

# THE ADVOCATE

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PRICE TEN CENTS.

## Comment.

The Massachusetts Populists not only declined to endorse Prohibition, but they went and nominated a full ticket for the state elections.

To a London police sergeant is due the credit of a new definition of an old stage of intoxication. He explained to the magistrate at Marlborough street that he found Frank Williams "conscientiously drunk," by which he meant that the man was intoxicated but knew what he was doing.

Speaking at a meeting held in London recently to organize a public-house reform association, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., said he did not hesitate to say that he despaired of any reform in the existing state of the liquor trade, unless the principle of fair compensation was accepted, not merely as a question of policy, but as a question of right and justice.

RISK BAKER, aged 6 years, and Corolla Baker, aged 3 years, children of Mrs. Martin's, died Saturday morning at Paterson, N.J., having been poisoned from drinking birch beer manufactured the previous night. Mrs. Isabella Slang, who also partook of the beverage, was not expected to live. Banish this beer.

There has been holding an exhibition of champagne at Epermay, and the opinion of distinguished Frenchmen as to the virtue of the wine have been obtained by the exhibitors. M. Jules Simon, for example, allows that it is a glorious kind of wine, but he has one grievance against sparkling beverage—that every year is responsible for several millions of cases, half of which are very dull.

Mr. J. J. MacLAREN, Q.C., has not denied that he said he voted for Mr. Dawson Gossoworth, in East Toronto, at the last Dominion elections, nor has he explained how he came to vote when he was not on the voters' list. Was the gentleman guilty of lying or of impersonation? He must have been guilty of one or the other. One is "only" a crime against God; the other is a crime against man. The former is punishable here; the latter right now.

The Toronto correspondent of the Ottawa Journal says that Mr. R. J. Fleming will oppose Mayor Kennedy if he seeks re-election. It is about time this city had a whole man to represent it and not a political peddler or a narrow-rimmed pretender. If Messrs. Kennedy and Fleming were only honest in principle and consistent in action, one might entertain some respect for them, but while one refuses the same rights to his fellow citizens that he demands for himself, the other for the sake of personal power or party profit does not hesitate to have dealings with people something worse than shady in character.

SNEAK thieves were busy in Toronto last week. Large gatherings, whether of pious or of worldly people, always attract the riff-raff of the population. If it were a past meeting that brought them together of course it would be owing to the wickedness of the sport. As in this case, it was a religious convention that attracted them, was it the righteousness of the occasion that was the magnet to the pilferers? Anyway the guests and several city hotels suffered. In cases of this kind it is invariably sought to hold the proprietor responsible, but if guests will stay out until half-past four in the morning, will leave their rooms unlocked, and will leave their valuables lying loosely around instead of putting them in the hotel safe, not only the vigilance of all the proprietors in the world will prevent an occasional case of unlawful appropriation.

EX-GOVERNOR FREDERICK ROBIE, of Maine, has expressed the opinion that Local Option or high license would work better in that state than Prohibition. There was a time when Mr. Robie's opinion would have had great weight in Maine, but he is now in the mire and yellow. Maine will doubtless abandon Prohibition some time or other, but it will hardly be while General Neal Dow is alive. Whether we believe in the views of the General or not we are forced to confess his is a grand figure, and so at ninety would anybody's appear when he had lived consistently and earnestly been devoted to one cause. Many a red Republican, many an anarchist, many a would-be destroyer of existing things have gone to the gallows looking noble with the halo of an error around their

heads, and the fervor of a mistaken faith illuminating their countenances.

THE St. John, N. B., Gazette, complains that the liquor-license law is very loosely administered in that city. It says: "There is too much laxity in the enforcement of the liquor law of this city. The inspector of licenses, who is none other than Chief Clark, appears to be satisfied so long as the money for the requisite number of licenses is paid in, no matter whether there are twice that number selling without paying anything—except an occasional fine and the 'tip.' This should not be, and the framers of the law, who wished to see temperance and sobriety reign, must keenly feel the slight which is given them both by the violators of the law and the man who receives pay for carrying it out." Our contemporary hits the nail on the head. It is the people who pay no license that bring both the law and the trade into contempt. The best weapon we hold against our enemies is obedience to the law.

SOME time ago we printed an extract tending to prove that Abraham Lincoln once sold liquor. The *Hone Guard* published by the *The London Advertiser* took the question up very warmly and denied the truth of the report. We could, and can, see nothing to the late Mr. Lincoln's discredit if he did deal in wines, spirits and so forth, and the truth or falsity of the story therefore appearing to be of little moment, we did not take any trouble to secure evidence wherewith to refute the *Hone Guard's* denial. It was not so with others, however, and our able contemporary, the *Daily American*, says: "The editor of the *New England Home* is shocked at the report that Abraham Lincoln once took out a license to sell liquor and doubts its authenticity. The records of Sangamon County, Ill., however, show that Lincoln and his partner, who kept a public house, did take out such a license and did maintain a bar for the use and convenience of their guests. Moreover, since this statement was made and doubted, the veteran editor of the *Washington Sentinel* has come forward with the remark that he was present at one of the seven meetings which were held during the Lincoln and Douglass Senatorial campaign in 1858, and that on that occasion Lincoln publicly acknowledged that he had been an innkeeper and

all that that implied. Douglass having made playful allusion to Lincoln's practice at the bar, the latter retorted that it was true, but that it applied with equal force to his distinguished opponent, 'for while I have practiced behind the bar Douglass has practiced before it.' There is no doubt that Abraham Lincoln was an innkeeper and joint proprietor of a bar at which old-fashioned corn whiskey and Medford rum was dispensed to all comers who could pay for their drinks. Nevertheless, he became President of the United States."

Most dismal stories reach us from the summer-resort hotels. Notwithstanding that the present is the consistently hottest summer known for years, business is very bad. This is true more of the U.S. watering-places than of our own, where prices are reasonable and it does not cost the three-or-four-week sojourn so much as a trip to Europe would. A correspondent writing from Long Branch says: "One large hotel near the pier, with accommodations for 600, has not over forty guests and more than twice that number of help, none of whom are receiving any wages. Another hotel open for two weeks has yet to handle its first \$1,000, its entire business all told not averaging \$60 per day. One formerly fashionable boarding house near the beach that last season at this time had forty-five boarders, has not seven, and two of these are on the 'complimentary' list, being friends of the proprietor. Another equally fashionable boarding house a little further up the beach has eleven help and two boarders. One-half, at least, of the cottages offered for rent this season have found no tenants. The signs 'to let' are conspicuous all over Monmouth County. All this in spite of the fact that 'no reasonable offer will be refused,' and that cottages which formerly rented for \$1,500 or \$1,000 for season, are now eagerly offered at \$500 and \$350. The rates of board at all the hotels have been reduced, not publicly, of course, but by private announcements with individual guests. As for Asbury Park, that town is not doing more than 60 per cent. of last year's business, and the Methodists feel that if the camp meeting season in August doesn't pan out they will be bankrupt. Every Jersey watering place is running behind hand, and the cottagers are spending very little money. It is the effect of an off year."

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**BEER IN GERMANY.**

The price of beer in Munich is 1½d. for half a litre, which is about a pint, and considerably more than is furnished in an ordinary 2½d. glass, and foam is never changed for. On the rim of each glass of wine is a short line near the top, and the sign of a 1 L., or 4-10 L., as the case may be, which means that the glass, when filled up to the line, holds half or four-tenths of a litre. The brewer is obliged to fill each glass up to the line with foam, and not change for the foam solid beer, which occupies the rest of the glass. When a person enters a place where beer or anything else is sold in this polite land, he at once takes off his hat and exchanges bows with the proprietor. If he should happen to sit down at the table where there are other people, he will first make them a ceremonious bow, whether he knows them or not, which will be returned in the same manner, and however the company leaves the table will exchange a polite "good evening" with the others as he rises to go. This is a very pretty custom. The German manner of bowing is peculiar and very ceremonious. It is a difficult affair, involving a great deal of practice. The right heel is drawn against the instep of the left foot, and the body is then bent nearly to a horizontal position from the waist, where it remains for a few seconds, when a "quick recovery" takes place. Nearly all the restaurants and places where beer is sold in Germany have female attendants, and their number in Berlin is estimated at 10,000. They are seldom given any wages, merely bread and lodging, although they are compelled to dress well and work from early in the morning until late in the night. They have to pay cash, at the regular rate, for every glass of beer and every slice of meat or other staples that they take for customers during the day or evening. They only remunerations are the gratuities given to them by the visitors, and therefore their chief endeavor is to attract and detain as many of the latter as possible. Of course, such a life is demoralizing, and many of the women fall into evil habits. However, these female attendants appear respectable. They are always neatly dressed, and are polite and obliging, and accept a little fee of 1 pfennig, or 1 d., school, or "thanks beautifully." Germany is such a military country that the women have to do much work that falls to the lot of men in other lands. In Italy female servants are rarely met with in restaurants and such places, but in Germany they are found everywhere. — *The National Guardian.*

**HOW HE DRANK THE WINE.**

VOGEL, a celebrated flute player, advertised a concert for his benefit and in order to attract those who "had no music in their souls and were not moved by concord of sweet sounds" he announced that between the acts he would exhibit an extraordinary feat never before witnessed in Europe. He would hold in his left hand a glass of wine and would allow six of the strongest men in town to hold his arm and resist, hindering all their efforts to prevent him, so he would drink the wine. No novel and so surprising a display of strength, as it was naturally regarded, attracted a very crowded house, and expectancy was at its height when our hero appeared on the stage, glass in hand, and politely invited any half-dozen of the audience to come forward and put his prowess to the test. Several gentlemen, among whom was the mayor of the place, immediately advanced to the stage and grasping the arm of Vogel apparently rendered his performance of the feat out of the question.

There was an awful pause for a moment, when our arm banded hero, crying the gentlemen who had witnessed him, said in broken English, "Jenteelmen, are you ready! Are you quite sure you have got fast hold!" The answer being given in the affirmative by a very courteous nod from those to whom it was addressed, Vogel, to the infinite amusement of the spectators and to the no small surprise of the group around him, advancing his right arm, which was free, very coolly took the wine glass from the hand and handing it to the half-dozen gentlemen, said: "Jenteelmen, I have the honor to drink all your good health," at the same time quaffing off the wine, amid a general roar of laughter and universal cries of "Bravo, bravo! Well done, Vogel!"

