, but there is one desideratum without which bicycle riding can never be pleasant, namely, good roads. Wheelmen the world over recognize this and in many places they have literally put their shoulders to the wheel to bring about reform. Road Improvement Associations have been organized for the purpose of co-operating with township and municipal authorities in the object signified in the title. One of these associations was organized in Toronto to cover Ontario the other day. While the roads generally in this province are in pretty fair shape, there is yet plenty to be done. Farmers, bicyclists and hotel-keepers might well work together in securing better roads, for they form the class of citizens who will profit the most thereby.

ECROUS of the Mitchell-Corbett fight, or "farce," as the English papers term it, still hover around us. The principals, it is said, have made up and are going to start together in New York for sweet charity's sake. The proposition is to give an exact imitation of the fight at Jacksonville. In that case Mitchell will need a good deal of the charity. Corbett has done one good thing since the set-to. He has ceased to term the ruffianly tough, who poses as the champion of England, in his

play, Charlie Twitchell. A great deal is said nowadays about the degeneracy of the ring. As a matter of fact the pugilists of the present generation are far ahead of any that have gone before in many respects. They are certainly better educated, move in better circles, enjoy more luxuries, and appear less brutal in their instincts. Perhaps the pups of ancient days were less vindictive, were more addicted to pure "business," and more sparing of their words than their living prototypes; but, in spite of all the talk about their manliness, their good nature and their good feeling towards each other, it is on record that some of them were extremely cruel and brutal when in their cups, and that their instincts were decidedly low. This is, perhaps, not so true of the English members of the fraternity in by-gone days, as it is of the Yankee pugilists, the last of whom were generally addicted to rough and tumble fighting, to biting, gouging, stabbing and shooting. Proof of this will be found in the careers of John Morrissey, pugilist, congressman and gambler, and Bill Poole, who was assassinated by a gang of Morrissey's toughs. A perusal of the careers of the men who are lauded as heroes compared with the gladiators of to-day would open the eyes of the majority of the people to the fact that is being talked. While Peter Jackson, the black Australian, was sometime ago regarded as a sure conqueror when he should meet Corbett, he is now spoken of with much less favor. It is whispered that he is given to quiet "drunks." In short, it is believed he will prove a mere tool in the hands of the man with whom he once fought a long, weary battle to a draw. Failing Jackson, who then will whip Corbett is the question. The answer comes from an unexpected quarter. Sampson, the strong man, says he will do it. One of his acts, he remarks, consists of breaking iron bars against his neck and jaws, and, therefore, Corbett's blows could hardly hurt him very much. His method in the fight, he states, would be to rush forward and, taking all the punishment offered, seek to disable his opponent by breaking his arms or wrists. A couple of blows from his ponderous fists, he maintains, would do this, and he would then have his man at his mercy. He, himself, would deserve, and probably get, a term in the penitentiary for willfully maiming a human creature.

ICE-RACING AT MONTREAL.

A Week of Some Rare Sport, with Large Fields and Fair Weather.

Judge—A. W. McElroy, T. W. Fuster, and M. St. Jean.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20, 1894.—There has probably closed here the most successful winter trotting meeting ever held in Montreal. The program was laid out for four days, but the consolation event, which was set for letting down the curtain, remained unfinished on Friday night and so went over.

The fields in every race were either large or fairly so, entries having been received from Massachusetts, New York State, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and almost every horse centre in Canada.

On the opening day the most interesting contest was probably the two-mile race between Simmie, a Buffalo horse, Factory Girl, by Mambrino Chata, owned by Robert Stewart, of Aylmer, Mattison, W. from Ottawa, and Folly, owned by W. H. Benedict, of this city. This was a horse-race all through, but Factory Girl ultimately took first money by capturing the first and third heats, Simmie's riders had actor, taking the second. Folly showed up well, being beaten out only a bare length in the second heat. The 2:27 race was decided in straight heats, Jimmie Mac, by the Caldwell horse, taking the sweep without any trouble in slow time. The 2:50 trot and pace brought out a field of twelve, and required six heats to decide, the time being better than in the 2:27 event. In the first heat Dominion Boy, a black horse by Laurent, was not in, but he finished actually twelfth, but after that he kept on improving until the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats, with the lion share of the money, were placed to his credit. Senator, a sandy brown gelding, got by General Stanton, and owned by Havelock James, of Hamilton, took second money with two firsts, three seconds and a fifth. Nettie D., owned in Hastings, Ont., surprised herself and everybody else, probably by taking the first heat, but after that she never had to be reckoned with.

On the second day the prime struggle took place in the 2:22 race. Little Frank, owned in Biondering, N. Y., was regarded with the most favor, but after he had won the first heat, Money Made captured the next three and the race. Although for the fourth heat a change of drivers was made as regards the foreigner Pettie, a horse which got by Georgia Wilkes and owned in Pennsylvania, had it all his own way with the 35 class, none of the others having a shadow of a chance.

On the third day the track was sloppy, owing to a thaw, but the racing was good. Previous to commencing, an accident occurred that led to the death of an intending competitor. Aberdeen was taking exercise the wrong way of the track, and collided with Iron Grey, causing one of the shafts to pierce the side of the latter to such an extent that he had to be shot. On this day the prime event was the 5-mile dash, which resulted in a decided surprise. Simmie, by George Spaulding, the Buffalo horse that was beaten by Factory Girl on the first day, trotting a magnificent race and turning the tables on the mare by only a length at the finish, in time equalling the ice record, a really extraordinary performance considering the state of the track. Pascal was the most feared before the start, but he didn't appear at home in the going, and was never in the way, while Folly broke very badly. The 2:30 race was another soft thing for Jimmie Mac, who scored a second three-heat victory.

On the fourth and last day (Friday) the track was soft and paddly. Pettie from the first heat the 2:40 trot at his mercy, but in the second heat he pulled behind Mannie S. and Sir Harry Wilkes, and the judge declared all bets off. Budd Doble, from White River Junction, Vt., beat Money Made and two others in the Free-for-All, the purse, \$600, being the largest of the meeting.

FIRST DAY
First Race—2:50 class trot and pace; purse \$200.
Dominion Boy, blk. h., by St. Laurent, Ambrose Major, Lachine, 12 5 4 1 1 1
Senator, br. m.; J. B. McElroy, 12 5 4 1 1 1
General Stanton; Havelock James, Hamilton, 12 5 4 1 1 1
Nettie D., by G. E. M. Horse, 2 1 1 2 5 2
Association, br. m.; Robt. Stewart, Hastings, 1 6 8 7 5 0
Gray, Aylmer, 1 6 8 7 5 0
Election, br. m.; J. McGee, Chicago, 10 12 5 6 2 8
Fleetfoot, br. m.; J. Hughes, Chesterville, 4 3 5 4 3 3
Cheer, b. g.; Owner John Stock, Athol, Mass., 7 4 1 1 9 3

Lakewood, b. g.; W. Bell, Montreal, 6 8 6 7 8 7
Sir Harry Wilkes; Thomas Holm, Lewiston, 8 10 10 10 dr
Indirect; Jno. Webster, Brockville, 6 7 7 8 10 10
Caughnawaga Girl, blk. m.; F. Vincent, Portland, 6 9 9 dr
Storonski, br. h. Horse, 6 9 9 dr
Cliff, Montreal, 11 11 dis
Storonski, 2:50, 2:51, 2:50, 2:53, 2:35.

