

THE ADVOCATE

Vol. 1.—No. 6.

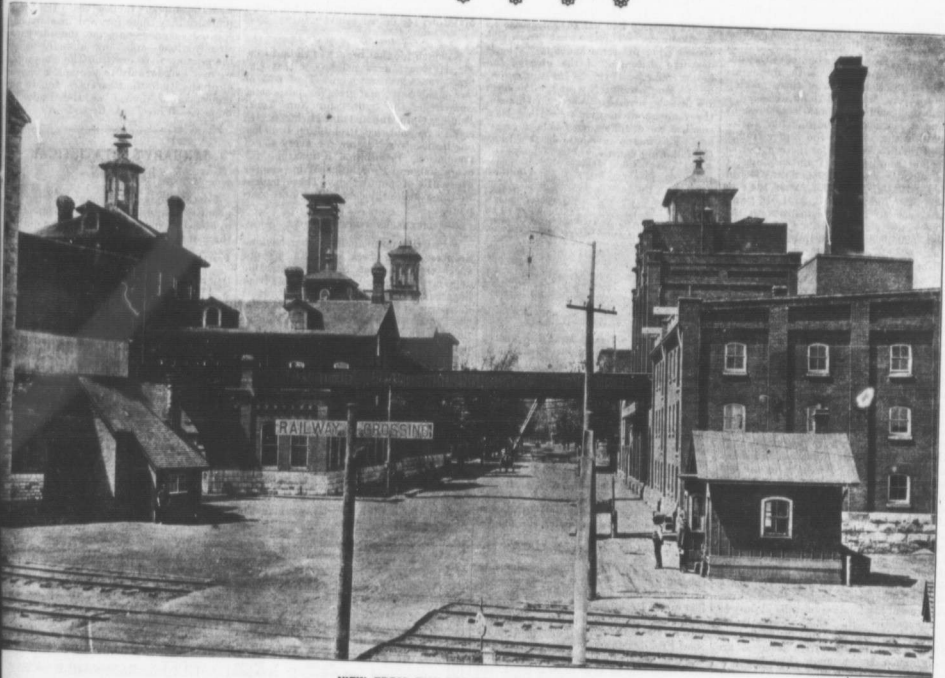
Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, March 15, 1894.

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Established 1832 . . .



VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

Our Potable Whiskies are all fully Matured in Wood

Statistical.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

HON. MR. HARCOURT ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Some of his Deductions are open to Criticism.

HON. MR. HARCOURT, treasurer of Ontario, in making his financial statement for the current year, devoted a portion of his speech to the license question. He said:—We received from liquor licenses in 1893 \$294,517, being \$240 less than our receipts of last year. In 1890 there were issued 3,560 licenses. In 1889, 3,923; in 1891, 3,414; in 1892, 3,369; in 1893, 3,195; a falling off in four years of 305 licenses.

In 1875 there was granted one license to each 275 of our population. In 1893 we granted one license to each 633 of our population. According to the latest returns there is one license to every 150 of the population of the State of New York, one to every 246 in Illinois, one to every 248 in Ohio one to every 294 in Indiana, and one to every 200 in Michigan. With this steady and rapid reduction in the number of licenses, with hotels possessing much better accommodations than formerly, with a complete separation of groceries from liquor sales, with saloons to minors prohibited, with numerous other restrictions, each of them making for sobriety, we can, I think, reasonably claim that our license laws have brought about a marked and businesslike abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic. The Province received for its own use as revenue from licenses (I am speaking of the calendar year) in 1889, \$392,734; in 1890, \$412,907; in 1891, \$428,649; in 1892, \$294,758; in 1893, \$291,516; and gave back to the municipalities in the same years, viz.: in 1889, \$297,353; in 1890, \$294,968; in 1891, \$289,487; in 1892, \$289,577; in 1893, \$287,649. It will be remembered that Municipal Councils may be by-laws, and without asking the assent of the electors, require a larger duty to be paid for tavern or shop licenses and retain for their own use the revenue thus derived. They can, however, exact a duty, which, added to the statutory duty, will exceed \$200, unless the by-law has been approved of by the electors. Only in 318 out of 808 municipalities have the Councils imposed by-laws imposing the duties, and in only six of them throughout the whole Province were the fees increased beyond this limit of \$200. These six were Brockville, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Chatham, Sudbury and Rat Portage. We have in all 808 municipalities in the Province. In 528 of them there is not a single shop-licence, and in 185 of them, nearly one-fourth of the whole number, there is no license granted of any kind whatever. Since September, 1890, local option by-laws have been carried in 28 municipalities and defeated in 12. In 15 municipalities where those by-laws were carried they were afterwards set aside by the courts. At present local option prevails in only 12 municipalities, in which formerly 28 licenses were issued. In the Province of Quebec the receipts from licenses are very much larger, more than twice as much in fact, than they are in Ontario.

The Quebec Government received from licenses in 1890-1, \$586,296; in 1891-2, \$607,989; in 1892-3, \$672,757; and did not return a dollar of it to the municipalities. In this Province, as has been seen, we return to the municipalities about one-half of the total amount received.