**CONVERTING BARLEY INTO MALT.**

THE process of malting, or the conversion of barley into malt, is accomplished in four successive steps. The first step is steeping the barley, which consists in introducing the grain into a large wooden cistern, and adding thereto as much water as will cover it. On being thus treated for twenty-four hours, the grains of barley absorb the water, and the contents of the cistern heat to the top even a degree to feel dry. The barley swells up much, so as to increase considerably in weight. The amount of water that barley takes up in the steeping affords good evidence of the excellence of the grain. Thus, the better kinds of barley, on the average, take up sufficient water to increase their weight one-half. Occasionally, however, the increase is not more than one-tenth. The time taken which is about forty hours, when the excess of water is drained off; but a regulation cistern that a cistern cannot have a second charge of barley till four days after the first. The second step is termed churning. The grain is thrown out of the steeping cistern in a heap on the floor. At this stage the barley is soft, and when pressed between the fingers it is readily broken. It lies in the heap for twenty-six hours or so, and during that time it rises in temperature about 10 deg. F., and gives out some of its extra water. This sweating, as it is called, is the result of the partial germination or growth of the radicle, and little rootlets or fibrils of the radicle, and a primitive stem, begin to form and present themselves. As the temperature rises, the radicles lengthen rapidly, and means are then taken to check the germination. The third step is flooring. The heated barley is spread by the workmen with spades on the floor to the depth of about fifteen inches at first. It is repeatedly re-turned and respread over a large area, and a thickness of layer or decreasing to six inches. At this stage the radicles have attained their greatest length. The fourth step is kiln-drying. The half-germinated barley is now introduced into a kiln, on the perforated floor of which it is spread. The apartment beneath the kiln-room is fitted up with stoves which evolve much heat; and this rising and passing through the kiln necessarily dries any moist barley laid thereon, and the steam escapes through a pipe through the roof. The heat which the barley is subjected to in the kiln is, at the commencement, 90 deg. F., but this is gradually raised to about 160 deg. While drying the radicles break off from the grain and are afterward removed by a wire sieve. The color which the barley assumes as it becomes dry malt in the kiln is determined by the heat to which it is subjected, the higher tempera-

ture yielding the darker-colored malt. During the conversion of barley into malt, a loss of material occurs. Thus, 100 parts of barley yield 80 parts of malt; but as the 100 parts of barley contain 12 of water, it follows that there are present only 88 parts of dry matter, and these yield 80 parts of dry malt, giving a loss of 8 per cent of the original weight of the barley. While there is a decrease in weight, there is an increase in bulk, 100 measures of barley becoming 101 to 109 measures of malt. Certain chemical changes likewise occur as the barley is turned into malt, which may be noticed by the following table:

	Composition of barley.	Composition of malt.
Hordenin.....	55	12
Starch.....	32	54
Sugar.....	5	15
Gluten.....	3	10
Gum.....	4	15
Resin.....	1	1
	100	100

The principal chemical change is, therefore, the transformation of much hordenin (a form of starch) into starch, gum and sugar. The mechanical condition of the contents of the grain is also altered. The grain is now of a fine mealy nature, between the fingers, when the flour in the interior is found to be soft and distinctly sweet to the taste.

**DOMESTIC WINE.**

An Excellent Receipt for Making it.

As grape culture is on the increase among farmers and even families in towns, having large grounds, we give herewith a good method for making wine for domestic use:

1. Select perfectly ripe bunches, and carefully pick off the stems, and reject all grapes which are not quite ripe.
2. Squeeze the juice out, either by hand or press, strain through a hair sieve, and pour one into a clean, sweet barrel or keg, adding to the vessel two gallons of water for every gallon of juice made.
3. At the same time put in 4 pounds of sifted sugar to a gallon of juice.
4. In adding the two gallons of water stated in section 2, let it strain through the pulp, skins, etc., of the residuum of the grapes after being squeezed.
5. Fill the vessel full, even up to the bung-hole, which cover with a sand bag to allow the fermentation to escape.
6. Wash the barrel daily and scrape or clear away the scum which will be thrown out in large quantities.
7. As the wine falls below the bung fill up daily, after cleaning away the scum, with sugar-water, made with 2 pounds of sugar to a gallon of water.
8. The fermentation will continue from three to six weeks, according to the weather. When it has ceased pour into the bung-hole one gill of brandy to the gallon

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of juice, to flow over the surface and prevent souring, but the brandy may not be indispensable; then bung the vessel up tight.

9. During the cold weather, in say, the following February, when the wine is perfectly still and clear, draw it off into any other clean vessel; then quickly clean, scald and rinse thoroughly the barrel in which the wine was made, and return the wine to it, bung it up, and draw it off as required for use.

10. If you wish to make a palatable champagne, have the champagne bottle ready; when you rack off the wine, a stated in section 9, put a tablespoonful of common yeast in each quart bottle, then fill up with the wine, leaving about an inch of the cork, which fasten very securely, as the pressure of gas will be very great.

11. The wine will improve by age after the operation described in section 9.
12. An old brandy or whiskey barrel is the best. Never use a new barrel, as the wine will taste of the wood.
13. About 15 pounds of grapes will give one gallon of juice. The riper the grapes the better the yield of the juice. The gallon of grapes in bunches weigh about 4½ pounds.
14. Keep the wine in a cellar, where it will not be exposed to extremes of temperature.
15. An approximate estimate of the quantities required for a 30 gallon barrel will be as follows: To make thirty gallons of wine: 150 pounds of grapes, yielding 10 gallons of juice; 20 gallons water, strained through the pulp residuum; 40 pounds of sifted sugar; 2½ pints of common brandy. If carefully made the wine will be wholesome and palatable, with a flavor exactly like grape-juice Madeira. — *American Conductor.*

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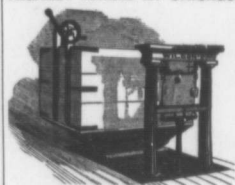
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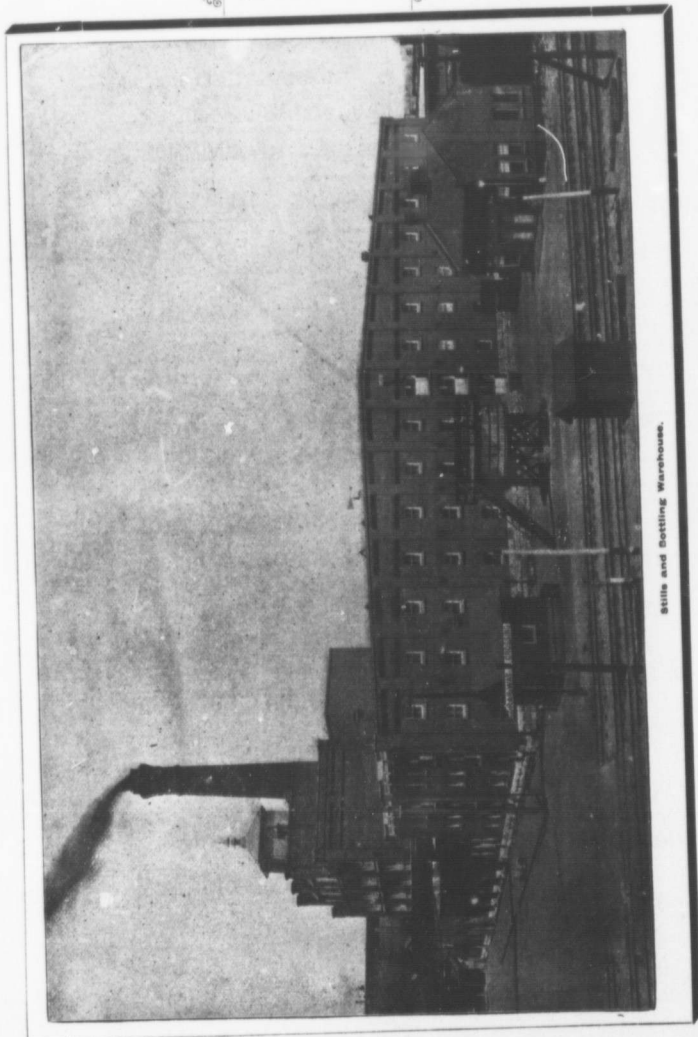
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Mr. JOHN A. D  
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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

The Scotch Act comes into force at 12 o'clock, P.M., to-morrow, Friday, July 27th.

The St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, has reopened under the management of Mr. George LeBel.

The Hamilton petition asking for the repeal of the by-law reducing the number of licenses received 4,627 signatures. "It is not a good thing," remarked the vineyarder to the champagne, "you have no mother." "For that matter," retorted the champagne, "you have no pop, and that's worse."

The City Council of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has ordered the saloonkeepers to have telephones put in the saloons. This is done, it is claimed, for the better protection of property.

In addition to the works of the Walkerville Brewing Co., Windsor, Ont., has been begun. The extension, which is for a bottling department, is 120 feet long and will be of brick and two stories high. The estimated cost is \$6,000.

Mr. PATRICK FARRELL, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, Ont., left on Tuesday evening for Winnipeg. Mr. Farrell has been honored with an appointment as one of the judges in Winnipeg's new exhibition, which lasts five days, ending July 23rd.

UNCLE SAM is still taking in over a million dollars a day from the whiskey tax who are taking their goods out of bonded warehouses in anticipation of the increased tax, 20 cents per gallon. The money is very acceptable just now, for it is breath so sweet.

The Philadelphia Record says: "The day of effluence seems to be over. The Bruce Burns as an antidote to insulating gas, by which Benjamin Burns had been overcome in a trench at the corner of Oakland Streets recently, and Sater's life. This effluence seems to be the denser gas."

C. E. DAWSON, proprietor of the Bédouin restaurant of Montreal, has recently held several conferences with his creditors. He owes about \$4,500 in all, his principal creditors being William Dow & Co., and James & Montgomery, for about \$1,000 each, and his brother in Toronto for about \$800. It is likely that a settlement will be arrived at, as none of his creditors are desirous of closing him up, and it is possible they would accept an offer of \$250 on the dollar.

