

THE ADVOCATE

VOL. I.—No. 10.

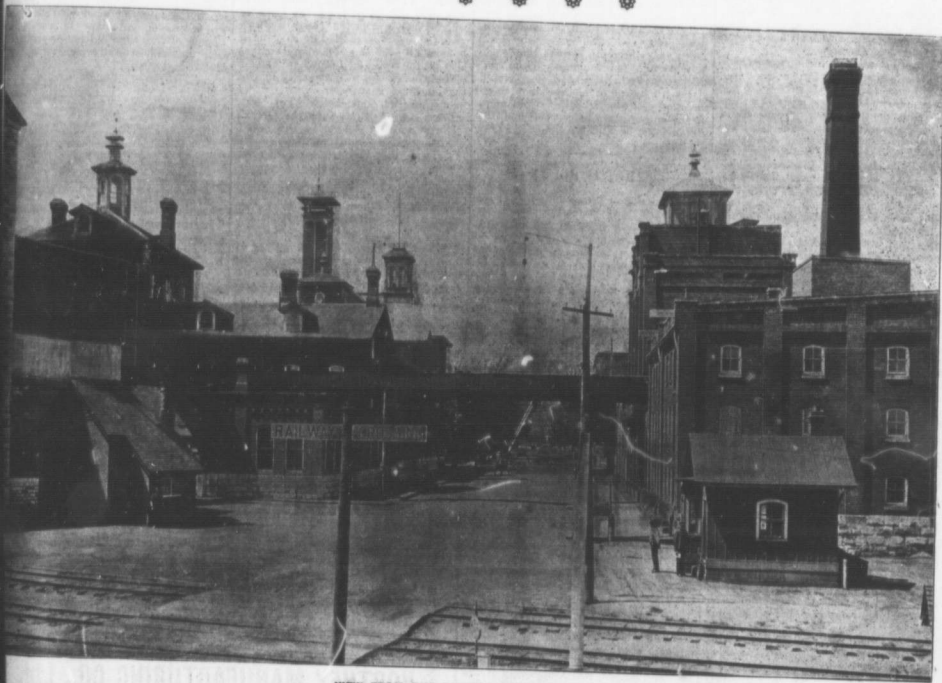
Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, April 12, 1894.

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VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

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QUEER NAMED HOTELS.

Facts About Inns Obtained From Commercial Travellers.

"SPEAKING of hotel names," said a commercial traveller the other day, at an up-town hotel in New York, where he happened to meet a Western customer. "I have a list of 230 at which I stopped last year. They show that a wave of Anglomania has swept over the United States, leaving euphonious, historic and impressive names everywhere. In my list they are named Wilsons, thirty-nine St. James, twenty-five Arlington, twenty Brunswick, twelve Clarendon, eleven St. Cloud, seven Albion, and so on. The old-fashioned names such as American, National, Eagle, Central, Commercial and Metropolitan have nearly gone out."

"There is one town," said another, "where there are no hotels St. James, Arlington, Victoria and that. The new hotels in Milwaukee are the Palmer, the Park and the Schilze, all good German names. The old hotels are the Plankinton, named after the owner, and the Republican."

"That reminds me of the one hotel at Racine near Milwaukee. It ought to be popular with bridal couples. It's the Huggin's House."

"The hotel with the longest name is Strathmore-on-the-Amelia-Beach Hotel, at Fernandina."

"The queerest name is the Hotel Thudium, at Carlisle, Pa. The Noggie House, at Mansfield, Ohio, is the least euphonious. There is a Sycamore Hotel at Delphos, in the same State."

"There is nothing in a hotel name," said the first speaker, "to indicate the sort of time a man is to have there. Some years ago I rode twenty miles in a snow storm in South Dakota just to spend Sunday at a hotel called the Royal. It was a big barn of a house, put up in haste when the great rush of settlers took place, and everything about it was cold. The partitions were of heavy brown paper, such as they used at the Family Dormitory near the World's Fair. The paper had warped and the seams were open - but I could push my arm into the next bedroom. I had seen a sign only a few minutes when the heavy fall and squeak of Dakota boots on the stairs aroused me. Two settlers who had been doing the saloons came into the adjoining bedroom and one seemed to be almost entirely full. Pretty soon he discovered that the partitions were of paper and, whipping out his pistol, he exclaimed: 'Jim, I bet you ten dollars I can shoot through every bedroom in this row.' I was pretty nervous until his companion soothed him and I heard his heavy snoring as though he were in my room. I think the bed springs in that Hotel Royal were made of old tomatoes."

"You've noticed, of course, that the Palmer House, in Chicago, has become a favorite hotel with the Jews. By the way, there is a summer hotel in Wisconsin that no one has any other guests than Jews. They engage their rooms a year in advance. It is the most elegant summer hotel in America and the table is not surpassed by that of any hotel anywhere. The main building was put up by Captain Parker, a Chicago millionaire, as a summer residence, and all his pictures still adorn the walls. When he died the building was enlarged, and from June to September the wealthiest Jews of New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago occupy every room. The prices are steep but the place is elegant."

"There is only one place in the United States where the hotel runners are allowed to struggle over the unhappy wretch who steps from a train. That is Albany. I suppose if a man knows

where he wants to go he is not loathered, but if he doesn't he is pulled and pushed like Jack among the maidsens.

"I have found four Delmonico Hotels in Kansas, and in each the tough steaks is a feature, and the exacting guest who asks for a napkin is called an Eastern dude."

"There is a woeeful lack of originality in the naming of hotels. When Boston was a more important town, relatively, the Revere and the Tremont were famous houses. Soon every little town had its Revere or Tremont. In New Orleans the St. Charles was notable, and hardly a town of six hundred people in the South and along the Mississippi failed to adopt the name. In the forties the Planters, at St. Louis, was a great tavern, and the name bloomed throughout the West, even in sections where there were no planters but only farmers. Chicago contributed the name Sherman to hundreds of hotels in the Northwest, but the Sherman, like the Palmer and the Grand Pacific, is overshadowed by the new hotels such as the Auditorium."

"Most second-class hotels make a mistake in one respect. I don't mean the family hotels, but hotels on the American plan for transients. They have almost the same bill of fare as the first-class hotels. They offer the same in meats and they furnish the bedrooms in the same impressive manner, but necessarily with cheap materials. With less variety at the table they could give the best instead of inferior things in profusion. Bedrooms furnished neatly with light, pretty and cheap furniture, cheap and pretty three-ply carpets that could be replaced by new frequently, clean sanitary in curtains and that sort of thing would give you a feeling of homeness and neatness that you can never get from more expensive furniture and carpets and lace curtains that have to last long after they are soiled."

WHAT IS BEER?

Malt Said to Have Been a Discovery of the Egyptians.

THERE is only one man whose definition of it will be universally accepted by Englishmen; that man is Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer. To be quite sure of what he says about it reference must be made, not to any ordinary "Johnson's Dictionary" that lies handy, but to one of the great, in calf, and quite a lift for any ordinary man. From such a tone the following extracts are taken:—

Ale: a liquor made by fermenting malt in hot water, and then filtering the liquor.

Beer: Liqueur made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale either by being older or smaller.

If any man knew what he wrote upon, and especially upon things English, he was Dr. Johnson. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that Bishop Westcott is right; liquor not obtained solely from malt and hops is not English beer. Francis Bacon, in his Natural History, says: "Beer has malt first infused in the liquor, and it afterwards boiled with the hop." It is known that almost every sort of grain, or cereal has been employed at one time or another and in different countries to produce malt; it is equally well known and admitted that in England the recognised grain for this purpose always has been barley.

There are those who say that the conversion of grain into malt from which beer is obtained was a discovery of the Egyptians; and it came about in this way. The climate of their country and the periodic inundations of the Nile, largely deprived them of the vine, from which their native wine is made. In the northern shores of the high land derived their sparkling wines. The dwellers in the

Nile would not be without a national beverage, and they appealed not in vain to the corn, for the growth of which their country was famous. It would seem, therefore, that we are indebted to Egypt for something else besides the gipsies. The northern and western nations of Europe soon acquired that portion of "the wisdom of the Egyptians," which had reference to the brewing of beer. Early in the Christian era it was made largely in England, and to a still greater extent in Germany, where as every one knows it still holds the field as an important national industry, no more than a national drink. But the truth seems to be that beer of some kind is made all over the world wherever grain grows.

Not quite 100 years ago, Mungo Park was on his memorable travels in the region of the African Niger, and this may still be read in his diary under date, "December 11th, 1795; arrived at Koojar, the frontier town of Wuodi. I was entertained in the evening to a 'noethering' or wrestling match, followed by a dance. In the course of the evening, I was presented by way of refreshment with a liquor which tasted so much like the strong beer of my native country (and very good beer, too) as to induce me to enquire into its composition; and I learnt with some degree of surprise, that it was actually made from corn which had been previously malted, much in the same manner as barley is malted in Great Britain; a root yielding a grateful bitter was used instead of hops, the name of which I have forgot, but the corn which yields the wort is the holcus spicatus of botanists." Did these Mandingo negroes also get the secret from Egypt? The art of brewing the one so universally known that it must have been discovered by many peoples independently of each other. Beer was called by the Greeks "barley wine." Herodotus, the father of history and to some extent of geography also, said the Egyptians made their "wine" from barley. It has also been defined as the "wine of grain"; and on last Christmas Day an eloquent inmate of a British Workhouse not unpoetically called it "The port wine of Old England."

Beer and ale have been the popular drinks of the English for no one knows how long. Brewing was one of the domestic duties of a good housewife. In early times, when a young woman was

soken of as a probable wife for some one, it was asked,

"Can she bake, can she brew,

"Can she sluage, can she sew,"

and if in her case the first two words in each query could be truthfully translated, and the rhyme made to read thus,

"She can bake, she can brew,

"She can shape, she can sew,"

then the happy avian was thought to be set up for life. The poet John Lydgate, who lived between 1370 and 1430, in his "London Lapskeny," describes the experiences of an impetuous stranger at Westminster, in the City, at Cheap, East Cheap, and Cornhill, all at that time separate places. He was seeking legal redress for real or supposed wrongs, as in the verse he says:—

"To Westminster Gate I presently went,

When the sun was at high prime;

Cooks to me they took good heed,

And proffered me bread, with an ead wine

ful of leef, both fat and full fine;

"I'f to thoch they began for to spread,

But, wanting money, I might not then need."

A contemporary poet also describes, with even greater minuteness, the drinking habits of the times, dwelling with special commendation upon the custom of women resorting to taverns, clubbing their money for a carouse, and, when they had no money, pledging their ears and even their husband's apparel. Some think that women have only taken to such evil courses in this nineteenth century. Let such read an anonymous old English poem, entitled "Gossip Minc," written at least 600 years ago, and they will receive enlightenment. It is true the women of that time did not go to drink beer, for the best of all reasons: they had that at home daily.

"This is the thought that gossip take:

Once in the week merry they will make,

But all small drink they will forsake.

But wine of the best

Shall have no vest.

"How say you, gossiped is this wine good?"

"That it is, quoth Elmore, by the rood!"

"It cheereth the heart, and comforteth the blosk,

Such junkies among

Shall make us live long.

"Awe, did a pe of Mussard,

For of wine is my lov, it well,

Swete wine keeps my body in hale;

"I'f I had of it sound,

I should take great thowght."

The drink and the gossip over, to some observation they go home by different and circuitous routes, and each of the "showeth her wisdom," for

"She telleth her husband anon

"She had been at the church."

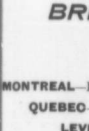
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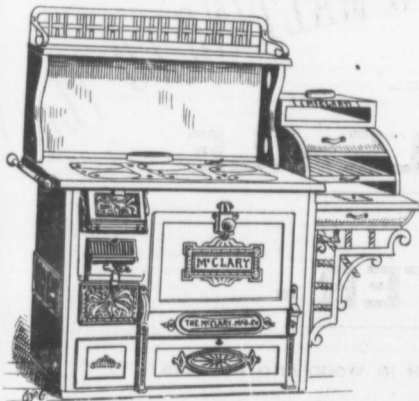
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Comment.

The London *Times* points to the failure of the restrictive laws in South Carolina and their disastrous results to the peace of the State, and recommends that English Prohibitionists profit by the lesson.

Our Prohibition friends boast that they have the courage of their convictions. Judging from the position usually assumed by politicians, candidates and otherwise, the people who really have any courage at all are those who declare themselves anti-Prohibitionists and stand for social liberty.

PRINCE BISMARCK, now in his eightieth year received a great many wishes of fine wines on his birthday, and not a single temperance tract so far as heard from. It is pretty evident that the prince's admirers know his tastes. They also know that like 99 per cent. of the world's other great men he is not a total abstainer.

Do our temperance friends think there is no meaning in the following taken from the 31st chapter of Proverbs, 6th and 7th verses?

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts.

"Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."

JOHN Y. MCKANE, the convicted Sunday-school superintendent and all-round political crook of Long Island, New York, thus described himself: "Occupation, builder; age 51; married; religion, Methodist; born in Ireland; does not use tobacco or liquor." This man, who prided himself on his temperance, proved to be one of the worst political scoundrels and public robbers that ever lived.

This is what the *Templer* thinks about it: "Whatever we may think of the liquor business, it is a legal one, and so far as the hotel keepers are concerned their entertainment of the travelling public is an eminently respectable and necessary pursuit: their visit to Toronto is to the business advantage of the city, and if he had chosen to do so, the mayor could have extended a welcome without offending any sensible Prohibitionist."