Mr. Harcourt's statement is quite correct, so far as it goes, but for the purpose of full comparison it does not go far enough. Why does he give the number of licenses issued from 1889 only, and why does he leave 1887 for the comparison-licenses took under the law by the coming into force of the Crooks Act and it is well to have the figures for each year since to fully understand the situation. The figures are:—

Year.	No. of Licenses.	Year.	No. of Licenses.
1876	3,368	1888	3,132
1877	3,576	1889	3,923
1878	3,715	1890	3,560
1879	4,020	1891	3,414
1880	4,019	1892	3,369
1881	4,138	1893	3,223
1882	4,183	1894	3,114
1883	4,201	1895	3,200
1884	3,570	1896	3,193

So it will be seen that there is not after all so great a divergence between 1876 and 1893. The difference too is easy of explanation. Some cities, such as Toronto, have cut down the number arbitrarily, but the great decrease has been due to the increased facilities of transportation, caused by the extension of our railway system, thereby doing away with the country way-side taverns. The country tavern and the stage coach have disappeared together.

LICENSES AND DRUNKENNESS.

What Mr. Harcourt, evidently intended for was that the decrease in the number of licenses has led to a decrease in drunkenness. This is what we would assume from his remark about "a business-like abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic." If this is his contention, it is wrong absolutely wrong. The facts are just the reverse. When, in Ontario, the number of licenses issued has been smallest the drunkenness has been greatest. This fact is indisputable as witness the following figures:—

Year.	No. of Drunk-ness.	Com- mit-tals.
1880	1,089	3,759
1881	1,133	3,329
1882	1,163	4,497
1883	1,201	3,963
1884	1,302	3,065
1885	1,312	3,093
1886	1,374	3,555
1887	1,462	4,128
1888	1,445	4,571
1889	1,560	4,757
1890	1,323	4,573
1891	1,414	5,014
1892	1,389	4,738

We gave in a recent issue the figures showing that the reduction of licenses in Toronto had enormously increased drunkenness and the reasons for it. They need not be repeated here.

But perhaps it may be contended, though Mr. Harcourt does not do so, that the decrease in licenses has in some measure at any rate decreased the consumption of liquor. Here again the facts are directly to the contrary. In 1880 the consumption of liquor per head of population was 3,040 gallons, in 1891 it was 4,464 gallons. We have not the figures latter than 1891.

THE PROVINCES COMPARED.

Let us take now to further elucidate the subject a comparison between the proceeds under the liquor and those more or less under Prohibition.

Prince Edward Island, off out by herself in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under total Prohibition for the Island, increased her convictions for breach of the liquor laws from four in 1880 to 1891, and increased the committals for drunkenness from 260 in 1880 to 311 in 1891. The only thing P.E.I. did not increase was her population, which practically remained stationary. Nova Scotia, with Prohibition everywhere outside the city of Halifax, but with open sale in many of

the counties, increased the convictions for breach of the liquor law from fifty-five in 1880 to 118 in 1891, drunkenness 677 to 685. New Brunswick, the banner Prohibition province, increased the convictions for breach of the liquor laws from thirty-six in 1880 to 245 in 1891, and the convictions for drunkenness from 850 to 1,628 in the same period. Quebec which is claimed to be from one-half to one-half under Prohibition, had 339 convictions for breach of the liquor law in 1880 and 434 in 1891. Drunkenness 1,348 in 1880 and 4,199 in 1891. Now take Ontario, which is all under license law. In this province the convictions for breach of the liquor law were 1,089 in 1880 and 1,220 in 1891, but in 1886 under the Scott Act they were 1,646, in 1887 under the Scott Act 2,064, and in 1888 under the Scott Act 3,136. Dropping to 1,982 in 1889 when the Scott Act went out, and to 1,131 the following year. Committals for drunkenness in Ontario were 5,282 in 1880 and decreased to 4,973 in 1891, but in the Scott Act years the figures were: 1886—4,694; 1887—5,868; 1888—5,463; 1889—6,290; 1888—6,383; 1889—7,069. Manitoba convictions for breach of the liquor license laws decreased from sixty-two in 1880 to eleven in 1891, and committals for drunkenness from 525 in 1881 to 518 in 1891.

Now Prince Edward Island increased in population in the last census decade 0.18 per cent.; Nova Scotia 2.25 per cent.; New Brunswick 0.92 per cent.; and Ontario 9.53 per cent. Ontario 9.53 per cent.; Manitoba 148.06 per cent.

IN PROHIBITION STATES.

So much for that branch of the subject. Mr. Harcourt next points out that Ontario grants license to only 1 of 633 of our population; and gives for purpose of comparison the figures for New York, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. He could have said that Prohibition Iowa has one license to sell liquor for every 450 of population, Prohibition Kansas one for every 430, and Prohibition Maine one for every 412 of population. These figures we think make the comparison more complete.

LICENSES' CONTRIBUTIONS.