A BAD case of a literal mind is reported in Chicago. A guest hurried up to the hotel clerk's counter. He had just ten minutes to pay his bill, get to the station and catch his train. "My dove," he exclaimed, "I've forgotten something, my boy, run up to my room, No. 48, and get me five left my sponge and tooth brush. Hurry up, now, I've only five minutes left." The boy hurried and in four minutes returned empty handed and out of breath. "Yes, sir," he panted, "you are left them."

A SAN FRANCISCO saloonkeeper has come upon an ingenious device to save his whisky and increase his profits. It is especially designed to prevent four-fingered thieves on ten-cent runs, and he calls it anti-logging glass. He has whisky glasses of the ordinary size, but a row of holes is bored around each glass about a finger's breadth from the bottom. It is served with a ten-cent tray, and as fast as the employer is poured into the glass it runs through the holes to the tray, and is sent back in the bottle by the barkeeper. It is a great shock to the man who has an unquenchable thirst with him. Mr. John A. Dreyfus, proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel on the corner of Bloor and Bathurst Streets, Toronto, has taken

out a permit to build an addition costing \$4,000, and has begun the work. It is his intention to erect a handsome and commodious three-story building with a tower over the corner entrance. When completed the whole premises will give accommodation to 100 guests. The present building has decorated the corner for the last fifty-two years. Being one of the first in this vicinity, it is well named the Pioneer Hotel. Mr. Dreyfus proposes to furnish special accommodation for bicyclists and driving parties.

A VERY curious temperance society exists in the Siberian village of Ashlyka. Every year, in September, the members meet in the church, and make a solid promise to abstain from wine and spirits for a whole year. They also sign an agreement that any person breaking the pledge shall pay a fine of twenty-five roubles to the church, and submit to be spat upon by his more continent fellows. The most peculiar feature of the whole business, however, is that the members on the one day of the year when the pledge expires allow themselves wine and brandy during the few hours which intervene before the pledge for the ensuing year is made.

MR. A. B. ARCHAMBAULT, clerk of the License Commissioners' office at Montreal, has forwarded to the Provincial Government a statement of the work of the Commissioners since January last. It shows the number of licensed hotels and restaurants to be 440, the extreme number allowed by law this year, and the number of licensed grocers to be 501. Following is the full statement:—Restaurants and Hotels—Hotels granted, 129; restaurants granted, 314; hotels and restaurants withdrawn, 58; hotels and restaurants refused, 26; under consideration, 4; temperance hotels, 2; club license withdrawn, 1; transfers granted, 14; transfers refused, 1; transfers withdrawn, 2; Groceries—Shop licenses granted, 501; shop licenses withdrawn, 9; transfers granted, 12; transfers withdrawn, 1; transfers refused, 2; druggists granted, 7; total, 532.

THE WICKEDNESS OF LAUGHTER.

To be declared a gentleman by Act of Parliament is nothing to be declared "amusing" by the verdict of a jury, and that, so far as we can gather from reports, is precisely the result of the great Sunday lecture case. Mr. Frank Villiers and Mr. Max O'Rell have been solemnly investigated by twelve respectable Britons under the guidance of a learned judge, and the twelve respectabilities have concluded that they are both decidedly amusing. One is almost tempted to wonder whether, under the circumstances, it would not be worth the while of an enterprising lecturer to have the Lord's Day Observance Society stirred up to attend to his iniquities when he was getting a little out of date. He could hardly expect by any means to get so fine an advertisement as this excellent society has been the means of giving to the two gentlemen we have mentioned. We trust we do the Lord's Day Observance Society no wrong, but we must say that their action will make most people believe—whether rightly or wrongly—that there would have been no interference with the lectures in the Leeds Coliseum if only they had been of a lugubrious type. If Mr. Villiers had dilated on the merits of temperance drinks instead of those of the "beehive and cheese," or if Mr. Max O'Rell had confined himself to his own descriptions, and left the late Dean Ramsay alone, we suspect that they might both have gone on lecturing on Sundays without interference. We learn, in the view of the strict Sabastiarist, most not be put on the garb of wit or

Sundays, but must draw down the corners of her mouth and whine. There can be very little doubt that if Bishop Latimer were to preach his "Sermons by the Card" on a Sunday now-days, he would quickly find himself before Mr. Justice Mathew, while dear, quaint, old Fuller—who is amusing if anybody ever was—would be an even worse case. Is laughter, even on Sunday, so very wicked after all!—London Globe.

CHAMPAGNE AND WHISKEY.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, in answer to the question "which one of the alcoholic liquors is the least injurious for man to drink?" has written a letter saying that "setting aside considerations of peculiarities, of personal temperament and individual idiosyncrasies, and attempting to lay down a rule for the government of the majority of cases," he would say "in a vague, general way," that he adhered to the old traditional belief that "whiskey is, after all, the least injurious, safest and best." But constitutions and temperaments are affected in many different ways. For instance, he knows a man who thinks that whiskey poisons him, yet can take champagne with impunity, while there are others to whom champagne is poison who can drink whiskey without feeling any the worse for it.—Philadelphia Record.

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RICE LEWIS & SON (Limited)

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UNTIL you have seen one of the Unconditional Policies of the Manufacturers' Life. Every policy is absolutely without conditions as to habits of life, or manner of death, and is non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever.

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WE WANT YOU

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WHY?

Because Every Sensible Man Considers Well His Best Interests.

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The Best Coal in the Market. Its Heat Producing Qualities are unsurpassed.

ACTUAL TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

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The STANDARD FUEL CO. 58 King Street East

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General Offices:

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The Markets.

Barley.

Inactive for malting grades there is little or no demand. For feed there is a little inquiry at a slight decline.

The stocks in store at Toronto on July 23rd were 46,688 bush, against 34,067 bush, last year.

The visible supply in Canada and the United States is 92,000 bush, against 280,000 bush, in 1893 and 215,000 bush, in 1892.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Toronto, Montreal, New York State, and Western prices for various goods.

Hops

The market continues quiet, no transactions of any amount being recorded.

Reports of the growing crops both in England and America continue to be favorable.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists N.Y. State, Pacific Coast, and California old and new crops.

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists N.Y. choice, Oregon, and Canadian prices.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various commodities like Oats, Hay, Clover, and Beef.

PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Butter, Eggs, Beans, Onions, and Honey.

PROVISIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Bacon, Pork, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, and Tallow.

LIQUORS DOMESTIC.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Pure Spirit, Whisky, and other liquors.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Family Brandy, Old Blend, Old Vandy, and other spirits.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists India Pale, Amber Ale, and other beverages.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Lager, Pilsener, and other beer styles.

LIQUORS FOREIGN.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Brandy, Cognac, and other foreign liquors.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Whisky, Scotch Whisky, and other spirits.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Gin, Brandy, and other liquors.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Brandy, Cognac, and other foreign liquors.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Red Cases, Green Cases, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Booth's, Crown Brand, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Quarts, Pints, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivet, and other items.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Pale Gold, V.V.P., and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Cante Sherry, Pale Golden, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Polve Island, Alicante, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Nativite Port, Cat. s. du Dry, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Bernard's, Bright's, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Pilsener, Piper Heidsieck, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Pommeury, G. H. Mumm, and other items.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists Ackers-Laurence, Alfred Gratia, and other items.

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IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD

HONORABLE MENTION  
PARIS, 1878.  
AWARDED THE HIGHEST  
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Maltsters  
Brewers  
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MEDAL AT THE  
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AND  
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF  
QUALITY.



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WE GUARANTEE

That this ALE and PORTER is  
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Hops only.

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# The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

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Advertisements:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, July 26, 1894.

## AGAIN THAT DISPENSARY LAW.

Governor Tillman has announced his intention to have the liquor dispensaries reopened in South Carolina on the first of August. On that date a creature of his in Justice-elect Gary will take his seat on the bench of the supreme court of the State. The Populists will then be in a majority in the Court and Governor Tillman being one of them he imagines that the law can be interpreted in accordance with his notions. If it is it will mean death to Populism. Anyway it seems exceedingly strange that the law in South Carolina is something that can be twisted to suit anybody's taste, but Governor Tillman proposes that that shall be done or he will know the reason why. Since the law was passed in April last the stocks of liquor have remained untouched in the sale and county dispensaries, and the dispensers have held their commissions and received full pay. South Carolina under Governor Tillman is in almost as bad a plight as Toronto under Mayor Kennedy.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON COMPENSATION.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain delivered a very important speech the other day at a meeting held in the Grosvenor Hotel, London, to consider the merits of the Gobenburg system. Among those also present were the Duke of Argyll, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Chester, Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Wintown, Lord Wensley, Admiral Field and a number of members of Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was so eminently practical and statesmanlike that we shall shortly be accused for devoting considerable space to it. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the first condition of the scheme, and the only one on which he could consent to give it a trial, was the granting of fair compensation to every man involved. He also expressed his conviction that no extensive reform of the licensing system could be successful unless that principle were adopted. Proceeding to enlarge upon this phase of the subject he said: "I do not hesitate to say that I despair absolutely of any extensive reform of the licensing system unless this principle of fair compensation

is fully adopted, because, in the first place, if any idea of confiscation were to be traced in our proposal we should at once meet with the strenuous and underlying hostility of the liquor trade. They are not by any means a foe to be despised, and in my opinion they would be absolutely within their right in offering the strongest possible opposition to any proposal to rob them of their property." There spoke a man and a statesman, a man whose views are founded on thought and reason and that great quality of justice between man and man without which no law can be righteous and no law can succeed.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt at length upon the last aspect of the question. After stating that he did not so much defend the principle of compensation as a matter of good policy, as he did on the ground of common right and justice, he said: "The liquor trade, whatever the extreme opponents of it may say, is, at all events, a legal trade. It is a trade which is carried on under Parliamentary authority—I may even say under the invitation and sanction of Parliament; for we are not ashamed—most of us, at any rate, are not ashamed—to whatever party we belong, to derive a very large and ever-increasing proportion of the revenue from this source alone. I say, under these circumstances, you must treat this trade as a legal property, and I have no sympathy at all with those who desire to carry out a public advantage at the cost of a private injustice, and who would be perfectly willing to be desperately virtuous provided it was at the expense of other people. Now, I am not going to enter into the vexed question of the duration of the licence; what I have to deal with is the fact that these licences are an available property. They have a market value. They are just as saleable now as at the present day as almost any other kind of investment, and, under those circumstances, if for a great public good we are going to deprive the present owners of this marketable property, we ought to pay at least as much as in the market they would be able to obtain. I think, then, is the first condition which, I think, must be attached to any proposal such as that which I am about to defend."