They most admirable and intelligent of largely circulated public journals, the *Boston Herald*, remarks: "Nothing in a free country could be more absurdly illegal than Prohibition, which compels men to forego the entire use of a stimulant which may be necessary for their good health, because other men misuse it to such an extent as to imperil their own health and happiness and the peace and well-being of their relatives, and even the community at large."

The president of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Association of New York is authorized by the statement that the hard times have driven more than 2,000 liquor dealers in that city out of business, and that more than 5,000 of them are ready to go out as soon as somebody will buy their

chattels. Noting this statement a contemporary remarks that it is encouraging from a teetotal point of view. Long live Depression! is a strange cry even for a Prohibitionist to make.

"It was a serious blunder in the framers of the South Carolina liquor law to make it dependent upon the 'spy' system," remarks a contemporary. Unfortunately every tyrannical law must be so dependent, because the love of freedom is so inherently strong in the breast of civilized beings that it is never accounted a crime to break such law. The knowledge of this fact leads the upholders of the tyranny to suspect everybody who is opposed to them; while suspicion itself is natural in minds of small calibre.

A TOWN IN KANSAS named Lee Vale appears to be having a weary time of it. The Democrats formerly ruled the Council but did not give satisfaction. A Republican Prohibition Council was elected and things were no better. Last year the citizens thought they would give the Populists a chance but their last state was worse than their first. The other day there was a new election. Sick at heart the tired ratpayers came to a desperate resolve—they elected women to all the offices. What on earth will they do next year?

THE Dominion Government has announced its intention of asking parliament to ratify the French treaty. This will make a very considerable difference in the protection afforded Canadian wine manufacturers, which may be met, however, by certain concessions that can be accorded the native product. If so, everybody will be fairly well satisfied save the Prohibitionists who, despite Sir John Thompson's clear statement to the contrary, will persist in believing this commercial negotiation a deep, dark, unathomable scheme to wound his pet theory.

MAYOR KENNEDY has at last found a defender—two of them in fact. One is Mr. H. J. CANNON of Montreal, whose competency to speak on the subject is an unknown quantity; the other, Rev. W. F. WILSON, of Toronto, a gentleman whose religious enthusiasm is coupled with a yearning for sensationalism that to most minds militates slightly against the weight of his conclusions. As against these two may be set the large proportion of the civilized world. The United States papers have got hold of the story and are making Toronto a laughing stock.

We quite agree with our able and sprightly contemporary the *Hamilton Herald* that "Precious little wine will be brought here from France that will equal the light Canadian wines in either flavor or excellence for the reason that most of it will likely be cheap, doctored stuff put up expressly for a profitable market. They make some very fine light wines in Canada now, and connoisseurs will tell you so when they see them poured from bottles with foreign labels." The same paper forgets to remark that "The only Kennedy for whom that he was elected to be mayor, not to be a crank."

PROHIBITIONISTS may as well face the financial aspect of their doctrines at once; they may have to some day. It is all very well for their organs to sneer at the argument as one of "run for revenue." But practical men will continue to ask how the deficit in the revenue that will result from the adoption of their ideas is to be met. The *Montreal Trade Review* endeavors to help them out of the difficulty. It says: "We may add that, to secure such a revenue an income tax would be necessary. The people will prohibit that step being taken." What do our friends say to a plebiscite as to whether an income tax shall be levied?

ACCORDING to the *Dundas Star*: "The Premier of Canada does not set his sail to catch the passing breeze and he does not promise things unless he is reasonably certain he can carry them out. The Prohibitionists waited on him the other day and were informed courteously, but firmly, that no Prohibition act would be passed this session and that he would give no pledge for the future. He referred to the fact that other means would have to be provided to raise the \$9,000,000 now derived from the liquor traffic and mentioned that the Government would be guided to some extent by the report of the Royal Commission in dealing with the matter. The question of Prohibition is a practical one and Sir John as a practical man treats it as such."

We have heard as this destruction of property in the name of temperance, but murders in its name are decidedly rare. One, however, occurred on All Fools' Day at Guthrie, Oklahoma, the particulars of which are set forth in the following despatch: "News has reached here of an outrage committed by a band of self-appointed temperance regulators in the Seminole country, southeast of Tecumseh, which caused the death of the victim. John Short, a young man who was in the habit of getting drunk, was taken into the woods while in a state of intoxication and suspended to a tree by a rope passed under his arms. The regulators let him hang all night. When they came to take him down in the morning, intending to administer a temperance lecture, they found that he was dead. No arrests have been made, but the matter is being investigated."

It will interest Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists alike to know that it is impossible to turn out good beer unless the water is of the purest. It must be perfectly free from all organic impurities that are of vegetable or animal origin; should these be present the beer will not keep. Further, water which will produce a really first-class beer must have more than an appreciable quantity of earthy salts in it, chloride of sodium, sulphate and carbonate of lime all in a state of perfect solution. Those who drink a thoroughly pure beer have therefore some guarantee that they escape the dangers connected with a doubtful water supply and are sure of the benefits of a naturally good water; leaving out of account altogether what comes from the malt and

hops. The same is true as regards spirits. The purer the water the better the whiskey is an axiom. If as much care were taken to distil and purify water in private houses as is taken in the big breweries and distilleries children and the household would escape many of the ills from which they are constant sufferers.

No trade, and especially a licensed trade, should be closely allied with a political party. It is the weak and damning spot of the members of the Mowat Ministry in Ontario that they have used their power of license to sustain themselves in office. In Massachusetts an agitation is afoot to secure the adoption of the Gathenbury system, which places the sale of liquor entirely under government control, just as does the Dispensary Act in South Carolina. The president of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers' Association in a public address referring to this matter said: "A corporation having a monopoly of saloon licenses and under close municipal or governmental supervision, must of necessity carry with it an army of employees and inspectors. There would be superintendents and managers and buyers and watchers and bookkeepers and accountants and bartenders almost without number. Is it probable that the politicians would overlook this promising field? Is it not a perfectly safe statement to say that politics and liquor-selling, so far from being divorced, would be more intimately associated than ever before in the history of the city and country. I think it is." We not only think it is, but we are absolutely sure the statement is both safe and correct.

The United States Whiskey Trust is in for a big haul if things go right. Here is the way the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* figures it out. "The present tax on whiskey is ninety cents per proof gallon. The Wilson Bill raised it to \$1. The Sub-Committee of the Senate Finance Committee recommended a further increase to \$1.10. It is said that the Whiskey Trust has now on hand and in bond about 5,000,000 gallons, and by increasing their capacity, which can be done very rapidly, they can double that amount in a very brief space of time. The new law, as it now stands, provides that all this whiskey may be taken out of bond within two months after the bill goes into effect, without paying the increased tax. It is easy to figure out the net profit to the Trust under this arrangement. Assuming that they increase their stock to 10,000,000 gallons, the additional ten cents per gallon authorized by the House would put into their pockets exactly \$1,000,000, and the second addition of ten cents, recommended by the Finance Sub-Committee, would raise it to \$2,000,000. The clique of speculators on the inside of the Trust would receive this enormous sum without incurring a dollar of extra expense, and the Government would not receive one cent of additional revenue in return for this very handsome gift." As illustrative of the way things are managed in the United States this statement of affairs is highly interesting.

The Markets.

Barley.

At New York the report is: barley, quiet. No. 2 Milwaukee 97 1/2 cts. ...

From Buffalo it is reported that the decrease in stocks was 41,000 bush. for the week. ...

At Oswego Canada barley was reported dull and prices nominal; receipts for the week 8,000 bush. ...

The stocks in store at Toronto on April 9 were 43,718 bush., against 41,518 bush. at the same time last year ...

There has been an advance of 5c. in New York for Western and California barley and the market here is firmer, a rise being anticipated.

The visible supply in the United States and Canada on Monday was 382,000 bush. against 836,000 bush. in 1893.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Toronto, Montreal, New York, etc.

Wheat.

GENERAL VAN HORNE'S statement that he expected a big rise in wheat consequent upon a large shortage in the world's supply has caused a great deal of talk and is expected to lead to the sowing of extra acreage in the Northwest. ...

Hops.

The market is reported in the language of a prominent merchant as "very, very local." Absolutely nothing is doing locally.

From Albany, N. Y., it is reported that the downward tendency is finally checked and that the market is steady, holders feeling more confidence owing to the disappearance of the pressure to sell.

Hop dealers in the United States have sent a protest to the Senate Finance Committee against the change made by them in the Wilson bill from eight cents per pound specific to a twenty per cent. ad valorem duty. ...

Advices from New York says prices vary remained unaltered for the past three weeks.

UNITED STATES MARKET. N.Y. State, crop of 1893, choice ...

OLD WORLD MARKET. Mocha, Old Government Java ...

FRUITS. Currants, Provincial, black ...

PEANUTS. Currants, Provincial, black ...

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes N.Y. choice 1892, duty paid, Washington choice 1892, etc.

Prices Current.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Oats, Hay, Straw, Beef, etc.

CANNED MEATS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Comp. Corn Beef, 1 lb. cans, Mincee Collops, etc.

CANNED GOODS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Apples, Gallons, Blackberries, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Plums, Green, Gallons, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Raspberries, choice, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Tomatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Mackerel, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Sardinian, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Mocha, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Currants, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Currants, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Currants, Paines, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Apples, dried, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Oysters, per gallon, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Sea Fish, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Worcester Sauce, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Pickles, all kinds, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Butter, creamery, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Eggs, fresh, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Onions, per bag, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Bacon, long clear, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Pork, short-cut, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Rice, Aracan, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes extra Burmah, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Sago, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Granulated, etc.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA HOPS.

A few days ago a reference appeared in these columns to the fact that British Columbia group hops sent to the London market had produced a favorable impression amongst the leading dealers and buyers in that city. ...

The market is reported in the language of a prominent merchant as "very, very local." Absolutely nothing is doing locally.

Hop dealers in the United States have sent a protest to the Senate Finance Committee against the change made by them in the Wilson bill from eight cents per pound specific to a twenty per cent. ad valorem duty. ...

Advices from New York says prices vary remained unaltered for the past three weeks.

UNITED STATES MARKET. N.Y. State, crop of 1893, choice ...

OLD WORLD MARKET. Mocha, Old Government Java ...

FRUITS. Currants, Provincial, black ...

PEANUTS. Currants, Provincial, black ...

CHESS GREENS. Currants, Provincial, black ...

CHESS GREENS. Currants, Provincial, black ...

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

WHISKY

LONDON: NEW YORK: CHICAGO:

45 & 70 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 123 Broadway. 223-224 Broadway, B. B.

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LOUIS P. K

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

HEAD OFFICES

ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets,

TORONTO, CANADA

Subscription:

Per Year, in Advance, . . . \$4.00

Advertisements:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, April 12, 1894.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The ending in South Carolina was as hideous as the outbreak was tragic. At the time of going to press last week both sides were in arms. Darlington and Florence had been declared under martial law, the state militia had refused to move at Gov. Tillman's command, and the spies had been located in a swamp. What followed is soon told. Tillman swore in a lot of his friends as militia and prepared to move on the inurrectionists. Supporters of the latter flocked to Darlington in droves and prepared to blow the Governor and his hordes off the track. Just as all were ready to jubilate the Supreme Court declared the Dispensary law unconstitutional.

Here was a pretty state of affairs. If the law was unconstitutional, Tillman had no right to appoint spies, the spies had no right to break into people's houses, when they did so the people had a right to shoot them; such shooting could not be deemed insurrection, and the two counties could not therefore be legally declared under martial law. On the other hand the law being unconstitutional, the liberties of the citizens of Darlington, except in the cases where houses were invaded, were not imperilled, and they had no right to chase even spies into swamps and when captured hang them.

So both sides laid down their arms and went off home; licenses will again be granted in South Carolina, and thus after being and bloodshed and the creating of unspeakable evils, goes to a dishonored grave another Prohibition fad.

IOWA HAS LICENSE.

The battle in Iowa is ended for the time being, with a substantial defeat recorded against the Prohibitionists. Our best information recorded a dead lock. This was broken by both houses of the Legislature adopting as a compromise what was known as the Martin "mule" bill. This measure is practically local option, though instead of the liquor dealer being given a license to sell, he pays a "mule" to protect him from being prosecuted for illegal sale.

While giving relief to Iowa, most people will look upon this measure as the perfection of hypocrisy. Here is a prohibitory law. The majority of the people

are dissatisfied with it. A body of noisy Prohibitionists clamor that the law shall be maintained. The Legislature says: In deference to the minority we will not repeal the law; but in deference to the majority we will allow you to break the law upon payment of a certain fee. The spectacle of a legislature solemnly becoming a party to the infraction of its own ordinance is another contribution to the study of Republican institutions.

The tax under the new law is \$600, half of which goes to the county and half to the municipality. There are provisions against gambling, etc., in the saloons, and the hours of sale are fixed at from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. There are to be no blinds to the windows and no chairs in the bar-rooms.

Thus after eleven years of trial Prohibition is rejected by the people of Iowa. Is Canada prepared to don Iowa's cast off clothes?

MAYOR KENNEDY.

PRINCIPLES are not prejudices, though prejudices are often mistaken for principles. At times, too, a prejudice is hidden under the cloak, and palmed off as a principle to the end that the exercise of the prejudice, which is indefensible, may be excused. Of such was the action of Mayor Kennedy in refusing to deliver an address of welcome to the License Holders' Convention.

