

# THE ADVOCATE

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PRICE TEN CENTS.

## Comment.

By referring to the number of this paper subscribers will notice that it completes the first half year of the existence of *THE ADVOCATE*. This pointer will be useful to those who prefer to bind in half-yearly rather than in yearly volumes.

In deference to total abstinence opinion a Scotch town recently resolved to alter the term "stimulants," meaning brandy, wine, whiskey, etc., as used in the local fever hospital, to "contingencies." Truly an honest and soul-satisfying word!

Is the latest symposium giving the opinions of eminent physicians on the value of alcoholic beverages, Dr. Holmes laments run sophisticated with milk, though he pleads that his opinion is not based on frequent personal experiment. "Sophisticated" is an excellent term.

A LEWISTON, Me., journal seeks to make out that a prohibitory law was in force there 258 years ago. We thought the inherent impracticability of prohibition had been sufficiently well proven in 45 years' test, but what shall be said when it has been on trial nearly six times that number of years without any better results?

Oh, yes, Maine is a progressive State and a delightful place to live in. In the township of Greenwood, which is about five miles square, there are 26 abandoned farms, ranging in size from fifty to three hundred acres. Ontario would doubtless like to be reduced to the same state of things. Prohibition, if ever adopted, will surely help to bring it about the same as it has done in Maine.

Gov. TILMAN seems to be justified in retaining that Judge-elect Gary, who exceeds the South Carolina supreme bench next week, will uphold the dispensary law. He was in the State Senate when the law was passed, and he was one of its foremost champions. He can be set down as solid for the Palmetto brand.

The *Templar*, in attacking the reduction in the malt duty, says:—"There was no class in Canada whose business increased and prospered—going ahead by leaps and bounds—as that of the brewers, even when they paid the two cent malt

tax." How would it do to appoint a Royal Commission to ascertain how much the *Templar* does not know about the brewing business?

"DURING this past week have you lived up to the Royal Templar motto?"—The *Templar*. We do not know what the Royal Templar motto is, but if it is anything good we should very much like to become acquainted with it. If, however it creates distrust, as it seems to have done in the case of our esteemed contemporary, we can get along very well without it.

THE *Templar* says the brewers' business has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. That being the case there must have been an enormous increase in the consumption of beer. Then what becomes of the boasted great increase in the temperance sentiment of late years? Or is the quaffing of beer not incompatible with temperance sentiment, and is an increase in the one coincident with an increase of the other?

THAT admirably conducted and cleverly edited paper, the *Ottawa Journal*, has a happy knack of saying the right thing in the right place. Commenting upon Monsignor Satolli's attitude towards the liquor trade it says: "One cannot help remarking, however, that on some other subjects than liquor, notably the relations between employer and employed, there is room on the part of the churches for a great deal of truth telling and a fearlessness that at present are conspicuous by their absence."

THE Prohibitionists of Manitoba are real vexed. At their instigation a Plebiscite was taken at the last Provincial elections. Nearly everybody voted "yes," mainly on the grounds of party politics. Then the Prohibitionists wanted to see Prohibition come but it didn't come. Last week they met in convention determined to settle matters. The Government party would have nothing to do with them, the opposition gave them no encouragement as they resolved to form a third party. This they did. The third party will last until the writs are issued and then it will vanish into thin air.

THEY have been having quite a time at Cambridge, Mass. The Sabbatarians set spies on the druggists. They also prosecuted a man for delivering ice-cream on

Sunday. The judge, before whom the case was brought, declined to recognize the complaint, and as the mayor has declared that he considers tobacco, soda water and other drinks of like character drugs and medicines, the crusade has failed. Ice-cream is openly sold and the druggists are driving a roaring trade. As brandy and whiskey are infinitely more medicinal than tobacco or soda water or any other deleterious compound that flows from a fountain it would naturally be presumed the worthy mayor favored their sale on a Sunday. But he doesn't. He is a Prohibitionist. It is strange what views such people hold.

THE *New York Wine and Spirit Gazette* in its last issue said: "We voice the sentiments of a large majority of the liquor dealers of this city and Brooklyn in saying we dare Archbishop Corrigan to enforce in letter and spirit the decree against the liquor traffic just issued by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal delegate. Let the Archbishop do it, and watch the consequences." As the Archbishop is notoriously a friend of personal liberty, and a recognizer of the legal equality of man, it is hardly likely that he will notice *The Gazette's* challenge, or allow the Apostolic Delegate's ruling regarding a question concerning a single diocese, to govern his course in any way.

MR. F. S. SPENCE says he does not think that in the entire province during the recent Ontario elections five hundred votes were changed to Sir Oliver Mowat's side in consequence of the support of the Prohibitionists. Mr. Spence is probably nearly correct in his estimate, which sheds a curious light on the extent of the political influence of a goodly number of Prohibition workers, including Mr. Spence. They do not appear to have any influence.—*Montreal Gazette*. They have pull enough to get themselves good fat salaries in comfortable positions. But, as we have pointed out before, Mr. Spence was strangely silent during the elections.

IN 1885 the county of Chicoutimi and Saguenay in Quebec voted on the Scott Act, carrying that measure by 628 majority. In all there were 1,686 votes polled while at the nearest Dominion election 2,547 ballots were deposited. In a word 831 votes were not polled, the abstentions largely exceeding the majority in favor of

the measure. The Act soon fell into disuse in a great part of the district, but no effort at repeal was made until a week ago when a vote was taken. The result was a majority for repeal in every division of the county, the total footing up to somewhere about six hundred. It will now be in order for the Prohibitionists to declare that the Scott Act had not a fair trial in Chicoutimi.

"LIQUOR dealers and saloon-keepers are being ostracized. The odium of the traffic attaches to their families, and they are excluded from social circles into which their customers are yet admitted. Many of the fraternal and benefit societies exclude them. Most churches will not admit them to their fellowship. Their victims are not permitted to enter the Kingdom of God, and a woe is pronounced against him "that giveth his neighbor drink." One consolation remains for them: they are at the head of the procession of the Liberal forces in West Hamilton. They can rule in hell, if they cannot serve in heaven."—*The Templar*. We have always heard it said that Hamilton was a pretty hot place, but how hot we never had any idea until this moment. Still, for all, if dwelling in the nether region is no more unpleasant than a residence in the city under the hill we could even put up with the disabilities of which our brother speaks and could actually submit to his company.

IN an article on the wine clause of the French Treaty, our able contemporary the *Canadian Trade Review* says: "The opposition of the Prohibitionists to this Treaty puts them in this position, they refuse to take any steps calculated to lessen the very evil which they plead as the justification of their movement, for the substitution of cheap clarets for more potent beverages would undoubtedly lessen what evils arise from stronger drinks. To reach the stage of inebriety, on *vin ordinaires* a man needs a length of time, and a stomach as capacious as a wine skin. It is noteworthy that the first brewery was established in Canada in 1688, not as a trade venture, but to promote temperance by one of the wisest statesmen ever in power in this country. Doubting, however, as we do, there being any probability of Canadians to any great extent becoming claret drinkers, we do not anticipate there arising such a demand for this beverage as to injure the native vineyards or to increase to any appreciable degree our imports from France."

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OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The following statement shows the quantity of spirits taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion, during the month of June, 1894.

Table with 2 columns: Provinces and Proof Gallons. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

The following statement shows the quantity of malt ex-warehoused for consumption in each province of the Dominion during the month of June, 1894.

Table with 2 columns: Provinces and lbs. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

MAINE REDIVIVUS.

A COUPLE of years ago, when the last amendments were added to the "Maine Liquor Law," which has been patched and pieced and amended, re-amended, reformed and re-reformed, rebuilt, re-united and repaired times innumerable during the past forty-five years, The Western Brewer remarked, when commenting on the exceedingly drastic character of the law as finally it then appeared, that sooner or later more changes would be demanded, and that while the only omission of punishments unfriended thus far was "drawing and quartering" of its victims, other and more radical penalties would be required before the nature in Maine would be so reformed as to accept a Prohibition law "in spirit and in truth."

Already, therefore, the Prohibitionists of Maine are calling for more amendments, the more as it stands, in spite of its rigorous penalties, being inadequate to effect its purpose. The Rockland Tribune, a journal of the most extreme views, says: "Waldo county court has already collected \$3,000 from the liquor sellers, and the session has just unrolled." Another paper states that the only trouble about the act as it stands is that "it comes high to enforce, the working expenses amounting to infinitely more than the fines."

The way the thing is done is about this in certain counties. The officers make seizures enough to bring the fine of each liquor seller up to the required light-license point, the proceeds going to the county treasury. It is said this system is now practically in force in the counties of Penobscot, Kennebec, Washington, Waldo, and in Aroostook, with Cumberland falling into line very rapidly, as the prospect of a better statement to sell to the avaricious and penurious Puritans of Maine.

If more evidence were wanted that Prohibition is impracticable, we could not possibly imagine a better statement to make than is furnished here. After nearly half a century's test the law has been found unworkable. - Western Brewer.

WHAT IS THE COLOR OF YOUR PURE WATER?

ALMOST every person who has no special knowledge of the subject will reply "blue." "It has no color." Yet everybody knows, either through hearing or by the evidence of his own eyes, that the ocean is blue. Why the ocean is blue is a question that few who have crossed it have ever tried to solve, and there are probably many travelers who, though they have seen most of the famous rivers and

lakes in the world, have failed to notice the remarkable difference in color which their waters present. Even the ocean is not uniform in color, for some places its waters are green or even yellowish.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others present various shades of green, so that in some cases they are hardly distinguishable from their lower grass-covered banks; a few are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure-colored; the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green; the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo; the Lake of Brising is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

The colors of rivers differ yet more widely. The Rhine is blue, and so is the Danube, while the Rhine is green. The St. Lawrence is blue. Those various hues are not caused by mud or any opaque sediment such as that which makes the Mississippi coffee-colored, but belong to the waters, like the golden color of tea, without greatly impairing their transparency. The cause of the difference in color of lakes and rivers has engaged the attention of many celebrated investigators of Nature.

Recently, Professor Spring of the University of Liege, has carefully investigated the question of the color of water, and has reached some interesting conclusions. According to him absolutely pure water, when seen in masses of sufficient thickness, is blue, and all the varieties of color exhibited in lakes and streams arise from the presence in the water of mineral salts of different degrees and solubility and in varying quantities. Water containing carbonate of lime in a state of almost complete solution remains blue, but if the solution is less complete the water will have a tinge of green which will grow stronger as the point of precipitation is approached. Professor Spring concludes that if lime is added to blue water, in which so much carbonate of lime is already dissolved that it is almost saturated with water will become green. In proof of this he cites the fact that the water near the shores of lakes and seas, where it comes in contact with limestone, is generally of a greener hue than elsewhere. - Pearson's Weekly.

KEEP DER EXPENSES DOWN.

The Advice of Moses Blumenheimer to his Salesman Mr. Einstein.

A WELL-KNOWN commercial traveller has brought home with him a fac-simile of a letter which a brother traveller had received from the firm which he represented. The travellers have changed the spelling slightly but have retained the wording of the letter intact. It is as follows:

Mr. Einstein, Salem, O.,

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter von de 18th, mit expense agount und "round list." Vat ve vant is orders. Ve have blank maps in New York you like to make up, "round list," also big families to make calls. De rest on your expense agount \$2.50 for pilliards; blesse don't buy no more pilliards for us; vat ve vant is orders. Also ve do see \$7.50 for a horse and buggy. Vore is de horse and vield you do mit de buggy? De rest on your expense agounts was six but "schleppers." Vy is it you not ride more by day times?