"But," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "I may be asked, if I am still so convinced of the advantage of such an experiment, why I have left it so long a time in abeyance. Well, because of the hostility of the temperance party. That is the whole secret of the matter, and unless that hostility can, in some way or other, be avoided or circumvented, I am afraid there is very little hope indeed for temperance reform. I have said that in this case the members of the United Kingdom Alliance were in favor of the scheme; I know they sent a deputation to Sir Wilfred Lawson to support it. As the leader of that organisation he promised his vote and gave it, but, unfortunately, accompanied it by a speech which was one long tirade against the whole scheme, interspersed with those jokes and humorous observations which he has taught us to consider inseparable from the character

of a temperance reformer. And after a speech of that kind, what followed? The officials of the United Kingdom Alliance, the newspaper of the United Kingdom Alliance, and the leaders of the United Kingdom Alliance throughout the country all showed a practically unanimous front of opposition, and under those circumstances, what was my position? What would be the position of any person under similar circumstances? We cannot expect, and we have not the right to ask, the publicans to take up this matter cordially and heartily support it. It is enough if we can prevent their hostility by showing that we intend to deal fairly with them, but, as with every trader, what they most desire is to be left alone."

In concluding his speech Mr. Chamberlain was very severe on the United Kingdom Alliance. He expressed the opinion that it was right to speak frankly and then said: "I hope there are members of the United Kingdom Alliance present at this meeting, and if so, I do earnestly entreat them to reconsider the policy of that great organization. I say that, during my time, I know of no organization, either political or social, which, with so much money, has done so little good. Why, since 1874, when it destroyed the Bill of Lord Aberdeen, what has been its history? What has been its course? It has had nothing but negative success. It has done very little itself in the way of legislative reform; but it may congratulate itself upon having prevented anybody else from doing anything." Until wiser counsels prevail in the ranks of the temperance party, Mr. Chamberlain thought, the history of the temperance agitation would continue to be a dismal record of the wrecks of well-meant efforts and promising experiments.

We think with the *London Licensing World*, to which paper we are indebted for a report of Mr. Chamberlain's address, that "this plain declaration on the side of honest dealing is certain to have a great effect upon the minds of the English people, with whom honesty is still a predominant characteristic, and Mr. Chamberlain deserves our thanks and admiration for having boldly brushed away the cobwebs under which teetotallers and unscrupulous politicians have tried so industriously to hide the truth. It is for the Trade itself to see that the most is made of the help thus rendered to it by putting forth its strength in an even greater measure than hitherto, in order to convince others as Mr. Chamberlain is convinced, that it 'is by no means a foe to be despised.' Let our friends regard money spent with this object in the light of an insurance, and they will quickly come to the conclusion that no other form of insurance open to them is so necessary or profitable." The key-note of the whole situation is struck by our contemporary in the last sentence.

## WE WILL INVESTIGATE.

We have received the following letter, which certainly refers to a very important subject, and to one deserving the im-

mediate and searching attention that we shall give it:

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE.

SIR: A week in season. On first class and reliable authority we have information that American brewers are, in certain places in the Dominion, even now constructing cold stores for the purpose of receiving beer in bulk, storing and bottling the same. While we have no objection to this, yet an injustice will be done to the Canadian brewer, inasmuch as the duty ought to be in the same proportion as it is for us in sending to the United States, viz., 25c. per imperial gallon. By investigating and directing enquiries so as to result in amended legislation on this point, you will oblige the brewers, and

Yours,

REINHARDT & Co.

## A BISHOP'S PROPOSAL.

A BILL has just been rejected by the House of Lords by 49 to 20, the author of which was the Bishop of London, whose object is to greatly reduce the number of licensed houses in the United Kingdom. One house per thousand inhabitants in towns, and one per six hundred inhabitants in rural districts, is the proportion which his lordship would fix for the whole kingdom, and he would bring the reduction about by compelling the magistrates to shut up year by year for the next five years one-fifth of the existing public houses in excess of the maximum. Leaving out minor licences, there are now in existence in Great Britain 91,473 public houses, 31,373 beerhouses, and 12,712 "off" beer licences, or a total of 135,558 such licences to a population of about 39,000,000. Under the Bishop's scheme these licences would be reduced to about 50,000, and of the balance more than 17,000 would be sacrificed yearly until the permitted proportion was reached. These despoiled licences would be "compensated" out of a fund to be compulsorily subscribed by their surviving brethren, or, in other words, every man who retained his license would have to buy up two other houses—stock, lock, and barrel.

Lord Salisbury spoke strongly in opposition to the bill. Commenting upon the desire expressed that the measure should be pressed in order to "reform the British people in the matter of intemperance," he said: "I venture to think that that is a good deal above the power of any Government or any Legislature. There is one power, and one power alone, that can reform the British people, and that is the power which has already reformed the upper and middle classes, namely, the power of public opinion." He also pointed out that they were trying to compel the working man to consume less of intoxicating liquor than he himself was desirous of doing, and the result would be that, knowing these obstacles were placed in his way by the law, his feeling of hatred towards compulsion would be enlisted against the law. "Do not appeal to the law," were his lordship's concluding words, "for that which the law can never do, best you find that instead of a friend you have created an adversary."

## A "SWEET" EVANGELIST.

*I would rather be the author of *Tea and Opium* to hold the devil down than be the maker of the biggest city in America, put there by a lot of houses, saloon-keepers, and Roman Catholics.*

In the name of Our Blessed Saviour, speaking from the text, "Ye ye followers of God as dear children," Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, introduced to an audience of 5,000 people in Massey Hall, Toronto, last Sunday afternoon, as "one of the sweetest evangelists in America," uttered this foul slander upon those of the Roman Catholic faith.

"Bums, saloon keepers, and Roman Catholics!"

Dr. Wharton had just been speaking on temperance. What a commentary on everything worthy of the name of temperance are his words! How markedly he must have studied the lessons taught by the life, words, and example of the meek and lowly Nazarene! How singularly clear his perceptions of what is meant by "Christian charity!" How broad his appreciation of the words of the Master when He said: "Other sheep have I who are not of this fold!" And how "sweet" and effective and edifying must be the evangelistic efforts of this man who classes those who differ from him in creed with "bums."

Dr. Wharton comes from a city named after the Catholic Lord Baltimore; from a state founded by Catholics, and who were the first of the colonies afterwards formed into the United States to adopt as a part of their constitution freedom of religion to all. Might not a study of the history of his own state have taught him what a study of his religion has apparently failed to do?

His words were a blasphemy upon the sacred message he was delivering, a disgrace to the Baptist body he represented, a libel upon broad minded Protestantism, and an outrage upon the common decency of public utterance in a free country. As to this "sweetest evangelist" himself he is altogether too far beneath contempt to waste space upon. The only pity is that his presence should have dimmed an otherwise great occasion.

## PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

PROROGATION of Parliament, which took place on Monday, reflects the fact that the session has not been without matters of interest to the trade. The reduction of the malt duty, consummated by an amendment to the Inland Revenue Act passed in the closing days of the session, gave to the brewers a much needed relief from excessive taxation. The new tariff retains a protectively high duty upon foreign liquors, while the French treaty if ratified at Paris will materially reduce the cost to the consumer of light French wines. How this will affect our native producers of wines remains to be seen.

Early in the session the Prohibitionists, flushed with the pledges they had written from Sir Oliver Mowat and the Plebeianite vote, made a descent in force upon the capital. They talked very large, but it took Sir John Thompson

just six minutes by the clock to dispose of the whole matter. Thereafter followed the introduction in the House of a Prohibition resolution so worded as to mean nothing. Even this was sent to the "dust heap," as it is called in parliamentary parlance, meaning that it went to the bottom of the order paper and was not again taken up.

Prohibition was no more an issue during the session of parliament than it was in the Ontario elections.

## A CLERICAL SENSATION.

MR. SATOLLI, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has rendered a decision placing members of the trade under a ban so far as Catholic societies are concerned. The decision is the result of an appeal from the ruling of Bishop Watterson of Columbus, Ohio. In the last Lenten season the Bishop, who is a rigid and severe man, addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese to be read before their several congregations. He said:

"I hereby draw my appreciation from any and every Catholic society or branch or division thereof in this diocese that has a liquor dealer or saloon keeper at its head or anywhere among its officers, and I suspend every such society itself from its rank and privileges as a Catholic society until it ceases to be so officered. I again publish the condition, without which for some years I have declined to approve of new societies or new branches of old organizations in this diocese; namely, that no one who is engaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can be admitted to membership. You will make this rule known to the organizations in your parish and have it faithfully observed. It is sure, however, to commend itself to every right-spirited and healthy association of Catholic gentlemen.

"If there are saloon keepers in your parish who call themselves Catholics, and carry in their business in a forbidden and discreditable way, or sell on Sundays, either openly or under any sort of guise or disguise, in violation of civil law, and to the hurt of order and religion, and scandal of any part of the community, you will refuse them admission, should they perchance come to receive the sacraments, unless they promise to cease in their business in those other ways and to conduct their business blamelessly if they can, or get out of it and keep out of it altogether."

To many of the people in the diocese of Columbus this attitude of Bishop Watterson appeared unnecessarily severe, and one of the societies laid the matter formally before Monsignor Satolli. After a time the Apostolic Delegate returned an answer upholding the Bishop; but the society was not satisfied, the opinion being that the Delegate was not possessed of all the facts of the case. Bishop Watterson hearing of the discontent that existed, asked another society to take the matter up and present it once more to Monsignor Satolli, agreeing himself to sign the appeal. To this second appeal the Apostolic Delegate replied:

"I. Bishops have the right and duty to guard faith and morals within the limits of their dioceses. They are divinely appointed judges in such matters and hence to mere society or individual laymen has the right to set such decision at defiance. The mere fact that such decision may be the cause of temporal loss

does not justify opposition, as the temporal must give way to the spiritual good, and private good must give way to public good.