As to the municipalities that have no licenses, these back districts do not affect the situation to any remarkable degree. But regarding the receipts from licenses something may be said. It is quite true as Mr. Harcourt says that in the Province of Quebec the Government receipts from licenses are more than double those of Ontario, but the license tax is not more than double by any means. In 1892-3 the Quebec tax amounted to \$672,757. In Ontario it amounted to—Government \$294,517, municipalities, \$287,649, a total tax of \$582,166. So that the difference to the tax payer is not so great after all. But aside from the Quebec comparison altogether there is this fact that both the Provincial Government and the municipalities have been taking larger and larger sums from the license holders. To the subjects of the subject shortly we give the figures:—

Year.	Received by Govern-ment.	Received by Municipalities.
1880	\$399,047	\$ 8,108
1881	388,297	10,287
1882	528,615	91,948
1883	504,278	65,248
1884	517,416	59,225
1885	520,290	126,267
1886	571,453	165,295
1887	154,438	216,435
1888	211,435	291,242
1889	190,297	232,511
1890	297,533	307,291
1891	288,219	285,230
1892	298,167	300,004

Yet the men who have contributed this enormous amount of money towards the revenues of the community are coolly proposed to turn over business, credit, and in many cases bring to utter ruin.

THE REVIVAL OF BRANDY.

The brandy trade is in a stronger position than it has occupied for some years, and there is reason for believing that the long period of depression through which it has passed is now coming to an end. From official figures it will be seen that the production of wine in the Charente and the Charente Inférieure this year has been larger than the yield in either 1891 or 1892; as a matter of fact, it is the heaviest since 1884, and is more than double that of 1880, 1890 or 1892. The following table shows at a glance the yield in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Charente Gallons.	Charente Inférieure Gallons.
1893	3,048,988	20,052,900
1892	1,472,108	17,790,300
1891	2,311,270	15,441,300
1890	1,867,724	5,830,600
1889	2,282,216	10,800,900
1888	2,000,438	10,800,900
1887	1,506,915	13,201,600
1886	1,629,404	15,575,000
1885	2,479,180	13,461,300
1884	480,300	25,180,000

It is almost impossible to overrate the effect which the abundant vintage will have upon the brandy trade. Not only will it enable a pure spirit to be offered at a lower price than in recent years, but it will encourage the peasants to persevere in the work of replanting their vineyards, and, in the course of time, will restore that confidence in the trade which is necessary to continued success. We are quite sure that the future rests very largely in the work of replanting their vineyards, and, in the course of time, will restore that confidence in the trade which is necessary to continued success. We are quite sure that the future rests very largely in the work of replanting their vineyards, and, in the course of time, will restore that confidence in the trade which is necessary to continued success.

JANUARY'S STATISTICAL RETURNS.

FOLLOWING is a statement showing the quantity of spirits taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion during the month of January:—

Provinces.	Proof Gallons.
Ontario	114,715
Quebec	71,961
New Brunswick	5,246
Nova Scotia	4,000
Prince Edward Island	36,616
Manitoba	6,353
British Columbia	213,629

QUANTITY OF MALT CONSUMED.

The quantity of malt manufactured and taken for consumption in each Province for the month of January, 1894, is as follows:—

Provinces.	Lbs.
Ontario	2,665,613
Quebec	1,349,114
New Brunswick	4,000
Nova Scotia	36,200
Prince Edward Island	6,300
British Columbia	11,000
Manitoba	4,130

NO TIME TO LOSE.

Cleverton—"Miss Twilling rejected me the other night, but she let me kiss her before she was parted."

Bozwoy (reflecting)—"I guess I'll go round to-night and propose myself."

THE UNREASONABLE SEX.

Mrs. Brown—"You keep Lent? Why, I'm astonished!"
Bozwoy—"You shouldn't be, my dear. Last New Year's you wanted me to sweep off forever, while the Lord expects it only for forty days."

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JOHN LABATT'S

..ALE AND STOUT..

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Eight Medals and Ten Diplomas

ORIGINAL FLAVOR. GUARANTEED PURITY.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE



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

ASK FOR THEM

THE MOST ...

RELIABLE

ALES

IN CANADA

CRYSTAL ALE

CREAM ALE

NOURISHING PORTER

Milwaukee Lager Beer

Brewed and Bottled in Toronto by

The Davies Brewing Company

Guaranteed by the Government

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY



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PURE SPIRITS, ALCOHOL, TRADE MARK, RYE AND PROOF WHISKIES

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

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT, CANADA.



Fully Ripened

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

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

WINES...

AND

LIQUORS

Malt and Family
 Proof Whiskies
 Old Rye, Etc.

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



J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

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Comment.

Put not your faith to politicians, but look out for your own heartstones.

Every hotelkeeper should remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

It is the custom in Canada to laugh at "vested interests," but there are such things, and English law is very circum-spect in its dealings with them.

If Canadians are willing to be always heirs of wood and drawers of water for other people then they will insist upon having Prohibition.

As both political parties appear determined to take Prohibition for a cry, our friends would do well to quietly look out for the candidate who is the most liberal.

When you find a Prohibitionist on the stump make him come down to facts and figures. Generalities glitter, but they are unreliable. Facts and figures can always be depended upon.

Compton, Que., has been under Prohibition jurisdiction for twenty years. The people have borne in patience many burdens, but at last they have turned. They have decided to adopt the license system.

An old saying says: "If you hit my pocket you hit my whole existence." Those who favor Prohibition have not stopped to consider that. But they will when the squeeze comes. In the meantime let us stop the squeeze.