I've send you to-day by freight two boxes of cigars, one costed \$1.40 and one dollar \$3.00. You can schuncke de dollar forty box and gif the orders to your customers. Ve send you also samples of a necktie vat costed us \$7.00 a gross. Sell der for \$7.00, if you can't get \$7.25 dake \$2.25. Vat ve vant is orders. De necktie is a novelty; as we had found in stock for seven years and ain'd

sold none. My brother Louis says you should stop in Emulsion, Oh. His cousin Marx Blum, lifts dore. Louis says you should sell Marx a goat bill. Dry him on dose neckties first. Git good prices and sell mostly for cash. He is Louis' goustin.

Don't dote any more bills aloud, as de days are longer in the summer as in de winter. Don't show Max Blum any of the good sell-s. Und finally remember, Mr. Einstein, vit us der you do business oder you do hoodlings of all. Vat ve vant is orders. Yours truly,

MOSES BLUMENHEIMER & SON, N. B., P.S. Keep the expenses down.

TOBACCO PROHIBITED IN ENGLAND.

FROM the very first the cultivation of tobacco in England was a success; but the industry suffered by James I. and Charles I., though with little effect. The home-grown tobacco was heavily taxed, and it was expected that this would cause the cultivation to be dropped for want of profit. The heavy taxing was due in a great measure to the difficulty experienced in collecting the duty, which was extensively evaded. In 1652 the cultivation in England was prohibited, and shortly afterwards an order was issued to destroy the plantations. The illegal growth, however, continued, and the cultivation was not finally stopped until the reign of George III., when, in 1782, an Act to this effect was passed, and the tobacco trade was forced out of the country. Extensive plantations in Yorkshire were by this Act destroyed, and, moreover, the planters were heavily fined and imprisoned.

VALUATIONS OF FOODS FOR MILK.

PROF. HENRY, of Wisconsin, after repeated trials in feeding, issues the following tables of valuations of foods for milk:

Table with 4 columns: Food Name, Average Value per Ton, Market Price, and Price. Rows include Buckwheat bran, Corn bran, etc.

\* starch feed. \* sugar feed. Is the feeding value of bran of wheat greater than of corn? We think not, nor is the feeding value of corn only one-half that of cottonseed meal. Most feeders value oil meal more than cottonseed meal. - Mirror and Farmer.

FREQUENT RACKING OF CIDER.

VISITING a farmer friend in an adjoining township not long ago I was surprised at the excellence of his cider. It was like Rhine wine, sound, still, clear, pure, of high flavor and "dry," as the wine judges say. "I had," we call it for lack of a better word. It was far from hard, as most old cider is—but pleasantly acid, and certainly not to be used in excess. It was real apple wine. My friend smiled at my pronounced approval. "It is your own recipe," said he. "Don't you remember directing frequent racking? This is all that makes it so good. I had a barrel of prime cider made from

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sound fruit—winter apples, both sweet and sour. When it had done working I racked it off into a smaller barrel; then, about the first of March, into another, keeping the barrels full and most of the time tightly bunged. About the first of June it was racked off again, and has not been touched since, only during a cold snap I bottled it, and am glad to say there is no sparkle about it." Such cider is invaluable in many cases of sickness. It is an admirable stomachic, corrects biliousness, and would be prescribed by the family physician in many cases for which he would recommend wine if he thought pure wine could be obtained.

When cider is to be racked off—in fact, when any barrel, except a freshly-emptied snaker barrel to be used, it ought to be washed out first with water, then with strong soda water; that is, a pint of water in which not less than a half a pound of washing soda is dissolved. After thoroughly rinsing, burn sulphur within the barrel. The easiest way to do this is to turn the barrel on its bilge, the bung-hole at one side; hammer an iron spoon to make it narrow enough to enter the bung-hole, fill it with sulphur, set on the barrel, and introduce it into the barrel. The fumes of sulphurous acid will be rapidly absorbed by the water with which the whole inside of the barrel is moistened, and will effectually destroy the various germs of fermentation which may adhere after all the washing. - American Cultivator.

ABOUT TIME. "Can February March?" he asked. "No, but April May," was the reply. "Look here, old man, you are out of June." "Don't July about it." "It is not often one gets the better of your August perseverance." "Hark, now you have got no November!" And then there was work for the co-ener.

Advertisement for DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE WASHING SUNLIGHT SOAP. Includes an illustration of a woman washing clothes.

It will save you much trouble. It will bring you comfort and ease. It will save your clothes and bands. It does not require washing powder.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the letters 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z' and various other text elements.

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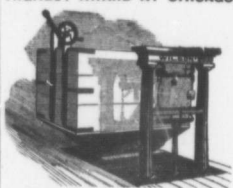
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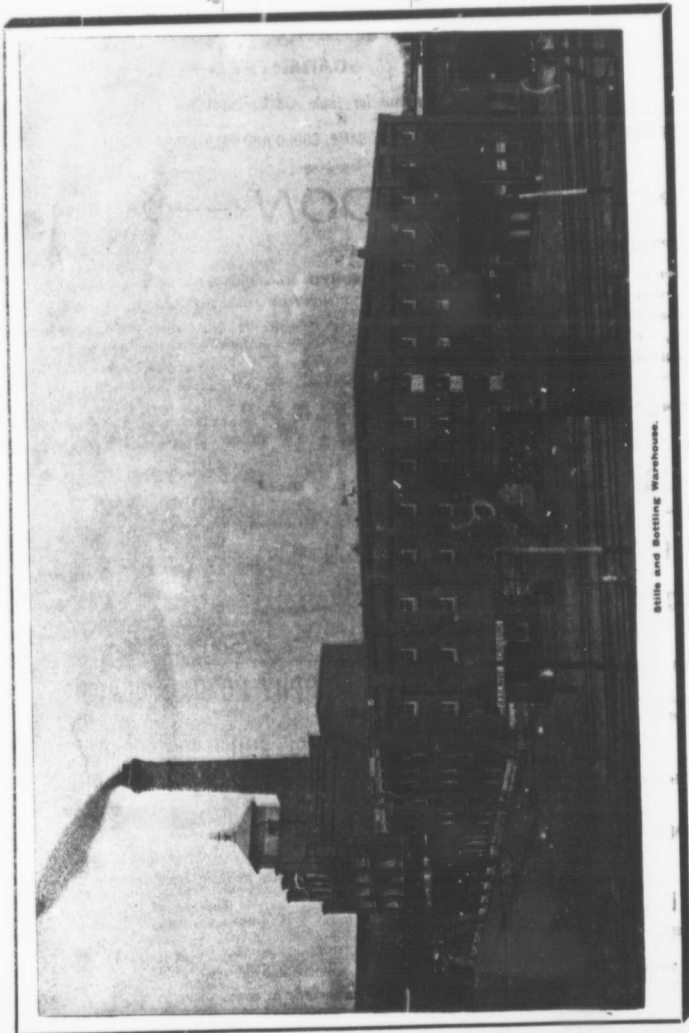


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MALTSERS, ETC.

**Trade AND OTHER Notes.**

In New York City there are 459 less licenses to liquor than last year.

TEMPERANCE punch is lemonade, with colored red berries or straw-berries to give it color. Serve in punch bowls.

The draft has just been announced in England by Mr. W. H. Werthington, head of the famous firm of brewers of that name at Burton-on-Trent.

In the 19th century drinking coffee was forbidden in Mexico on the ground that it made those who took it neglect their religious duties. The whole stock of coffee was seized and destroyed.

It was formerly a custom among Teutonic nations to drink a liquor made from honey and diluted hydrosulphur for a moving gift on the wedding feast. Hence the name "honeymoon."

FAIRALL brewery, Victoria West, B.C., established and managed by H. S. Fairall, has been purchased by Stephen O'Brien and Tom Varelmann. The latter has assumed the active management.

SIXTEEN empty whisky barrels were, the other day, taken from the cellar of a drug store in the prohibition town of Bellefontaine, Ohio, the result of six weeks' sale of the ardent for medicinal purposes.

The Hamilton City Council at their regular meeting last week resolved to adhere to the by-law reducing the number of licenses to 75. Motions made to reduce the number to 85 and then 80 were both defeated by 13 to 6 and 13 to 7.

It is stated that the outlet law has not reduced the number of liquor dealers in the northern half of Iowa. The internal revenue office at Dubuque, Iowa, has used liquor stamps to the value of \$24,842.90. The excess over last year being \$10.46.

T. C. Woolcott, of Onondaga, has discovered a process for transforming new whisky so as to make it like that ten years old by removing the fuel oil. His process is that of placing it in a purely vegetable substance, which, after remaining in the liquor twenty-four hours, colors it and makes it taste like old whisky.

The Prohibitionists in the West are using their traps to catch the Populists. They could accomplish more by spitting in their bait. There is a suggestion in the bench of a Western Prohibitionist that is calculated to appeal to a thirsty Populist even with the wind dead against it. — *N.Y. Herald.*

HENRY D. BABCOCK, manager of the Grand View Park hotel, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Brockville, has disappeared.

Mr. Babcock was married at Alexander Bay last June to Miss Lucy Cassidy, of New York. The management of the hotel has been assumed by Francis B. Ryan, of Syracuse, who was Babcock's clerk.

The South Wentworth license commissioners met on July 28, and granted John Bell his license for the Mountain view and for the remainder of the year, and considered the Hamilton Jockey Club license from S. Hammill to Copeston. It was decided to cancel the one of William Reel, of Ryekman's premises, and grant it to Alexander Crooks.

It forty six years the proprietor of the Peter House, Boston, paid to Faneuil Hall Market eight million one hundred and eighty eight thousand nine hundred and six dollars for provisions. Of this only one it is said that not over one hundred thousand dollars went for beans. It will surprise many people who have the idea that beans is the principal article sold in Boston. — *Daily America.*

Country hotelkeepers are blamed for and many sin for which they are not

responsible," said a well-known landlord Saturday. He complains that frequently young fellows go out for a drive on Sunday, taking with them a bottle of whisky, and, as they generally get pretty full and stop at several of the hotels along their route, the latter are blamed for supplying them with liquor on the Sabbath. — *London Free Press.*

Butler, Pa., is now without a policeman. The town is so dead that there is not sufficient business going on to keep a policeman from sleeping on his beat in daylight. It might be said in this respect that Butler does not issue a liquor license, and those who one year ago were denouncing the saloons are now sighing for business. It is said that people who once went to Butler to go now go to the little town of Millersburg, where there is license. — *Fair Play.*

SMOULING RUM, even if it be good rum, will not be permitted. For the first time in years the Montreal Custom authorities (blinded a vessel so charged. The captain of the "Margaret Mitchell" had brought, besides his cargo of molasses from Barbadoes, some twenty gallons of fragrant and strengthful rum, and selling this liquor to captains of other vessels in port. What will be done to him we are not told, but his Montreal agents had to put up \$400 to get the vessel released. — *Monetary Times.*

A COMMITTEE appointed to find a site for a hotel in a western city recently made a report that twenty-six sites had been offered, all of which were more or less desirable. The single-tax theorists, who believe that owners of real estate control the earth and the fullness thereof, and should pay all the taxes of the country, will do well to notice the surplus of hotel sites in this instance. As one site will be sufficient there are just twenty-five corners left in that town which pay taxes but do not let the owners a penny. — *Hotel World.*

The consumption of beer during the intense and continuous heat of the present year has been very large and from this extensive patronage a complaint has come against the present system of forcing beer up through zinc or metal tubes from the basement. The demand is for beer straight from the keg in sight and drawn through a wooden faucet, as was done formerly. It is said to taste better and be much safer from all possibility of metallic poison. The common sale advertisement of "drawn from the wood," has a meaning then. — *Daily America.*

**THE LARGEST BOTTLE IN THE WORLD.**

A FIRM of champagne manufacturers at Freyburg, have ordered a gigantic champagne bottle to be "constructed" for them by a glass works in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The bottle measures 8 meters in length with a diameter of 2 1/2 meters; it weighs 28 cwt. and has a capacity of 15,000 liters. The article is to be exhibited in the spacious vaults and cellars of the firm, where it is expected to draw customers.