The Mayor's action was not a crime, it was worse. One of the greatest leaders of men has said that a crime may be excused—a blunder never. Mr. Kennedy blundered, egregiously blundered. The veriest tyro in politics, the most incapable of officials, the most narrow-minded, bigoted ill-liberal leader of a movement would have shown more common-sense. And yet the Mayor is not new to politics, he is not incapable as an official, nor is he a bigot in a general sense. Why then did he commit this grave error? Frankly speaking, the thing to us is incomprehensible. We can assign no cause consistent with the full possession of ordinary reasoning faculties.

However that may be, Mr. Kennedy has demonstrated beyond peradventure his utter unfitness for the position of Chief Magistrate of a city like Toronto. If this action means anything, it is that he represents, not the city at large, but that portion of the people whose views coincide with his own on matters which do not come within the purview of civic government. The rest of us are disfranchised. We do not apprehend that this position will be sustained by any great number of electors.

To express our opinion of Mayor Kennedy's discourtesy is unnecessary. His action has been condemned by every newspaper in the city, and as well by every right thinking man. His strongest supporters are loudest in their condemnation. No words of ours are needed to add to the popular disapproval. We will, however, say to the hundreds of delegates who came to Toronto from all parts of Ontario, that Mayor Kennedy did not represent the hospitality of Toronto, that

our citizens welcomed them as they are always glad to welcome any representative body; and that when the L.H.P.A. next meets in Toronto, they will find in the Mayor's chair a gentleman worthy of the position and of the city he represents.

PRESBYTERY TEMPERANCE.

A REPORT on temperance made at the last meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, and adopted by that body, furnishes interesting reading. From it we gather that although the General Assembly has declared in favor of Prohibition, yet out of the forty-two sessions of the Toronto Presbytery only twenty are in accord with the general governing body, the other twenty-two being divided between advocacy of high license, suppression of treating, voluntary abstinence, the Gobenburg system, and sundry other fads. It would therefore seem that the church, at least in the Toronto district, is very considerably divided within itself.

The report states that there are within the limits of the Presbytery 300 licensed hotelkeepers, being six for every Presbyterian minister and one hotel for every 650 of the population. It is not suggested however, whether this state of affairs arises from an enthusiastic desire on the part of the people to support hotels, or a lamentable lack of faith, and accompanying shakels, in Presbyterian ministers. As to the latter clause, it may comfort our Calvinistic friends to know that though the confines of their Presbytery contains one license to sell liquor for each 650 of population, Iowa has one for every 455, Kansas one for every 450 and Maine one for every 615. It will comfort them, we say, because they will see at a glance how much better off they are than if we had Prohibition.

The report suggested that the prevalence of liquor drinking in Toronto might be due to the impurity of the water supply. Far be it from us to say a word in defence of Toronto water, a fluid which is more destructive than an army with banners, but we do protest against the implication that undue liquor drinking is prevalent in Ontario's capital. The fact is that Toronto is as sober as any city of its size in America, and that the ratio of drunkenness is far greater in Portland, Maine, than it is here.

Thereafter the report makes the extraordinary statement that those who fear an increase of taxation resultant upon the adoption of Prohibition are composed of "late arrivals from the Old Country, bummers, brewers and gamblers." One session places in the same category "Epicureans and Roman Catholics." Is not this a fine exhibition of Presbyterian charity? Is it not a model of temperance in language? How delicate is the sarcasm which couples together "bummers" and "Epicureans," "gamblers" and "Roman Catholics?" And with what open arms are the "late arrivals from the Old Country" received and how impressed they must be with the christian brotherliness of these Presbyteries!

Last week eight hundred license hol-

ders assembled in convention in Toronto and for two days were in session. Throughout the whole discussion, where naturally the objects and methods of Prohibitionists came in for a due share of attention, no man thought to demean himself so low as to use language such as disgraces the report on temperance of the Assembly of Toronto.

PORTRAITS OF THE OFFICERS.

OWING to an unavoidable delay a group photograph of the officers of the L.H.P.A. cannot be given until next week. It will be got up in the engraver's best style and will be something worth preserving.

THE CONVENTION.

EIGHT hundred license holders of the Province of Ontario met in Toronto last week to devise means for mutual protection and support. They represented every district in the province, they were the leading men in the retail trade, and they settled down at once to do business like business men on business lines.

Eight hundred license holders left the convention hall united as one man, having perfected an organization not surpassed for serviceability on this continent, untrammelled by no political alliance, pledged to no policy save the fair protection of their own interests.

The L.H.P.A. ask for no privileges, but they do demand their rights, and this demand they make with no uncertain sound. They are business men engaged in a legitimate business. So long as their occupation is legal they insist that they shall not be singled out for harassing restrictions, inordinate imposts and the constant worries and annoyances devised by meddling bodies who having very little business of their own to attend to, are compelled by constitutional defects to interfere with that of their neighbors. If their occupation is at any time made illegal they demand just and due compensation for the business that will be taken from them, a business which they have been not only permitted but encouraged under the law to enter upon, and a business in which the Legislature of the Province has been a partner with them. This in brief is the decision of the convention and it is confidently submitted to the good judgment of the public.

The doings at the convention will be found elsewhere. One or two matters connected therewith, however, we wish shortly to discuss. Certain papers have intimated that political motives were at the bottom of the gathering, that the interview with the Government was held with closed doors in order to make a political deal, and one journal goes so far as to publish the name of Mr. James Haveron, the solicitor of the Association, as the political agent who consummated the arrangement. To all this we beg to enter a positive denial. The meetings of the Association were held with closed doors simply for the reason that the delegates saw no cause to make their discussions public, just as the deliberations of nearly

all societies are not open to the public. The delegation to the Government was composed of the Executive Committee who wished to have a free, frank discussion with the powers that be such as never can be obtained if the representatives of the press are present. Anything in the nature of a political deal was never dreamed of, and in such a mixed assemblage could not have been carried out if it had. In the debates and business of the convention it was utterly impossible to tell whether a delegate belonged to one or other of any of the political parties. As to Mr. Haverison no man could have been more scrupulously careful to avoid showing any sign of political bias than was he. In fact the charge made against him is utterly absurd. Once and for all let it be fully understood that there is no politics in the Association save that of the trade.

These hundreds of outside delegates were in the city many of them for several days. The finger of scorn has been pointed at their trade as a breeder of disorder and all manner of trouble. Was there one sign of disorder consequent upon their presence? On the other hand has there ever been in the city a more respectable, reputable business lot of men? Can one single offence be pointed out against them except that they left more money in the city than half a dozen Prohibition aggregations? We tro not.

The large attendance was due to the extraordinary efforts put forth by the secretary, Mr. Dickey. The convention did wisely in electing him permanent secretary—no better choice could have been made. He is active, energetic, has a thorough idea of organization and will leave no stone unturned to further the interests of those he represents.

The officers of the Association are known from end to end of the province. They are all able representative men, the President especially having created an excellent impression by his tact and business qualities in the chair.

The L.H.P.A. has started upon a career of usefulness whose scope is practically unlimited. The members are resolute and determined, they will stand together and there is not a district, not the smallest municipality in the province, in which their influence will not be felt.

The address of the L.H.P.A. secretary for the present is E. Dickie, 260 Dunn Ave., Toronto.

PASTOR EYOT, of Berlin, says that people should be taught temperance, not abstinence. Few right-minded people will be found to disagree with the worthy pastor.

THE ADVOCATE has arranged with a prominent legal gentleman, one of the most prominent in Ontario, to answer all questions relating to the construction of the laws relating to the trade. All legal questions sent to us will be answered in the next issue.

MR. E. SAUNDERS is preparing specially for THE ADVOCATE a compendium of the

Ontario License law including all amendments up to date. This will be a most valuable piece of information for all license holders and will be published in our next issue or the one succeeding.

On Sunday Rev. W. F. Wilson announced: "We won't wait for Sir Oliver Mowat to give us Prohibition, but on the 1st January, 1895, we will vote to close every saloon in this city." Over a week ago Ald. Lamb announced that he intended to have a vote at the next municipal elections on the question of closing all bars. The Rev. gentleman was probably blustering; at any rate he was inaccurate as there are no saloons in Toronto. Ald. Lamb may need watching.

A DISPATCH dated Portland, Me., April 8, says: "The deputy sheriff made a raid on Friday on the Durant house, the property being owned and managed by Col. Fred. N. Dow, son of Gen. Neal Dow. The house is conducted by Mrs. Swett, who was arrested, and a considerable quantity of liquor was seized." This dispatch appears to imply Col. Dow was in alliance with Mrs. Swett. We believe this is a misunderstanding, and that Col. Dow was merely the landlord of the house; but the evidence is very strong that he knew what the premises were being used for and had some knowledge of the character of the landlady. However, there is nothing very strange in a son differing materially from his father.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION.

BY E. SAUNDERS,

One of the Counsel in the Prohibition Question now pending before the Supreme Court.

ALTHOUGH more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Confederation Act was passed, the question of legislative jurisdiction in respect of the liquor traffic has not yet been finally determined.

Much has, no doubt, been accomplished in this direction, but the main question is yet unsolved as to whether a Provincial Legislature has the power to pass a general Prohibitory Law applicable to the entire Province. Owing to the rapid development of circumstances so recent as to render a recapitulation of them unnecessary, this question of jurisdiction has now reached an acute stage, and all the preliminary steps have already been taken with a view to an exhaustive argument of the whole matter at the May sittings of the Supreme Court. In the meantime it may be worth while to point out that the Prohibition of the liquor traffic is not by the British North America Act specifically assigned either to the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislatures.

A perusal of the reports of the various leading cases affecting the traffic, which have come before both the Canadian Courts and the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, shows that almost every phase of this question has been determined, other than that the

consideration of which the Supreme Court is about to enter upon.

On the one side it is contended that the jurisdiction belongs to the Dominion Parliament by virtue of its being a branch of trade and commerce, the regulation of which belongs to the Federal authorities under the provisions of the British North America Act; and on the other it is held to belong to the Provincial Legislatures as coming under the head of either municipal institutions or one of the other sub-divisions of section 92 of the said Act.

On many of the questions submitted to the Courts the decisions have been very conflicting, although the law on the points raised has now, by the aid of the Privy Council, been pretty well settled.

One point was much discussed, and that involved the right of the Province to compel brewers to take out a license. In 1875 the Courts of Ontario held that the Provincial statute requiring brewers to take out a license was valid, but on a review of this case by the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed on the ground that it was an interference with trade and commerce, the regulation of which as before stated belongs to the Dominion. It has at length been definitely settled that the Provinces have the right to enact such legislation, and for years past the brewers of this Province have taken out a Provincial license under the Act.

It will be observed that upon this, as well as upon many other constitutional questions, the Provinces have maintained their views with much persistence, and, it must be confessed, with a good deal of success.

In 1878 the Canada Temperance Act (commonly called the Scott Act) was passed by Parliament. A year or two afterwards the question of its constitutionality came before the Supreme Court when it was held to be valid, and in the celebrated case of Russell vs. The Queen its validity was affirmed by the Privy Council. This result led, at least in part, to the conclusion arrived at by some able lawyers, that the Dominion Parliament also possessed the licensing power and in 1883, the Canada License Act (commonly called the McCarthy Act) was passed. This in turn came before both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, both tribunals holding it to be *ultra vires*. The judgments, however, were not entirely in accord; the Supreme Court made a distinction between those provisions which authorized the issue of wholesale and vessel licenses and the balance of the Act. The last named Court held that the right to issue wholesale and vessel licenses belonged to the Dominion, while the Privy Council decided that the Act was wholly void.

This judgment has borne fruit. Supported by this authority the Ontario Legislature has enacted that "No license shall be issued for the sale of liquor on any vessel navigating any of the great lakes or rivers, St. Lawrence or Ottawa, or any of the inland waters of the Province of Ontario, nor shall any liquor be sold or kept for sale in any room or place on any such vessel."

This it will be observed is prohibitory of a very extended kind. It has been suggested that the constitutionality of this provision might well be submitted to the Supreme Court, along with the other seven questions already determined upon, although it may possibly be argued that this point is by implication sufficiently covered by the other questions submitted.

One very important point which the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the case of the McCarthy Act appears to have settled is that there is no legal distinction between a wholesale and a retail license. One of the questions to be argued before the Supreme Court next month seems to have been specially framed for the purpose of obtaining a consideration of this point.

In closing this short review of the legislation on this subject and the judicial interpretations of some of the more important provisions of the law respecting the liquor traffic, I would call attention to the fact that under the Act in force in Ontario at the time of Confederation, no license was required for the sale of quantities not less than five gallons or one dozen bottles.

In order that the important questions which are now in doubt may be finally and authoritatively settled it is more than probable that they will be carried on appeal to that august tribunal beyond the sea which has already determined in many other cases the constitutional limits of the Federal and Provincial legislatures respectively of this self-governing Dominion.

A CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

ONE of the centres of attraction of the large number of delegates to the L.H.P.A. Convention held in Toronto to the past week was the office of the National Cash Register Co., 63 King Street West, where there was exhibited some of the Company's latest devices in Cash Registers. This Company has now over sixty-four different styles of Registers ranging in price from \$50 upwards, specially for hotels. Their large display of the past week consisted of detail adders (showing independent scales), total adders (showing total business done at a glance), Total adders with check device attachment to work with cashier), and Autograph Registers for hotel counters. This firm does nothing but manufacture Cash Registers and have over 70,000 in use. We understand that a large number of the delegates who were not users of Cash Registers have favored this Company with their orders, and we feel confident in saying that they will never regret their investment. Hotel proprietors who have not yet adopted this system should at once do so, as owing to increased demands this Company informs us they are unable to fill orders inside thirty days. Start your year right and your results are bound to be satisfactory.

The rainbow trembles in a pearl of dew and the honesty of the brewer is manifest in a single drop of beer.