"2. The liquor traffic, and especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil; hence the Bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrict it.

"3. Therefore the Delegate Apostolic sustains Bishop Watterson's action and approves of his circular letter and regulations concerning saloons and the expulsion of saloon keepers from membership in Catholic societies."

While the pronouncement of the Delegate is exceedingly weighty we cannot see that there is substance in it to cause any practical uneasiness. Bishop Watterson does not think it advisable that members of the trade should be identified with Catholic societies. In his wisdom he is entitled to take that view and to give it effect. Under his superiors of the Church he has sole authority in his diocese and can decree whatever he thinks good for the spiritual welfare of his flock. He has decreed that it is inadvisable that members of the trade should be members of Catholic societies and the Apostolic Delegate has upheld him in his action. But Mr. Satolli has not decided in favor of Prohibition. He says "the liquor traffic, and especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil; hence the Bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrict it." The Church decrees that to eat flesh on certain days is evil; but it does not prohibit the eating of meat at all times.

The Apostolic Delegate's ruling bears very heavily on members of the trade and with all due respect we express the opinion that it is a mistake; not because, as one of our contemporaries puts it, Monsignor Satolli, being an Italian, does not understand the spirit of the American people, but because the decision may have the effect of driving good people out of the trade, which would then fall into the hands of men of less worthy repute.

SEVERAL visiting Baptist clergymen commented approvingly on the quietness of the Toronto Sunday. Some of the lay delegates thought our streets were also somewhat quiet on week-days.

BROTHER Buchanan quotes a remark of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell on a suggestion that an existing cable company should be recouped if a cable were laid across the Pacific to Vancouver, to the effect that on that basis, if identity had been paid the owner of every stage coach that had been superseded by modern methods of transportation, the claims would be legion and add: "How would it do to apply its principle to any proposal to compensate the liquor traffic in the event of Prohibition? This scheme will not appeal to the ADVOCATE, for example, in the way that it does to the Prohibitionists." The positions of the trade and of the old stage coach are not analogous. Superior competition killed the stage coach. If our temperance friends can supply the travelling public with superior accommodation to that furnished by the licensed hotels they are at liberty to do

it, and what is more they can do it without the restrictions and conditions to which the existing establishments are a subject. Fair rivalry in business matters is not confiscation, but to license a man to carry on a trade for years and compel him to invest large sums of money as a condition thereof, and then to suddenly come down on him and destroy the value of the property he has been encouraged to create, is confiscation set out and out, and confiscation that is not only an outrageous injustice but that is tantamount to robbery. If the man under the law forfeits his license by his own wrong-doing it is another matter but to maliciously wreck a business, in the profits of which the state and the municipality have shared, with deliberate thought, is to be guilty of an act of tyranny, for a counterpart to which it would be necessary to go back to the dark ages.

## CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

So far as it is possible to predict at this date the Toronto Industrial Fair, which opens on the 2nd of September next, will surpass, in point of attractions all previous exhibitions. Many improvements have been made in the arrangements which will be appreciated by exhibitors. The ground around the new cattle shed and stables has been neatly laid out and graded and the accommodations for livestock are now greatly superior to those offered elsewhere. An unusually large number of applications for space have been received from manufacturers and merchants. As the Montreal Exhibition will not be held this year there will be a large increase in the number of exhibitors from the province of Quebec. Those who intend exhibiting should remember that August 11th is positively the last day for receiving entries of manufacture and livestock. The premiums for trading and engineering contests have been considerably increased and the interest always taken in the popular feature of the fair will be increased by the larger number of entries. A brilliant pyrotechnic spectacle "The Siege of Algiers" will be given each evening showing a series of terrific combats on land and water with war vessels in operation and some grand fireworks displays. This piece is on a hitherto unprecedented scale introducing some 400 performers.

WE, in common with everybody else, who knew that most estimable ladies, Mrs. Robinson, regret that financial difficulties have overcome her, and that it is now necessary to put her affairs in the hands of a trustee in the person of Mr. R. H. Howard, wholesale wine merchant, who we sincerely hope will succeed in straightening out the business and put it on a sound paying basis. The Gladstone House, which is conventionally attached to 1204 to 1214 Queen W., is a monument to Mrs. Robinson's enterprise and good taste. Mr. Howard has placed its management in the hands of two thoroughly qualified gentlemen. One is Mr. Alex. Leslie, who will be the chief, and the other Mr. R. L. Sharp, formerly of Seaford. Mr. Leslie was at one time proprietor of the Bay Horse Hotel in the city, and later of the St. James, of which Mr. Sharp was also some years ago the lessee.

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# Sporting.

## AN' I NOTICE THIS, MY SONNY.

AN' I not a flin, my sonny,  
As I pace along the road,  
An' smile at men an' measures  
That lightens my my load,  
That the long an' waddy ether  
Ist to pervill all the low,  
A discussin an' a fashin, an' a theoretic line  
An' a talkin an' a hawkin,  
That the same thing set an' over,  
An' a squint an' every man,  
Wh' a "sensation" feeds, one or more,  
Is the same who finds his paper kinder need-  
ful in the street-cars,  
For it shortens up his business as it lengthens  
out in air!

An' I notice this, my sonny,  
As I pace life's journey through,  
An' see so many funny things  
That these fads, fashions, do,  
That the men "blow" of an' "blow"  
Of his own (an' I repeat) horn,  
Gives another long a show, like a razor back  
to men.

Alers, pratin' an' a dactin  
An' a talkin what he is,  
An' a slamin' of his pocket,  
Wh' a sickly little fig,  
Is the same that finds nothing, as he flows his  
frumpation,  
For the world, not like our neighbors, puts us  
down for what we are!

An' I notice this, my sonny,  
As I wight down the lane,  
An' a Father Time a boum'n me,  
Wh' the leaves that was bustin'  
All the records, long in May,  
A main an' a ravin like a wick of break of  
day,  
An' it's without tryin'  
Like an angel with his wings,  
An' a hummin' an' a humin',  
Wh' the sweet old, old, old songs -  
Is the same that in the meadow now, a comin'  
in, they the the the the the the the the the the the  
For you can't cut 'em long in May an' have it  
in 'em!

*— Told in Clark's Horse Review.*

### NOTES.

It is pleasant to see that several Canadians are making a specialty of starting at trotting meetings. While professors of the art have greater opportunity to gain experience there is no reason why a wide-awake Canadian should not perform the duties needed as well as any of them. The qualities that are required are: a good voice, a keen eye, honesty, knowledge of the rules and finances.

However strongly we may sympathize with one side or the other in the Ontario Jockey Club dispute we must all feel that in the interest of the sport it is desirable that peace should be restored. The most regrettable feature of the situation is that the services of a man who, for pure love, has placed racing on a footing that but for him it could never have reached, should go unrequited and unrecognized. Mr. Patterson has shown indomitable courage and a foresight that is little short of marvellous. Others who are now arraigned against him, or are for peace at any price, had the opportunity to do what he has done, but they had not the pluck, the energy, the knowledge, the industry, nor the unselfish zeal. We could mention the names of men who have shown a pettiness in matters of detail, and have exhibited a spirit of extreme narrowness, and even of meanness, in the face of firmness that would prove utterly astounding. Nobody who is not closely followed the interior working of the club can possibly have an idea of the obstacles that it has been necessary to overcome, of the jarring elements it has been neces-

sary to soothe and unite. All the circumstances considered it is not wonderful that the present trouble has occurred, but that it did not occur long ago.

MANY people have essayed the management of thoroughbred racing in this country, but there is only one man who has made a success of it and that man is Mr. T. C. Patterson. To excel him is not to belittle anybody else, for nobody else has worked as he has, has shown the same devotion, or is possessed of the same extensive knowledge. We have seen him leave a meeting and the management has at once become paralyzed. His main fault has been that he has tried to do too much. Peace, as we have said, is most desirable, but it will be dearly bought at the sacrifice of Mr. Patterson and his associates. We do not say that no other man can manage racing as well as the Toronto P.M., but we do say that up to date no man has shown the same ability, and we also say that his was the strong hand that brought the sport out of the slough it was formerly in and made it respectable, yes, even fashionable. And that is not all. While Toronto has been the principal scene of his labors, other places have profited to an eminent degree by what he has accomplished here. Mistakes he has possibly made, and what man has not? But it is not by the single lark or the single stone that we judge of a structure; it is by its whole; and who, with a knowledge of what things were, could survey the spectacle presented at Woodbine Park last 24th of May and say that the change wrought has not been marvellous? We appeal to Mr. Hendrie, Sir Francis Smith, Dr. Smith and any other man to say who brought it about. Messrs. Torrance and Mead have rendered valuable assistance and the other officers of the club by their counsel have often done much good, but there is no man living who can deny that the burden has fallen upon Mr. Patterson; or who can assert that it has not been cheerfully and unselfishly assumed.

*Le ciel est tout, vive le roi!* or perhaps it should be *Le reine et tout*, seeing that we refer to the fact that Her Majesty's thoroughbred breeding farm at Hampton Court is no more and that her son, the heir apparent, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, proposes to go in more extensively than he has previously done for the breeding of race-horses. The Prince's Hackneys have had a world-wide fame, and we sincerely trust it will not be long before his thoroughbreds reach the same high pinnacle. The disappearance of Her Majesty's stud is undoubtedly, to some extent, a national misfortune, but even a queen cannot drop out without somebody dropping in and, therefore, while we sorrow for the Queen we rejoice for the Prince.