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HONORABLE MENTION

PARIS, 1878.

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MARK OF MERIT.

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Brewers  
Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
1876.

**COSGRAVE & Co.**

MEDAL AT

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,  
ANTWERP, 1885.

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

PURITY OF FLAVOR  
AND  
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF  
QUALITY.



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**INDIA PALE ALE**

AND

**- PORTER -**

WE GUARANTEE

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Hops only.

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The

LOUIS P.

ISSUE

ABERDEEN

Editorial

1911

Per Year.

Card of

Toronto and M

THE FET

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Wine, which and cannot be be classed as



# The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

Corner Adelaide and Victoria streets,

TORONTO, CANADA

Telephone 1866.

Subscription:

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Restrictions:

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Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1934.

## THE FUTURE OF PROHIBITION.

NE. J. J. McLAUREN, Q. C., has not yet explained how he came to say that he voted for Mr. Emerson Coatsworth in East Toronto when he had no vote there, but he has been talking nevertheless. It was to a Montreal *Star* reporter that he explained the other day that Prohibition would of necessity be a silent question for a couple of years. Speaking as regards this province he said that the case he argued in Ottawa recently would not be given judgment upon until October, and then it would go to the Privy Council in England for final settlement. Well he knew that this was the route the question had to travel, but what we didn't know is that after all Messrs. McLaren & Co. do not wish to interfere with the right of importation and manufacture. Mr. McLaren is reported as saying in answer to a query as to what would be the result of the case now before the Supreme Court: "The powers of Ottawa in the matter are undisputed, but the provinces also have large powers, and I think you will find that the latter will be largely increased in the way of prohibition and restriction of the sale, but the right of importation and manufacture will not be interfered with. The most advanced Prohibitionist would not want these interfered with, but simply restricted as in the case of poisons, alcohol holds a place in medicine and art, and, therefore, is to a certain extent, a requisite of commerce."

Of course Mr. McLaren talks nonsense when he says in one breath that the right of importation and manufacture will not be interfered with, and, in the next, that all that is wanted is restriction. If restriction is not interference we would like to know what is. But we have no desire to quibble about words. Our concern is in this, that Mr. McLaren avowedly desires to transfer the sale of liquor from the present license holder to the druggist. If that is his view why doesn't he say so at once, instead of arguing for Prohibition when he wants the article with a loophole to it.

Wine, whiskey and beer are not poisons and cannot be any stretch of imagination be classed as such. Adulterated, after

the fashion adopted by illicit dividers, they are undeniably very harmful, but, sold pure they are generally in licensed hotels and saloons, there are many potables and edibles which to different people are far more hurtful. If not, whence come the diseases and complaints, the dyspepsia and biliousness, which temperance people suffer from in equal measure with those they consider wine bibbers and sinners? There is no known disease provoked by alcohol that is contagious. Can the same be said of these ailments provoked by impurities in the water? If physicians were compelled to trace the complaint of every patient to its origin and to publish the same, and every man was compelled to record his reason for taking a drink, it would be found in the one case that what are called intoxicated had far less responsibility to shoulder and that in the other they were entitled to a great deal more credit, than was generally supposed. Poor suffering humanity cannot be everlastingly running to the poison or to the doctor.

## THE WAR OF THE SEVEN BREWERIES.

FOR three months Berlin has been convulsed by the war of the Seven Breweries. The trouble dates from Labor Day. That end-of-the-century function was not an overpowering success in Berlin this year, and Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, leaders of the present movement, traced the cause of the fizzle to the fact that many large establishments had refused to give their workmen a holiday, or, what comes to the same thing, refused to consent to their taking one, on the 1st of May. At one large brewery the workmen, seemingly led by the coopers, who in Berlin are well paid—\$7.50 a week is good wages in Germany—and proportionately pugnacious, did not put in an appearance on Labor Day. When they did appear, they were suspended from employment for six days. The Socialists were probably no way averse from trying conclusions with the firms that had frowned on Labor Day; they retaliated by calling out all the coopers employed at this brewery. Thereupon twenty other Berlin breweries announced their intention of dismissing twenty per cent. of their workmen if the strike at the original brewery should not have terminated at a fixed date. It was not terminated at that date, and the twenty breweries punctually drove out their respective herds of seagoats. The Socialists, nothing daunted, marked six other breweries, all among the largest, and ordered a rigid boycott of the beer brewed by the seven; wholesale and retail in all the strengths and varieties of it was that beer to be boycotted; and wherever found, in beer-hall, restaurant, inns, small public houses, and grocers' shops, it was to be wholly tabooed.

Strikes have broken out at other breweries in various parts of the country; here and there a local boycott has been proclaimed; Socialist editors have been prosecuted and imprisoned for naming the breweries that be boycotted, and urging their readers throughout the country to support the

operations of their brethren in Berlin; and all the reactionaries throughout Germany demand exceptional legislation against the boycott.

In Berlin the area of the struggle has widened. All the great breweries have threatened to cut off the beer supply of such proprietors as allow Socialist meetings on their premises; and all the owners of public halls have accordingly agreed to lock-out the party, and the larger restaurants and public houses have taken similar action. On the other hand, the Socialists are not entirely head-off from the wells yet. A great number of the small beer houses continue to supply them, and these in their turn are now fed as much as possible by several small breweries which have their own grievances against the boycotted seven, and are hastening to turn this rare situation to account. It is doubtful, however, whether the little blacklegs of the employers' and-un can keep up a supply of beer sufficient for the Socialist beer houses. In the meantime, the innkeepers and publicans who have made common cause with the great brewers are being assisted by subsidies to tide over the temporary loss of their Socialist customers.

Unaware the Socialist leaders exposed the morale of their followers to a most crucial test. The summer has been one of the hottest on record, and often must the working Berliner have found his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth, when he was far away from a tavern where unboycotted beer continued to flow freely. It is only one glass tossed off and who would know; and how could the great cause of Socialism be the worse, or the seven breweries the better, for the quaffing of one necessary draught of the obnoxious brew? If the Berlin Socialist be proof against such inner promptings of the natural man, it will be impossible to deny that the average Berlin Socialist has the faith which makes heroes in humble life. If Herren Bebel and Liebknecht have succeeded in preventing the self-denying ordinance from being generally broken, they have achieved a triumph worthy to be recorded with the most startling of their results at the polls.

## FOREWARNED IS FORE-ARMED.

The license inspectors and their hired men have, under orders from headquarters, inaugurated a most energetic campaign looking to securing convictions for infractions of the license law. By means of a very literal translation of the law, and owing to carelessness on the part of license holders, they have been to a large extent successful. In Toronto, we are informed, evidence to convict two-thirds of the hotel keepers has been secured. But the campaign is not confined to this city. It extends to all parts of the province.

The cause is said to be the necessity of replenishing the Provincial treasury. With that we have nothing to do, but we warn our readers who are in the business that they will need to exercise extraordinary care, for the least mistake may

bring severe punishment. In this connection we would again direct attention to our compilation of the law published in the issues of April 19th and 26th, last.

## ALL ONE WAY.

The *Empire* says: "Forty years of Prohibition in Maine is admittedly a period which should furnish the investigator with a conviction one way or the other as to the success or failure of extreme legislation. Our own Royal Commission examined scores of witnesses on this head, who, however, were only able to offer a mass of contradictory evidence." Our contemporary would do well to read the evidence taken in Maine before rising to assert. We venture to express the belief that no newspaper in Toronto after perusal thereof, will make the statement that the evidence taken in Maine by the Royal Commission is a mass of contradictions. And we further venture to remark that this evidence proves conclusively that the Maine law has utterly failed to prohibit either drinking or drunkenness. It may be that drinking is less prevalent there now than it was forty years ago, but if so the first condition of that State must have been something awful.

## EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

A CONTEMPORARY recently quoted as a happy illustration of the benefits of total abstinence the case of a medical man at Rockland, Me., who at 99 is able to walk about and has perfect health and unimpaired eyesight. He never used liquor or tobacco in any shape. Then again he has never used tea, coffee or meat, his diet from infancy consisting of milk, chocolate, bread, fruit and vegetables. Against this we have a man at Staunton, Va., who is now 110 and has smoked, chewed, ate meat, drunk whiskey and raced horses all his life. Here are two exactly opposite examples, and who can say what they prove beyond the virtue, possibly, of moderation? But what shall be said of a third instance of longevity, more extraordinary than either of the previous two? At Middleton, County Cork, Ellen Roche has just departed this life at the age of 115. Her eldest daughter is still living at the age of 85 and in robust health. Other members of the family have also been remarkable for the length of their days. They were all confirmed drinkers of whiskey and heavy smokers; and the ancient dame just deceased was in particular told to ascribe to her habits her almost total immunity from illness.

It is on record that Lord Dufferin's paternal grandfather, who never had a day's illness, and lived till eighty-one, would occasionally bring a convivial evening with what he called "a clearer," that is, a bottle of port, and continue with four bottles of claret, afterwards retiring to bed in a state of perfect, though benevolent, sobriety.

### LICENSES IN HAMILTON.

HAMILTON has reduced her license holders by 20. What will the result be? Will the quantity of liquor drunk be lessened; or will the number of illicit dives be increased, as in this city? These are important questions and questions that should be thoroughly considered by municipal councillors before tampering with businesses that they themselves or their predecessors have been the means of bringing into existence. We do not believe that there will be less drinking done in Hamilton, but we do believe the police will be kept busier suppressing illicit dens than they were wont to be.

A very common impression is that the fewer the houses of refreshment the less will be the drunkenness. Statistics prove that this does not at all follow. We will turn to England for reference, particularly as regards the point at issue not being so easily obtainable here as there. There we find that in the county of Durham, where the licensed houses are 3.30 to every 1,000 inhabitants, the convictions for drunkenness were 12.48 per 1,000. In Huntingdonshire, however, where there are 10.04 public houses to every 1,000 inhabitants, the convictions were only 1.03 per 1,000. Again in Glamorganshire, where there are only 3.74 licensed houses to every 1,000 inhabitants, the convictions were 11.39 per 1,000; but in Cautbridgeshire, which has 8.78 houses per 1,000, the convictions were only 1.09. Turning from the counties to the towns, we find the same phenomenon. In Newcastle, for example, where there are only 2.76 licensed houses per 1,000, the convictions were 25.60 per 1,000; whereas in Norwich, where there are as many as 6.11 houses per 1,000, the convictions were as low as .63. Again, in Tyne-mouth, which has only 5.68 houses per 1,000, the convictions were 26.61; whereas in Cautbridge, with 7.32 houses per 1,000, the convictions were only 1.13.