The popular idea of a good bartender is one who can meet and best seconded at his own game.

Clawleigh—"It gives me great pleasure to offer you this cigar."
Jones—"Great Scott! Is it that bad!"

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

CANADA IS

J.

Malt a
Proof
Old R

Guaranteed by the Government

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY

OFFICERS

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

Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES

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

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT, CANADA.

Fully Ripened and Matured in Wood

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

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

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LIQUORS

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

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

Malt and Family Proof Whiskies Old Rye, Etc.

J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

L. H. P. A.

Some of Those who Attended the Great Toronto Convention.

Following is a list of those delegates who registered. Probably as many more did not take the trouble to register, consequently their names could not be recorded:

Amoset.—Edward Henderson.
Alton.—Thos. Finnegan.
Alton.—Geo. Lemon, Jas. Waite, R. Wells.
Acton.—R. Agnew, G. C. Clark, F. Hamilton.
Aylmer.—W. L. Bottomley.
Author.—Saurice Dowd.
Bathurst.—Jas. Mattell, Herman Heller, Aug. Hertel.
Berkton.—Hy. Zimmerman.
Birmingham.—A. Bixel, J. S. Hamilton, H. Brasher.
Blenheim.—Arthur Macrocroft.
Barris.—W. Kennedy, J. J. Coffy, Jno. Coffy, A. W. Brown.
Bellefleur.—Rolt, Howie, Sam'l. Ward, Hugh, Jas. O'Neill, D. Calahan, Wesley Ball, Jas. McGuire, Chas. H. Huse, Allen Moon, Jas. Brown, S. Curry, Phil McGuire, Wm. Doctor.
Bonaville.—Chas. Maycott.
Bonfroid.—W. N. Ellis.
Bonington.—W. F. Brush, R. Ashborough.
Brampton.—Thos. Beamish, Jno. Pratt, Wm. Kenny, Jno. Skilly, W. Harrison, R. Robson, G. Kennedy, Jno. Clarke.
Burd's Lake.—Francis Cogrove.
Burlington.—Ed. McQuillan.
Burns Hill.—Jas. F. Todd.
Bell Haven.—Daniel Heron.
Baldwin.—W. L. Crittenden.
Bowenville.—E. A. Simpson.
Boston.—Henry Foster.
Belfountain.—Willis & Bush.
Bromham.—J. M. Gerow.
Broadbridge.—Jno. Higgins, Geo. M. Sibert, T. Bailey.
Burlington.—A. P. Thompson.
Calverton.—Jno. Raak, F. McEnany.
Canton.—A. J. Hayden, P. A. Campbell, Thos. Gillies.
Calabon.—Andrew Bell, Mrs. S. Hackett, Geo. Empringham.
Cokesville.—J. H. King, C. Walterhouse.
Chatham.—W. Henry, W. Oakes.
Clond.—Jas. Dent.
Centreville.—R. MacRiviers.
Calton East.—W. Beamish.
Colborne.—A. Mulhall, W. Niles, A. E. Wood, M. B. Williams, G. Plunkett, Jno. E. Quinn, O. McEwan.
Clifford.—E. K. Yeomans.
Centreville.—Jas. Harrison.
Comptrelville.—J. Thompson.
Carroll.—A. Cameron, F. Brennan.
Carrollville.—Jos. Kearney.
Carleton.—J. A. Hoshal.
Charleston.—T. G. Vogan, J. F. Barrell.
Dundas.—J. T. Hannigan, Frank Collins.
Clond.—Pat. Curtis.
Deerton.—Jno. Callaghan, Wm. Hatch, Geo. Stewart, Wm. Jamieson.
Dochester.—W. H. Chittick, George Byers.
Deer Park.—M. O. Halloran.
Danville.—C. C. Yeomans.
Dutton.—J. H. McCarty.
East Toronto.—R. H. Hunter, Jno. Warren, Jno. H. Perrin.
Edmonton.—S. Rider.
Edley.—Andrew Lloyd.
Deceville.—Walter H. Mims, Edward Jackson.
Edmonton.—F. Ryan.
Fairbank.—F. McFarlane.

Glouce.—P. J. McAlpine, A. McRae, R. R. McKellar, W. G. Wilkinson.
Greenwood.—H. Johnson.
Galt.—Geo. Bernhard, Geo. Gross, G. A. Graham, R. Patrick, W. G. Bernhard, J. Phillips, J. Wafer, Mrs. J. Waper, Mrs. O. F. Baker, J. F. Baker, Jas. F. Anstich, A. W. Thompson, E. D. White, Geo. Barnhart.
Gleadowilliams.—Mrs. Melvety.
Guelph.—Geo. Sieman, C. Reinhart, Jas. Johnston, Chas. Selmanek, D. Martin, John Vogt, John Henderson.
Georgetown.—H. H. Spiers, J. Treanor, A. A. Coffin, T. H. Campbell, H. A. Coffin.
Geological.—R. Bachus.
Haldand London.—Mrs. Jane Sheppard, Mrs. Jane McClure.
Hamilton.—A. Ruthven, C. S. Tillis, Fred. Scheller, Robert Tahn, Isaac Bluff, Ernest, John A. Dressel, D. H. Long, John Ernest, Hamilton Mineral Water Co., Thos. W. Armstrong, Wm. Macdonald, F. Roman, Ed. Gordon, George Small, John Cooper, Thos. Wilson, G. Smith, W. McDonald, J. Schneider, J. G. Clifton, E. Cannon, Jas. Howes, R. Woods, George, E. Tuckett, E. J. Macdonald, J. Robertson, Samuel Cook, L. Buckingham, W. Dorman, J. Gough, M. Richardson, Jas. Quirk, Wm. Noble, M. F. Wolf, Wm. Stroud, T. Talbot, J. J. Robinson, J. I. Lowell, M. Nolan, Wm. Lanchour, Wm. Macdonald, David Daniels, Chas. Schwenger, John Gumpf, Thos. Crooks, P. M. Filman, Jas. Dillon, Jas. Crooks, D. McKenzie, Wm. Dillon, G. Smith, G. J. Smith, Thos. Priestland.
Harrison.—Geo. McIntosh, T. B. Bingham.
Hammer Bay.—Jas. Morrow, Charles Nurse.
Holt Park.—A. E. Norris.
Harvey.—D. Lindsey, Brian Bros.
Highland Creek.—Jno. Maxwell.
Humber.—W. Horn.
Ingersoll.—John Richardson, A. I. McGarty, Jno. Henderson, Wm. Kerwin, G. L. Thompson, Chas. Kennedy, Jerry Dunn.
Idington.—Chas. Sinclair.
Jarvis.—D. Hill.
King.—Jno. Hogan, Isaac McBride.
Kettleby.—Arthur Lowe.
Knox.—Jno. Pollock.
Kingston.—Johnston Brown, W. Wilson, Wm. Robinson, D. Staley, A. R. Stephenson, Jas. McConnell, J. T. Catlin, J. A. Hawley, S. Harkness, W. Harkness, L. Guesz, Jno. Fisher, James McFarlane, Thomas Roman, Edward Beupre.
London Mills.—T. V. Winters, J. M. Scott, Abner Chivry.
London.—John McMartin, John C. Flaherty, Wm. Avery, Jno. Garvey, John Betts, J. P. Evans, R. A. Carrothers, Thos. H. Ryan, Geo. A. Graham, Jas. McMartin, J. W. Humphreys, E. Burgess, A. R. Brunner, W. G. Munson, E. B. Smith, G. Cheira, R. D. McDonald, J. Tomelton, Jas. Hamilton, T. H. Carling, W. Atkins, J. Dunn, W. Robinson, H. W. Ryan, David Saxe, Chas. H. Tunn, Jas. Falahé, H. McKay, Ed. Horowitz, J. A. Ross, M. Ward, John Lewis, J. Bilton, J. W. Martin, W. J. Barnes, J. W. Scudrett.
Lobo.—Geo. H. Mauger, A. D. Graham.
Lansing.—Thos. Cogrove.
Lucknow.—T. F. Cain, Jno. McGarry.
Loughston.—Bernard Doyle.
Linton.—P. Galvin.
Lewin.—Robt. McLean, Geo. Sellars.
Ledyfield.—R. J. Milner.
Merrivale.—Patrick Phillips.
Mople.—Wm. Richardson.
Mount Forest.—L. Galbraith, J. H. Casper, J. C. Condon, J. Ellis, James Mulhousen, Wm. Roberts.
Milton.—J. Dean, J. Bennett, M. E. Mitchell.
Maribook.—Michael Fitzgerald.
Mimico.—H. Houghton.

MoMahon.—Jas. J. Torrance, Jas. E. Pitts, Jno. Higgins.
Mullton.—W. Hale.
Moundville.—Jno. Callaghan.
Mound P.O.—S. P. Sparrow.
Moughill P.O.—Thos. Loubton.
Mount Albert.—V. C. Crockett.
Mount Allison.—John Roseman, J. C. McKoon.
Norway.—Fred H. Schmidt, Ira Bates.
Norwich.—W. L. Brown.
Nobleton.—J. D. Prentiss.
Norwood Falls.—J. C. MacGregor, J. J. Banfield, Thos. King.
Northville.—J. A. Kelly.
Norwich.—H. Garbutt.
North Toronto.—Wm. Brunskill.
North York.—John Sheen.
Newmarket.—Jno. Pipher, Mrs. Margaret Evans, Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Hannah Flanagan, Eli Vernon, John Ough, Frank Stewart.
Oakton.—W. Mason, S. Davidson, S. H. Custin, L. Boylan, Jas. Haddock, R. A. Storrs, M. Quinn, A. E. Prevost.
O'Sullivan's Corners.—M. O. Sullivan.
Oakville.—M. H. Williams, J. M. Thomson, George Haynes, W. Wynne, G. H. Strong.
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Oven Road.—R. McKinnis.
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Pontinguisheer.—Jos. Cloutier, Joseph Dusome.
Port Credit.—A. Blakely, W. Strong.
Purinton.—A. J. White, Fred. Zilli-ack, John Watt.
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Pfefferlaw.—Thos. Wright.
Pickering.—James Gordon.
Port Dover.—J. B. Fick.
Puris.—Jerry McLean.
Port Colborne.—H. Cronmiller.
Putnam.—F. J. Collins.
Portsmouth.—R. F. McConnell, James Short.
Port Stanley.—George L. Gray.
Richmond Hill.—John Kelley, B. Billinger, Redmond Joyce.
Ringswood.—Newbury Button, Marshall Houch.
Riverbank.—S. King.
Roches Point.—Mrs. Eliza Kaake.
Streetsville.—James Farrel, J. F. Noble, W. Webber, J. Leslie.
Shoffville.—J. G. Martin, F. L. Miller.
Sutton Wat.—Jas. Sharpe, R. A. Sheppard, R. Sturtridge.
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Springfield.—C. F. Lamplin.
Seafork.—W. Hawshaw, Thos. Stephens.
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Stoney Creek.—F. Hull.
Strasburg.—Tom Bartholomew.
Scarborough Junction.—E. Sanderson, Robt. Clark.
Seafork.—E. Dawson.
Stratford.—J. F. Hagarty, J. M. Wilson, Fred. J. Corne, George Scott, Maurice J. Dillon, E. Pascock, E. Hergott, C. Stock, E. Hodgins, J. M. Scott.
St. Thomas.—Henry Rudolph, Geo. C. Begg, A. S. Smith, B. F. Hunsinger.
Schenberg.—George Gibson, John Sutton.
Toronto Junction.—George McFarlane, Fred. Lowell, C. A. Kelley, Dan Bles, Richard T. Smith.
Thornhill.—Peter Duys, John C. Steele.