The sale of Her Majesty's stud took place on Saturday, June 30th, and attracted a crowd such as has not been present at a sale for a long time. The Prince of Wales was not there, but Prince Christian was and so was Baron de Hirsch,

who pays enormous sums for horses, races them for love, and gives the purses and stakes he wins away in charity. In 1880, his first year on the turf, he won £1,382, in 1891, £2,809; in 1892 (thanks to La Fleche), £33,583; and in 1893, £6,974; a total of £44,560, or \$216,313, which he has dispensed to charity in the four years. Last year he added sufficient to his winnings to make £10,000 and distributed that. But the Baron's turf winnings represent only a small proportion of the total amount he lends to the Lord. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

We did not, however, start this subject with any intention of giving a disquisition on Baron de Hirsch's charity. It was to discourse on the sale of Her Majesty's stud, at which the Baron paid the top price for the brood-mare Welbeck (dam of Best Man, a noted winner), by Welbeck Cybele, with colt-bred by St. Simon, the figure being 4,000 guineas. Another Welbeck mare in Sands (dam of Sainfoin, Derby winner of 1890), out of Sandal, with colt-bred by Bend Or, sold for 2,000 guineas. For the forty-five names offered the excellent average of 379 guineas was realized. Our late governor-general, the Earl of Derby, was present and laid out a modest 50 guineas for a yearling filly by Wedding Day out of Homespin. In the following week at the Newmarket July sales, the Earl, or rather his eldest son, Lord Stanley, was very much in evidence, seven yearlings falling to his nod in two days for 3,920 guineas. By this it would appear that the racing prestige that formerly attached to the house of Derby is to be restored with increased lustre. It was at one of these sales that Mr. John Dymont paid an insignificant 20 guineas for a yearling filly by Enterprise Hazlebrush and an almost equally insignificant 25 guineas for a yearling colt by Morion - Katrina.

We regret to have to say that Mr. J. M. Lottridge's horses that were offered at auction at Hamilton on the 18th inst. did not sell nearly as well as their quality warranted. Between two and three hundred people were present but the majority of them appeared rather more eager for lunch than to buy horses. The only animal that sold even moderately well was the five-year-old trotting stallion Joe Wilkes, by Almont Wilkes, dam Jane Vale, and he would have been cheap at three or four times the \$500, for which he went to Mr. Robert Davies, of Thorncliffe Stock Farm, who has a happy faculty of buying good things at short prices, due altogether to the fact that he knows a good thing when he sees it, a knowledge that the majority of people certainly do not possess. The other animals sold as follows:

Trooper, gr., 2 yrs., by Striping, Mr. Hendrie	\$20
Fly, gr., 1 yr., by Striping, Mr. Hendrie	\$30
Miniature, gr. m., 4 yrs., by Stridspey, Mr. White	72
Nero, 2 yrs., by Guy Allen, C. A. Bradbury	72
Thistle, br., 1 yr., by Tennessee Wilkes, Jas. Hutton	47
Belle, chf., 2 yrs., by Imp. Young Nobleman, Mr. Hawker	47
Scandal, br., by Lord Haddington-Slaters, Mr. Hawker	65
Gun, chf., by Lord Haddington, C. H. Thompson	85

Duke, rug., C. H. Morion  
Daisy, aged, by Equiper, Mr. Hendrie  
Mr. Ryan  
Holly, br., 3 yrs., by Frank Hills, F. J. Bestman  
Sunbeam, br., 3 yrs., by Sunbeam, V. A. Vale, D. Bradbury  
Duchess, 3 yrs., by Young Nobleman, R. Evans  
Lady Morton, br., P. Fittman  
Jupiter, br., by Dandie Dinmont, E. Selton  
C. H. Morion

In our advance notice of the sale we said that a chance would be offered to secure some excellent bargains. Anybody who takes the trouble to glance down the list of prices before going will assuredly be convinced we were about right. A few years ago good horses would have easily averaged \$250 a piece, instead of the beggarly \$68 they averaged last week.

HAVING regard to the foregoing, the following remarks by Waverley appear particularly apt:

The old Scotchman who declared that nobody could expect to be champing and entertaining as long as he drank up lemonade might also have added that to interest people in horses would require, on the part of the reader as any rate, a financial standpoint which in these degenerate latter days is only conspicuous by its absence. Never in the memory of "theil ost inhabitant" has there been such a depression, such a glut, such a universal apathy, as at present, in regard to the breeding of all kinds of horses. And yet within a few years - possibly before the end of next year - people will wonder they could have been so foolish and short-sighted as to follow blind-folks in the common herd and left off breeding simply because prices had fallen below the cost of production. The two principal causes of the present great depression are, in my opinion, the vast overproduction of numbers of inferior horses and the economic effect caused by the universal depression from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Another cause might be added: the substitution of electricity for horse power, and the belief that such may be greatly extended in the immediate future. Now are those three causes temporary or permanent? Electricity will doubtless take the place from year to year of an increasing number of the class of horses suitable for street car work. This is inevitable, but will the teaming work of the cities, the heavy hauling in the mines, the work presently done by express companies, the ordinary road work in this country, or on the farms, will the horses presently used for such work be largely or even to any appreciable extent supplanted by electricity or any other motive power? It seems incredible. Then, with regard to horses used principally for pleasure and driving horses and all the various styles of carriage horses, trotting horses and running horses - no substitution is possible. It is the inherent love of horses of sport or style that will always preserve what may be called "pleasure" horses from the inroads of any mechanical force. The general depression in business is not permanent. No sane man believes it to be permanent, but with the first genuine symptoms of revival the horse business will rally in sympathy with other branches of business. We have been going too fast; a halt and a slower pace has been ordered by the laws of nature. The other cause of depression - over-production - has already effected its own cure. The breeding of thousands and tens of thousands of worthless horses, from the loughs up to the trotter that cannot trot, or even the inferior draft horse, was only continued so long as there appeared to be a profit in the business. Since the tide

(Continued on page 585.)

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Trotting of the Week.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Continuation of the Blue Ribbon Trotting Meeting at Detroit.

Second Day.

DETROIT, July 27th. Danouret, winner of the 2:28 trotting stake race at Windsor, to-day added laurels to his already big bunch by winning the Horseman Stake for 4-year-old trotters at the Detroit Driving Club. This stake closed with 638 nominations, and when called ten went to the post. The original guarantee of \$12,000 was unnecessary, as the stake amounts to close on to \$21,000, of which \$11,000 pays for a cup given to the breeder of the winner, \$10,000 goes to the main race, and nearly that much to the consolation. Silson, the queen of the old race horses, was favorite, but in the first heat she showed that she could not catch the flying representative of the Kalamazoo stock farm. Neomine, a big daughter of Jerry Wilcox, won the next two heats, but in the third heat she was out-traced by Danouret, and Mr. Browne is the possessor of the handsome trotting plate ever made in this country.

The 2:21 trot saw Rose Leaf with its straight heats without very much opposition from what appears to be a former field on the race of it. Had this fully been in the stake race it would have been pretty much the same thing, as she is one of the fastest 4-year-olds out this season. Don Lowell, the much-esteemed Pleasanton entry, was introduced, but faster than a bullet when he did come.

The 2:28 pace showed that Lord Ferguson, the pride of Canada, is not in good shape now, and his training seems to be at fault, just as when the great Fides Stanton since Pittsburg a year ago last week. James is not doing any better with the fast son of Ferguson, Joe Patchen was by odds the fastest one in the lot, and his victory was merited.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like Rose Leaf, Danouret, and Lord Ferguson.

Second Race—Chicago Horseman's stake, for 1899, pure \$1000. Danouret, M. K. by Ambassador, dam by Lady Tender.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like Neomine, Silson, and Danouret.

Third Race—2:18 class, pacing, purse \$2,000. Joe Patchen, M. K. by Ambassador, dam by Lady Tender.

DETROIT, July 28th. Another Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake has gone in straight heats; another race which promised to be a battle from start to finish has degenerated into a procession. This great annual feature of the Blue Ribbon trots which had been won successively by Hendrie, Walter E. Temple Bar, Nightingale and Siva to-day brought out a field of 16, and even ending pointed to a sharp contest. As it was, however, J. M. D., a Baltimore gelding of absolutely unknown breeding, marched off with the first money in consecutive heats, and was never worried by any one of them to turn the trick. It was as hollow a victory as have any of them been, and supporters of Rex American, the favorite, felt chagrined when it was over. Canada had a representative in Collins, a fast mare owned by M. J. S. Sinclair, of the Roslyn Stock Farm, but he never got near enough to the leader to tell whether he was white or black, in spite of the fact that he had shown as fast miles as any, and seemed fit for a hard race.

The 3-year-old trot, which came first, found Expressive the favorite, but this daughter of Electioneer would not do, and Glyceri carried off first money with Redbud. Expressive won one heat, and that was all, Redbud finishing stronger and appearing much better in a brush than the Californian.

The free for all pace was like giving the money to Robert J., holder of the Canadian pacing record. It took just three heat for him to land first money, and there was no part of the journey that he could not beat them all, and do it easily. The summaries:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like First Race, J. M. D., and Expressive.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like Collins, M. K., and Nora B. chm.

Second Race—Free for all, pacing, purse \$2,000. Robert J., by Hartford, dam Grand Central.

Third Race—Free for all, trotting, purse \$200. Lord Clinton, M. K. by Denning, dam Dan Fanny, Untraced (Haystack).

DETROIT, July 28th. The strong favorites were waylaid and knocked silly at the fourth day of the Blue Ribbon meeting, and for the first time this year the great race mare Alix has to lower her neck to a short bred gelding. Azote was a strong favorite in the 2:15 trot and equalled the existing gelding record in the first heat. The other heats were too easy for him, neither Prince Horschel nor Mrs. Wilkes being able to stay the mile out when set after the flying son of Whips. Mr. Salinary thinks Azote can beat Directum this year, and he may not be very far off in his calculations as the gelding is very good.

The 2:15 pace was the first badly split up race of the meeting, and it was won by Bullmouth, who could have been bought for about \$200 in \$200. Simmons won a heat, and then Bullmouth took two, the favorite, Horschel, Patchen, never being formidable. Hamlin's Ed, Easton took the fourth, and then it was thought the race was his, but in the fifth Starr beat him a nose with S.R. The sixth found both Ed, Easton and S.R. after the good fellow, but they could not catch him coming through the stretch.

The free for all trot was last and Alix was the favorite, selling at \$1000 with the same amount on the field. In the first heat she chased Lord Clinton out in 2:09, which is the world's gelding record, but in the second heat she broke badly, and finished absolutely last. She came back in the third and tried again, but Lord Clinton liked the track and there was nothing that could stop him, the game gelding winning in very fair time. Browne's Belle Vars that was thought to be fast this year was shut out in the last heat, and Pixley did not get as far as Lord Clinton's wheel. The summary:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like First Race, Alix, and Lord Clinton.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like Dandy Jim, Jr., and Jack Stappard.