Many more illustrations might be supplied but it is surely unnecessary. From those herewith given it will easily be seen that the number of convictions for drunkenness is not directly proportional to the number of licensed houses, but inversely proportional. The county of Durham, the city of Newcastle and the borough of Tyne-mouth have the fewest licensed houses, and yet they are the most drunken.

Something more startling than even the above particulars is supplied by the *Abolitionist's Advocate*, which says that in Gothenburg, the town that has given its name to a liquor trading system, there was in 1899 one conviction for drunkenness to every twenty inhabitants, while in Cardiff the convictions were one in 206, and in Southampton, one in 406. One in twenty is an incredibly large proportion. Supposing it is right, however, then there remains the question as to what proportion of drunken cases were not followed by conviction in Gothenburg and in Southampton and in Cardiff respectively; but it is impossible to suppose that there were so many people allowed to go free in Southampton as

would even up, if convictions had followed with the situation at Gothenburg.

On the whole we think it advisable to leave the supporters of Prohibition, partial or complete, to explain away the figures we have quoted—if they can.

### ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S REPLY.

To the challenge issued by the *Wine and Spirit Gazette* of New York and quoted in another column Archbishop Corrigan has replied:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,  
No. 452 Madison Avenue,  
New York, July 28, 1894.

Editor *Wine and Spirit Gazette*:  
Sir,—Returning to town yesterday, I found on my table a copy of your journal of July 25. In reply to your expressed wish I have the honor to say that I loyally accept the principles laid down by His Excellency Mgr. Sattoli, both in the spirit and the letter. More than this, no Catholic can refuse to accept them.

As to the fear of consequences, I have yet, thank God, to learn that fear is in the discharge of duty.

Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions, and under all circumstances. Respectfully,

M. A. CORRIGAN,  
Archbishop.

The *Gazette's* challenge was so directly put that the Archbishop could hardly have escaped noticing it. And that is all he has done—noticed it. No sane man could have expected him to say he would be disloyal to the principles laid down by Mgr. Sattoli. But his grace goes on to say: "Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions and under all circumstances." There is the keynote to the whole situation, and the situation is that, as far as Archbishop Corrigan is concerned, things will go on pretty well as they were, except, possibly, he will not encourage the election of members of the trade to official positions in Catholic societies. In our opinion the challenge of the *Gazette* was both foolish and unbecomingly for and the Archbishop has answered it in the only way the dignity of the Church permitted.

MR. W. T. STEAD, who wrote "If Christ Came to Chicago," and lost no time thereafter before putting the ocean between himself and a mad dog community, addressed a large meeting of temperance people in the Corn Exchange at Maidstone recently, and, plagiarizing his own blasphemy, took for his subject "If Christ Visited Maidstone." Referring to the neglect of those who claimed to be the Christian and temperance party in the town to establish municipal lodging houses, he said that the publicans, upon whom every word of obloquy and contempt had been cast, had been doing the work of the Christian Church. It was these and not their temperance friends who had provided shelter and rest for the poor wayfarer who had but a few pence

in his pocket. Let them give the publican his due, for, however he might be abused and denounced, justice was a jewel, even for publicans. It was for the temperance party to level up the publicans, if they needed it, and not to asperse them. The fact was, the Church of the living God had handed over its duties to the publican, and he had discharged them, both for the Church and the temperance party. The publican was doing a good work in this respect, and, metaphorically speaking, was punishing the heads of his temperance friends. It is easy to understand that the remarks of Mr. Stead seemed extremely unpalatable to his teetotal audience, notwithstanding that the said remarks, like his title, were a mere plagiarism from the Chicago book.

It was at the dinner table of a leading hotel in this city that the following conversation occurred during the time of the recent Baptist convention: "You say you're a total abstainer, then why do you stop at an hotel instead of at a private house?" "Because I have more comfort at an hotel with less pretentious fuss." "But you must see some things that shock you?" "I have been traveling for a month or two every year for the last forty years, and I've never seen or heard anything to which I could seriously take exception in an hotel. True, I have minded my own business and not looked for unpleasant incidents." "Then why do you say hard things of hotel keepers?" "Young man, I have never said hard things of hotel keepers." "But you're a cold water man—a total abstainer?" "Yes, I believe in abstinence—for myself." The conversation was private, so names cannot be given, but one was a well known citizen of Toronto and the other was a visitor, one of the leading and most thoughtful men in America.

### IT WILL BREAK THE RECORD.

The attendance at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition which will be held this year from the 3rd to the 15th of September, will, in all likelihood, be even larger than usual. The system of cheap excursion trains from all points has done much to popularize the Fair and bring it within the reach of nearly all. All at all the space in the main building, the machinery hall and the musical pavilion is now taken up. The internal arrangement of the main building has been so altered that it will present an entirely novel aspect, the exhibits being so displayed so as to present a more striking display. Some wholly new and brilliant spectacular features have been secured so that the tastes of those who seek amusement of an exciting character will be fully satisfied. From day to day there will be running and trotting races, bicycle races and other sporting events, and each evening a grand pyrotechnic spectacle on a scale hitherto unapproached, by a company comprising upwards of 400 performers. The piece to be presented—the "Siege of Algiers"—is a wonderfully vivid and realistic representation of Oriental splendor, and warfare by land and sea, illustrative of the capture and destruction of the piratical city of Algiers in 1806 by the British forces, and the destruction of the forts and the palaces of

the day; and concluding with a splendid culminating fire works display, showing a colossal figure of Britannia twenty feet in height. The scenery, costumes, and stage appointments are the most costly and elaborate ever shown in this city. There are very full entries in all the leading departments and there is every indication that the fair will prove a phenomenal success.

### HAMILTON LICENSES CANCELLED.

The Hamilton License Commissioners, in conformity with the decree of the city council, have cut off thirty licenses, as follows:

Saloons and hotels: Ed. Gordon, John Street south; M. O'Neil, John Street south; D. H. Long, John Street south; W. Gowland, John Street south; John T. Jones, King Street east; Thomas Church, Hughson Street north; John Duffy, John Street north; A. J. Slapke, James Street north; James M. Kosov, James Street north; Joseph Doran, James Street north; Sarah E. Nolan, James Street north; James Dillon, Macaulay Street north; A. Buckham, Stuart Street west; A. P. Koch, Stuart Street west; W. Dornan, Bay and Cannon Streets; W. Hughes, Cannon Street west; James McAnisell, Market Square; Arthur Weir, Merrick Street; James Owen, York Street; and W. Livingston, King Street west.

Shops: Hazell Brothers, John Street south; J. Snyde, Jr., West Avenue north; Robert Gladstone, Ferguson Avenue north; Samuel Scott, Robert Street; Thomas Walsh, John Street north; George Mills, Stuart Street east; W. J. McAllister, York Street; G. J. Smith, York Street, and P. J. Dowling, King Street west.

### WHEN BEER WAS GOOD.

Both Sikhs and Goorkhas were beginning to waver; each day was pregnant with new anxiety, as expected news was delayed; and perhaps we owe our triumph to half a dozen heroic men, who had asserted their individual ascendancy over the fierce warriors who followed them under fire. At Delhi and Sikh guides and the Goorkhas did noble service. Ammunition was so scarce that to load the heavy guns they had to pick up the enemy's round shot and return them.

But if shot was scarce beer was plentiful, for all the agents of Bass and Allop made a merit of necessity and swamped the camp in the liquor they could not hope to sell. Sir Hope said that he had thought he should never have pulled through had not the Bass given new vigor to his exhausted frame. The day was incessant and the heat intense. In June the weather was so fearful that the gunners could not handle the shot wherewith to load the guns."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

The Montreal Hotelkeepers Protective Association held a picnic at Fort and on July 24th, there being nearly a thousand people present. Among them were Mayor Villeneuve, Ald. Farrell, ex-Ald. James, Hon. James McShane, Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Leclerc, Mr. A. J. Jones, and numerous other people of influence. In the morning a procession took place, which was one of the largest of the kind yet seen in Montreal. Every branch of the trade was represented, and each wagon was decorated with flags, etc. An exceedingly jolly afternoon and evening were spent at all kinds of games, dancing, etc.

J.  
Malt a  
Proof  
Old R

W

- OF

J. P. WISER,  
HARLOW G. W.  
ISAAC P. WIS  
E. FRANK W  
ALBERT WHITE

CANADA S T

# J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

**"OLD TIMES"**

**"WHITE WHEAT"**

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



DIRECT IMPORTER OF

## WINES...

AND

## LIQUORS

Malt and Family  
Proof Whiskies  
Old Rye, Etc.

### J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

Guaranteed by the Government

# WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY

## Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF  
ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES

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

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT. CANADA.

Fully Ripened  
and Matured

in Wood



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

# Sporting.

## HO! FOR THE PINES.

BALLAD.

When the pits green-dusty and hot in the glare  
Of Phoebus, who's driving his summer coupe;  
When mortals are yielding to sultry despair,  
And cursing the heat in the old-fashioned way;

On some stony noon-time of August 1-3-5,  
Come forth from the buildings of human de-  
sign:  
Away from the bricks and the mortar, away!  
And ho! for the breath of the whipspring pine.

The day's growing warmer; the sultry air  
Is cool and new to the worker's dismay;  
The soda clerk wears within his cool fair,

### NOTES.

JUNE 29, July 1, 2 and 3 have been claimed by Secretary A. D. Stewart, for next year's trotting meeting at the mile track in Hamilton. If this kind of thing goes on it will be necessary to get the baby to claim dates directly he is born.

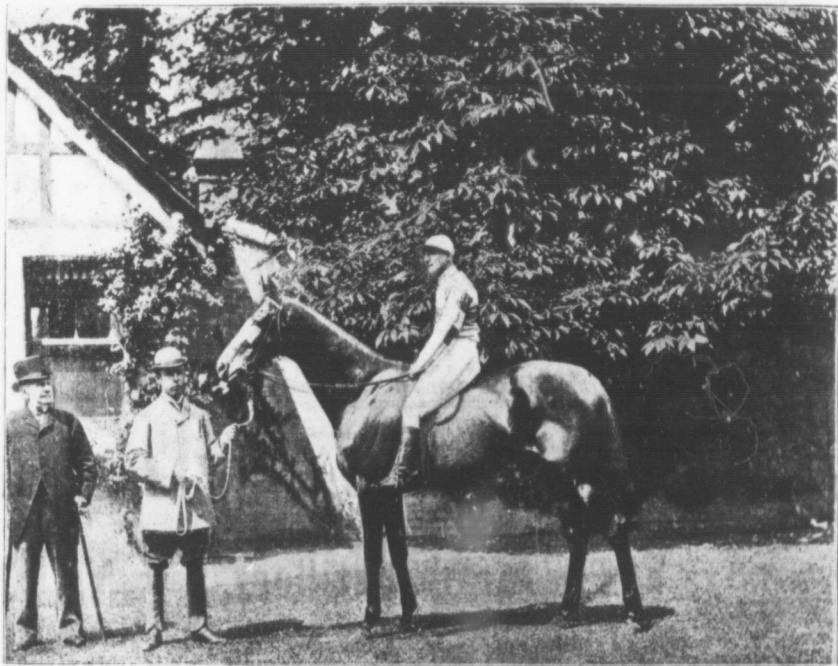
We congratulate "papa" Hamlin on having decided not to trot any two-year-old in a race. He proposes to keep his youngsters until three years old before giving them an opportunity to show what they can do in public. Trotting two-year-olds and yearlings in races is an

she is not 15½ hands high at the shoulder. She dropped a filly last Monday to Wilton at my farm, and I measured her some days before she foaled. She just measured 15 hands and 1¼ inches. The foal looks to me to be the best she ever had. Reina Victoria was only 14½ hands, and Silhouette, the dam of Silicon and Silurian, is 15 hands 1 inch. Betsy and I, the dam of Moquette, 2.10, is only 15 hands, and Wilton himself is only 14 hands 3¼ inches. Rosalind was about 15½ hands, and I am satisfied old Green Mountain Maid measured less than 14 hands 3 inches. Miss Russell is the biggest mare

but we won't take them. Whatever is the reason the coming trotter will not be a big one." Coming from such a source, this is valuable evidence on the great question of practical breeding, especially to people who, like our own, are confirmed believers in magnitude.