It is dollars to coppers that if all the men who are arraigned for drunkenness at the police courts throughout the land were to tell the truth as to where they got the greater part of their loot it would be found it was in illicit dives.

It is a singular fact, but as true as it is singular, that in countries where civilization is the furthest advanced there are the most idols. Let us adopt the arguments of our opponents and advocate the abolition of civilization.

In England, refreshment house keepers (restaurant keepers), are compelled to observe the same closing hours as public-houses. Recently at Halifax, in Yorkshire two keepers of restaurants were fined for being open half an hour after the regulation hours.

SCRIBERS are requested to keep THE ADVOCATE where it can be most seen. It contains many facts that will enlighten the people. Up to the present they have almost entirely heard the one side, the party papers not daring to deal with the question on its merits.

CORVARO, an Italian nobleman, lived in excessive luxury until he was forty, but went in for all kinds of indulgence. At that age he tapered off and at ninety retained all his faculties, writing a notice on diet. Up to the last he drank

what he calls "only" fourteen ounces of wine a day!

It has come to our knowledge that certain people are going about decrying THE ADVOCATE. If those for whom this paper is working take any stock in calumniators, blackmailers and dishonesty, they will pay heed to such people, but if they wish to serve themselves they will disregard the creturs and support those who support them.

The number of shop licenses in Hamilton have been reduced from thirty-four to twenty. A strong fight was made in the council to bring the number down to fifteen, but without success. The next result of this last "temperance" move in the Ambitious City will be that the same amount of liquor as formerly will be sold while fourteen taxpayers will be deprived of their means of livelihood.

ONCE a Prohibition doctor was attending two patients in the one house, both of whom were down with the same complaint. The nurse asked if one of them wouldn't be better for a little stimulant, and said that a bottle of brandy stood in an empty room adjoining. "No, certainly not," said the doctor; but he sent her away on an errand and going into the room indicated filled up a five parts empty medicine bottle with the brandy. That man is a church leader and ever to the front at teetotal gatherings, but is he honest?

It is Iowa, the State University is situated at Iowa City, which is a nice little college town. Under the prohibiting law of the state, the moral status of the town has degenerated to such an extent, that the legislative visiting committee have become completely disgusted. There are so many open saloons that the condition of affairs, there being nothing in the shape of regulation, has become intolerable. The committee have recommended that a commission composed of three ex-governors, Larrabee, Boies and Carpenter be appointed to go to Iowa City, make a thorough investigation and report to the next general assembly. Under a proper license law such a state of affairs could not exist.

MANITOBA has decided to do without the assistance of whiskey informers. They have been found not only unreliable but to be blackmailers and perjurers. Up to the present the informers have received half the fine imposed; from this time they will receive nothing and their trade as liars and spies will have gone. In Toronto the magistrate will not accept the unsupported evidence of informers. The question now is, what is to be done? The answer is, enforce the law. But if Prohibition should ever come about, whiskey informers would not only become a plague in the land, but each municipality would have to employ a double staff of policemen and detectives and that with a largely diminished revenue.

THAT tired feeling to which the late Lydis E. Pinkham referred at intervals, prevails over us on reading the doings of

certain good—and otherwise—people in Ottawa. Two whiskey informers sent down there by the license department have been prowling about the place and by the means known to people of their class have secured sundry convictions against hotel-keepers for infraction of the closing law. The other evening the ladies of the W.C.T.U. and the Temperance Union held a meeting, at which this pair of worthies were invited guests. The informers were asked to address the meeting, and in general were made the lions of the hour. Fancy some of the leading ladies in Ottawa exalting as the salt of the earth men of their class and reputation.

A REPORT published by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, shows that of thirty-eight centenarians three took no animal food, four took very little, twenty a little, ten a moderate amount, and only one acknowledged that he was very fond of meat. Of forty-nine centenarians, three only had been total abstainers all their lives, twelve for part of their long earthly careers, and thirty-four drunk as they wanted to. Thus we have forty-six who either drank all their life long, or at some period thereof, against three who totally abstained. As regards meat we have thirty-eight who ate thereof to three vegetarians. The only deduction that can be drawn from such statistics is that if liquor-drinking is bad so is meat-eating. Now, how many Prohibitionists abstain from eating meat, and yet between it and alcoholic beverage it is a case of "hoss and hoss."

PROBABLY the majority of Prohibitionists are what we call Liberals or Reformers. These people clamor both for free trade and the total suppression of the liquor trade. Where on earth do they think the revenue is to come from? In the United States it is proposed to reform the tariff in a very conservative fashion and yet resort has to be had to direct taxation. The same thing must result in Canada. But what kind of direct taxation would be necessary with both Free Trade and Prohibition? Not only would all in receipt of incomes have to be taxed, but each and every farmer throughout the land would have on the average to turn into the public exchequer something like \$30. Not only would such a state of affairs plunge the country into immediate bankruptcy, but it would mean the enforced exile of a quarter of a million people and a sure decrease of 20 per cent. in property and possibly more.