Toronto.—Thos. Griffith, Thos. Sullivan, Wm. S. Kardon.
Trafalgarville.—N. T. Cluff, M. X. Robinson.
Tuesday.—J. Brunston.
Tullahoma.—W. Moor.
Thosville.—E. J. Reid.
Trafalgar.—G. J. Baker.
Thornhill.—Hughes Ross.
Tahadron.—Jno. Gamble.
Tweed.—C. R. Hyck.
Toronto.—Wm. Armstrong, Charles Ayre, Wm. E. Allen, John H. Aya, John Ayre, Thos. Howell, Abner Brown, S. I. G. Bangert, Vincent T. Bero, John Isaac Beer, Chas. A. Burns, Elizabeth Booth, Alex. W. Burgess, Edwin Bond, Chas. Brown, Geo. Brown, John Brown, Jno. O'Bradly, Geo. H. Briggs, Geo. Beauchamp, Jennie E. Burns, Chas. Brewer, Thos. J. Best, Hannah Collins, Geo. Clarke, Sarah A. Crawford, Robt. J. Charlton, Jas. Chamberlain, Jno. J. Coulter, Wm. C. Low, Sam'l. Campbell, Ed. B. Clancy, Mrs. Sam'l. Dandy, Geo. D. Dawson, Thos. W. Donnelly, Jas. Douglas, John Deacon, Richard Dissett, Jas. J. D'Arcy, John A. Devaney, John J. Doyle, Jos. John Daly, John J. Dunton, Matthew Evans, Ellen Fitzgerald, Catherine Fitzgerald, George Gilman, Willard Greenias, Francesa Glavin, Thos. M. Gilson, Bernard Heck, Albert Heck, Wm. Hopkins, Michael G. Hayes, Geo. Hale, Mrs. L. G. Hewitt, Henry Hulse, John W. Hurst, John Holderness, A. Joseph Hawley, Harry Jackman, Emu T. Korman, Harry Kellher, Chas. G. Keen, John Kemp, Thos. Kennedy, Wm. R. Kindree, Henry W. Layton, Geo. B. Leslie, Richard Leimon, Thos. M. Le Lou, Thos. Loudon, Henry Lemon, Wm. Ja. Lomey, Philo Lamb, Henry Morgan, Jas. E. Melrick, Jas. R. Marshall, Malcolm Macfarlane, Ellen Melbourne, Jeremiah Maloney, Jas. Mennell, Walter R. Menbery, Thos. Morton, Wm. A. McKay, John McHenry, John McMan, Thos. McGuire, Maria McGarry, Thos. McGee, John McGuire, Julia McGinn, Mary M. Carson, Edward McCormick, Abner Nelson, Patrick Nelson, Thos. O'Neil, James O'Donohue, John O'Leary, Alfred Oxford, Jas. O'Halloran, John O'Neil, Jr., Maria O'Connor, John Oag, Thos. O'Connell, Catherine Proctor, Geo. Procter, Henry W. Power, Joseph Power, John Chas. Palmer, Chas. B. Palmer, Thos. J. Phelan, Wm. J. Purse, Francis Pratt, Jas. Quinn, Susannah Robinson, Anson Raymond, Jas. Robinson, Wm. J. Reiden, Thos. Ram, Sam'l. Richardson, Henry Russell, Wm. W. Robinson, John Siermont, Dan A. Small, Joseph Stines, John Simpson, Jno. F. Scholes, Wm. Smith, E. Sullivan, Sam'l. Stanchard, Richard Stone, Mrs. John Shauency, Helen Sullivan, Geo. H. Thorne, Andrew J. Tymon, Joseph Taylor, McDavid Thomson, Rodney Vernon, Sarah West, Frank Wisner, Jane Wright, Julia Woodman, Mary Ann White, John White, Chas. Walker, Henry J. Walker, Henry Warren.
Unionville.—John Webber.
Vianon.—Wm. Flewitt.
Vianon Square.—Wm. Meek.
Victoria.—Wm. Davis, F. O'Connor, Wm. Mackay, E. E. Rapson, Wm. Rice, Lem A. Garnet, Chas. A. Payne, James Scott.
Woodbridge.—Jno. Emiler, C. B. Harris.
Victoria.—Fred Spain.
Watson.—Wm. Boorks, Geo. Fryst, C. R. Dade.
Walkerville.—W. E. McCutcheon.
Welland.—T. F. Brown.
Wadsworth.—Henry W. Burrows.
West Hill.—Wm. Keeler.
Watacoo.—M. Salle, Chas. Rulph, Jr., F. Bauer, C. Huether.
Woodville.—T. Middleton.
Wingham.—Alf. Rog, Jno. Swartz.
Whitesville.—Wm. B. B. B. B.
York Mills.—David B. Borrell.

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Sporting.

NOTES.

EVEN the use of farm horses is threatened with extinction to some extent. A German firm is engaged in manufacturing ploughs that will be propelled by electricity.

MR. T. D. HODGINS, of London, Ont., recently sold twenty-six Canadian-bred horses in England at a fair average. Several of the horses went for £52 apiece.

TROTTERS is making rapid strides at Winnipeg, Man., no less than forty nominations having been received for the Breeders' colt stakes to be trotted for in the latter part of July.

AN esteemed contemporary says very truly: "The high priced papers are read by people who have money to spend. The advertiser who wants to reach these will not waste time and money on the cheap and sensational prints."

TROTTING appears to be greatly in the ascendant all over Europe. In Italy the Minister of Agriculture has granted the sum of \$2,800 to promote trotting. This money is to be divided between the associations of Florence, Lucca, Venice, Treviso, Parma and Sandrigo. Several Haulbranton sires have been or are in service in the country, among them being: Elwood Medium, 2.24 (died after ten years' service); Endymion, 2.24; Haulbranton, 2.26 (owned by the King); Haulbronte's Haulbranton; Middletown, Jr., 2.27; Atlantic, 2.21; Grandmont, 2.25; and Andante, 2.20. In Austria the prizes are so well worth going after that there has been a rush of trotters from Russia and America. In order to protect the native horses and to provide that only foreign animals with an extra turn of speed shall have a chance to win any money all imported horses are to be penalized in the races. A number of importations from America have been made by Russia. Among these is the great Alvin, 2.11, formerly owned by Alvin D. Merrill, of Tilsouburg, Ont. He left New York bound for his new home on Monday, San Mateo, 2.27, Travesty, by Harold (the sire of Maul S.), and a mare by Elyria accompanying him on the voyage. Alvin bids fair not to fall out of recollection in Canada for some time, as Mr. Merrill has three or four youngsters got by him that are likely to be heard from ere long.

WHAT is true regarding the advance of trotting on the European continent appears more true when we turn to Great Britain. Mr. W. B. Fagis, of Cleveland, O., is now on his way there to consult with a gentleman who has commissioned him to spend \$100,000 on trotting stock in America. This gentleman proposes to go into the breeding of trotting horses on a somewhat extensive scale. There is also talk in England of abolishing the standing start and adopting the system of

classes as in America instead of handicapping the horses by distance as is done now. At the recent quarterly meeting of the Trotting Union of Great Britain the secretary reported that during the three months \$30,000 had been distributed in purses as follows: Liverpool, \$6,040; Manchester, \$6,015; London, \$4,835; Dublin, \$4,535; Glasgow, \$3,300; Morley, \$2,700; Edinburgh, \$2,425; Blackpool, \$1,345. Dr. J. Irvine Zupston, of London, was elected president for 1894. There are now in England 292 licensed drivers and 243 registered horses.

MR. JOHN STRIBALL, owner of an extensive horse ranch at Wilmonts, Nev., proposes, it is reported, to make a thoroughly practical trial on an extensive scale to ascertain if there is any profit to be derived from exporting horses to England and Scotland. He intends shortly to ship 500 to Scotland via Montreal. The majority will be horses raised on his ranch fit for light general purposes, and the balance will be of a higher class. He also proposes to take over a few Californian thoroughbreds. Mr. Striball has already made several experimental shipments with success.

AS Ontario horsemen are reported by a contemporary as saying: "The want of the present day is first class horses. How can farmers raise them? Only by breeding from proper sires. Something should be done to prevent so many scrub stallions from travelling. Should not horsemen petition the Government to license properly-bred horses, and do away with so many culs. This surely would be one good move towards growing a saleable horse." "An Ontario horseman" is our heartiest sympathy in all he says, but why doesn't he take the initiative and start a petition to the government to enact that all stallions shall be officially inspected and licensed before standing for service? In our very first number we advocated this and as time goes by we are becoming more and more convinced that such a step is necessary if we are to raise saleable horses at all. With the adoption of electricity for traction purposes the demand for ordinary horses will become less and less; but quality for riding and driving will always be in demand. If then, Canada is to maintain her reputation for breeding good horses she must keep abreast of the times and breed only to select and thoroughly sound stallions. Nor must the mares be overlooked, although a decision as to their fitness for the horse will have to be left to owners, seeing that they cannot be offered like a stallion for public service.

THE program for the midsummer meeting of the Hamilton Trotting Association over the Jockey Club's mile track has been published. The dates are June 30, July 2 and 3 and no less a sum than \$10,000 is to be hung up in purses. While Hamilton is thus qualifying herself for entry in the Grand Circuit, Toronto is standing absolutely still, it being extremely doubtful if there will be any trotting meeting in this city at all this year. But

Hamilton always was in the van when any sport was going forward. If she wasn't tucked up under a mountain and shoved away in a corner of the lake Toronto would have to take a back seat from her wideawake rival in more things than trotting and riding. That the meeting will be well managed goes without saying. A. W. McElroy, the well-known starter, has already been engaged to wield the flag, while the other officials will be men above reproach. The program, which speaks for itself as regards excellence and judicious variety, is as follows:

First day—Stake No. 1, \$1,000 for trotters eligible to 3.00 class; purse, \$1,000 for pacers eligible to 2.18 class; purse, \$1,000 for trotters eligible to 2.23 class.

Second day—Stake No. 2, \$1,000 for pacers eligible to 2.40 class; purse, \$1,000 for trotters eligible to 2.18 class; purse, \$1,000 eligible to 2.33 class; purse, \$1,000 for trotters, free-for-all.

Third day—Stake No. 3, \$1,000 for trotters eligible for 2.27 class; purse, \$1,000 for pacers eligible to 2.23 class; purse, \$1,000 for pacers eligible to 2.12 class.

THESE have been some radical changes of opinion regarding the probabilities as to the candidates in the race for the Queen's Plate to be decided at the meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club next month. Thorncliffe, Mr. Davis' magnificent bred colt by Macaroni—Thistle, by imp. King Ernest—Invermar, by Lexington, has come to the front with a bound and is now equal favorite with Mr. Seagrave's Joe Miller. Thorncliffe is a fine, big, strapping colt that will require a deal of conditioning, and that is just what he is very likely to get in the competent hands of Mr. Erastus Burgess, one of the ablest trainers in Canada. Mr. Burgess has a candidate of his own that he has called Princeton in honor of his grand-sire, who, to Canada's great loss, was taken to Mexico after getting some of the speediest animals in North America. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Burgess has done this thing, that is, given the son exactly the same name as his ancestor, as if the colt comes along well and his term arrives to serve in the harem misunderstandings will assuredly arise as to which Princeton is meant in the parentage or line of descent and frequently consultations of the stud-book will be necessary, a work that barely half a dozen people in Canada possess. If Mr. Burgess really wishes to do breeders and race-horse people a favor he will change the animal's name to Princetonian, or something of that sort. Dictator, by imp. Shillingstone (a son of Doncaster, sire of Ormonde, and Georgia, out of Hollowen) by Macaroni, sire of Ormonde's dam Lily Agnes, about the most aristocratically bred fellow in the list, is another one who is much of a won. He is owned by Dr. Lang, of Owen Sound, who holds him at the good round figure of \$2,500. Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, president of the O.J.C., has, like Messrs. Davies and Seagrave, two strings to his bow in Lochwiner and Fraulin, the first named of

whom is reported as possessing extremely dinky legs; but as animals with the kind of stand-upons have won before, there can be no good reason why one should not do so again. We, therefore, advise our readers to be cautious in posting their money and not to overlook the chances of the Valley Farm representatives. Reports are not the best relative to Lou Daly, but really with the race-weeks away it is impossible to give any respectable indication as to the winner. The betting quotations will be found elsewhere, by which it will be seen that in several instances a considerable lengthening has taken place since we last wrote. Complaint is made against the odds quoted, authorities declaring they are all too short; but those good people overlook the risk that is being run in making a book at all.

SPAKING of the rapidly approaching O.J.C. meeting, calls to mind the fact that Hon. J. C. Patterson, with creditable thoughtfulness and handsome generosity, has announced his intention of giving a five hundred dollar cup to be competed for at the Windsor, Ont., jockey club, meeting the second week of June. Messrs. Walker & Sons, the eminent distillers of Walkerville, have also gone deep into their exchequer to find funds to help this gathering along. Our contemporary the *Globe* rightly remarks that Mr. Patterson's name is not unknown on the turf, for long before he became a Cabinet Minister a namesake of his ran for the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine. He was a "Hank" Chappell's string, from Sandwich, and great stories were told of his speed, but he made only a poor show when race day came. It is most gratifying to see Canadian statesmen taking an interest in the sports of the people. In England the turf is never without representatives close to the throne and to the premiership. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales colors are frequently seen on the track, while Lord Rosebery, the premier of to-day, is not only owner of the favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and Leger, but has kept a stable of racehorses almost continuously for twenty-six years. In the case of Elyria, formerly the equus of Hartington, leader of the Labor Unionists, is another staunch adherent of the sport of kings. In Australia the governors appointed by England have always done their best to encourage the development of the interests of the turf and have not infrequently made entries for the races themselves. There is every reason, therefore, why our politicians, representatives and statesmen should put in this most popular, most enlightening and most useful of all pastimes.

APPROPOS of the fact referred to above that Hamilton proposes to hang up \$10,000 in purses for a trotting meeting, it is interesting to note that Windsor, Ont., will hang out \$15,000. This, it appears, is all due to rivalry. Both Windsor and Hamilton claim to have the fastest mile track in Canada. Windsor in the first place announced her intention to put up purses aggregating \$10,000. Hamilton called the suburb of Detroit, and Windsor at once went the Ambitious City fifty per cent. better. Competition is the life of trade. It is not sincerely to be hoped that neither Windsor nor Hamilton regret her enterprise.

AMERICAN

The quotation Derby candidates

Donimo
 Bohlen
 Harpuro
 Rey el Santa Ana
 Cash Day
 Peter the Great
 Gash
 Dorian
 Prior
 King Bore
 Rightmore
 Gash
 Rhett Goodie
 Senator Grady
 Danton
 Lady Dog
 Armitage
 Matt Byrne
 Pearl Song
 Potentate
 El Telegrafo
 Hartington
 Gash
 St. Pat
 Yo El Rey
 Lorena Meek

RECENT

QUEEN'S PLATE

DAVIS & HASKELL
 figures against 11
 Queen's Plate as
 and a sixth for sale
 to One.
 100 Harry A., 5
 20 Hays, 4
 100 Debit, a
 100 Misfortune, 4
 50 Moonstone, 4
 50 Mediator, 4
 10 Lou Daly, 4
 50 Franklin, 4
 20 Queen Bee, 4
 8 Vian of Wales, 3
 30 Don M., 3
 3 Thorncliffe, 3
 15 Princeton, 3
 7 Dictator, 3
 4 Joe Miller, 3
 8 Loshinor, 3
 30 Brother Bob, 3
 20 May Blossom, 3
 20 Merrythought, 3
 40 Lora Doome, 3
 40 Myra Lee, 3
 20 Merrylough, 3

BOOKIES HANG
 Following are
 the Brooklyn Hang
 to One.