It strikes us that the following, which is taken from the *Liverpool Victoria Gazette*, about wins the whole confectionery for choiceness in slang: "An enthusiastic crowd! I should think so. Lord love me, there was any amount of enthusiasm knocking about," observed Arthur

### SAINT LADAS AND HIS ACOLYTES.



MATTHEW DAWSON,  
Trainer.

LORD ROSBERY,  
Owner.

LADAS (Winner of 2,000 Guineas and Derby).  
J. WATTS, Jockey.

But a crowd of the women as fast as he may,  
The streets are deserted, and why not, I pray?  
For moral conditions are on the decline,  
Away from the bricks and the mortar, away!

And ho! for the breath of the whipspring pine,  
Then ho! for the pines, where wood-nymphs  
prepare.

A welcome for mortals. The glittering spray  
Of the trout streams, in falling, has moistened  
the air.

In the dusk of the tree-tops are squirrels at  
play.

Perhaps so that fastness some lily robed fay  
Will visit your dreams, if it does you no good,  
Their home is the tree or wood-land; away!  
And ho! for the breath of the whipspring pine.

ENVOI.

Away from the bricks and mortar, away!  
Farewell to the caddis of wealth and her  
-air-see.

Away from the office and street for a day;  
And ho! for the breath of the whipspring pine,  
-trotting for August.

abomination that should be forbidden by law.

SOME most interesting information as to the value of size in brood mares was given by Mike Boverman, the trotting horse trainer, in a conversation prior to the commencement of racing at Detroit on the first day of the Grand Circuit meeting there. Boverman laid it down as a law, according to the correspondent of the *Chicago Horseman*, that a very large mare had but a poor chance to figure as a great producer. "Alma Mater," he said, "has always been called a big mare, but

I know of that has proved a great producer, and she is about 15½. Betsy Trotwood was a big, rough mare fully 16 hands, and it is a wonder she produced so good a horse as Phalaris. Old Betty Brown was between 15½ and 15½, but for all that you will find that all the greatest producers are about 15 hands and no more. We have at our farm just now a great many of the most valuable brood mares in the country, and we will not accept one from Wilton that stands over 15½ hands. Many people think that when they have big, raw-boned mares 16 hands or over they should mate well with a small stallion,

Swift, alluding to the contest for the Princess of Wales' Stakes. "I just went up to the rails in Tattersall's ring to have a liker at the finish, and there was a persher behind me who kept yelling and shouting out Isinglass all the time they were running, and although I said:

"Here, steady yourself, old man," he kept on at it. But when Isinglass' number went up he bally well bashed my head in! I turned to him and said: "Ben, you old bounding Bashi Banoon, I didn't want to swap my box: for a cross hat!" "I beg your pardon," said he, "but I'm

(Continued on page 613.)

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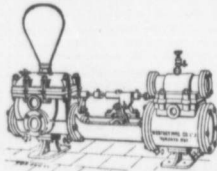
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# Sporting

*Continued from page 613*

hooked himself. 'I'm awfully sorry I mean besides pleased, don't you know; come and have a tiddley '... Whereupon a lovely smile swiftly stole over good-tempered Arthur's cheery chise as he endeavored to restore his boxer to its former condition.

At the 1500-stake sales at Newmarket on July 17, Mr. E. H. Haines of Owen Sound bought for parties in Canada: La Creole, b.m., by Exile II—La France, for \$125; brown filly by Gold Pyramid for \$400; chestnut colt by Pater—Moisty, for \$200; bay filly by Autocrat—Discord for \$175, and chestnut colt by Harvester—Ayoeha, for \$1,000. At the same sale the Prince of Wales bought a chestnut filly by Wild Monk—Tarifa for \$125.

It's not exactly sporting, but it's a good story nevertheless, that the Preston *Progress* tells of a local doctor and his horse. The physician was driving through Blair and had occasion to call at a store opposite the Blair hotel, and did not think it worth his while to tie his critter. His holy horror can be imagined on coming out of the store to find the horse had strayed over to the hotel and was contentedly waiting at the door. The doctor tried and tried again to move on, but the horse wouldn't budge, and the doctor didn't, not being especially built that way. Assistance was called, and after much persuasion, whipping and bad language, the procession started and the horse was induced to move towards a man. As soon as the precincts of the hotel were left the horse was all right, and the journey to Doon was made without further incident. As our contemporary says, a horse of this kind is a bad give away for a temperance doctor to drive.

An English correspondent writes: "Just at present Merrie England has given itself up to an inexplicable craze for American sports. The lads of Eton and Rugby have temporarily abandoned cricket for baseball, and some of the games recently played would do credit to the 'nines' of American universities. \* \* At Tattersall's there is a very great inquiry for training and pacing horses, and last week at Suffolk there were several trotting contests on a mile track which was laid out just after the opening of the Manchester Canal by the Queen. The track is really excellent, and the best time made, 2:12; it was not one to be ashamed of. \* \* From Canada lacrosse has been imported, and has to a certain extent succeeded polo. As the result of the visits of several Wild West shows several wealthy young men, among them the titled son-in-law of Mr. Bradley Martin, have imported mustangs and broncos, chiefly noted for their backing propensities. It is the delight of these young men to wage large sums on the ability of themselves or their comrades to ride the vicious animals in which they have invested. \* \* The 'Golden Gourd,'

as the English now term the son of the famous American financier, has given a good boom to yachting, and because of Zimmerman's exploits the bicycle has become more than ever a popular vehicle for travel. In this connection quite a controversy has arisen as to whether lady riders should wear ordinary skirts in the interests of modesty or Turkish trousers in the interests of comfort. A stand in favor of the latter choice of garments has been taken by the granddaughter of Archbishop Benson, the chief dignitary of the English Church."

The trouble in the Ontario Jockey Club continues to provoke discussion. Nobody has ventured to deny what we said about Mr. T. C. Patteson last week; but some people wish to know if Mr. Hendrie has not done his share in his own way. Undoubtedly he has, and it is not our wish or intention to pit one against the other. Mr. Hendrie has spent a great deal of money in maintaining a stable. He has not lavished his dollars, in the sense of being extravagant. He has never plunged—only idiots do that—but he has never been found wanting when an appeal has been made to him in the interest of honest sport. He has money invested, we believe, in several jockey clubs in Canada and he could not possibly have placed that money with any view to a profit accruing therefrom. It has undoubtedly been freely subscribed, first with a view of encouraging the growth of all sports; secondly, with the intention of encouraging the breeding of horses; thirdly, with patriotic intent, and, fourthly, because the subscriber was built that way. The more men that are constructed on the same pattern the better for the country.

MR. T. C. PATTESON has bought four horses for Lord Lansdowne, ex-Governor-General of Canada and ex-Viceroy of India. Every Governor-General sees enough while in the country to admire it. Lord Lorne has never ceased to praise us since he was here. Lord Lansdowne bought last year and horses this. The Earl of Derby has paid particular attention to several Canadians and has gone into racing because of what he saw at the Woodbine. Lord Dufferin, who preceded them all, is too busy doing the graceful to say much about anybody, but he puts in a good word at intervals for the country that spent more money on him than it has done on any Governor-General before or since his time.

MESSRS. J. J. RYAN and Joseph Wright, the carmen who represented Canada at the Henley regatta, are once more with us. They speak most highly of their treatment o'er yonder. Ryan attributes his defeat to muscular trouble in the back, but there are others who say Guy Nickalls could best him had he two backs. Wright attributes his defeat by Vivian, brother of Guy, to nothing except that the latter had the speed and the staying power. He had been told that all he had to do was to keep with him for half a mile and he would break

his heart. After sticking to him closer than a friend and a brother for a mile and more he came to the conclusion that his opponent had no heart to break, and, as his own wrist was nearer that critical point, he perforce consented to follow him in a length and three-quarters behind; but it was a case of haste all through.

LAST WEEK was a great cricketing week in Toronto. The Philadelphia cricketers, acknowledged to be the best in America, were here. They played on Monday and Tuesday against Rossdale and won by 10 wickets. On Wednesday and Thursday they met the Toronto C. C. and would have lost had time permitted the game to be played out. When stumps were finally drawn the Philadelphia were still 73 runs behind and only had two wickets to fall. On Friday and Saturday they came against West Ontario and then they met their Waterloo. For the first time in many years the Philadelphians were beaten in America by other than a British or Australian team. Philadelphia made 110 and 83; Ontario 96 and 108 for three wickets, the latter winning by seven wickets. This week the Queen City men played at Hamilton and London and won at each place.

## ALL-ROUND SPORT.

The intermediate football championship has been won by Ayr.

The Ocella lacrosse club won a game from Bradford by 4 goals to 3, last week.

The Windsor and Chatham lacrosse clubs played a tie game of one goal each the other day.

The St. Lawrence Yacht Club have secured the privilege of appending Royal to their name.

The Mitchell lacrosse club gave the Stratford twelve a good beating on Friday, by 4 goals to one.

In a match game of lacrosse between the Winnipeg twelve and Souris, Winnipeg won by 4 to 0 on Saturday.

The Shamrock lacrosse club played on Monday at Waterloo and whitewashed the Montreal twelve by 8 games.

Marshall Wells, the Canadian bicycle champion, established a record for the Waterloo track at the recent meet.

Johnson was unsuccessful in his effort to reduce his mark, 1:56, for a mile at Toledo, the best he could do being 2:05.

The Capital lacrosse club of Ottawa did not have the expected lazy time with Cornwall on Saturday and only got three by three goals to 2.

The League of American Wheelmen is in a flourishing state. There is a surplus of \$10,000 in the treasury and the membership totals 25,000.

Tom Humphrey, the professional long distance runner, of Toronto, has challenged any man in America at a mile for any sum from \$250 to \$1,000 a side.

Cotterell, of Toronto, and C. J. Iven were badly injured at the recent bicycle races at Waterloo, through being thrown from their wheels in a collision.

Geo. H. Hooper, of Boston, and Fred A. Plaisted, of North Gorham, will row a single three-mile scull race on August 6th for \$250 a side, on a course to be mutually agreed upon.