THAT any considerable reduction of the revenue, which must follow from Prohibition, will lead to direct taxation in the worst possible form is a certainty. A simple reform of the tariff in the United States has proven that; but supposing that country went into Prohibition what would result? A revenue has to be raised somehow and if direct taxation in the States is so objectionable as the Brewers' Journal indicates in the following paragraph, what would it be in Canada? Says the

Journal: "The proposed income tax is the subject of special and vigorous protest on the part of commercial and industrial organizations all over the country. To business men and corporations the idea of such a tax, implying as it does the employment of a staff of spies and informers, is repugnant, and every business organization should use its influence to insure the defeat of that amendment to the Tariff bill. No private mercantile affairs would be safe from publicity if the inquisitorial methods inseparable from such an impost as the proposed income tax should become part of the functions of our Federal Government."

B. writing from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: "A meeting of the license holders and those interested in the business, in the counties of Welland and Monck, was held in Welland on Wednesday, March 7th. About fifty were present, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. Mr. J. S. Hamilton, of Brantford, happened to be in Welland on that date, and very kindly assisted in organizing. He opened the meeting by addressing the members as to the great importance of organizing, as the time has come when we must stand shoulder to shoulder to defend ourselves against the element seeking our ruin. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Crommiller, Pt. Colborne; Vice-President, C. Yocum, Dunnville; Secretary, J. J. Bamfield, Niagara Falls; Treasurer, T. F. Brown, Welland; Executive Com. Pres., Vice-Pres., Sec. Trans., and Mr. Fred Spain, Fort Erie. The Executive Committee were appointed as delegates, to attend the convention, to be held in Toronto, April 4th." THE ADVOCATE thanks "B." for sending this notice, and commends his example to others who attend organizing or any other meetings of interest to the trade.

FACTS from tradesmen show that Toronto is doing very nicely, thank you, in spite of the cry of depression; but consequent upon the use couple of bare-faced evening journals have made the situation that always prevails in the winter, when building and other trades are necessarily slack, and discharged farm laborers flock into town, all the outside papers are lecturing the city on how it should conduct its affairs. This state of things would be amusing were it not that general misrepresentation invariably has some effect. However we can afford to agree with the Newmarket Era when at the close of a long editorial of the kind that we refer to, it says: "The lesson (the alleged distress) ought to be a lasting one—especially to those who are doing moderately well in rural districts and country towns. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Better to deny themselves of the enjoyment of booming times in the city than to pass through its seasons of depression, by continuing a resident where the ordinary home comforts at least are assured even though luxuries have to be denied." A man's pinions have to be pretty strong nowadays when he undertakes to compete in the flying race with citizens of the world at large.

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

The furniture of the International Hotel, Windsor, Ont., has been sold to Messrs. Wigle Bros.

Mr. M. J. DELLOS, of the Crown Hotel, Stratford, Ont., has purchased the City Hotel property at London.

The dissolution of the firm of Hanftin & Gaitard, proprietors of the British American Hotel, Windsor, Ont., is announced. Mr. Hanftin will in future conduct the hotel.

Coffee is intoxicating, if taken in sufficient quantities, though differing in its effects from alcoholic stimulants. The nerves may be disturbed in a degree approaching de irium tremens.

MR. HARRY H. GREEN has leased the Brown House, Amherstville, Ont., for a term of five years. Mr. Green has been a proprietor of the Hotel Windsor, Stratford, and The Hub at London, Ont.

MR. BEN TRUDDEL, proprietor of the Hotel Victoria, Quebec, has bought from Mr. H. F. Blanchet the property adjoining his hotel at the corner of Charlevoix and Palace Street, with a view of enlarging the hotel.

MESSRS. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, who have succeeded the late Thomas F. Raymond in the proprietorship of the Royal Hotel, St. John, N. B., will continue to make that the leading hotel of the city, and one of the best in the Dominion of Canada.

"I heard an alarm of fire, I think," he said in the theatre, "and I must go out and see about it."

Returning after fifteen minutes. "It wasn't a fire," he said shortly. "No water," she said, still more briefly.

PHILIP BROWN, who for thirteen years past has been a trusted employee of the Walker House, and is leaving to start business for himself as one of the proprietors of Brown's hotel, formerly the Avondale, was presented with diamond cuff links by his fellow employees Saturday night. John Wright made the presentation in his usually happy manner, and Mr. Brown responded fittingly.

F. A. E.—A glass stopper that has become firmly fixed in a bottle can always be removed with ease by dipping a round in hot water and wrapping it around the neck of the bottle. The neck expands with the heat and with a vigorous twist out comes the stopper. It will not do to pour the hot water on the neck of the bottle, for in nine cases out of ten the unequal expansion will crack the bottle.

An enormous cask has been constructed for a wine hall in Paris, a cask that puts the famous one of Heilbrugg to the blush. It holds 22,270 gallons, and is twenty-three feet high. The staves are each of a single piece. The cask is divided internally into five separate compartments, each of which is for itself and does not communicate with the others. The cask weighs 22,000 pounds empty. Full it will weigh 192,000 pounds.

REPRESENTATIVE ROOT, of Clinton County, Iowa, has introduced a bill which will strike terror to many druggists throughout the State. The bill provides that in any community where permits are issued by pharmacists they shall pay \$500 for the same, and all liquors must be sold in the main storeroom, which must have an entrance upon the public business street, unobstructed by screens, blinds or painted windows, and it "all view of passers-by, and it shall be unlawful to use prescription cases for the sale of liquors. The principal object of the bill is to call

attention to the evil as it exists in so-called Prohibition localities where the drug store is virtually a saloon, and to show the necessity for a well-regulated license law.