Second Race—Two miles, trot and pace; purse \$200 (unfinished).
Simmie, b. g.; Jack Bromberg, Buffalo, 3 1
Folly, blk. m.; W. H. Benedict, Aylmer, 3 1
Matthew W. G. G. M. McPherson, Ottawa, 2 3
Folly, blk. m.; W. H. Benedict, Montreal, 2 3
Time, 5:16, 5:16.

Third Race—2:27 class, trot and pace; purse \$300.
Jimmie Mac, b. g.; by the Caldwell Horse; James Burke, Ottawa, 1 1 1
Leonard, br. g.; Jos. Letourneau, Holyoke, Mass., 2 2 2
York, br. m.; L. A. Burke, New York, 2 2 2
Fayette, blk. m.; G. M. McPherson, Ottawa, 4 4 4
Glennara, b. g.; E. James, Toronto, 5 3 3
Time, 2:34, 2:36, 2:30.

Second Day
First Race—Two miles, trot and pace; purse \$200.
Factory Girl, b. m.; by Mambrino Chata; Robert Stewart, Aylmer, 1 4 1
Simpson, blk. g.; George Spaulding; Jack Bromberg, 3 1 2
Folly, blk. m.; W. H. Benedict, Montreal, 4 2 3
Matthew W. G. G. M. McPherson, Ottawa, 2 3 0
Time, 4:16, 5:16, 5:13.

Second Race—2:35 class, trotting; purse \$200.
Pettie, br. g.; by Georgia Wilkes; John Jones, Honesdale, Pa., 1 1 1
Mannie S. b. m.; W. H. Simpson, Hastings, 2 2 2
Iron Grey, gr. g.; Ovid Sabourin, Holyoke, Mass., 2 2 2
Bill Dallas; John Webster, Brockville, 3 4 3
Havelock James, N. D. A. McDonnell, Chateaugay, N. Y., 4 4 4
Lady Queen, blk. m.; Antonio Roberts, Montreal, 6 6 6
Black Boss, blk. m.; H. Moody, Terrence, 7 7 dr
Time, 2:37, 2:39, 2:31, 2:30.

Third Race—2:22 class, trot and pace; purse \$200.
Money Made, blk. m.; by Money Maker; Jack Burke, Ottawa, 2 1 1
L. A. Burke, b. g.; Burke, New York, 1 2 2
Sir George, ch. g.; Jos. Kennedy, Ottawa, 3 3 3
Royal Prince, b. h.; James Irving, Chateaugay, 4 4 4
Time, 2:31, 2:31, 2:31, 2:34.

THIRD DAY
First Race—2:30 class, trot and pace; purse \$300.
Jimmie Mac, b. g.; by the Caldwell Horse; James Burke, Ottawa, 1 1 1
Matthew W. G. G. M. McPherson, Ottawa, 2 2 3
Maud D., ch.m.; W. H. Benedict, Montreal, 3 3 2
Drumhead Boy, br.; Avig. Haas, Montreal, 5 4 4
Leonard, br.; Joseph Letourneau, Holyoke, Mass., 6 6 3
Time, 2:38, 2:32, 2:32.

Second Race—Five-mile dash, trot or pace; purse \$300.
Simmie, b. g.; by George Spaulding; Jack Bromberg, Buffalo, 1 1 1
Factory Girl, blk. m.; Robert Stewart, Aylmer, 2 2 2
Sir Harry Wilkes, blk. m.; Thomas Pascal, blk. g.; L. Burke, New York, 4
Time, 13:6.

Third Race—Special race, one mile; purse \$200.
Fleetfoot, br. m.; S. Desautels, Montreal, 1 1 1
Melle Stanton, 2 2 2
Eva C, 2 2 2
Aberdeen, 5 dr
Time, 2:45, 2:45, 2:50.

The time, 13:40, made in the five-mile race, equals the ice record.

FOURTH DAY
First Race—2:40 class; purse \$300.
Pettie, br. g.; by Georgia Wilkes; John Kinney, Honesdale, Pa., 1 3 1 1
Mannie S., b.m.; by Lapidist Chief; W. H. Simpson, Hastings, 2 2 2
Folly, blk. m.; John Staal, Athol, Mass., 3 4 3 2
Sir Harry Wilkes, blk. m.; Thomas Belair, Ingersoll, 4 2 3 4
Dominion Boy, blk. h.; Ambrose James, Hamilton, 5 5 4 5
Alexis, br. g.; D. C. Fort, Montreal, 6 6 dr
Time, 2:45, 2:45, 2:45.

Second Race—Free-for-all, purse \$300.
Budd Doble, blk. g.; by Indianapolis; N. W. Wheeler, White River Junction, Vt., 1 1 1
Money Made, blk. g.; H. Moore, New York, 2 2 2
Joes Ordway, ch. g.; Cunningham & Co., 2 2 2
Ben B., b. g.; W. Brown, Ottawa, 4 3 4
Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:29.





# REINHARDT & CO.

## Lager Beer Brewers - - Toronto

Only Brewers in Canada of those justly Celebrated Brands, viz :

Export **"SALVADOR"**

Select **"HOFBRÄU"**

Genuine **"BOCK"**

Original **"BAVARIAN"**

Liquor Merchants and Leading Hotels throughout the Dominion handle these Goods

hits left and right, stopping the Yankee's rush, and while he was yet on the stagger King closed, and, giving him the crook, pitched him over and fell on him with stunning force.

19.—Heenan came up hurriedly when time was called, but it was at once seen that he was almost beaten, and was quite groggy. He tried his rush, but it was no longer dangerous, and King stepped back twice, measuring his distance, planted on him without a return, and, by a second straight hit, sent him down. In the 20th round King managed to back-heel Heenan. The same description applies to the next two rounds, excepting that in each of them Heenan grew shakier and wilder, and King's superiority more marked. At the commencement of the 23rd round it was proposed to throw up the sponge, but Heenan would not hear of it, and staggered at his man with the semblance of his former rush. He staggered after receiving a blow, and was thrown by King without a chance of resisting. His backers, seeing that it was hopeless, and that it was only exposing the sinking boxer to punishment, insisted on his surrender, and the sponge was thrown up in token of defeat, after a desperate, but slashing, hugging, and unscientific battle of thirty-five minutes, and twenty-four rounds.