Surrey leads in the English country cricket championship with seven matches won and one lost. Yorkshire is second with 6 won, 2 lost, and Middlesex third with 7 won and 3 lost.

In a cricket match on July 29th at Hamilton, N. S. W. the Wanderers defeated the St. John, N. B., cricketers by 218 for five wickets to 46 and 105. Kaiser for the Wanderers made 90.

Helen Engelhardt, the champion woman fencer of America, has posted

\$1,000 to bind a match between Madame De Mons, the French champion, who is coming to America, and herself.

On Tuesday last, at Colborne, Ont., the Grand Trunk tug-of-war team defeated the Colborne and the county of Northampton, the best two pulls out of three of five minutes each, at the Grand Trunk athletic tournament.

A race for one mile is being arranged between Messrs. Jones, etc., with a dog, amateur champion runners. The race will be contested on the track of the New Jersey Athletic Club. One month will be given them to train.

E. H. Molator, the American dog fancier, is bringing from England the greyhound Jim o' the Hill, by Puntero out of Glenblonson. He won the Waterloo plate, the Corrie cup, and divided the City of London stakes in 1890.

John S. Johnson has disagreed with the officer of the Century Club of Science and applied for membership to the Polo Club of Buffalo. His application will likely be accepted. The Buffalo club has some of the fastest men on the track working its course.

The game of lacrosse between the Olympics of Milton and the Duffers Orangeville, was prolonged for half a hour beyond the usual time, on Friday, but neither club could score the necessary goal to win and the game was therefore decided a draw at one goal each.

In a 24 hour bicycle race at the Hart Hill grounds, finished on Saturday, Sheldon, of London, covered 400 miles and 900 yards; Peterson, of Coventry, covered 430 miles; and Chaplin, of Chelsea, covered 426 miles. The world's record was thus beaten by two miles.

The yachts Britannia and Sataland sailed a race of Falmouth on Monday, under the auspices of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Association, etc., by Kenyon, Peters, and Vigilant's sails are undergoing repairs previous to the great match race to be sailed on Saturday between her and Britannia. Valkyrie is to be sold.

The East Toronto Cricket Club of Toronto were in a very successful season last year, being only beaten once and that by Peterboro, who put together 54 and 78 and 81, 20. Deseronto came to the Toronto by the score of 45 to 65, and Belleville did likewise with 11, 31 to 51. The match at Campbellton was also a victory for the touring eleven, they making 104 runs to 37 and 41.

Harry Tyler was in excellent notch the other day, at Springfield, and accordingly took a private which had the happy result of giving him a fine score of 27 25 25, a third in 27 25 25 and 23 1 14 25. If he had finished the mile he would have done it in 1.51. Nat Bull, of Boston, rode two miles, flying flat in 4 1/2. The 1000 yard race was contested and therefore do not constitute records.

The Western series of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association has developed in a hot fight for premier honours between Guelph and London. On Saturday Guelph displaced Galt, at the last named city. May 12 runs to 9, and the London team got away with Hamilton to the tune of 9 to 2. The Royal City has leads by a bare margin, they having won 7 games and lost 2, while London has won the same number of games and lost three.

The annual regatta of the North-eastern Amateur Rowing Association held at Detroit last week resulted in some interesting contests. The Senior Double Sculls was won by the Argonauts of Toronto, and the pair-oared Shell also fell to their prowess. The senior four-oared shell was won by the Detroit. It is the senior single sculls, J. A. Russell of Toronto, finished first, but was disqualified for fouling E. A. Thompson, of the

regatta, also of Toronto, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

In the Hilsdenon regatta, the first race was for the R.C.C.B. Cup, a 2000 yd. race, won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

The standing of the first Hilsdenon regatta was as follows:—  
1st class—1000 yds. won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

## Rolling of

## THE GRAND CLEVELAND

On July 22d the Grand meeting was held at Cleveland, O.

First class—Three year olds, 2000 yds. won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

Second class—Four year olds, 2000 yds. won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

Third class—Five year olds, 2000 yds. won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

Fourth class—Six year olds, 2000 yds. won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

Fifth class—Seven year olds, 2000 yds. won by John Harbottle, of the Hilsdenon regatta, who was awarded the secondly awarded shell.

...and Toronto, and the race was...
...the 25 mile handicap...
...the R.C.R., Toronto, with...
...the Toronto...
...the best time...
...the National...
...the following:

Table with columns: W, L, P, C, and various names and numbers.

Meeting of the Week. THE GRAND CIRCUIT AT CLEVELAND, O.

On July 23rd the Grand Circuit series...
...the following are the results:

Table of race results for Cleveland, Ohio, including First Day, Second Day, and Third Day races.

Second Day

Table of race results for Cleveland, Ohio, Second Day.

Table of race results for Cleveland, Ohio, Third Day.

Twelve heats one afternoon and but one slower than 2:12 makes a new mark for the remainder of the season. Summary:

Table of race results for Cleveland, Ohio, Fourth Day.

Table of race results for Cleveland, Ohio, Fifth and Last Day.

In the free for all, Robert J. (2:05), Mascot (2:04) and Saladin (2:05) met in a race for the first time...
...the race developed...
...the best stallion made a break going to the first quarter and it lost him the heat.

...at the distance and was first under the wire by a nose in 2:06...
...the year...
...the middle half...
...the favorite...
...the race...
...the heat by half a dozen lengths.

Next time round the first turn Robert made a break...
...the heat by half a dozen lengths...
...the fourth meeting...
...the fourth meeting...

Table of race results for Cleveland, Ohio, Fifth and Last Day.

Having added another world's record to its list...
...the record...
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TWO DAYS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 28th.—There was some good trotting here on Wednesday and Thursday...
...the record...
...the record...

STABLE CLEANINGS.

In the 2:33 trot at Syracuse on Saturday, a horse named Glasswar had her fore legs and will probably be shot...
...the record...
...the record...

STABLE CLEANINGS.

Horse items for this column will be selected from one part of the country.

The women plungers at Brighton Beach are legion.

ST. JELLEN, 2 1/4, is alive and active at 26 years of age.

PIERCE WILKES, 2 1/4, will be brought back from South America.

The strength of a horse is equal on an average to that of 71 men.

The ex-champion trotting stallion Nelson has been permanently retired from the trotting track.

THE GERBARD mare for them out is "Gierdtrassencassenbahnwagen." Ain't you glad you know it?

The only Canadian owner to get anything at the Detroit Trotting Meeting was Cope Simson, who won \$300.

LESLIE DUNBAR had his shoulder bone broken while riding the Canadian steeple chaser Flip Flag at Brighton Beach.

The horse supposed to be the largest in the world has died in India. He stood 27 hands high and weighed 3,025 pounds.

A trotting meeting is to be held at Perth on Thursday and Friday, August 20th and 31st. Purse aggregating \$800 will be hung up.

JOE MARTIN, the owner of Cottonade, is an incompetent jockey, so the stewards at Brighton Beach decide, and they have set him down for the balance of the meeting.

It is not likely that Jockey Wright who rode Crown Prince, in a steeplechase at Brighton Beach, will ever recover from the injuries he received when he was thrown.

BELMONT, the pacing gelding, owned by Julius Jungo, of Rock Island, and Theodore Stenge, of Maline, has been sold to John Dickenson of Chicago for \$1,800.

THE Canadian jockeys, Sir Harry Wilkes, 2 1/4, Dixie Van, 2 2/4, and Lord Ferguson, 2 1/4, that looked like world beaters early in the season have all gone off.

JOSEPH O'LEARY will not be allowed to ride Major General at Brighton Beach again this season, as he acquitted himself very badly on that horse the other day, and many aspersions were cast upon his honesty as a result.

JOSEPH ULMAN is the leading book-maker in the west. On the race for the American Derby at Chicago, Mr. Ullman made a \$50,000 book. The highest single bet made was \$5,000 on Domino and it called for \$9,000, if he won the race.

CHE STINESS says he has the fastest trotter on earth in Bellefleur by Crown Point, out of a mare by Amber. She can break a two-minute gait and was

besten an eyelash in 2:16 1/2 by Maud C. at Hamilton.—American Sportsman.

ST. THOMAS, Tilsborough and Simcoe selected the same dates for their fall races, viz., August 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Since he has changed the dates to August 20th and 27th, and Tilsborough will hold its races the first week in October, in connection with the fair.

THE Duchess of Montrose, who entered all her horses for sale, intending to retire from the turf, has withdrawn the notice of sale, and will go on as before. The Duke of Devonshire was also announced to retire, but he, too, has decided only to have a weeding-out sale.

SCARCELY a sensational horse on the track to-day has been omitted from the Buffalo meeting, which is in its work. The 2:30 has 18 entries: the 2:25-trot 18; the 2:20-trot 18; the 2:15-trot 18; the 2:24 pace 20; the 2:20 pace 12; the 2:16 pace 12, and the 2:09 pace 21.

The state stables of France, partly supported from the gambling tax levied on the bets at race courses, contain none but the best stallions, the fee for whose services is very moderate. Now no mare can be served till the district veterinarian reports she is free from infection.

MR. C. W. DOUGLASS, of Owen Sound, a popular member of the executive committee of the turf club of that enterprising town, was in Toronto last week arranging for the great race meeting to be held by his club on Tuesday and Wednesday next, August 7th and 8th.

At the Grand Circuit meeting at Cleveland, O., last Thursday, the gelding Ryland T. made a most sensational performance. In the 2:11 trotting class he made three heats in 2:08 1/2, 2:07 1/2 and 2:08 1/2, fastest consecutive heats ever trotted. Aliss won the free for all trot in 2:08, 2:08 1/2 and 2:09 1/2.

HARRY BLAYLOCK, the Canadian jockey who has been making an enviable record for himself in the States, has signed with W. P. McGrath for the rest of the season. Blaylock, who hails from Bradford, Ont., was formerly one of the best jockeys in America and was paid a retaining fee of \$10,000 by Mr. Pierre Leolland.

The Guelph Turf Club has decided to hold a two-days' trotting meet on Wednesday and Thursday, 22nd and 23rd August, at which \$1,500 in prizes will be given. The following officers of the club have been elected:—President, Geo. Sleeman; Vice-President, Wm. Bell; Secretaries, David Martin; Treasurer, Jas. Johnson. The races will take place on the Exhibition Park.

A novel challenge, it is said, will be issued by Millonare W. B. MacDonough, the owner of Ormound. He proposes that the Emperor of Norfolk, owned by Mr. Baldwin, and his own horse be matched to a mare to be named by the respective owners, and that the produce be

matched for \$5,000 a side; the progeny to race as two and three year olds. Baldwin will likely name Clara B. for the Emperor.

MR. M. G. PRUDLEY, Queen Street, Toronto, is a lover of horses and is always on the alert for the beautiful and out of the ordinary of the equine race. The other evening he received from the west by express, quite a curiosity in the shape of a Shetland pony, six years old, 36 inches in height, and weighing 200 lbs. The little chap cost Mr. Prudley one dollar a pound. He took a first prize at Montreal, and a special prize for best stallion competing against all classes.—St. John Gazette.