10 Ajax, 4
 20 Banquet, 4
 40 Bassett, 4
 40 Blizen, 4
 100 Carlbad, 5
 30 Charade, 5
 10 Clifford, 4
 25 Conqueror, 4
 60 Copyright, 5
 50 Diablo, 4
 8 Don Alonzo, 4
 20 Dr. Rice, 4
 40 Elroy, 4
 60 Erin Lee, 4
 10 G. W. Johnson, 4
 40 Hy of Navarre, 4
 20 Herald, 4
 40 Hermitage, 4
 10 Lamplighter, 4
 10 Lashburn, 4
 Fall Lawsonell, 5
 40 Louitaka, 4
 10 Lou Beech, 5
 50 Lansifer, 6
 40 Mad Marion, 5
 100 Marshall, 4
 40 Oxford, 4
 30 Pickner, 6

AMERICAN DERBY. CHICAGO.

The quotations about the American Derby candidates are as follows:

	To One.
Dominus	8
Bonnie	10
Horajip	20
Rey el Santa Anita	25
Cash Day	30
Peter the Great	30
Discount	40
Berian	40
Prior	50
King Horn	50
Rightmore	50
Victor	50
Rhett Goode	50
Senator Grady	10
Danton	20
Lucky Dog	25
Matt Byrnes	30
Paul Song	30
Potenate	40
El Telegrafo	50
Hurlingham	50
St. Pat	50
Yo El Rey	50
Lorena Mack	full

RECENT QUOTATIONS.

QUEEN'S PLATE, TORONTO.

DAVIS & HASKINS, of Hamilton, quote figures against the candidates for the Queen's Plate as follows and allow a third and a sixth for second and third places:

To One.	Weight.
100 Harry A.	126
20 Ben Hur	122
100 Desoit	121
100 Misfortune	121
50 Monstone	119
50 Medlar	119
100 Lou Daly	117
50 Frankie	117
20 Queen Bee	117
8 Vicar of Wakefield	106
50 Don M.	106
100 Theocleffs	106
13 Princeton	106
7 Dictator	106
4 Joe Miller	103
8 Leshinvar	103
20 Hooper Boh	103
20 May Blossom	101
20 Rosa Daly	101
20 Franklin	101
40 Regina	101
40 Lorena Doone	101
40 Myn L.	101
20 Merrythought	101

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, BRONX.

Following are the latest odds quoted on the Brooklyn Handicap:

To One.	Weight.
10 Ajax	118
20 Bangor	118
40 Baseline	112
40 Blitzen	112
100 Carlisle	106
30 Charale	106
10 Clifford	108
25 Constance	112
60 Copyright	110
50 Diablo	114
8 Don Alonzo	118
20 Dr. Rice	112
100 Elroy	105
60 Enin Bey	100
40 G. W. Johnson	112
40 Hy. of Navarro	100
30 Herald	100
30 Hermitage	100
100 Lampighter	127
100 Leonswell	105
50 Louitaka	110
100 Long Bench	100
100 Lawlander	100
50 Nick Marston	110
100 Marshall	100
50 Oxford	100
100 Picknick	108

25 Pickpocket	5	110
25 Prince George	4	108
30 Rainbow	4	112
40 St. Domingo	4	100
12 St. Leonards	4	116
100 Shelley Tuttle	4	105
8 Sir Walter	4	120
12 Spout	4	114
50 Terrifier	4	105
50 Wildwood	5	110
25 Yo Tambien	5	126

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

A MASONIC bicycle club called the Corinthian has been formed in Hamilton.

Tax police constables in one of the divisions in Toronto paid \$1,000 on Saturday for ten bicycles.

DESPITE all his assertions regarding George Taylor, the bicyclist, John S. Johnson will meet him in a race for a \$300 prize on Decoration Day.

COMBOS will place a team on the baseball diamond this year, but it will not play under the guidance of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association.

Two Canadian wheelmen have lately arrived at Montreal after having ridden 900 miles through the southern portion of Europe, traversing Italy and part of France.

LASKER, the American chess player, has won the first series in the chess contest from Steinitz. The score at the close was: Lasker, 4 wins; Steinitz, 2 wins, drawn games, 2.

The articles of agreement being found satisfactory, the billiard match between J. Capron, of Galt, and Thomas, of Montreal, will take place at the latter named city on the 23rd.

The British Columbia Rugby Football Team recently demonstrated that they were athletically the superiors of teams from Oregon and California at the Mid-winter fair now being held at San Francisco.

Messes. J. J. RYAN and Joseph Wright, the amateur senior and junior carmen, respectively, of this continent, will leave for England on the 23rd inst. to take part in the Henley Regatta in July.

THE controversy regarding the department of the two Canadian baseball players, Johnson and Mulhall, of London, has been ended by the Buffalo club giving the two players their releases, thereby avoiding two suits for \$1,000 each for breach of the alien labor law.

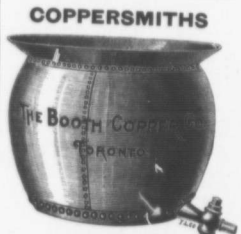
ARTHUR A. ZIMMERMAN, the champion cyclist of the world, has become a professional, and for doing so he will receive a bonus of \$10,000 from the French promoters of cash racing. He will ride his initial race as a professional in Paris next month.

GEORGE SUTTON, of Toronto, has challenged the winner of the Capron-Thomas billiard match at Montreal. Wm. Stubbs, of Toronto, champion pool player of Canada, and J. Clouthier, of Montreal, have been matched to play a game of pool, 250 balls, for \$100 a side, on the 16th and 17th inst. Sutton has also challenged the winner of this match.

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THE HORSE STOCK OF THE FARM.

With the farmer that combines stock and grain growing, the question is ever present as to how many horses he shall keep, and how they shall be kept at a profit. The management of the horse stock on a farm is a far from simple matter but one result. The horses consume in winter, during the idle months, what they have labored during the spring and summer to produce, without any apparent gain to the farmer. We believe that it would be hard to find a careful farmer that is entirely satisfied with results in the management of his horses.

During the busy season he often finds himself in need of more horses—it is not for only two or three days, but still the need is keenly felt. Where this is the experience once or twice a year, the counter experience that he has too many is present the remainder of the year. It is a comparatively easy matter to stock the farm with a poor class of horses. The farmer becomes attached to a faithful animal and sells the young things, retaining the faithful ones; directly the faithful ones become a burden, and he is ashamed to sell or give them away after a life of usefulness.

Then, again, the farmer sells the young and best animals because they bring the most money. An old neighbor used to tell the writer's father, when the latter had a good horse, that he could not afford to keep it. When a farmer is filled up with the idea that he cannot afford to keep a good horse, it is seldom that a good one is found in his hands. Horses are often kept that answer every purpose that would bring but little money if put on the market. They are faithful, do good work, and pay their way, yet are of little money value on account of a small blemish on limb or body.

While a farmer may be caught with this kind of an animal once in a while, it is not necessary that the farm should be stocked with them. With the best management, farmers will often find themselves compelled to sell a horse for less than the cost of production. This is more often true of horses than any other stock produced on the farm, and arises from the fact that they are more easily blemished or have faults that lessen their value. On this farm it has been the custom to grow the horses needed, and this appears to be the true way, as a farmer should grow a good horse for less than it costs him when purchased, with the cost of brooding added.

THE GREATEST LEAP ON RECORD.

The greatest leap ever made in the dark by a horse and rider, from which the latter survived to tell the tale, was that made by a young officer, afterwards known as Major General W. York Moore. It took place on a dark June night in 1848, at the island of St. Dominica, in the West Indies.

Moore, who commanded the troops on the island as colonel, lost his way in the dark. He came to several little objects imperceptible to him, which he forced his horse to surmount. At last, something which his horse dreaded to face, was in his onward route. The soldier, after several vain attempts to persuade his horse to proceed (as the Colonel thought) straight towards home, ultimately put the animal at almost full speed, violently spurring his sides the while. The horse suddenly jumped into the air, clearing what proved to be a little low ledge, to drop 275 feet perpendicular height upon the rocks by the seaside.

As if to support the theory that when a man sits properly in his saddle, it is the

horse and not he who suffers by a tumble—for Moore says, "during the fall I stuck to my horse,—every bone in the steel's body was broken, while the master escaped alive, with severe cuts about the body and head, a dislocated ankle, and a back lamed by the concussion of the fall. On recovery from the shock, Moore sent an artist to make a drawing of the spot, and an engineer to survey the place. The drop was evidently more than half the height of St. Paul's, and double the height of the Duke of York's column, at the bottom of Regent street.

Such an extraordinary tale is almost incredible, but is given by a general of high character, in a letter dated "United Service Club, March 18, 1860."—London Live Stock Journal.

IN-AND-IN-BREEDING.

E. F. BROWNELL, of Burlington, Vt., a well-informed Vermont breeder and horseman, tells a remarkable story of in-breeding as follows: "Years ago an uncle of his had a noted road mare of Morgan descent. She was by a son of Hale's Green Mountain Morgan, and she did road 100 miles in one day. When Vermont Black Hawk stood in Vermont at \$10 this Morgan mare was bred to him and produced a filly. The next year his fee was \$12, and the Morgan mare was bred to him again. The produce of this breed was a colt which was sold for \$1,200 and taken west. When the Black Hawk filly had grown up she was bred to her own sire, whose fee had then been advanced to \$400. The result was a filly, which Mr. Brownell says, was one of the handsomest animals he ever saw. She was a premium winner at the fairs. When matured she was bred to Holabard's Ethan, a son of Ethan Allen, and the result was a filly. When Mr. Brownell got Alexander, 2,200, he also got a stallion which he named Alman, that was by Aleyone, 2,27, dam, Wenziah (dam of Curtis, 2,27), and Antezana (2nd), by Alaska Hamiltonian; second dam, Jessie Popper (dam of Iona, 2,17), Alpha, 2,23), etc.) by Manbrino Chief. This Holabard's Ethan mare, of the incestuously-bred Black Hawk, was mated with Alman, and the result was a filly. In 1892, this Alman filly was bred to Alexander, 2,20, by Alcantara, and in 1893 produced the foal which trotted one-third of a mile in 60 seconds to sleigh on the ice in the past winter, and is called the fastest foal of her age ever raised in Vermont.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

As old horsemen says: "If you want to buy a horse do not believe your own brother. Take to make a trial for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself always, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back his legs. Stamp horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught; sometimes. Even an expert gets it ask. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet be fit. There isn't a man who could tell it unless something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two. Then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After you rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can start him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while

moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely upon his limbs without moving them, with legs plump and naturally poised, or if the foot is taken from the ground and the weight taken from it, it will be suspended, or at least tenseless. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins and the sidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Blush, milky cut eyes in horses indicate moon-blindness or something else. A bad tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scurred legs; a stumbling horse has blemished knees. Then the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch; the horse is a heavy eater and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble."—Clark's Horse Review.

FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

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

ONTARIO RACING DATES. Ontario Jockey Club May 22-26; Tilsonburg May 23-24; Kingston May 24; Sarnia May 23-25; Stayner May 24; St. Thomas May 30-June 1; Hamilton Jockey Club May 31-June 2; Stratford June 4-8; Windsor June 7-9; Woodstock June 12-14; Hamilton, James' Track June 19-21; Orangeville June 19-20; Aylmer June 20-28; Hamilton (J. C. track) June 30, July 3; Brussels July 2-3; Napawa July 2-3; Ganawaug July 2-4; Windsor July 2-5; Amherstburg July 10-11; Ottawa Aug. 1-2; St. Catharines Aug. 22-23; St. Thomas, Fall Aug. 29-31; Windsor, Fall Sept. 4-7.

QUEBEC. Royal Park, Montreal, June 30-31; Lepine Park, Montreal, June 5-6-7; St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., June 12-13; Bel-Air Jockey Club, Mont., June 14-15-16; Farnham, P.Q., June 19-20.

NOVA SCOTIA. Yarmouth, N.S., June 11; Halifax & Grand, Halifax, June 21; Yarmouth, N.S., July 25.

MANITOBA AND N.W.T. Brandon, June 23-24; Verdun, June 25-28; Souris, June 5-6; Deloraine, June 12-13; Murden, June 16-20; Carberry, June 17-21; Gretna, June 26-27; Winnipeg, Prairie Park, June 30-July 2; Portage la Prairie, June 5-6; Regina, Alb., July 12-14.

MASSACHUSETTS. Saugus, Mass., June 7-10; Boston, Mass., June 19-22; Breeders' Meeting, Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28; Fall River, Mass., Oct. 1-8.

NEW YORK. Lyons, N.Y., May 22-25; Rome, N.Y., July 31, Aug. 3; Lowellville, N.Y., Aug. 14, 15, 16; Antwerp, N.Y., Aug. 28, 29, 30; Gouverneur, N.Y., Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7.

GRAND CIRCUI. Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 11-14.

CAUTION, N.Y., Sept. 11-14; Saginaw, Mich., July 9-11; Detroit, Mich., July 12-13; Cleveland, Ohio, July 24-27; Buffalo, N.Y., July 31, Aug. 2; Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 14-17; Springfield, Mass., Aug. 28-31; Hartford, Conn., Aug. 21-24; New York, N.Y., Sept. 5; Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11-14; Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18-21.