REMARKS.—We may well spare any lengthened comment upon a contest the leading characteristics of which were "clinchings," rushing, squeezing, and attempting at strangulating hugs on the one side, and wild, desperate, sledge-hammer defensive hitting on the other. Heenan proved beyond doubt or cavil that he did not deserve to rank in the first or even second rank of artistic boxers, and that sheer brute strength, seconded by weight, stature, and a certain amount of mere animal courage were his only qualifications. He seemed to have little ideas of

sparring for an opening, or as a means of defence; while the use of the skillful feints, well-timed delivery, or accurate measurement of distance, of getting close and then getting away, as practised by professional boxers, he ignored or despised. It was not the fault of Tom King that the fight was so bad. His form and style were far the better of the two, for he did not trust to mere wrestling and hauling his man about, and would have made a better show of tactics with a better man. Those flatterers who told Heenan that he could stand comparison with King's former opponent, Jim Mace, must have been grossly ignorant or wilfully deceived themselves. For who saw this contest but felt, that it was solely the accident which so early in the right disabled the gallant Tom Sayer's battle arm, had prevented the signal defeat of Heenan on the memorable day at Farnborough. King showed but few marks of severe hitting after the fight, nor was he so seriously exhausted by the falls as might have been expected, considering the weight and stature of both men. On the other hand, Heenan was seriously disordered, indeed, utterly prostrate, and nearly blinded at the close of the encounter. Altogether, while an honest and game fight, it was an unsatisfactory one: the sole point settled being the entire absence, on the part of Heenan, of those scientific attainments and steady attributes indispensable to the successful practitioner in the prize ring. The stake, £2,000, so glaringly disproportionate to the merits of the battle, was duly paid over to King.

Tom King retired from the ring after this fight, went in for book-making and became a great authority on horticulture, his exhibits at flower shows always convincing of high prices. He died wealthy a few years ago, having earned both wealth and the world's respect.

The kind friends who uncompromisingly stipulated, when Tom Sayer's testimonial fund of £3,000 was invested, that he should "fight no more," did not place any restrictions on his re-appearance in the roped arena. In the King and Heenan fight he conformed to the etiquette of his profession, and seconded "the American." Heenan's party evidently believed that Tom's *prestige* would scatter darts in the ranks of King's followers, and help to overwhelm the "jolly young waterman" (King commenced life as a sailor) at the outset. Poor Sayer's descent had, however, commenced, and when he stepped into the ring, in Heenan's corner, it was plain he was there more for dramatic effect than anything else. Attired in a fur cap, a yellow flannel jacket, and jack-boots, he was vociferously applauded when he commenced his duties in attending to Heenan's toilette. Even then people said, "How are the mighty fallen," for poor Tom was no more equal to his onerous task than a child. During the fight at Wadhurst he looked in strange bewilderment at King and Heenan, and when the "Benecia Boy" required assistance, his second was perfectly helpless. Still the gladiator quitted the scene in a graceful and generous manner, in having stood esquire to the opponent who was instrumental in bringing out that steel, courage and pluck, of which the first of English pugilists, was composed. Sayer's, it might be mentioned, died in 1865.

### THE HOME OF ORMONDE.

W. O'B. Macdonough's Stock Farm, Near Menlo Park, California.

A well known Eastern turfman, now in California, thus describes a recent visit to the Macdonough farm, the home of the great English horse Ormonde: "Leaving San Francisco, by the Southern

Pacific Railway, the ride to Mr. Macdonough's establishment is a glorious one. Our party, including M. J. Burns and T. P. Clark, left the Bay at daybreak, and after a ride of thirty-two miles on the train along the coast we arrived at Menlo Park, where we were met by Mr. Macdonough, who drove us to his ranch, about eight miles away. Five miles of the route being through the lane to the Palo Alto Stock Farm. Immediately upon our arrival at the ranch, we were shown the \$150,000 beauty, the mighty Ormonde. Ormonde is the most perfect specimen of horse flesh that I ever gazed on.

"A rich bay in color, with black points, Ormonde stands over 16 hands high. He is of a kind disposition, 11 years old and looks as though he were fit to race for a man's life right now. After viewing the king of the ranch we were shown the lesser lights. Among the stallions we saw was St. Carlo, by St. Blaise—Castro, by Kingfisher. He is a fine looking sire, resembling not a little Ormonde in his formation.

"There are forty-six choice brood mares on the ranch, many of them having just been imported from England. Among the noted matrons are Maiden Bell, China Rose, Mirago, Windflower, Cottage Girl, Miranda, and Kissing Crust. The American mares include Cousin Peggy, the dam of Geraldine. Mr. Macdonough has twelve yearling colts and twenty-one yearling fillies, the majority of them the get of St. Carlo. It was 5 o'clock when we had finished looking over all the stock Mr. Macdonough so kindly had brought out for our inspection."

The Canadian mare Moonlight, by Princeton out of Simon, is to be bred to Ormonde, Mr. Macdonough having bought her for \$3,300. Moonlight is the dam of Ajax.

## THE STANDARD OF REGISTRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if the standard of registration has been changed. Our answer is, not for the present year. The changes adopted by the American Trotting Register Association do not come into force until Jan. 1, 1895. Our correspondent also says: "If not, kindly give the present standard regulations." They are:

### TROTTING.

First.—Any trotting stallion that has a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30), or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard trotting animal.

Second.—Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30, or better.

Third.—Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30, or better.

Fourth.—Any horse that is the sire of a trotter with a record of 2:30, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A trotting record of 2:35, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard trotting animal.

Fifth.—Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30.

Sixth.—The progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a standard trotting mare.

Seventh.—The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare by a standard trotting horse.

Eighth.—The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard trotting mare.

Ninth.—Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard trotting animal.

### PACING.

First.—Any pacing stallion that has a record of two minutes and twenty-five seconds (2:25), or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 pacing, or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard pacing animal.

Second.—Any mare or gelding that has a pacing record of 2:25, or better.

Third.—Any horse that is the sire of two pacers with records of 2:25.

Fourth.—Any horse that is the sire of one pacer with a record of 2:25, or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1. A pacing record of 2:30, or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with pacing records of 2:30. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard pacing animal.

Fifth.—Any mare that has produced a pacer with a record of 2:25, or better.

Sixth.—The progeny of a standard pacing mare when out of a standard pacing mare.

Seventh.—The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare by a standard pacing horse.

Eighth.—The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard pacing mare.

Ninth.—Any mare that has a pacing record of 2:30, or better, whose sire or dam is a standard pacing animal.