The scheme for a new hotel at the Island, Toronto, is not progressing very rapidly. Elaborate plans were got out, but there the matter has temporarily come to a stop. Edward Hanftin, who is at the bottom of the project, is endeavoring to influence the Toronto Ferry Company with a fair prospect of success. The obstacle in the way is the difficulty of getting a license. People do not care to keep at even summer resort hotels without they can get everything in the shape of food and drink.

A. B. RUCHER, of Ellis County, Tex., has been convicted of selling intoxicating liquor to a minor without the consent of the minor's parents, and the appellate court has affirmed the conviction. The facts were that the boy was sent to the store to buy some alcohol to fill an alcohol-lamp, and the fluid was sold to him. The defense claimed that alcohol was not an "intoxicating liquor" within the meaning of the statute. The court held otherwise and convicted the seller. Could fanaticism go further?

As a general rule, any agreement which interferes with freedom of domestic trade is scarcely to be counseled, but certainly an exception can be made in the case of the brewers and hop-buyers who have put an embargo on Lake county, California, hops. We hope that they will strictly adhere to their determination neither to use nor handle the Lake county product, and give the Lake county grangers as much of their own medicine. If Lake county boycotts beer and wine—which it has done by passing a Prohibition ordinance—beer and hop men cannot be blamed for letting Lake county hops alone. We trust that this thing will be carried further, and that the San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association will decide not to buy Lake county wines. True, there is not much wine, comparatively speaking, made in Lake county, but if this is done the Lake people may have an additional cause for repentance. Then let the wineries outside of the Lake agree not to buy Lake grapes next season, and there will be some more pressure on the faithful.

MR. JOHN Y. REID RETIRES.

With the retirement of Mr. John Y. Reid from the wholesale stationery firm of Buntin, Reid & Co., there passes from active business pursuits in Toronto a name that has been closely identified with the progress of this city and province, and similar to the commercial domination for four decades. Coming from Scotland when young Mr. Reid engaged successfully in the grocery trade in Hamilton for several years, retiring to Toronto forty years ago to become partner in and manager for the firm then known as Buntin Bros. & Co. During his early connection with the house Mr. Reid did much traveling and then laid the basis of a reputation throughout the trade for all the qualities which go to make a successful business man. On the retirement from the firm of the late Mr. Geo. Boyd, some twelve years ago, the partnership was styled Buntin, Reid & Co., and has remained so until to-day. To printers and others in the trade throughout the country, as well as to his employes, Mr. Reid has endeared himself by many acts of kindness, and the necessity of his retirement, due to advancing years and their consequent infirmities, is much regretted by a legion of friends, who unite in the hope that rest will restore him to the health which application to business so much impaired.

BOWIE & CO. M. McConnell

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

BREWERS Wines, Liquors AND CIGARS

Brookville, - - Ontario

46 Colborne Street, - - Toronto.

COPPERSMITHS

The Advocate

The Booth Copper Co's

Formerly BOOTH & SON. Toronto, Ont.

MOUNTAIN DEW

- WHISKEY -

Manufactured from the best Barley Malt Double distilled, fully ripened in wood, as recommended by Physicians for Medical purposes, being free from Fuel Oil and all deleterious substances.

LOUIS P. KRIBS, Prop.

I CURE FITS!

Spalding & Stewart, Distillers

Perth, Ontario, Canada.

The

The market is said to be tight but export business from Ontario is rather steady. The market is rather steady. There will probably be no change in the price of wheat at 43c. dull at 36c. week.

The stocks in 47,101 bush, as last year's bush, as compared with 1,520,000 bush in 1899, and 1,800 bush in 1898.

OSWEGO.—Market quiet. Prices in absence of news 30,000 bush, a 10-day, 5,000 bush.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Market quiet. Prices in absence of news 30,000 bush, a 10-day, 5,000 bush.

The expected rise has not yet materialized but the market is rather steady. A United States demand for hops and it is estimated 30,000 bales New York's heavy long, very strong wood in short, it is about in the Pacific Co. bales, which is near crop having turned in. Stocks in 10,000 bales, or all entire yield, which 100 old duty, or 07 terms, Bohemian are also very close to less than 100 pounds. Hard timber everywhere; and suffered to such an extent that some of the finest are declining somewhat. Some statistics from New York to England, 65,000 bales, which since September 1st, 1899, has been 10,000 bales, or all entire yield, which 100 old duty, or 07 terms, Bohemian are also very close to less than 100 pounds. Hard timber everywhere; and suffered to such an extent that some of the finest are declining somewhat. 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The Markets.

Barley.

The market is very quiet. There is an old lot being taken up by Ontario malsters, but export business is nil. A private letter from Oswego received by a local lawker states that if the United States duty is reduced to a 30 per cent basis, there will probably be some buying of best grades of Canadian barley to hold on speculation till next year. No. 1 is offering west at 43c. with 42c. bid. Feed is dull at 36c. west and 37c. east.