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Sherbrooke, P.Q., Sept. 1 to 8; Toronto, Ont., Sept. 3 to 11; Kingston, Ont., Sept. 17 to 21; Belleville, Ont., Sept. 18 to 21; Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21 to 23; Peterborough, Ont., Sept. 24 to 28.



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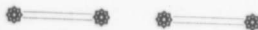
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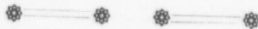
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STABLE GLEANINGS.

Horse news for this column will be welcomed from any part of the country.

MARION DALEY, the Montana copper man, has nearly \$1,000,000 invested in stock and thoroughbred horses.

JAS. M. LACOMBE, the one-time famous jockey, will officiate as starter in this year both at the Toronto and Hamilton running meetings.

The flat has gone forth and the pool-rooms in Toronto, after fighting determinedly against tremendous odds, have closed down.

C. FALES, Emerson, Manitoba, has purchased the bay gelding Valien W., 2-40, by St. Valentine, from G. Leininger, Lomas, Ill.

OTTO SCHULTZ, of GRIETA, N.W.T., has engaged the services of Walter Green, now of California, but formerly of Toronto, to look after his horses.

A \$5,000 purse has been hung up by the Buffalo Driving Park to be competed for by pacers in the 2:09 class at the Grand Circuit meeting from July 31st to August 10th.

Before Thomas Murphy's engagement as trainer to the Czar of Russia, he was training the trotters at a Catholic asylum in California under Father McKinnon.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Anything which adds to the comfort of a horse's feet of value, because if the feet hurt, the animal is not only in agony, but cannot do nearly the service that he could were the feet easy.

In fattening horses for sale, flavoured jelly or oil meal-stead, will be found to give very great satisfaction. If fed in moderation it assists digestion and puts a glossy skin on the animals.

WHEN ALVIN is turned loose at Moscow next summer he will make the Russians feel that they never saw a trotter before.—*American Sportsman.*—Our excellent commentary is strictly correct.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES will invest Thistle, by imp. King Ernest out of Invermar, by Lexington, the dam of Cactus and Thorncliffe, to his new St. Blaise stallion Admiral, full brother to Martyrion.

LAST year when Nancy Hanks was before the public, her legs were in a very shaky condition. It kept Doble busy with electricity and cocaine to have her in shape for fast work.—*American Sportsman.*

PETTICO, the gelding represented to be by George Wilkes that made such an excellent showing on the ice at Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton, has proved to be the brown gelding Truck 2:17, by Coriander.

MR. W. HENDRIE, president of the Ontario Jockey Club, has sent his mare Onyx to Trappan, Gryphon Girl, Kentucky to be bred to imp. Pursebearer, by Scottish Chief—Thriff, the dam of Tristan.

The New England Horse Breeders' Association has generously extended the privilege of membership with right to enter for all stakes to residents of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec on payment of a fee of \$3.

BARON HINCH has given all his turf winnings of 1893, amounting to \$7,500, to the London Hospital. In order to make a round sum the Baron added \$7,500 to his winnings, so that the gift to these charities was \$75,000. He did about the same thing in 1892.

C. W. WILLIAMS, formerly of Independence and breeder of Axell and Allerton, is working on the new track at Galesburg, Ill. He will put up enough stables to accommodate two hundred horses, and a grand stand with a seating

capacity of five thousand. His first meeting at his new home will be held September 17 to 22.

W. H. CRAIG, D.V.S., Cornwall, has contracted to take the thoroughbred stallion, Saltpetre, the trotting stallion, Fred Chalm, Jr., and the French-Canadian stallion Hector to the North West to stand for mares. They will leave May 1. Dr. Craig may take an Irish hunting stallion with him.

ANYBODY having a well-matched team of carriage horses, sound and possessing good action, standing about 23, 5 or 6 years old, can probably hear of a purchaser by addressing H. G., The Advocate Office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, Ont. A good price will be paid for the right stam of horses. Send full particulars, but no bogus pedigrees.

THE name of James is a familiar one to American and Canadian horsemen. Simon James built the first half mile track in Hamilton back in the sixties, drove his first horse of prominence, Melton, to his record of 2:32 at the first Grand Circuit meeting in Buffalo in 1866, and two of his sons rank among the first drivers of the present time.—*American Sportsman.*

The imported thoroughbred stallion Rotherhill is dead. He was twenty-two years of age and died the property of Robert A. Swiger, Kentucky. Rotherhill was by Lord Clifden, out of Laura, the dam of Petrarch, by Orlando, and the dam of Rover divided the honor of siring St. Gatien, who ran a dead heat for the Derby of 1884 and won many other good races.

THE Canadian season opens at Tilsonburg and Sarnia the third week in May, then on to St. Thomas, Stratford, Montreal, Woodstock, Toronto and Hamilton. Big money will be hung up in the majority of places. In fact, the Canadians, instead of trailing, are leading the majority of the associations this side of the line, so far as enterprise is concerned.—*American Horse Breeder.*

A HUNDRED and twenty-three entries have been made for the Hackney produce prize, to be decided at the New York Horse show of 1895, when the colts are yearlings. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillbush, Quebec, is the only Canadian breeder in the list and has nominated four mares. J. A. Logan, of Ohio, makes thirty nominations. The Horse Show Association adds \$1,000 to the subscriptions.

ON eczemas and bare spots on the skin of the horse his hair will be restored—if the follicles are not destroyed by the application of a diluted acetous infusion of caustics. Any other stimulating liquid, such as iodine, if an emollient is applied shortly afterwards, will have the same effect. When the hair bulbs have once been destroyed the spot will always remain bare. Proper attention to cleanliness and keeping the skin soft are essential to promoting the growth of hair.—*Chicago Horseman.*

CANADIANS are finding considerable fault because of the rejection of so many of the records made on their tracks last year. They allege that the rejection is made on a technicality. They also say that some standard performances made in Canada last season are not reported in the Year Book at all, notable among the latter being the performances of White Wings, by Diplomat; Big Ben, by Confederate King; Hambletonian King, by Florida, and Texas Mike, by Texas Jack.—*Chicago Horseman.*

A VERY funny little game is alleged to have actually occurred at Lillo Bridge racetrack. Coming up the straight there were only two of them left in it, and there was not more than half a length separating them. The jockey on the

second horse, thinking to relieve the anxiety of the leading man, suddenly sang out: "All right, Charlie, go on and win; I ain't-a-tryin'." "Oh, ain't yer?" replied the other; "then er's off," saying which he proceeded to fall off, as his orders had been of the milking description.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

THE quantity of hay that passes the port of Niagara from Canada is simply astonishing. From March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894, there was entered at the port of Suspension Bridge 6,000 car-loads of hay, containing 62,475 tons. This vast product of Canada was valued at \$561,104, or an average of a little more than \$8 a ton, and the duty, which is \$4 a ton, amounted to \$249,904. Not all of this duty was collected in America, as much of the hay passes through the United States in bond and goes to Europe, where the demand for it has been large the past year.

THE noted English mare Dutch Oven is dead. At the sale of Lord Falmouth's breeding establishment ten years ago, Lord Fitzwilliam bought her for \$16,000, but no great success marked her stud career. As a two-year-old she won for Lord Falmouth nine races in twelve starts. She went amiss during the spring of 1882 and failed to finish in the first fight for the Derby, but later in season won the Yorkshire Oaks, the Doncaster St. Leger (starting at 40 to 1), and the Great Foal Stakes and Triennial Produce Stakes at Newmarket. As a four-year-old she won three races and was then sent to the stud.

THE ex-president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England says public drinking troughs for horses are to horse-flesh, as they spread farcy and glanders. A considerable ventilation of the matter is in progress, and it seems to be conceded by experts that the danger is in the contact of the horses' mouths and not so much in their using the same troughs. Troughs with separate compartments are recommended. A safer plan, to those who appreciate the danger would be to have every vehicle furnished with a bucket or two, so that drivers could use them for watering their horses without their going near the troughs.

WHIPS are good things in their places. They are necessary in dealing with a constitutionally lazy horse. They are very effective when horses are mischievous. A horse had a habit as soon as his bedding was put under him of scraping it all out of the stall behind him. He was watched, and at every attempt an application of the whip to his rear was given. In two nights he was thoroughly broken of the trick. If the personal safety of the occupants of a vehicle is endangered through a horse backing or turning around use the whip to divert his attention. Never use the whip without warning. Never use the whip to cure a horse of fright.

FOALS should be halter broken, says the *American Sportsman*, when two days old, if they are all right in every way. A little headstall should be slipped on them and a piece of strap about a foot long attached to the ring. This the owner or attendant can catch at will and speedily teach the youngster the purpose of the halter. When they have got accustomed to their pins they should be tied up and have a chance to get reconciled to the new sensation before gaining much strength. It is easier done then than at any other time, and the halters may be left on them for a while after they are turned out. It is not altogether well to leave a halter continually on a foal's head during his first summer, but it should be replaced from up the time for twenty-four hours at a stretch, so that they may not lose their acquaintance with it and its uses.

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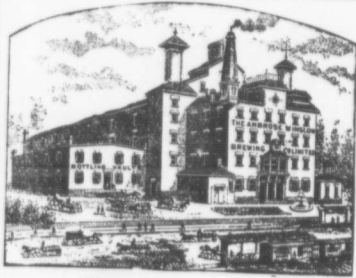
An Association of Perth that will be of Perth Publishers' The number of licenses in the three of Maine, New Hampshire; Retail liquor, 201; brewers, 20; distillers, 20; salaried, 5,014.

UNDER her string 1000 worth of intoxicants and the State has derived benefit from the liquor steadily furnished.

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Trade AND OTHER Notes.

E. P. QUINN, has refitted and reopened the Waverley Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

R. RICHARDS has purchased the hotel formerly occupied by John Jolly at Bayville, Muskoka.

An association has been formed in Perth that will be known as the County of Perth Publicans' Protective Association.

The number of government liquor licenses in the three Prohibition States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont are: Retail liquor, 4,227; wholesale liquor, 29; brewers, 10; retail malt, 654; wholesale malt, 112. Total number of licenses, 5,014.

UNDER her stringent Prohibition laws Iowa has been importing about \$20,000,000 worth of intoxicating liquors annually, and the State has derived no revenue or benefit from the liquor traffic which constantly flourished.

The independent whiskey producers in the U.S. are cutting rates, to the great inconvenience of the American Distributing Company, or Whiskey Trust, which is meeting the cut in part by a rebate. They are keeping their cut figures as quiet as possible.

THERE was a busy and very interesting gathering at the Davenport Hotel, 138

Davenport Road, kept by Harry Jackson, one of the far-famed ship-owning family of Toronto, on Thursday evening last week. Among the guests was big John L. Sullivan, ex-champion of the world, who happened to be filling an engagement at the Toronto Opera House. Harry took advantage of his presence to present him with a thorough-bred fox-terrier from his celebrated kennels.

A World reporter had occasion to go into a bar the other day. Drinks were ordered. The glasses set out were snug and there was a grimace about the inside of the bottle. The man behind the bar looked tough. The reporter thought he would rather have a cigar. Neither will go into that place again if they can should learn that a good impression is the life of trade. Perhaps from a temperance standpoint it would be well to have all bars such as described, but it is doubtful if the caterer in question is in business for the purpose of advancing the Prohibition cause. — *Vancouver, B. C. World.* The moral of this paragraph can well be taken to heart.

A MEETING of hotel and saloon keepers was held March 28th in the Holbrook House, to discuss the advisability, taking into consideration the financial depression, of reducing the price of beer to five cents per glass. Nothing final was decided upon, and the meeting adjourned to meet again later in the week. At the adjourned

meeting of the hotel and saloon keepers in the Holbrook House last night, the question of reducing the price of beer to five cents per glass was discussed and finally adopted, ten houses agreeing to sell at that figure. Another meeting is to be held in the course of a week to reorganize the Licensed Victuallers' Association. — *New Westminster Columbian.*

SAM SMOOTS was in the toils Friday for selling liquor without a license the previous Sunday. Mr. A. M. Peterson prosecuted and Mr. Cameron, of Sifton, Philp & Cameron, defended, before the Police Magistrate. This is an instance fender of the Crown, being financially interested against it. At this rate of going by the time the next general elections comes around the Queen will disown the Crown in this province. The gold rim will at least be in the pockets of Sifton, Philp & Cam on in the pockets of others. Before the case went to trial Smoots consulted other lawyers in the city who refused to take the case believing he had no chance of success but with the Attorney-General's partner at the helm he had very easy sailing. — *Brandon, Man., Mail.*

The *Hotel World* has a paragraph editorial, and a notice of a collecting agency for hotels, that just fit each other. The one complains of the losses made by dead beats, and bad players, and the other an-

nounces that a special agency is being organized to look after hotel overdue accounts. The names, business, general appearances of persons who dead beat hotels is to be issued, with a copy of their signatures, so as to safeguard proprietors. Barring the risk of actions for libel, the scheme would be of advantage. Men who board at an hotel, and skip out without paying deserve exposure and punishment as this is a polite way of thieving. As a rule hotel keepers are very kind indeed to men who frankly tell them they are "strapped" and need credit, this makes dead beating all the more inexcusable. — *Montreal Trade Review.*

A MOTHER never quite forgives her son for marrying until he becomes the father of a baby that is named for her. — *Atlanta Globe.*

ONE of the points which particularly attracted the notice of the delegates to the late Convention was the large number of National Cash Registers in use in the city, it seems that everywhere you went you were met with the sound of the tell tale bell doing its work honestly and conscientiously. This is certainly a wonderful device, and must have impressed its utility on the large number of delegates present.