The first notes of horses in America was in Plymouth Colony in 1664, when a mare belonging to the estate of Stephen Hopkins was appraised at six pounds sterling. In 1647, in the inventory of Thomas Bliss, colt was appraised at four pounds sterling. In Joseph Holloway's inventory of the same year, one mare and colt were appraised at fourteen pounds. In June, 1657, the Colony Court assessed an act that every man who kept three mares, and would keep one horse for military service, should be free from such service himself.

To teach the colt to back, hitch him up with an old horse that will back at the word of command, and stop them where the wagon will move easily; tighten up the lines a little and say "back, back." If he refuses to step back with the old horse, or will brace up against it, have an assistant step in front of him with a buggy whip, and as you say "back" and pull gently on the lines, switch his fore leg that is more advanced, and as he moves that back, touch the other one. Don't whip him around the fore leg, but switch it just enough to make him pick up his foot. Keep trying and keep "a-sweet."

FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

In this column will be inserted free racing dates and fall dates. Friends are requested to keep us closely posted.

CANADA.

Table listing racing dates for various Canadian locations including Owen Sound, Moncton, Woodstock, Toronto, St. John, New Hamburg, Welland, Tilsborough, Lepine Park, Maritime Gold Stakes, St. Catharines, Stansted, Guelphs, and Simcoe.

Table listing racing dates for various locations including St. Thomas, Richmond, Brussels, Windsor, Belleville, Presburg, Charlotteville, and New Westminster.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Table listing racing dates for Massachusetts locations including Breeders' Meeting, Fall River, and New York.

NEW YORK.

Table listing racing dates for various New York locations including Rome, Lion, Albany, Louisville, Hornellsville, Antwerp, Gouverneur, Potsdam, Randolph, Plattsburg, Canton, Fleetwood, Ogdensburg, and Malone.

MICHIGAN.

Table listing racing dates for various Michigan locations including Alpena, Springport, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Bay City, Ionia, Port Huron, Greenville, Cedar Springs, Howard City, Grand Rapids, Bangor, Port Huron, Grand Rapids, and Ionia.

GRAND CIRCUIT.

Table listing racing dates for Grand Circuit locations including Buffalo, Rochester, Springfield, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

POOR POODLE.

"Y-E-N," said Algernon, with a smile about which there lurked a shade of annoyance. "I am sure that Miss Sharp regards me very kindly; possibly even affection."

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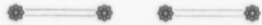
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# Wit and Humor.

## NO CANNIBAL.

"Why did Robinson Crusoe call his man Friday?"  
 "He was so overjoyed to find he wasn't eating flesh on that day."

## NO LIMIT.

*Spencer*—"What are the requirements of a good cook?"  
*Pepperson*—"Judging from ours, everything in the house."

## A BUSINESS GIRL.

"I find you are not the girl for me," he cried, cringing before the scornful glance of the telephone operator, to whom he had plighted his troth.  
 "Ring off, then, please!" she exclaimed, extending her hand, not without a show of petulance.

## QUITE NATURAL.

*Mrs. Lippin* (to grocer)—"Tell Mr. Allspice I'm going to trade elsewhere if he does not give me better measure."  
*Boy*—"Why, what he was wrong!"  
*Mrs. Lippin*—"The last butter he sent was half a pound short."  
*Boy*—"Oh, yer amazin' mind a little thing like dat. It's only his weigh."

## TRUE IN ONE SENSE ONLY.

*Pyrites*—"Time is money, isn't it?"  
*Scoundrel*—"Your creditors don't find it so."

## REASSURING.

*Rev. Harkness*—"And so you think the police will really rush in and stop that glove fight before it approaches brutality?"  
*Bovvey Bill*—"You butcher like. The feller they've net on will get licked if they don't."

## THE TEST.

*The Editor*—"Mr. Bard, how do you distinguish between your verse and your poetry?"  
*Mr. Bard*—"I read it to my wife, etc. If she understands it, it's verse; if she doesn't, it's poetry."

## A FARMER'S BET.

THERE WAS once a lawyer in Bristol who indicated his office hours by a notice on his door. "In from ten to one." An old sea captain, who kept coming for about a week without finding him, at last furiously wrote under this notice: "Ten to one you're out."

## A SLIP AS USUAL.

*Carrie*—"And what did papa say when you told him this morning? Did he make any objections?"  
*Harry*—"Only one. When I told him we shouldn't marry for a year, he wanted to know if I couldn't make it a week. He said he was afraid it would be a slip-through as usual. What did he mean by 'as usual,' darling?"  
*Carrie*—"Oh, it's only papa's way of talking. But I think he's right, and just to please him, you know, perhaps after all we'd better marry next week. But, Harry, it's very sudden!"

## LOST HIS WAY.

*Happy Pilgrim*—"I'm going to the better land."  
*Conductor*—"You're on the wrong route, then, Mister. This train goes to Chicago."

## ONE WAY OUT OF IT.

*Schoolmaster*—"Now, my boy, if you sold 3,000 cabbages at three farthings apiece, how much would that be?"  
*Boy* (muzzled)—"Don't know, sir."  
*Schoolmaster*—"But suppose, now, you kept a shop, and sold those cabbages at three farthings each, what would they come to?"  
*Boy* (thinking he sees a way out of the difficulty)—"Shouldn't sell them at three farthings; should sell them at a half penny."  
*Schoolmaster*—"But that would not pay you."  
*Boy* (triumphantly)—"Then I'd sell 'em at a penny."  
*Schoolmaster*—"But they would not fetch a penny."  
*Boy* (now rendered desperate)—"Then I'd eat 'em myself."

## A DRY JOKE.

Two sportsmen were out shooting on a hot summer's day.  
 "Have you anything with you, John?"  
 "Yes, a bottle of wine! And what have you got?"  
 "A dry tongue."  
 "Good; then we will divide our provisions."  
 "Very, well, begin."  
 John took out his bottle of wine, and its contents were honorably divided. After this had been done, John wiped his mouth, and asked his fellow-traveller to bring forth his provisions.  
 "I," answered the other.  
 "Why, yes; your dry tongue."  
 "My tongue is no longer dry," was the little comforting answer.

## THE CHEESE MARKET.

*Country Parson*—"I don't like to say nothin', deacon, but that cheese you sent me for your year's pew ren' wuz powerful poor."  
*Deacon*—"P'raps it wuz, parson; but so wuz the preachin'."

## NO ENGAGEMENT.

*Son* (with fervor)—"Ach, fader, I wish you could see old Miss Spanglebeum. Pearly teeth, a silvery glauc golden hair, features like a royal comess, and eyes—oh her eyes are like twin diamonds set in sapphires!"  
*Father*—"I understand; and I suppose she's got an alabaster neck and china ears; but ve are dealing in old clothes, Sammy, nod bris-a-brac."

## PRECAUTION.

*Patient*—"I wish to consult you in regard to my utter loss of memory."  
*Doctor*—"Aw, yes—why er—in this class of cases I always require any fee in advance."

## WHY HE GOT THE FLUTE.

*Wood*—"How do you like your new flat?"  
*Van Pelt*—"All right, except that that the man across the hall is learning to play the flute."  
*Wood*—"You ought to get an accordion."  
*Van Pelt*—"I did; that's why he got the flute."

## A ROLAND FOR HIS OLIVER.

*Snowden Hotel Clerk* (pointing to new arrival)—"That's the young fellow who used to scare the young ladies he took rowing, by rocking the boat."  
*Proprietor*—"Tell him the place is crowded and you'll have to put him with that old gentleman from Barnes's Couriers. That old duck looks as if he'd blow out the gas."

## NO CHANCE TO RETALIATE.

"Why do you weep?"  
 "My dog has been poisoned. Boo, how, how!"  
 "There, there, my boy! Don't feel so badly."  
 "I can't help it—the fellow that did it has nothing but a cat."

## IN THE REGULAR ROUTINE.

*Upperton*, who made such a hit in private theatricals, is now preparing to go on the professional stage.  
*Butcher*—"How much alimony did she ask for?"

## THE CALL OF DUTY.

*Friend*—"Your husband seems ill."  
*The Missus*—"He is over-worked, but he will take no rest. Three nights last week he insisted on going to see those hateful living pictures in order to more effectively denounce them from the pulpit."

## ONE WAY TO GET A DRINK.

*Stranger*—"Where can I get a glass of beer in this place?"  
*Dodley* (the hired man)—"I'll show yez, sor; I be thursty for one myself."  
*Stranger*—"It's not necessary for you to go with me; if you will direct me."  
*Dodley*—"It might do, sor; but me tongue be too thury ter tell yez."

## IMPRESSING A FACT.

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said a blundering counsel, in an action about some swine, "there were just thirty-six hogs in that drove; please to remember that fact—thirty-six hogs—just exactly three times as many as there are in that jury box, gentlemen." That counsel did not gain his case.

## HE WASN'T WILLING.

*Creditor*—"Well, Jack and I are to be married at last, and we are so happy!"  
*Penelope*—"Did you and Jack have some trouble in getting your father's consent?"  
*Creditor*—"No; but papa and I had an awful lot of trouble in getting Jack's consent."

## INTERESTING.

*Mother*—"Did you try to make yourself agreeable at Mrs. Higstone's?"  
*Little Daughter*—"Yes; mamma; I told her all the funny things our callers said about her, and she seemed to be much interested."

## EXTRA FINE.

"FISE morning, your worship," affably remarked the man who had been arrested the night before for being drunk and disorderly.  
 "Yes, indeed," responded the Justice; "quite a very fine morning—in fact, a five dollar fine morning."

## THE WORM TURNS.

"You never catch me talking through my hat," ostentatiously announced the girl in the second row from the orchestra, to her escort.  
 "You leave that for the actors to do," murmured the sad man just behind her, almost inaudibly.

## A FALSE ALARM.

*Father* (from top of stairs)—"Annie, has that young man gone?"  
*Annie*—"Why er—no, father."  
*Father* (with sigh of relief)—"Ah, all right! I thought perhaps you had let another one escape."

## THE NEW BADGE.

*Walking Delegate*—"Here! You're no union man! Clear out! I will have no scabs around here."  
*Workman*—"What's the matter with you? I'm as good a union man as you are. Here's my card."  
*Walking Delegate*—"And nothing! That don't go these times. Where's your Winchester?"

## DOING HIM WRONG.

*Good Man*—"My boy, I saw you come out of that saloon. I hope you are not so depraved as to drink beer."  
*Boy*—"Oh, no, sir; you do me wrong. I went in to buy some cigarettes and put a counterfeited dollar on the new tender."

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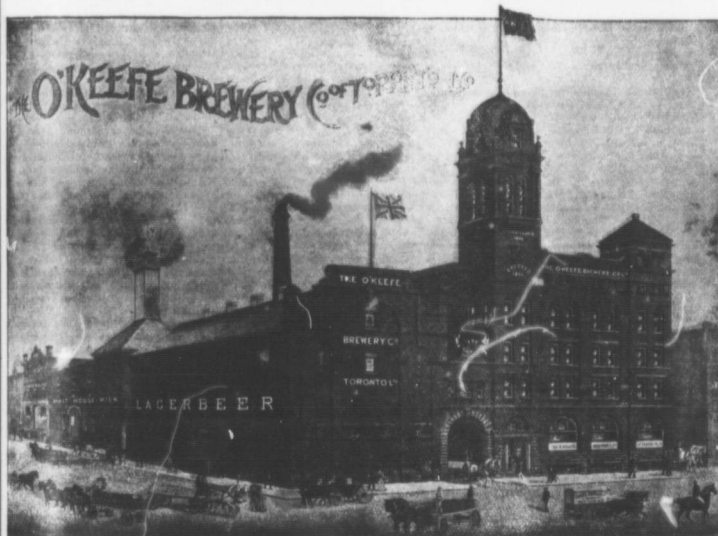
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## BREED FOR MERIT AS WELL AS PEDIGREE.