Third Race—Free for all, trotting, purse \$200. Lord Clinton, M. K. by Denning, dam Dan Fanny, Untraced (Haystack).

DETROIT, July 28th. As six events were still left to end the Grand Circuit programme here, the horses were summoned earlier than usual to-day. The track was in capital condition, the sun of Friday making it faster than ever. The unfinished efforts of the previous day were taken up first, and when we saw two more hours in the 2:12 trot, and we not able to save his distance in the last mile to-day. Ellard, who won the cleverly, had to take a record of 2:12 1/2, but being formidable. Hamlin's Ed, Easton took the fourth, and then it was thought the race was his, but in the fifth Starr beat him a nose with S.R. The sixth found both Ed, Easton and S.R. after the good fellow, but they could not catch him coming through the stretch.

Fifth and Sixth Days.

DETROIT, July 28th. As six events were still left to end the Grand Circuit programme here, the horses were summoned earlier than usual to-day. The track was in capital condition, the sun of Friday making it faster than ever. The unfinished efforts of the previous day were taken up first, and when we saw two more hours in the 2:12 trot, and we not able to save his distance in the last mile to-day. Ellard, who won the cleverly, had to take a record of 2:12 1/2, but being formidable. Hamlin's Ed, Easton took the fourth, and then it was thought the race was his, but in the fifth Starr beat him a nose with S.R. The sixth found both Ed, Easton and S.R. after the good fellow, but they could not catch him coming through the stretch.

There was even more speed in the 2:12 pace, John R. Gentry, who won the leg on Friday in 2:13, showing a much faster fight in the second one. He went to the quarter in thirty-two seconds, maintained this clip to the half, and then came home strong in time that many outsiders had estimated of Cap. Simons at 2:09, and as \$500 additional had been offered these figures were beaten, the diem entry was freely commented upon. President D. J. Campau, who was not in the stand, stated that his watch made the mile 2:09 1/3, and other experts gave it in 2:09. John R. Gentry had 2:12 in his credit at three years, and he has never lost a race or a heat. This is his first appearance as a five-year-old, and his record of Cap. Simons that he showed here. Moonstone, who was second to him in the first heat to-day, led Vassar in the last furling by a great sport, and the

Table with 2 columns: Name and Time. Includes entries like First Race, John R. Gentry, and Cap. Simons.

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We guarantee our productions to be brewed from pure malt & hops only.  
Our SPECIAL BRAND "DIAMOND ALE" is brewed from the finest imported hops & the choicest malt & will compare favourably with any bottled ale imported or domestic on the market.

**WILL EXCEL ALL OTHERS**  
CANADA'S GREAT  
**INDUSTRIAL FAIR**  
TORONTO  
SEPTEMBER 3 to 15  
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**YAST IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR**  
EXHIBITS AND ATTRACTIONS  
ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 11th.

The Best Holiday Outing of the Year  
Cheap Excursions on all Railways  
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Manufacturers of all kinds of  
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Wine and Spirit Merchants  
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14 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

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BUY THEM. TRY THEM.  
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SUPPLY THEM.  
Pure and Therefore the Best.

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**Machine Cut Corks**  
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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, &c

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This beautiful summer resort nine miles from Barrie will be opened on MONDAY, June 18. Beautiful playgrounds for children. Lawn Tennis Courts, Boating, Fishing and Fishing. The house has all the latest modern improvements, including electric lighting, and will be under the most careful management. Table untrassled. Rates reasonable. For terms apply M. McCUNNELL, 46 Colborne Street.

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FOR ALL PURPOSES BY ALL PROCESSES

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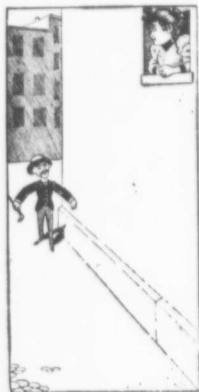
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J. ELZEBOD CAISSE, - - - 174 Wolfe,  
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The Versatile Acrobat, and How His Talent Assisted in Quenching His Thirst.



1.



2.



3.



4.

Wit and Humor.

THE PORTER.

"So the strike has lost you your position?"

"Yasser," replied the trim-looking colored man.

"What was your position?"

"I was er 'portah, sah."

"And now you have absolutely nothing to do?"

"Yasser. An' de hahd pah't ob it is dat I hain' n'clah git no 25-cents fish-don it."

INTERRUPTED SPORT.

*Johnnie*—"I went fishing early this morning. Caught 27 fish, some of them as long as my arm."

*Fannie*—"Gee! What'd you do with 'em?"

"Lost 'em, every one."

"How did that happen?"

"Paw waked me up."

IT DIDN'T WORK.

A GIBSONA magistrate was perplexed by the conflicting claims of two women for a baby, each contending that she was the mother of it. The judge remembered Solomon, and drawing a Bowie knife from his bosom, declared he would give half to each. The women were shocked, but had no doubt of the authority of the judge to make the proposed compromise.

"Don't do that," they both screamed in unison, "You can keep it yourself."

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME.

*Judge* (to prisoner, who has indulged in violent language on hearing his sentence): "Prisoner, you hev broken the third commandment and dishonored the name of the Almighty. You are fined ten dollars. Have you got that down, Mr. Clerk?"

*Clerk*—"Yes, yer Honor."

*Judge*—"An', prisoner, you hev spoken disrespectfully of this here court. Put down fifty dollars more for that, Mr. Clerk!"

A PROPER ANSWER.

*Passage* (in express): "You are the most dislodging porter I ever encountered."

*The Porter*: "Yass, sah; I know that. Dis ain't no 'commolation train, sah."

A SUICIDAL MOVEMENT.

*Drill Sergeant* (Hibernian Musketeer): "Recruits, attention! Oh, will instruct you to-night in the strate riat drill, which is used at strokes, lock-outs, bycrotts, and riots of all kinds."

*Private Noodle One*: "Begorrah, sarg! would ye be afther havin' us shoot ourselves?"

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

*To the Editor*. Please inform your readers that we have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. We shall be glad to send two bottles of our remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send us their express and post office address. Respectfully,

T. A. BLOOM & CO. 186 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Ont.

*Dickie Longhair* (haughtily): "I never associate with strangers."  
*Dickie Straloot*: "I believe you. Truth is stranger than fiction."

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5.



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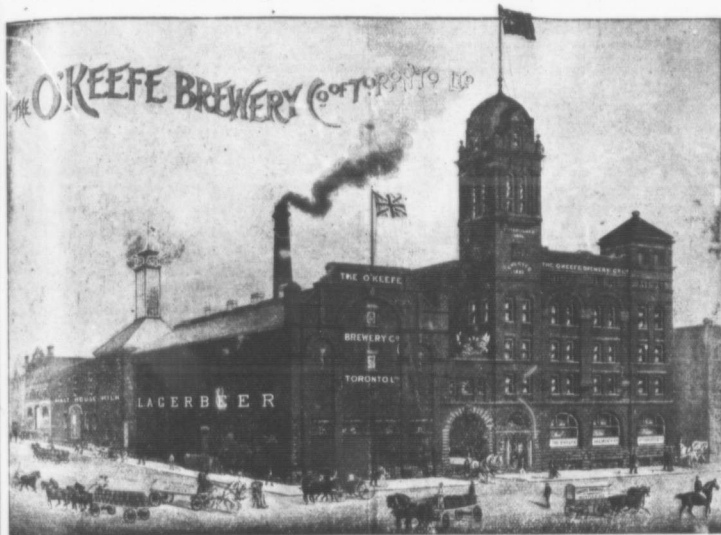


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Capacity, 165,000 Barrels per Annum



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

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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 ...

LONGEVITY IN HORSES.

Highly Bred Fellows Known to be the Longest Livers.

While almost everyone admits the form and appearance of a high bred horse, there is a general impression, particularly among those who have had little or no experience with any but very common stock, that the blooded horse is far more liable to almost every form of disease and misadventure, requires much more careful treatment, and will not live nearly as long as the common stock. This is very far from the truth, as a little investigation will readily show.

It is true a cold blood horse may be so lay that it would be practically impossible to urge him to a rate of speed or any sort of exertion that would in the least endanger either life, wind or limb, while on the other hand, a very fine high metted horse could these are characteristics of high breeding, is almost always ready, willing and able to do more than any animal would be likely to be called upon to perform, and when this is occasion for it will go through with it, would either kill or permanently disable a cold blooded one. A low rate of trotting speed requires comparatively little exertion, and there are plenty of colts and horses that can't go fast enough to hurt them, while the strain on the 2-10 trotter is much more severe, and a finer organism is required to withstand it. It will also be observed that there is much higher breeding at the fast end of the line. These are trotters that are from drafts with records of about 2:30, but none of that breeding in the neighborhood of 2:04.

Not only is the bone of the blooded horse much heavier, and of a finer quality, but this is also true of the whole structure, every part being not only far better adapted for speed, but also for endurance. The blood of the thoroughbred has been used to advantage for improving almost every type of horse, from the heaviest draft to the lightest of polo ponies, and it is almost invariably the case when some horse in the stable is found to outlast by several years others used for the same purpose, that if his history and breeding is fully known or can be ascertained, it will be found that he was much more highly bred than the others.

Some years ago, and before he had embarked to any extent in the breeding of horses, Gov. Stanford was interested in the horses on one of his city street car lines, and his attention was called to one that had lasted several years longer than any of the others. By careful examination he was able to trace this horse back to his breeder, and found that he was very nearly thoroughbred. The idea then occurred to him that if an improvement in breeding would result in several years of better service, that a general improvement in the horses of America would add greatly to their usefulness, as it would also add many millions to their actual value. His subsequent breeding was in line with these views, and certainly no other accomplished more or even so much in so short a period.