Tenth.—The progeny of a standard trotting horse, out of a standard pacing mare, or of a standard pacing horse, out of a standard trotting mare.

### NAMES AND CHARGES.

In regard to names the American Trotting Register Association has adopted the following rule: "That every stallion and sire will be registered under a name more distinctly his own than the name of a distinguished ancestor or sire, will not be repeated in any form when naming animals further removed than the immediate progeny of such ancestor or sire; that no mare or colt will be registered by a name already recorded for another animal, or by a prohibited name, unless he has started in a public race

under said name prior to January 1, 1892, and that no mare foaled after January 1, 1890, will be registered under a name by which another animal has been registered, except as above provided in cases of stallions and colts.

Filles, mares and geldings will be admitted as non-standard when by standard and registered horses, stallions and stallions when by a standard horse or of a mare whose sire or dam is standard.

All animals upon which rank depends must be registered at the expense of the applicant. If a performer makes its sire or dam standard it must first be registered.

The admission of non-standard, historical pedigrees will be at the option of the compiler.

Let it be observed that the standard itself makes registration a condition and requisite to standard rank.

The cost of registration is as follows: Registration, \$1; whether standard or non-standard, \$2; to stockholders, \$1; official certificate of registration, 50 cents.

### THE NEW RULES.

The change in the rules of registration that will take place on January 1st, 1895, are enumerated below:

Under Rule 2, any mare or gelding with a trotting record of 2:30 or a pacing record of 2:25 is eligible. After January 1st, 1895, the animal must have the additional qualification of being by a standard horse or out of a standard dam.

Rules 7, 8 and 9 as they now stand will be abrogated and a new Rule 7 substituted therefor. The new rule will read:

"Any mare whose sire is standard, and whose dam and second dam are by a standard horse."

This change no longer makes a mare with a record of 2:35 trotting or 2:30 pacing by a standard horse or out of a standard mare eligible to registry as standard on her performance. It also requires a mare by a standard horse to have a second dam by a standard horse, instead of only requiring the first dam to be by a standard horse, as under Rule 7 now in force.

## NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS.

As THE ADVOCATE is being subscribed for by about every licensee-holder in Canada, and henceforth will be found in every hotel reading-room from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the north to the south, and will consequently be seen by breeders, agriculturists and strangers who have money to spend more than any other journal in the country, its value as an advertising medium for horses, either for sale or for service, cannot possibly be overestimated. In order to give our subscribers the advantage of the great market that will be open to them, if they will send us a description (age, color, class, weight and pedigree, if known) of any horses they have for sale, we will insert such notice FREE for the next few weeks, providing they undertake to notify us when sale is made and remit us one dollar with such notifications. This, of course, is practically

### NO SALE, NO PAY.

and, we believe, is unexampled in newspaper enterprise. Here are a few examples of the notices that will be inserted:

Carrriage Stallion—Imp. Wild Harry, great prize winner, sure foalgetter, weight 1,400 lbs. Isaac Hisey, Cremona, Ont., or ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

Shire Stallion—Pioneer (1,777), beautiful bay, free from white, good action, sure foalgetter. Frank Drury, Charing Cross, Ont., or ADVOCATE office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

Cleveland Bay Stallion—Candidate (436), by Young Candidate, dam Nellie,

by Salesman (272). Frank Macfarlane, Fairbank P.O., Ont.

Thoroughbred Stallion—Disturbance, by Terror, by Roric, dam Lucy, registered in American stud book. Frank Macfarlane, Fairbank P.O., Ont.

Trotting Stallion—Pilot, b. c., 4 years, by Pilot Medium, dam by Magna Charta (105), well broken, great roadster, afraid of nothing. J. B. Jones, Ontario office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

## STABLE ECONOMY.

How Best to Take Care of Your Horses—A Lesson for All.

All hygienic measures are founded on the principle that "prevention is better than cure." The question which this acknowledged truth calls forth naturally is, how is it possible to prevent disease? We answer: Firstly, we must ascertain whether an animal, when placed in certain diseases, is liable to certain diseases; secondly, whether these diseases may be guarded against, if not prevented; and thirdly, if they can, what are the plans to be adopted?

The horse in this country is a domesticated animal, his existence here is artificial; by man he is bred either as source of pleasure or wealth; in both capacities he is equally a creature of burden, and it is the object of his proprietor to keep him sound in mind and limb, in order to obtain from him all that important commodity, work.

It has been practically demonstrated that a horse fed upon grain alone is unable to perform severe physical exertion, and that his powers of endurance, even at slow work, are deficient when compared with those fed on a more highly nutritious diet.

In selecting a site for a stable, a rising ground should be chosen, in order to complete drainage, not only for the ordinary way of the water falling from the roof, but also the urinary excretions of its inmates. In either case it is necessary that the drains should be removed, in order to keep the stable clean; but urine should be speedily conveyed away for other reasons; it not only keeps the flooring damp, but the gases disengaged from it are highly deleterious to the animal, especially in winter, when the exciting causes of derangement and contagious maladies, coughs, glanders, farcy, pneumonia and inflammation of the eyes.

It is far preferable to have a continuous underground drain from stall to stall boxes, each box having a terminus in a small exterior reservoir, so constructed as to preclude the indraft of air up the drains. Another advantage is attached to this manner of drainage, for the fluid drains from the centre; there is no longer any necessity for that declivity of the flooring which was requisite when the fluid passes away by the foot stall, for the ends and sides of the stall may be on the same level, gradually levelling towards the centre point, where the grating is fixed.

We strongly recommend all our friends who build to stable houses to have them so constructed as to contain separate loose boxes, each being 11 feet in breadth, 14 feet in length and 12 feet in height. The old fashioned stalls, in which horses are attached by the halter to the manger, are bad. In the first place many horses so situated will never lie down; secondly, they are always standing on an inclined plane, sloping downwards from before, backwards. In order to make our views clear in exposing the evils necessarily incurred on an animal in such a position we will briefly consider the anatomy of the foreleg.

Progression is effected by the horse in the following manner: The muscles of the back part of the leg (flexors) contract, which, together with the muscles of the arm, raise the leg from the ground. The

foot is now in a position to be sent forward, which is effected by the contraction of the muscles at the front part of the leg (extensors) which send the leg forward. The foot comes again in contact with the ground, the last again contracted and the above movements are again repeated.

If, during the time the foot of a living animal were situated on a plane, the extensor muscles of the limb belonging to the above foot were contracted, but if it would be raised off the ground; but if, on the other hand, the flexors were to contract the heel would be elevated. Now, during the period a horse is standing on the ground, as has been mentioned, the toes are elevated above the heels, the extensors are contracting, and the flexors are extending. Such action, contrite in the former case and extensile in the latter, is opposed to muscular quietude. The flooring of most stables is so constructed as to slope off at the heels, in order that the urinary secretions may flow down to a gutter at right angles to the stalls, and finally terminating in a liquid manure tank outside.