CARLING'S

"PRIZE MEDAL"
Ale, Porter and Lager

KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Wit and Humor.

A Tale of Two Butts.



"Well, of mah luck ain't wif me ter-day! Look at dat 'cigar butt, and only half smok-ed!"

HARD ON FATHERS.

Winks— "What's the matter, old boy? You look as if you didn't get sleep enough. Got a new baby?"
Jinks— "No. Got a daughter old enough to have callers."

SUSPICIOUSLY FAMILIAR.

Police Magistrate— "This ain't the first time you've been arrested for lein' drunk."
Prisoner— "It's injustice yez do me, Y'r Amner."
Magistrate— "Mind pover what ye say? O've seen your face scores at times; an' lately, too."
Prisoner— "Plaze, Y'r Amner, O'm in the new bartinder at Mickey Doolan's."

DIFFERENT KINDS OF LOADS.

Mr. Posh— "Just think what can be done with water. Put a few barrels of it in a locomotive and see what a load it will carry for them."
Mr. Kentwily— "Yas, sah. It's very good for meached purposes, sah. But, sah, when a man, sah, warrants the satisfaction of carrying a good load he musn' mix nuch water with it, sah."

THE ONE EXCEPTION.

A VILLAGE cure at a wedding dinner held out his glass after each dish was served, with the remark, "My children, we must drink wine with this."
At the tenth repetition of the formula, "Pardon, M. Le Cure," said one of the guests, "but tell me, with what would you not drink wine?"
"With water, my son."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Mrs. Pongle— "Why didn't you ring the dinner bell, Bridget?"
Bridget— "I couldn't find any, ma'am."
Mrs. Pongle— "Why, it's on the dining room sideboard."
Bridget— "Oh! Ah! Is it that one it is? Ah! yerself told me last night as that was the breakfast bell!"



"Pickin' up a cigar in dis yer way is nuffin' to a tinneh-shide 'Boulderboard in tumbled Tumblers!"

"HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST."

A YOUNG British soldier was conducting a party from the United States over the citadel at Quebec. One member of the party was a small maid of time, and to her the young soldier devoted most of his attention. She was a sunny child, full of enthusiasm, and blessed with the earnest, aggressive patriotism of extreme youth.

"Here," said the soldier, as they stood before two worn brass cannon, "are two guns we took from your people at the battle of Bunker Hill, and he smilied in triumph. Nonplussed for a moment, the child was still; then she looked up. "Come home with me," said she softly, "and I'll show you a whole country we took away from your people about the same time." — *Life*.

AS ADVERTISED.

LATE the broken lily she drooped under the crushing blow.
"Sir," her father cried, fiercely, "is it that she is poor and you are rich? Do you not feel that my daughter has a claim on you after you have called to see her every evening for six weeks?"
The youth looked sardonically.
"No," he answered. "Look!"
Rapidly turning the leaves of the Sunday newspaper, he pointed to the fateful words of the old man's advertisement: "No trouble to show goods."



Raising Cain.

ACCEPTED APOLOGIES.

Mamma— "Gracie, nurse tells me you did not say your prayers last night."
Gracie (sighing) — "No, mamma; I didn't have to last night for I was so v'ly tired an' aeged at I jus got down quick under 'e covers, an' I said, 'O, Lord! please excuse me for not saying my prayers to-night for I am so v'ly tired an' aeged, an' He said, 'Certainly, Miss Tomlinson."

MIDNIGHT CIVILITIES.

Mrs. Brown (addressing Mr. Brown, who snores with his mouth open) — "William, you'd make less noise if you'd keep your mouth shut!"
Mr. Brown (only half awake) — "So'd you!"

WHERE TERROR MAY BE SEEN.

"I've passed through frightful experiences," said Juggers, proudly, "and seen the most thrilling exhibition of human terror. Once in Africa I saw a couple of tourists overtaken by two enormous and ferocious lions, and once —"
"That nothing," interrupted Stagers, "were you ever in an elevator with a couple of women when it stopped between floors?"

PARLOR MATCHES.

The old adage that matches are made in Heaven can surely not apply to brimstone and sulphur matches. — *Folk-Me-Up*.

ROMANCE GONE.

Hills — "Why is it that they always have hachelors respond to the toast, 'Woman, lovely woman?'"
Hills — "Married men know better."

PLEASURE DEFERRED.

Johnie — "Mister Hayrick, kin Sam cum an' go a fishin' wid me?"
Mr. Hayrick — "All right, Johnnie; jes' as soon as he waters the hoss an' feeds ther pigs an' drives ther cows ter pasture an' takes er lag o' corn ter ther mill an' cleans ther wagon an' splits some wood."

NO DOUBT BUT IT.

Lena — "She should be better off without her husband, wouldn't she?"
Lena — "I should say so. His life is insured for \$40,000."

ELIMINATED.

"I SUPPOSE Mr. Blinks is a Godfearing man."
"Guess not—we read that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

It is still a question in Iowa whether the man who takes a drink is a sneak or a criminal. — *Chicago Times*.

A WISE BOY.

"JONNY," said the teacher, "is a jackass hipped on a quadruped!"
"Please, sir," said Johnny, "the depends on the jassard."



(The arrival of butt number two) "Wah lang-!"

HIS FATAL ERROR.

Lacy — "Mary Howard's engagement to Mr. Penn is broken."
Sally — "Why?"
Lacy — "Well, Mary has yellow hair and gray eyes, and the Trumpeter published a roudoon of his last week written to a girl with 'eyes and hair of midnight blue.'"

PERISHABLE.

His Mother — "You shouldn't throw away your pieces of buttered bread in the wasteful way, Willie; you may see the day you would be glad to have it."
Her Son — "Huh! It wouldn't keep."

A GOOD ROADER.

Purchaser — "See here! you said the nag went a mile, last month, in twenty-five, but I can't get a four-minute clip out of him."
Dealer — "Well, sir, to be candid with you, he made that time coming through from Canada on a cattle-train."

SAFE FROM THE AUTOGRAPH FIEND.

Fond Mother (to teacher) — "Don't you think my boy is bound to make his mark?"
Teacher — "I'm afraid so. It seems impossible for him to learn to write."

A BAD SIGN.

Jimmy — "I guess your father must hit you pretty often, Jack."
Jack — "How did you guess it?"
Jimmy — "Because there's hardly a shingle left on your barn."

A MINISTER suddenly stopped in his sermon and started a hymn.

"If the members of the choir are to be talking," he explained, "they certainly will permit me to do the singing."
And then things in the neighborhood of the organ became quiet.



In possession.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor, Please inform your readers that we have a positive remedy for the most dangerous disease, as its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. We shall be glad to send the bottles of our remedy FREE to any of your readers who are afflicted with this disease, if they will send us their names and full office address. Reply promptly.
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Extra Ale
Dublin Brown Stout
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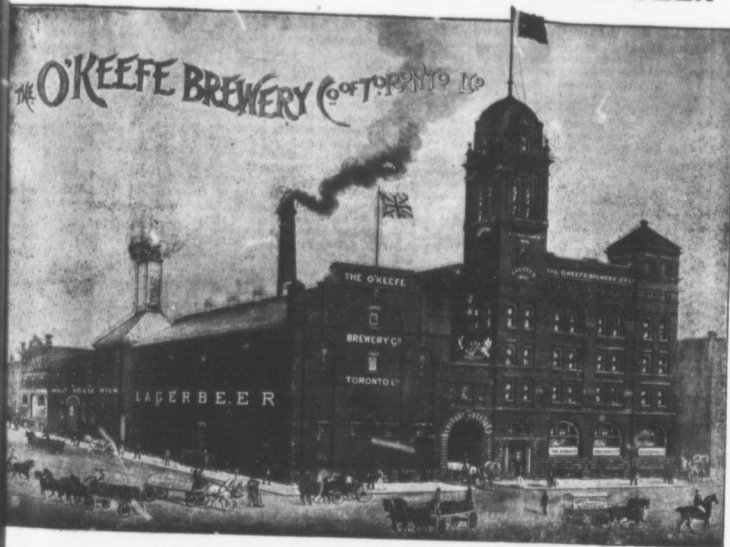


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Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER



Brewery situate corner of
Gold and Victoria Streets,
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vited to inspect the premises
and see our products in
course of manufacture.

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and water are used by us.

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OUR BRANDS ARE
 DIAMOND ALE.
 INDIA PALE ALE.
 AMBER ALE.
 EXTRA STOUT.
 HALF & HALF.

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

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 of the public, but in vain; and thus he has

maintaining the fight that way rather than prolonging it to submit to additional punishment and the mortification of a more decided defeat: and we are the more inclined to this conclusion from the Deaf 'un's readiness to claim a bout on the part of Bendigo in the seventh round, a convincing proof that he was fully sensible of its nature and consequence. An attempt was subsequently made to wrangle with the referee on the soundness of his decision, for the purpose of sustaining the character of the Deaf 'un, and exciting a spirit of discontent among his backers. This was not creditable, and to be classed among these petty expedients to which some of our modern "Ringsters" are but too willing to have recourse—namely, at all events, "to win, tie or draw," a practice to which every honest man must be opposed. The time occupied in the contest was exactly four-and-twenty minutes. In no one of Burke's former battles was he more severely punished in the face, not, it is true, in any vital part, for all Bendigo's hits, both left and right, were as straight as a line, going straight from the shoulder and slap to their destination. There were no round blows on his part, and the body blows on both sides were few and far between.

REMARKS.—Perhaps no battle on record offers a stronger illustration of the consequences of vanity and headstrong confidence than that which we have just recorded. Burke, puffing up by his former successes, and flattered by the good-natured freedom of young men of fashion, allowed himself beyond the pale of instruction and advice. He was self-willed and obstinate, and quarrelled with all who pretended to guide him in the proper course. His repeated acts of imprudence within the ring called forth the greatest reprobation of the public, but in vain; and thus he has

found, when too late, that "a man who will be his own adviser" on such occasions "has a fool for a client." Nothing but the most decided want of condition can account for the slowness which he exhibited; and, when his career from the time he went to Brighton till the day of the battle is consistently explained; and yet those besotted friends who knew all that we have seen, and knowing all that he could bear him, believed no man alive as well as stultified their judgment, on the issue of his exertions. But then say they well-forgotten astonishment, "We could not have erred. It is impossible, seeing all that we have seen, and knowing all that he could have made so bad a fight, and he beaten so hollow by a countryman!" Oh no! this could not be—and what follows? Why, the old story—the honest Deaf 'un has all at once turned rogue—he had been bought and must be consigned to degradation. Why, from the third round it was seen by the merest tyro in the ring that he had not a chance. He was completely paralyzed by the unexpected quickness of his adversary, who has, as Jen Ward foretold, proved himself a better man than has for some years appeared in the ring. This has been Ward's constant cry, and had his advice been taken all the odds offered would have been taken. But no; the Londoners were not to be beaten out of their "propriety." Two to one, seven to four, and sixes to four was, as is well known, been offered over and over again in sporting houses without takers, and many who lamented the impossibility

of "getting on" before the fight, have now, after it, the consolation of feeling that they have "got off" most miraculously. And yet this was a cross; and the cunning concealers of the robbery had the generosity to refuse the hundreds which were, as it were, forced under their noses. Very this is "going the whole hog" with a vengeance; but from the little we know of such speculations we are inclined to think that those who hazard such an opinion will be deemed greater flats than they have proved themselves. It is an accusation unjust towards a weak, but, we believe, an honest man, and still more unjust towards Bendigo, who, throughout, proved himself, in every respect, a better fighter, as well as a harder hitter than Burke, and who, in no part of the battle, was guilty of an act which would disentitle him to the honor and profit of his victory. But some facts seem to be altogether lost sight of in forming a just estimate of poor Burke's pretensions, for, independent of his want of condition, it seems to be forgotten that instead of fighting or sparring for the last two years, he has been confining himself to the personification of "the Grecian statues" forsooth—anything but calculated to give energy to his limbs—added to which he is ruptured. We are also informed on medical authority that the patella or knee-jan of his right leg is so weak from the fracture he sustained in the hospital some time back that he is obliged to support it by double laced bandages, and he has been also ther precluded from taking strong walking or running exercise, never having walked more than ten miles in any one day of his training. For our own part we think his day is gone by, and, like many other great performers, he has appeared once too often; but that he intentionally deceived his friends we believe

to be a most ungenerous calumny, although his friends may have deceived themselves. After the fight, Burke, who was sufficiently well to walk from the ring, returned to Appleby, and from there to "foot-ball kicking" at Atherstone, where the annual sports were merrily kept up in his absence. The same night he returned to Coventry, and arrived by the mail train in London the next morning, none the worse in his bodily health from the peppering he received, however mentally he was "down on his luck." He complained much of his arms, which, from the wrists to the elbows, were covered with bruises, the effects of stopping—and stopping blows, too, which had they reached their destination, would have expedited his downfall. Bendigo returned to Nottingham the same night, decorated with his well-earned laurels; and it is to be hoped he will enjoy his victory with becoming modesty and civility, bearing in mind that he has yet to conquer Caust before he can be proclaimed Champion of England.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:
 Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
 Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
 Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
 Nat. Langham and Tom Sayers.
 John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
 Bendigo and Caunt.
 Tom Sayers and Bob Brettell.
 Jen Mace and Tom King (No. 1.)
 Jen Mace and Tom King (No. 2.)

Our next will be the account of the meeting between Tom Sayers and William Perry (The Tipton Slasher.)

ROBT. DAVIES, Manager.

- THE -

WM. ROSS, Sec'y. and Cashier.

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