Most horsemen are familiar with the fact of Gen. Washington's noticing that the horses of one company were very superior, and it was learned that they came from near Hartford, Ct., and were descendants of the Lindsay Arabian, a pure-bred horse that had accidently been taken there some years previous. Though never clearly proven, there has all along been a strong probability that the dam of Justin Morgan was from the same stock. There is not a shadow of doubt that he was very highly bred on the sire's side, and the great value of that blood, not only to New England, but to the whole

country, is beyond computation, which is also true of the Lindsay Arabian, Hill's Star Charles, and numerous other highly bred horses, whose blood was used extensively in the same localities.

While it is very absurd to claim that all trotting speed has come from imported Messengers, it is equally true, and what he has been credited with altogether more in the way of "trotting instinct" than was really deserved, the idea that millions were added to the value of the horses bred in America, which he was brought to these shores has very much truth, as he was a thoroughbred of rugged constitution, grand size, perfect soundness, and well enough bred to excite a marked and enduring influence on the general stock of the whole country, and is also true of imported Wildair, imported Consternation, Expedition, Trustee, Benny Scotland, and all other sound, good size, blooded horses that have been brought to this country and used to any extent for improving the common stock.

There is little doubt but what the common stock of America, which only a few years ago were running wild on the plains and coast of America, which he was descended from what was highly bred stock for that day, namely, the Spanish horses that escaped or were liberated by Cortez, Pizarro and others. Still, there is not the least probability that the horses brought to this country by those adventurers were of anything like the best then in the countries from which they were taken, and in that sense they were not even at the start blooded horses. There are numerous instances, however, where near the equal of those that have been bred from the better lines and with the greatest care and intelligence.

There is quite a prevalent impression that the mistakes, which are their descendants will tell of, and one of it is true that they have become in a measure inured to privation, so that, without doubt, they suffer less from going a very long time and distance without food or water than they would otherwise be, unless it is those of the desert countries abroad, where the habits have been much the same. But when it comes to endurance, such as is occasioned by a high rate of speed kept up continuously for a number of hours, or even less, there is not to be compared with that of the highly-bred horse. Many have an idea that in Texas, Mexico and other sections where they are most common they are ridden very fast and for long distances, but such is not the case. Whenever the journeys are long the rate is very slow, and it is found that for almost any purpose, even in that country, the improved stock, which contains more or less of better blood, far more outlasts the other.

As regards longevity, though not as frequently taken into account as it should be, which is as truly an element of value as any other characteristic, a little examination will convince of the great advantage is very greatly won by the well-bred horse. From 25 to 30 years or even more, is not an uncommon age for blooded horses, as will be seen by looking up the history of any of our best lines, and many have remained useful up to nearly or quite that time.

Imported Messenger died at 28. Mambrino at 23, Abeldah at 31, Rysdyk's Hambletonian at 27, and nearly all Hambletonian's most successful sires, have lived to the age of 25 to over 30. Voltaire was perhaps as highly bred as any of his prominent sons, and as he was foaled early in 1854 and died Dec. 12, 1888, it will be seen that he had then nearly completed his 35th year. Our trotting families contain a variety of elements, and there will often be noted a marked difference, even in full brothers. Examples can be readily given as regards very marked differences in almost every particular. In point of size

we have the diminutive Lamps, while his full brothers, Monte Christo and Batterton, are both usually large. So it is with regards longevity. While Voltaire is perhaps the most marked example of all prominent sons of Hambletonian of all particular, his full brother Scintille died at 10 years old, and the descendants of Scintille are, as a rule, decidedly lacking in this particular, a markedly large portion of them having died young, many of them quite suddenly, which would certainly indicate that the physical forces in them were not as perfectly balanced, to say the least, as in the Volunteer branch of that same family.

There is not a single trait but what is hereditary, nor is there a single one but what every intelligent breeder can advantageously note and fortify wherever there is a noticeable deficiency. There is still a possibility of adding more or less to the value of every strain, and a higher degree of excellence is now necessary than when horses could be sold at profitable prices on their breeding, with very little regard to what they were individually. American Horse Breeder.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSES.

The improvement obtained for horses during the past 300 years can readily be understood by any who will recognize facts. When Charles II. ascended the throne, the native-bred English race horse was easily beaten by the imported Eastern horses. Those when mated with British stock, with the small pony and the great horse, gave to their offspring improved form and qualifications. This improved breed, when mated inter se, produced a still better stock of animals, which the Darley and Godolphin Arabians gave those excellent impressions which have resulted in the ultimate development of the English thoroughbred. From the days of the Tudors to the present the race has been increased in size, and this has been caused by crossing and judicious selection of parents.

The late Admiral Rous thought differently, namely, that the English thoroughbred was a pure Eastern exotic, that he was a line descendant of the Arab, without a single drop of English blood in his veins, and, although he pointed out how the race had gradually, from century to century, increased in height, he attributed this development to the effects of our "damp, foggy climate," combined with "good pasture and judicious management. He has increased in size, strength and vigor in these damp, foggy lands."

If climate and good pasture caused all the improvement which the Admiral admits did occur, how is it that, antecedent to Charles II.'s day, the small horses did not increase in size? The climate and the pasture of the same part then as they are and to have done later on, and surely the Tudors would not have enacted laws for the slaughter of small horses and "unlike types," if they had recognized that good pastures and a damp atmosphere could have produced greater size. The truth is that the horses of England at this period had degenerated, perhaps the result of in-breeding, and worthless produce had become too common, an evil which it only necessary a fresh cross of good blood to remedy; this was obtained from various sources, but principally from the Eastern importations.

Every physiologist knows how sometimes in a cross, when two animals are mated, their offspring will attain greater size, strength, and vigor than either parent, and this will take place even if the colt, during the early periods of its existence, is subjected to indifferent management, and is not fed from the best of sources. Rich pasture and a moist climate

may play an important part in making improvements in our domestic breeds of animals to remain permanent, but a never has produced nor could produce size, unless the materials for its creation have been in existence. The Amateur Cavalry.

GIVE BREEDING.

In making entries it is highly essential that the breeding of the animal shall be given, at least the name of the sire and dam. The rules require this, and it seems that many owners and secretaries pay but little attention to compliance of that law. The Home Breeder in commenting on the deduction pointed out says:

"It is very desirable that every trotting stallion and every trotting female have due credit for producing winners. The only way to accomplish this is for correspondents to learn from secretaries of tracks or owners of winners by what they were bred and by what stallions they were mated, and they should enter that when the winner does not have a record it is not important to give the name of the sire. This is a great mistake. There are many who believe that it is more credit to have the name of his or her sire written in a race 2:30-2:45 than to get a record of 2:30 or less in a day. Secretaries of tracks should always be able to give the name of the sire of every horse which starts over the track, the names of the sires and dams, which fact nearly every horse entered of his class is entered as breeding is known. It is the duty of secretaries of tracks who are members of the National Trotting Association to give the breeding of the animals which they enter in non."

Rule 6, Sec. 3, of the National Rules is as follows: It shall be distinctly understood whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding, the name of the sire and dam, which shall be given in all cases and when unknown it shall be so stated in the entry. If this requirement as to pedigree is not complied with, the entry may be rejected, but the name of the sire and dam shall be given in all cases and when unknown it shall be so stated in the publication of the entry, and if the pedigree or record of a horse be falsely so given for the purpose of deception, the guilty party shall be expelled.

If secretaries would observe this rule strictly, and scrutinize the unknown entries carefully, it would have the tendency to check the ringers greatly. The rule is undoubtedly intended for the purpose. We hope that all secretaries will see that this rule is strictly observed when receiving entries to their meetings, and will do as the favor to give the names of sires of all horses starting in race when sending their summaries. We do not desire the name of our correspondents in future will make every effort to learn the breeding of the winners as far as possible."

A WOMAN HORSE DEALER.

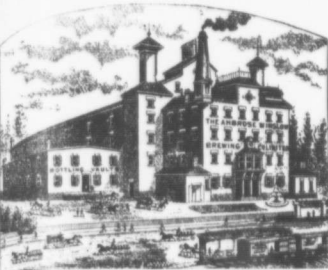
THERE is a woman horse dealer in Idaho. She is in partnership with her father and two brothers. The firm owns a horse and cattle ranch in the Bruneau Valley. At home this young woman goes about and sells horses. Her judgment on a horse is said never to fail. When the shipping season comes she leaves the ranch and goes East with her stock. She plans her visitations to certain cities, which it only necessary a fresh cross of good blood to remedy; this was obtained from various sources, but principally from the Eastern importations. Every physiologist knows how sometimes in a cross, when two animals are mated, their offspring will attain greater size, strength, and vigor than either parent, and this will take place even if the colt, during the early periods of its existence, is subjected to indifferent management, and is not fed from the best of sources. Rich pasture and a moist climate

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**PURTER**  
and  
**Half-and-Half**  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
**CHOICE MALT**



Highland Spring Brewery

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Guelph Brewery....

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One of the finest equipped hotels in West  
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THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA

McC Russell Hotel, Ottawa, Ont. This hotel contains accommodations for OVER ONE HUNDRED persons. It is situated on the corner of the City of Ottawa. Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. It is the central hotel for business with the Government. It has been awarded a trip at the Montreal, where they can be seen at the Hotel. The entire Hotel is equipped with the latest in case of fire. There would not be any loss of baggage. Every attention paid to guests.  
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**BROWN HOTEL**,  
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furnished throughout. One minute's walk from  
Union Station.  
**BROWN BROS., Proprietors**

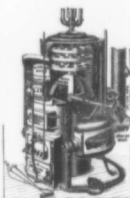
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30 King Street West, Toronto.  
By CLANNEY, Proprietor.

Under the new management this hotel, lately  
renovated and refitted. Every accommodation of  
hotel life. Restaurant provides every delicacy  
of the season. Private entrance for ladies.  
Special prices for parties.

**GLADSTONE HOUSE**, 136 1/2 Queen Street  
West. Special Rates for Families and  
boarders. Rates, \$1.00 Per Day. Mrs. S.  
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Telephone 5094.

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and Parliament Sts. JOHN AVES, Prop.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL**, McTear & Winnett,  
Proprietors. The leading hotel in the city.



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"OTELLO," "WM. PITT,"  
AND "LA MARIE" CIGARS

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Which is now taking the place of the  
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For the above brands we hold Diplomas and  
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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  
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SEE THAT . . .

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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.

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