The result of this unnatural position is that the horse, in order to place his muscles in a state of rest, i.e., in a neutral state—neither that of contraction nor extension—flexes his knee and by this means removes the previous tension imposed upon the muscles at the back part of the leg. This same attitude is continually persisted in until the numerous ligaments at the back part of the knee become contracted. The knee is then permanently bent and the animal is denominated "over at the knee" set up.

If a horse be placed in a stall with the flooring sloping to the gutter, as before described, but be untied and able to move about in any time that at any one time he will stand with his head and at another time with his tail toward the manger, thus proving that the being obliged always to stand up hill, as it were, is disagreeable to the animal. Observe, also, how often a horse will hang back, i.e., place the hind feet on the gutter situated behind the gutter. This is done, evidently, to place himself in a position favorable for rest. When tied up the animal is obliged to lie down in the same position as the horse. How many times have horses hung themselves in the halter during the night? We could enumerate many cases, and many of our readers doubtless could do the same.

In the old constructed stalls the hay rack, placed above the horse's head, necessitates the contraction of the cervical muscles when elevating his head in search of food. This continual action was considered by horsemen to be very fatiguing to the horse any time that at any one time after a hard day's work. To obviate this evil many improvements have been made in hay racks, feed boxes, etc. The hay rack and feed box should be in one piece, and the front line, situated in the same position as the manger previously mentioned, viz., below the horse's nose, but in addition to this, in the same straight line as the hay rack, etc., a water trough is fitted up. Owing to this plan the horse is able to feed with real ease, and the necessity for the continual action of elevating the head is removed. The presence of the water trough with water in it is very advantageous, for it enables the horse to get some time to take a little. The old notion of depriving horses of water is very injurious, and now, happily, most horsemen allow them, when at rest, to take it freely.

No doubt the inhibition of large draughts of cold water directly after work is also very injurious to the animal, and perhaps induce colic. A practical experience has proven that a horse kept in the stable for a day with water before him during that time will not drink as much as the horse which is presented with it

three or four times during the day by the groom. Nature prompts the horse when to drink, and when the promptings occur, nature, in this respect should be satisfied.

We think it a good plan to accustom the horse to always drink before feeding him. By so doing we accustom him to him from bolting his food, and bringing on an attack of indigestion.

All food, before being placed in the trough, should be well sifted, in order that small or hard pieces of stone may be readily detected. Small stones and nails, be it well remembered, very frequently constitute the uncleanly armor which calcareous depositions accumulate, which form the various kinds of colic known in the alimentary canal. Nails and other substances are often taken into the body through the mouth, and finally find their way through the muscular coats of the intestines into the various organs of the body. An anecdote is related of a gentleman who swallowed a penknife, which remained in his body for nine months, at the end of which time he complained of pain. It is thought that here an abscess formed, and from it the knife was extricated. The following case under our observation: A child, aged three years, swallowed a needle nine months ago, after which an abscess formed on the thigh, and the needle was removed from it.

Ventilation is necessary as a means for the removal of gases rendered impure, and therefore unfit for respiration. A current of air should be admitted through a grate near the ground, and so contrived as not to blow upon the horse. An aperture should be made in the roof, over which a chimney, provided with a weather fond should be placed, so that the current of foul gases may be continually escaping, and its entrance (often carried by gusts of wind), frustrated by the weather fend.

The temperature of a stable should not exceed 60 degrees F. It shall again, on some future occasion, consider the question. The above, however, together with generous food, exercise and good grooming, constitute the chief hygienic measures necessary to be adopted to keep a horse healthy.—*Charles R. Wood, V.S., in American Cultivator.*

## HACKNEY AND COACH.

It is Advisable to breed the Trotter with Them.

Is the slight depression of business which is at present upon us (not very heavily, by the way, if we stop and consider the maximum of trade, and how soon every industry is starting up), and his roarer brother, though up both the hills, and exclaims, "the bottom is out," there is no sale for trotters—hackney and coaching horses are in demand and we must be ready to serve our trotting coachmen and fillies, to hackney and coachers and make money out of the business yet. There is a large demand today, for both of these kinds of horses. We can see a profit in raising them, just as we can see one in the production of a large, fine steer. It is a question of the production of a fine animal, at an expense of grass, hay, grain and care.

To begin with, it will be necessary to have the animals to breed from. If hackneys are required, take stallions and mares of this kind—and the same can be said of coaching horses. But the farmer says, "I cannot exchange my trotting mares and fillies for hackney and coaching mares." I will breed these coaching stallions, and I will get a large-sized, lofty-stationed, high-stepping colt, and can sell him for a good price." What right has he to assume this? Why, the fact is, the coachman has been bred to a type so long that it follows that the horse must be born to the likeness of its sire. This is a fallacy, and is as great as this:

A man has a mare by Gideon; what her dam he can't say, except that she is a Messenger mare or something of that kind, no particular breeding; as to individuality—simply a common looking, little mare, with long rumps, light eyes, and small, small, pointed and low headed. There is no beauty or style to her, she is simply a daughter of Gideon, a well-bred horse, and really a good sire, with so much of old Messenger's blood in his veins, that he ought to have nicked well with the daughters of Winthrop Messenger's grandsons, and when those sons and daughters were bred in potent lines, he did.

This mare we speak of had a dam that had no particular individuality. Her breeder thought Gideon could supply what the dam lacked. So he did; she lacked temper and he gave it to the foal. The man who owned her thought he could see a bonanza ahead for him, and he bred for it.

Standing in the State of Maine, at one time, was another sor of Tom Roffe. He was a handsome horse, well bred, and partook of the form of his Morgan bred sire. The owner, who was a good judge, revolves this all over, he sees nearly a hundred blood lines and, of course, a Nelson. The foal arrives, he cares for it in the usual way that ordinary farmers and breeders do, thinking it will grow if he can see a Nelson price. For the sake of this horse, Tom Roffe, Jr., and Gideon, we are going to say that this foal grew into a pretty little horse, which might, by some little training have rotted in 2,50, but never did, and the owner, after he had pinched it in its youth, and frightened buyers away, was forced to sell it at about the same price one would get for a Trotter and get a cob or small hackney. If he should take such a mare and breed for a hackney or coaching horse, he might get one, or a scrub; he would have no objection.