The stocks in store are: At Toronto, 47,101 bush, as compared with 37,387 bush, last year; at Montreal, 40,631 bush, as compared with 80,930 bush, last year; visible supply in United States and Canada 976,000 bush, as compared with 1,520,000 bush, last year and 1,320,000 bush, in 1892.

Oatmeal.—Market for Canada barley quiet. Prices nominal, with no sales in absence of receipts. The stock in store, 30,050 bush; shipments for week ending today, 5,000 bush.

Hops.

The expected break in the hop market has not yet materialized, and there is no change to report so far as the Canadian market is concerned this week.

A United States authority says: "The demand for hops has been rather light and it is estimated that there are still 50,000 bales New York State hops in growers' hands. The statistical position is very strong and would, at higher values, be short, it is about as follows: The stock on the Pacific Coast is now only 7,000 bales, which is next to nothing, the 1893 crop having turned out about 120,000 bales. Stocks in England are only about 10,000 bales, or about 5 per cent of the 1891 output, which was a little over 4200, 000 bush, or over 400,000 cwt. The German, Bohemian and Continental crops are also very closely bought up, and there is less than 10 per cent. in growers' hands. Hard times have their effect everywhere; and while hops have not suffered to such an extent as wheat and other commodities, they have nevertheless declined somewhat in the face of the general statistical position. The exports from here to England have now increased to 65,000 bales, which is nearly as many as since September last as were exported during entire season of 1892-93."

EXTREME MARKETS.

Table listing various market items like 'Y. State, crop of 1893, choice', 'prime', 'medium', 'low', etc. with corresponding prices.

Prices Current.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities like 'Oats', 'Clover', 'Straw', 'Beef', 'Mutton', 'Hog', 'Turkey', 'Chicken', 'Ducks' with prices.

CANNED MEATS.

Table listing various canned meats like 'Comp. Corn Beef', 'Mince', 'Sifted Collops', 'Par. Ox Tongues', 'Lunch Tongue', 'English Brawn', 'Canned Sausage', 'Sops & Bouilli', 'Dotted Chicken', etc.

CANNED GOODS.

Table listing various canned goods like 'Apples', 'Biscuits', 'Beans', 'Currants', 'Peas', 'Pears', 'Pineapples', 'Punches', 'Pumpkins', etc.

Table listing various goods like 'Raisins, Malaga', 'London layers', 'Imperial cabinets', 'Black baskets', 'Blue baskets', 'Lemons', 'Oranges', 'Florida', 'Apples, dried', etc.

FISH.

Table listing various fish products like 'Oysters', 'Pike', 'Whitefish', 'Salmon Trout', 'Lake Herring', 'Smoked Fish', 'Finnan Haddies', 'Blowers', 'Sea Fish', etc.

SAUCES.

Table listing various sauces like 'Worcester Sauce', 'Pickles', 'Harvey Sauce', 'Mushroom Catsup', 'Anchoy Sauce'.

PRODUCE.

Table listing various produce items like 'Butter', 'Cheese', 'Eggs', 'Beans', 'Onions', 'Potatoes', 'Honey', 'Baron', 'Pork', 'Hick', 'Bellies', 'Tobacco', 'Yarrow', 'Tapioca'.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions like 'Rice', 'Patna', 'Imperial Seta', 'Java', 'Genuine Carolina', 'Sago', 'Goathead', 'Crystal', 'Tapioca'.

RICE, ETC.

Table listing various rice and other items like 'Rice, Araean', 'Patna', 'Imperial Seta', 'Java', 'Genuine Carolina', 'Sago', 'Goathead', 'Crystal', 'Tapioca'.

SUGAR.

Table listing various sugar items like 'Pepper', 'Ginger', 'Cloves', 'Almonds', 'Cinnamon', 'Mace', 'Mixed Spice', 'Cream of Tartar', 'Granulated', 'Parrot Lump', etc.

TEAS.

Table listing various teas like 'Gunpowder', 'China Greens', 'Assam', 'Pekoe'.

Young Hyson.

Table listing various tea items like 'Young Hyson', 'Half chests', 'Chests', 'Half boxes'.

FINE SUGARS.

Table listing various fine sugars like 'Young Hyson', 'Half chests', 'Chests', 'Half boxes'.

JAPAN.

Table listing various Japanese goods like 'Half chests', 'Pineapples', 'Choice', 'Pine', 'Medium', 'Common', 'Nagasaki', 'Gunpowder', 'Siftings'.

BLACK.

Table listing various black goods like 'Half chests', 'Kaisow', 'Moring', 'Packing', 'Caddies', 'Packing', 'Kaisow'.

INDIAN.

Table listing various Indian goods like 'Darjeelings', 'Assam', 'Pekoe', 'Broken Pekoes', 'Pekoe'.

CEYLON.

Table listing various Ceylon goods like 'Broken Pekoes', 'Pekoe'.

RUM AND CIDER IN 1800.

The North Adams Democrat prints a lot of extracts from a diary that was kept by the years 1799 and 1800 by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, at that time the minister of the town of Conway, Mass. If the whole diary is as instructive as the parts of it that are given, it ought to be brought out as a volume by some publisher. We copy a few of the entries.

Jan. 1, 1800.—Had such company. In the evening married a c. ple. Fee, \$1.25. Had a chess given me; value about \$1. Deacon Ware a present of beef, value about 50 cents.