In every man who has a regard for the truth were to nail a lie when he catch at the more would be the more in the way of the trouble is, however, that we are prone to carelessness in such matters. The error repeated often enough comes at last to be accepted as truth, especially so if it contain a kernel of truth, but that is quite another thing. The sad saga during the last twelve months it has been asserted that the bottom has dropped out of the breeding business, and in some quarters this statement has been accepted as a self-evident truth, to the detriment of an important industry. While it contains some truth it is far from the whole truth. It is a fact that the bottom has dropped out of boom prices for trotters, but that is quite another thing. The sudden collapse in boom prices was the inevitable result of fictitious values.

With the adoption of the standard an artificial condition presented itself, and was the sole guide of heavy breeders for some years without regard to individuality. With the high prices in sight to be had only for the breeding of an animal by a standard horse out of a standard sire, thousands of subjects were introduced into breeding with the hope of enriching themselves. They bred indiscriminately, without a thought to the eternal fitness of things. The prime object was to get an animal that would conform to the standard. The stallion owners who were fortunate in having a horse fairly successful as a sire reaped rich harvests in exorbitant fees, and mares were attracted to studs of every kind of breeding, no breeding at all, size and quality.

Now what is the result? To-day we have thousands of worthless animals actually eating their heads off. The industry has fallen to a figure that is far out of the standard boom. Mark you, the standard, not the breeding industry. It is important to remember, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasized, that no time has been wasted in breeding a horse that has shown his ability to win money with reasonable prospects ahead failed to command a good price, and why should he not? There is more money in sight each year, his earning capacity is certainly increasing, and his market value should be correspondingly enhanced.

The conditions to-day are different from what they were ten years ago. Now a 2,300 horse cuts no more for a figure than a 3,000 horse did then. The business of breeding the trotter is reduced to a system, and only the fittest will survive. Haphazard methods will no longer do. It requires the best thought, training work and constant attention to detail. There are now hundreds to throw away who may afford the expensive luxury of breeding horses for his health or the fun of the thing, and leave the details of management to look after themselves, but who are less fortunate than he, who are looking for the profit, cannot afford to pursue such methods. The successful man must be alive to the needs and requirements of the times. He must be well informed about the different lines of breeding. He should be well up in all the arts of developing speed, naturally and artificially. He should have a natural liking for horses, and be a good judge of horse flesh.

Individuality is, in our opinion, one of the most important essentials of the business, and the utter lack of regard for the fitness of things in the past in this respect explains, in a great measure, the number of unsalable horses to be found to-day.

Study well the combination of blood lines. Don't select a horse to breed to simply because he has been successful as a sire. See with what class of horses he has been most successful. Study the individual characteristics and those of

your mare. Compare the strong and weak points of both. If they have defects in common don't breed that way, but look elsewhere. If the mare have good body conformation but light bone, and the stallion the same, you may be sure that this deficiency will be more strongly emphasized in the offspring. "Like begets like."

All other things being equal, with these conditions reversed the foal will be a better horse. Always be thoughtful of course with absolute certainty. Chance, or rather atavism, plays an important part in the breeding process. This is an important factor, upon which too much stress cannot be laid in the matter of breeding, for the seeming disregard of natural law in the past has placed us where we are to-day.

There is probably an part of the world where horse breeding is reduced to a finer art than in England. With the Englishman individuality is one of the most important factors in the problem of breeding thoroughbreds. A horse with constitutional defects, he has ever so good as an individual, is religiously avoided, while if he have a weak point physically, no mare with a like defect is ever mated with him. The result is noted in the splendid specimens of thoroughbreds we meet in that country. Breeders do not become so fine an art here that to mate a thoroughbred mare with a thoroughbred stallion is to assure a running performer with a capacity for 1,500 speed at least. It is not reasonable, therefore, to expect that in time, with proper regard for natural laws, we may expect to get a 2,300 performer with as much assurance—*American Horse Breeder*.

## THE TERM "THOROUGH-BRED."

A CORRESPONDENT living at White Earth, N. D., sends the following inquiry, which is answered by the following reply: "Kindly give me the definition of a Thoroughbred horse. Is there a distinct breed of that name, or does the word apply to any breed of horses?"

The English standard breed of running horses, the oldest and most purely bred race of horses in England. Thoroughbreds are bred almost exclusively for racing purposes. Some of the larger, stronger, and better made Thoroughbred sires are used for getting hunters and the blood of the Thoroughbred is at one time or another entered into all our breeds of coach horses. The term "thoroughbred," "full blood," and "pure-bred," are generally used in this country as practically synonymous, but as a matter of fact the word "thoroughbred" should not be used except as the name of the breed of running horses, and when written it should be spelled with a capital letter, thus, The Thoroughbred just as Clydesdale, or Shire, or Suffolk, or Short-horn, or the name of any other distinct breed is spelled. It is a very loose use of the term "thoroughbred" to apply it to other breeds to indicate their purity of blood, as the word has for years stood as the name of a distinct breed of horses.

Its use in England is properly confined to the running horse, but in this country it has been carelessly employed as indicating pedigreed or registered animals of all breeds. The term "pure-bred" or "pedigreed" should be used in such cases instead of "thoroughbred." A name bred, in the ordinarily accepted meaning of the term, is an animal eligible to record in the pedigree register of its breed. Strictly speaking the term is more or less a relative one. The basis of registration varies, but that most generally accepted is the one adopted by the English Thoroughbred stud book—the first register of the kind established—namely, five top crosses of Thoroughbred sires.

In establishing pedigrees records of course foundation stock had to be agreed

on, and in early volumes a less number of recorded sires has been accepted by breed societies, and at this time nearly all pedigree registers for cattle, sheep and swine accept for record only the descent of ancestors to the first registered. The stud books still adhere to the old Thoroughbred standard—five top crosses of recorded sires—but comparatively few horses are recorded under this rule. It is generally assumed, however, that five crosses will serve to fix the type so that it will be transmitted with reasonable certainty; and when the type is thus fixed the animals may be called pure-bred, in accordance with the generally accepted meaning of the term. But to not call animals of the pure breeds "thoroughbreds" leave the term to the race horse as its distinct name, and refer to the others as "pure-bred," "full blood," "pedigreed" or "registered." The most careful and intelligent breeders long since discriminated properly in the use of these terms, but farmers generally have fallen into the habit of the existing all registered stock as "thoroughbred." The use of the term is objectionable for the reasons stated, and it should be superseded by the other terms which we suggest.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

## THE SADDLE HORSE.

In an article on the saddle horse, which appeared in the *Louisville, Ky., Post*, John Dunan, a well known breeder of that State, says: "As with mares, so with the animals under him which he has domesticated and bred and trained with special objects in view. No need of more than referring to the experiences attained in connection with the pricing of division of labor; and so in like manner we have harness horses, running horses, saddle horses and draft horses; cows superior as butter-producers, others for the yield and quality of milk, others for the beef they afford; thus they are chickens for eggs, some being chosen for the number of eggs they produce, and others for the size and quality of their eggs, while some are recognized as good for the matter of performance, pedigree being founded in performance; and therefore when we start to form a breed we lay our foundation with the materials demonstrably most fitted to do what we want done. Where men have recognized pedigrees they originate thus and not otherwise; and where a country has a nobility it will be found that the families ranking as of this class trace back as a whole to people of marked parts of some sort.

The making or fixing of a breed, the steps on the way toward getting an animal to the point where it is a pure-bred or purely bred, is a gradual process, and may not be regarded as by any means easy. Even with the subject or material all right on one side to begin, it requires five pure crosses—such is the established English ruling on the subject—to take any strain or taint from a scrub or other starting point. That is the rule in the country where most of our established breeds of domesticated animals originated, and the rule is none the less severe. Of course in commencing a breed with nothing but raw material to work with it is different; and then the entire outlook is for the material best adapted for the purpose intended.

The conditions thus outlined, as lying at the basis of all breed-making, and so they are proceeding. What they are to do in the way of a test, answering to that which determines rank from year to year on account of earnings of get in the case of thoroughbreds, or in that of trotters by way of contribution to the 2,300 or standard list, does not appear to be yet fixed upon, yet certain to be such governing law must find recog-

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tion, the operation of the effect of which will be to eliminate wholly the non-essential and conduct on to the making of a breed that will neither need nor admit of the introduction of outside or uncertain elements; so that each individual meritorious performance will be alone good registerable race.

The standard-bred saddle horse of to-day out to be predilected approach the we have to the highest class in breeding the horse—the horse above all horse exercise and in pleasing the eye of the refined of our civilized life of to-day. In filling such a bill high spirit and intelligence must ever be found together, and there must be good size without the slightest trace of coarseness anywhere. The gait called for as a prime condition precedent to registration are those Walk, trot, canter, rack, and running walk, or fox-trot or slow pace. Then there are what are known as foundation stock, the descendants of which are as first families in the history of the breed. The horses ranking in the class of foundation stock are Denmark, Bruker's Sweden, Sam Booker, John Dillard, Tom Hill, Coleman's Forek, Vanmeter's Way, and the Lexington, Foppertown, Stamp the Dealer, Texas, Horse Agent, Peter's Halsorn, Vernon's Redback. In the struggle for supremacy that always sets in in such cases the fittest of course survive, and already the foremost plain under this line is accorded to Denmark, so that he is sure to be to the saddle what Rysdyk's Hambletonian is to the trotter. A broken descent to foundation stock, whether to the stock of Denmark or to that of any of the other if they are with him in the select foundation company, will always make a good one for eligibility or registration.

This thought of forming a breed of saddle horses has grown, hardly on the of a long experience in Kentucky and Tennessee in making saddlers from the best material that offered, and with much of that material naturally first class. The Lexington is under the control of a definite purpose results the best ever seen for he is to be expected, and it is confidently believed that as a mind-testing force in this relation, it connects with the other top race blood of the life in our large cities, and is entering upon a great new era for the saddle horse.

Thus in the well-bred American saddle horse we have fancy and art, the field and the road, working together; and just as the English race horse is far superior to the Arab and the Barb from which its essentials he has descended, so will our saddle be as much about anything else in his line. It is the evolution to which he is related and of which he is the product in advance of all the past. In no previous age of the world was the animal life under human care protected and considered as he now, and it is the very nature of things that the horse, the highest conception of that life, should take the position to which he is thus every way entitled. It is in this regard that we are to see the difference between Arab than he is to an Anglo-Saxon.



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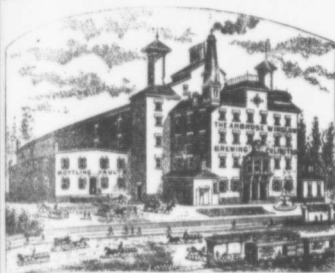
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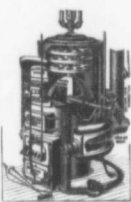
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ROBERT DAVIES'

NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL . . .

### OUR ALES AND PORTER

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