To take trotting bred mares which have a short and unknown side to their breeding, and try and breed a coaching horse from them is hazardous, unless they have the form and type. Then it may be done for a profit. For example, a trotting mare with good size and a coaching horse form, possessing individuality. The question is this: is it as well to cross breeds as it would be to serve her to a noble trotting stallion of large size, solid color and good action. Say such a horse as Haldane, 2,27, which died recently in Meriden, Conn., or Falcon, Jr., owned by Sam Hodgson, of Meredith, or Oddmark, son of Nelson, owned by John P. Wheelson, of Bangor, Me. We can add another—Royal Ben, a grand bred Morgan, owned by Col. J. A. Harwood, of Littleton, this State. Royal Ben is a doubt but he is a good sire, and he will, Vt., could point to a son of Ben up there in Vermont, which sires up-headed, high-stepping, coaching horses.

By breeding such a mare as we describe, which must possess a type common to such horses as we have mentioned are there not several chances to sell their produce to a profit, assuming they inherit the form of their parents: first, a carriage or driving horse; second, an elegant, well formed; third, a slower horse, but well formed; fourth, a very fast horse which has inherited speed but not beauty; fifth, a large homely but rugged horse, suitable for business uses. The last condition will be the least profitable, and would be about the only failure, barring deformity or accident.

Size is an important factor in the broodmare when coaching horses are to be bred and it is not fair to suppose that large foals can be uniformly bred from small mares. For these reasons we

would, as a rule, breed trotting bred animals together, looking at their individual merits, and if these were not good enough to breed to one of its kind, then certainly it would not be to cross with some other, unless the chief object were to keep alive the race of mongrels.

As a rule, small, untrained, picketed, rumped, cut-hamed, narrow-waisted, narrow-breasted, low-headed trotting mares cannot be improved much by breeding them to anything but jacks, and then there is a stop, "outraged nature," as Josh Billings says, "refuses to breed farther."—Trainer in Spirit of The Hub.

## "MUD" HORSESHOES.

We doubt if very many persons ever saw mud shoes for horses. They are used on horses in plowing the low wet lands of the valley north of Sumner, nearly every spring, says a Sumner (Wash.).

The mud shoe consists of a heavy board about eighteen inches wide from eight to ten inches long, rounding in front. On this board a red-hot shoe of the size worn on a horse's hoof is so fastened that it is placed until it burns into it to a depth almost sufficient to bury itself. It is necessary that the shoe have a long toe and long corks. A piece of circular board iron to fit over the top part of the hoof is then attached to the board and over the hoof, to hold the mud shoe solidly to the foot. One end of the board is fastened to the board with a screw, which, when tightened holds the board as squarely to the bottom of the hoof as if it had grown there. The horses become accustomed to wearing them, and after a day or two experience no difficulty in working in them. By this means farmers are enabled to do their work for a long time, without the use of the mud shoes, horse would mire down. Sumner blacksmiths had considerable experience last spring in thus equipping teams for plowing the lowlands.

## ALL ROUND SPORT.

An Adelaide schoolboy, sixteen years of age, has set a new Australian cricket record, having scored 360 runs in a single innings played long ago.

The Oxford-Cambridge boat race, which this year is set for Saturday, March 17th, will, on account of tidal conditions, be rowed shortly after nine o'clock in the morning.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, 2,19, made at the grand stallion race at Rochester, N. Y., in 1881, which he thought pretty well in Austria. Although he was twenty years old he sold for \$2,500 recently.

The sire of Nelson, 2,00, it is said, would have been castrated when a two-year-old, had it not been that the veterinarian who undertook the job, failed on account of the colt being a two-year-old.

BENEDICTINE, a three-year-old colt, owned in Toronto, was entered as a two-year-old last fall at the York Township Fair, at Glen Grove, and won the race. He is protested and has now been disqualified.

KITE tracks are a failure. They produce records but no shakels, in so far that the people cannot see the performance so well as they can on the regulation tracks. A result is that the kites are converted into failures.

GEMMA, formerly owned by Mr. Angus Sinclair, of Rocky Stock Farm, Chatham, Ont., was the star of the Welsh sale at New York last week, and was knocked down for \$5,000. The average for 26 head was \$875.

For the Epsom Derby Matchbox is decidedly easy nine to two, freely on offer, and from present indications there seems

to be more money in the market for the stable companies. Bullington, who at ten to one has been quietly supported recently to win about £2,000. Ladass, the favorite, is steady in the quotation at nine to four against.

MR. R. DAVES last week was made happy by his own addition to his Thorncliffe farm. Buckle dropped a fine foal to Parisian. The little fellow is a chestnut in color like his mother, and being from the union of a well-bred stallion like Parisian, and a daughter of Stonehenge and Mary Buckley, he has every thing favorable in the way of breeding.

The Paris correspondent of London Sporting Life sends the following item of interest to cyclists: "The 'ideal' bicycle track of the future is to be laid in the Bois de Boulogne by the municipality of Paris. I understand that the bed of the track is to be built of cement, while the surface is to be of compressed cork. Moreover, it will be enclosed with trees, so as to prevent the wind interfering with the runners."

A NUMBER of amendments to the rules of racing were to be considered at the January meeting of the Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland. One amendment provides for the abolition of handicaps in favor of class races. Another suggestion is that the press be approached on the subject of publishing the results of each day's trotting in the same manner as they now report for racing under Jockey Club and National Hunt rules.

In September, 1884, Max Cobb was crowned king of stallions when he trotted to a record of 2:13 at Providence. Now the following stallions have records of 2:13 and better: Directum, 2:05; Stamford, 2:07; Kremlin, 2:07; Arion, 2:07; Pat, 2:08; Albe, 2:08; Nelson, 2:09; Allerton, 2:09; Moquette, 2:10; Pamlico, 2:10; Lobasco, 2:10; McKinney, 2:11; Delmarc, 2:11; Regal Wilkes, 2:11; Fred Wilkes, 2:11; Truman, 2:12; Charles, 2:12; Charley, 2:12; Dr. Sparks, 2:12; Constantine, 2:12; Favora, 2:12; Egthorne, 2:12; Ellard, 2:12; William Penn, 2:12; Pactulus, 2:12; Czar, 2:12; Ponce de Leon, 2:13; Lockhart, 2:13; Mark Sirius, 2:13; Edgardo, 3:13, and Bellini, 2:13.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association, held in the offices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, on the 8th inst., the following officers were chosen: President, John Garthouse; vice-presidents, George Garbutt, Thistleton; J. Y. Ormsby, Danville, Que.; H. N. Minn, Brandon; George Tweedy, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; C. J. L. Buntel, Grenfell, N. W. T.; secretary, Treasurer, Henry Ward, directors, James W. Smith, Highfield; J. G. Wardlaw, Downview, W. N. Crowley, Robert Markmers, Tullamore; T. M. Donkin, Riverview; B. Ficht, Bruce; T. Coleman, Torley Green, and G. DeWarden Green, Toronto. The secretary's triennial report showed that the registrations for 1892 and 1893 were not numerous, only twenty-three stallions and ten mares being registered during the two years.

## Bar Supplies . . .

IS OUR SPECIALTY

A full range of the BEST American Flint Tumblers at less than wholesale prices. See our goods and prices, they can't be beat.

# RUSSELL'S

IN THE MARKET

.. LONDON 2427 ..

Wit and Humor.

Judgments from Judge.

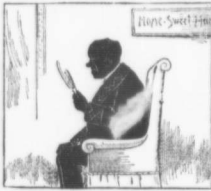
SIGNS OF GREATNESS.

"Heavy the artist must be getting on famously."  
 "What makes you think so?"  
 "Well, I see he has pictures in two of this year's saloons."

DISCOVERY.

*Jenkins* (reading)—"At last they have something that will make a woman keep a secret."  
*His Wife*—"What is it?"  
*Jenkins*—"Chloroform."

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.



I.

WESTERN MUNICIPAL REFORM.

"I see the mayor of a western mining town recommended the city council to abolish short skirts in the dance-halls."  
 "That shows how our civilization is extending. I hope they passed the ordinance."  
 "Yes, they did; but an amendment providing for long skirts was lost."

THE PROPER PROCEDURE.

"Wass't that young Mr. Tiff who left the house as I came in?" asked the judge of his eldest daughter.  
 "Yes, papa."  
 "Did I not issue an injunction against his coming here any more?"  
 "Yes, papa; but mamma has granted a superseas pending an appeal."

A FAMILY MATTER.

*Patrick* (formerly a widower)—"That a devil as a row!"  
*Bridget* (formerly a widow)—"Yes; Oi shpore it's your children an' me children foughin' wid our children."

TOO MUCH.

*Sister Emmaline*—"S'ter Phronia, I unnerstan's dat yo' hab lef' de Highwash Bab'tis' chu'ch an' dome gone obah to de Methodist. Am dat so?"  
*Sister Phronia*—"Yes, S'ter Emmaline, I has."  
*Sister Emmaline*—"Well, what was de



II.

'cession ob yoh change ob 'victions, S'ter Phronia?"

*Sister Phronia*—"Well, dat dah Pahnson Holyhwash didn't suit me 'zackly. He had a reglar 'pook-folks' walk, an he waz nakin' 'hub to ebery woman in dat el'ch 'secp me; an I couldn' stan' dat, nohow. So I done lef'."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

*Piterson*—"My boy, don't you know dat if you go shootin' on Sunday you will lose your immortal soul?"  
*Boy*—"Mister, don't you know dat every minute I'm standin' here listenin' to you I'm losin' 'three woadpeckers!"

Pickings from Puck.

A PRECARIOUS SITUATION.  
*Nobby* (the newsboy)—"Well, yer all right! Yer got a good steady job in 'er office, an' don't need no worry."  
*Bobby* (his former pal)—"Dat's all you know about it. You don't know what dese offices is. If yer dumb, yer fired fer mopin'. If yer too smart, der head men gets jealous an' yer gets der dump fer dat."

FIRE!

*Mr. O'Malley*—"Kitty, O'm goin' ter get some fire-insurance an' me life."  
*Mrs. O'Malley*—"Foire-insurance! Fer the love av hivin, phwat fer!"  
*Mr. O'Malley*—"Phwy, so many av th' min are bein' discharged down to th' null, dat O' want to be prepared whin mo' turn comes!"

TWO SETS OF TERMS.

*Sub-Editor*—"What shall I say about Mr. Goodsoil, who is likely to be nominated by the opposition?"  
*Grand Editor*—"Oh, call him a reptile and a thief."  
 "But he is a man whose character is without a stain."  
 "That so? Well, call him weak and imbecile."



III.

CELEBRATING FOR TWO.

*Jimson*—"I congratulate you. What will you have?"  
*Neatpup*—"Two beers."  
*Jimson*—"Two?"  
*Neatpup*—"Yes; it's twins."

A WHISTLING WOMAN.

*Miss Eggleston*—"I wonder why that honest Miss Rusticiana is so popular with the gentlemen?"  
*Miss Dorking*—"Why, she is the most accomplished person in town."  
*Miss Eggleston*—"Indeed! What are her accomplishments?"  
*Miss Dorking*—"She crows!"

*Father*—"What's that devilish noise in the kitchen, Bobby?"  
*Bobby*—"That's mamma making angel cake."

Latest from Life.

CONSIDERATE.

*Judge Beaud*—"Prisoner at the bar, you are charged with shooting the plaintiff through such ear, one foot, an elbow and along the top of his head. What have you to say for yourself?"

*Albati Be* (the prisoner)—"Wal, I didn't have no killin' grudge agin him, and so I jst shot him in the thin places around the edges, so's not to hurt him too much."

NOTHING TO CROW ABOUT.

"The sun never sets on England's dominions," remarked the boasting Britisher.  
 "England reminds me of an old hen," responded the Yankee.  
 "Why?" demanded the Britisher angrily.  
 "A hen's son never sets, either."



IV.

Trifles from Truth.

KNEW HOW IT OUGHT TO TASTE.  
*Mrs. Gilfoyle*—"This can't be genuine mineral water."  
*Mr. Gilfoyle*—"Why?"  
*Mrs. Gilfoyle*—"It doesn't taste horri- bly enough."

HIS ONLY CHANCE OF FAME.

"Jones, I think your boy will become a very distinguished man if he lives long enough."  
 "Yes? What do you think he will be distinguished for?"  
 "Longevity—if he lives long enough."

MORE VALUABLE.

*Foreman*—"If you want me to work in that \$2.00 Pants ad., you will have to cut out about three verses off o' this poem."  
*Editor*—"But if I do that it won't make sense."  
*Foreman*—"Maybe not; but it will make room!"

TOO CH'AP FOR HER.

*Mrs. Neesold*—"Have you any of Shelley's poems?"  
*Clerk*—"We have a very fine edition of 'Prometheus Unbound.'"  
*Mrs. Neesold*—"But I want it bound—and as expensively as possible."



V.



VI.

THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATION.

*Superintendent of Insane Asylum*—"That man there is the most complete idiot in the institution. He knows absolutely nothing."  
*Kindness Official*—"He is just the man we have been looking for. I should like to employ him."  
*Superintendent*—"Employ him! For what?"  
*Official*—"To invent new ways of folding our time-tables."

COMBINED.

*Briggs*—"I hear that while you were around at Miss Reulbud's, the other night, you broke a chair."  
*Griggs*—"Yes; and her father wanted me to pay for it."  
*Briggs*—"What did you tell him?"  
*Griggs*—"I told him it was as much her fault as it was mine."

NOT WHAT SHE EXPECTED HIM TO SAY.

*He*—"May I steal a kiss?"  
*She*—"Yes, if you'll not keep it."  
*He*—"All right; I'll give it to some other girl."



VII.

The thief and the train robber seem to work together, as one makes tracks while the other lays them.

BRINGS THINGS TO A HEAD—The "diff" ference in the morning."

The ocean and the train robber work the same game, they both make the passengers give up.

*Older Sister*—"Clara, I'm surprised to see you soak your bread in the gravy. It's exceedingly bad form."

*Clara*—"Well, it's awfully good taste."

*Hattersm*—"That's a fine umbrella you have."

*Catterson* (significantly)—"Yes, old man, I got that umbrella for myself."

"SERVES me right," said the drum. "I thought I could keep tight and never feel it—and here I am beaten at my own game."

Guaranteed by the Government

# WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY

• • • •  
- - OFFICERS - -

J. P. WISER, . . . . . President.  
HARLOW G. WISER, 1st Vice-Pres.  
ISAAC P. WISER, 2nd Vice-Pres.  
E. FRANK WISER, . . . . . Treasurer.  
ALBERT WHITNEY, . . . . . Secretary.

## Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF  
ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES



J. P. WISER & SONS, (Limited.)

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT, CANADA.

• • • •  
Fully Ripened  
and Matured  
in Wood

• • • •

• • • •

CANADA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WHERE WHISKEY IS BOTTLED **IN BOND**, AND THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT CERTIFIES TO BOTTLED WHISKEY. THE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE, WHICH IS ON EVERY BOTTLE, GUARANTEES THE AGE, STRENGTH AND QUANTITY.

# THE ONTARIO BREWING & MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

## INDIA PALE ALE

AND

## - PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

That this ALE and PORTER is brewed from pure Malt and Hops only.

ASK FOR IT.

311 King Street East, - - TORONTO

# J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

## WINES... AND LIQUORS

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

Conceded by Connoisseurs  
to be the choicest flavored  
Whiskies in the Market



Malt and Family  
Proof Whiskies  
Old Rye, Etc.



J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

### MOUNTAIN DEW - WHISKEY -

Manufactured from the best Barley Malt.  
Double distilled, fully ripened in wood, and  
recommended by Physicians for Medicinal  
purposes, being free from Fusel Oil and other  
deleterious substances.

SPALDING & STEWART, DISTILLERS  
Perth, Ontario, Canada.

No Hotel can be run success-  
fully without

### Eddy Co's.

MATCHES and -  
- TOILET PAPER

Mammoth Factories, - Hull, Can.

### J. E. Doyle & Co. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

### ...Corks

Capsules, Corking Machines, Tinfall,  
Bottling Wax and Wire.

421 St. James Street, - - Montreal  
P.O. BOX 502

Corks of any Size Cut to Order

### BOWIE & CO. BREWERS

Brockville, - - Ontario

R. BOWIE A. G. BOWIE

### COPPERSMITHS



The Booth Copper Co'y.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Formerly BOOTH & SON.

### W. A. VERNER'S

### Pure Apple CIDER

In Half Pint Bottles, 25 cts. per doz. Quart Bottles, 80 cts. per doz.  
By Gallon, 25 cts. per Gallon.

100 and 102—BERKELEY STREET—100 and 102

TORONTO

### DAWES & CO Brewers

### PALE ALES AND PORTER Lachine, P.Q.

Montreal Office, 521 St. James St.  
BELL TELEPHONE, 663

None but the following city bottlers are au-  
thorized to use our labels:

EUGENE BEAUBOIN, . . . 274 Victoria  
J. ELZBOND CAMBER, . . . 174 West  
MOISE VIAU, . . . 29 Turgeon, St. Head.

# TORONTO BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LTD.

BREWERS OF THE CELEBRATED



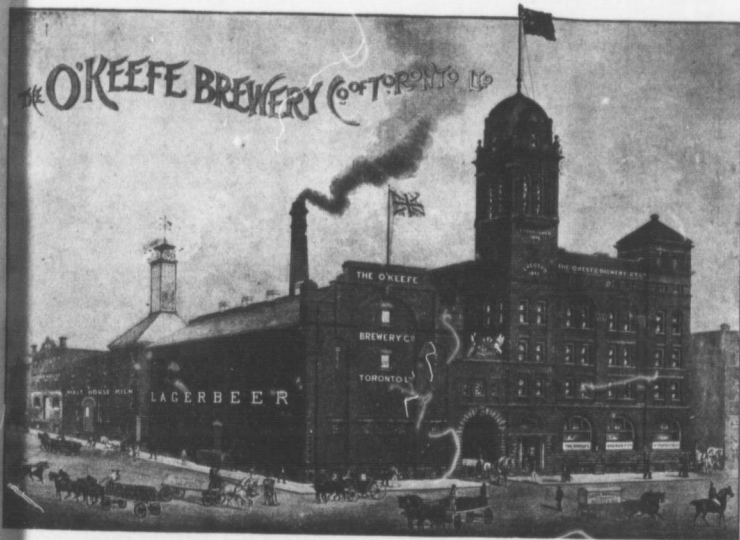
*India Pale Ale and Porter*  
*Amber Ale*  
*Half and Half*  
**"DIAMOND" BRAND**

OUR SPECIAL Y

SIMCOE STREET

....TORONTO

Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER



Capacity, 105,000 Barrels per Annum

Brewery situate corner of Gould and Victoria Streets, opp. Normal School, where the public are cordially invited to inspect the premises and see our products in course of manufacture.

Nothing but Malt, Hops, and water are used by us.

EUGENE O'KEEFE, President.

WIDMER HAWKE, Vice-President.

**ROBT. DAVIES, Manager.**

**- THE -**

**WM. ROSS, Sec'y. and Cashier.**

# **DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY**

LIMITED

## **BREWERS AND MALTSTERS**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
-:- THE CELEBRATED -:-

**WHITE LABEL ALE**

**INDIA PALE  
ALE . . .**

- - AND - -

**AMBER ALE**

**. . . XXX PORTER**

Which is now taking the place of the  
best imported.



For the above brands we hold Diplomas and  
Gold Medals when competing against  
the most celebrated brewers  
in the world.



**QUEEN STREET EAST  
TORONTO . . . . .**



OUR ALES AND PORTERS ARE KNOWN  
AND USED FROM THE ATLANTIC  
TO THE PACIFIC, AND ARE  
IN GENERAL FAVOR



**ASK FOR THEM**

*And See that our Brand is  
on Every Cork*



THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS OF  
OUR WHITE LABEL

SEE THAT . . . .

**ROBERT DAVIES'**

**NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL . . .**

**OUR ALES AND PORTER** Have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them pure and free from any deleterious ingredients. . . . .