Jan. 4. Attended to study. Bottle rum, 50 cents. Jan. 23.—Married three couples. \$6.25.

Feb. 4.—Paid a woman tailor for one day 25 cents. July 5.—Bottle rum at Bardwell's store, 30 cents.

Aug. 1 and 2.—Two quarts rum at William's store, \$1.50. Paid for killing hog, 17 cents. Oct. 20.—Put in the cellar for winter use thirty-eight barrels of cider. Value, \$82.

Dec. 29.—Lord's day. Preached from Samuel 1, 27: "How are the mighty fallen."

The minister was a man of humility. In one entry he says: "By profession I am a Christian minister, but O how, how unworthy this honor, and how inconsistent has my department been with that high and sacred character." In another entry: "Attend a marriage. Fee, \$1.25. In another: "Some means must be devised to suppress infidelity."

The entries in the Rev. Mr. Emerson's diary which years to be of especial interest in modern times are those which give the price of rum and of cider in the year 1800: "Bottle rum \$50; bot. rum \$50." There has truly been a rise in the rum market within the last ninety-three years, if we may judge by the quotations which are printed from time to time. We presume that the Conway minister quaffed the old-fashioned kind of New England rum, though the real old genuine Jamaica rum was not then unknown in Massachusetts.

He paid only 84 cents a barrel for his cider, and it may have had harder cider at the price.

Mr. Emerson must have found some consolation while fighting the Indians, the Baptists and the openly wicked. He preached for fifty-seven years.

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LOUIS P.

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

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Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, March 15, 1894

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Now that my period of service as a representative of one side of the question before the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic has ceased, I may, without impropriety, make reference to certain criticisms in relation thereto which have recently appeared in the Prohibition press. In this I have no intention of entering upon a defence of the Commission—that body is amply able to take care of itself. But I do protest, and that most strongly, against the statement that I, as representative of the brewers and distillers, was accorded any privilege, any favor, anything at all that was not just as freely given to the representatives, for the time being, of the Prohibitionists.

This charge has been repeated of late. The Commission had not been taking evidence a day until it was made. It has been kept up ever since, and was as untrue on the first day as on the last. It was started at Halifax, where, at that very time, the Prohibitionists had as representatives before the tribunal not only Mr. Spence, but a local lawyer hired for the occasion, together with a large committee in constant attendance. It was repeated at St. John where again there was legal counsel and a strong committee in attendance. It was repeated all along the line. It was reiterated in Toronto with such vehemence that in an attempt, if possible, to satisfy these people the Commission made a second visit at which I did not call a single witness. And even then they were not satisfied. It is finally asked up again in connection with my evidence taken in Montreal and that the old leggie may be made to do duty absolute untruths are told by newspapers that profess to speak from the highest moral standpoint.

Whence all this perturbation on the part of our Prohibition friends? Why this continued re-iterated clamor that they are not receiving fair play? Are they afraid of the evidence? Do they fear the facts? I believe so. They started out by calling it the Prohibition Commission. They ended by calling it the Rum Commission. As sure as day they have followed the advice of the American lawyer, "then you have to cease assue your opponent." Will they specify wherein they have been unfairly dealt with; will they give an instance

wherein I, as representing one side, was accorded a privilege they as representing the other were refused? The Commission travelled upon one occasion 1,600 miles to visit a place at their request and then only to find that they had been fooled, to find a license law in force where they had come to view the beauties of Prohibition. At different times Mr. Spence, Rev. Dr. Milner of Kansas, Mr. Carson of Montreal, and sundry others have represented the Prohibitionists. Will any one of these gentlemen specify an instance where I received a favor not open to them. Will either one deny that I did not treat them fairly as opponents and always as friends. I say that the charge that undue favor was shown anyone is an absolute falsehood, and I use this unparliamentary language so that there may be no mistaking my meaning.

The Royal Commission on the probable results of Prohibition has evidently ceased to attach any importance to the judicial character of its mission, as the public has long ceased to do. The majority of its members appear openly in the role of opponents of Prohibition, to whom all advocacy of any such measure is irksome.

This is from the Montreal *Witness*. The charge about not "attaching any importance to the judicial character of its mission," is too puerile to be worthy of comment, but that "the majority of its members appear openly in the role of opponents of Prohibition" may take a word. Will the *Witness* specify when and where they have so appeared? Will the editor of the *Witness* state upon what occasion or occasions he has been in company with members of the Commission "openly" or otherwise. I have seen enough of members of the Commission to venture the assertion that he cannot prove that statement.

Now I will make a statement and that is, that one member of the Commission, Rev. Dr. McLeod, has been from the start, publicly and privately, on the bench and off it, an open supporter of Prohibition, determined to establish Prohibition if possible and to whom all advocacy of license was irksome. I am not reflecting upon the Rev. gentleman in this, it was a natural impossibility for him to be otherwise, but it is possible that the mighty censor who weighs down the editorial chair in the *Witness* office cannot see both sides? It looks like it.

They took every means to show their contempt for Mr. Spence's evidence, while to that of Mr. Kribb, the hired advocate of the liquor trade, they were most solicitously attentive, bending their whole energies on having every comma in it rightly placed.

This again from the truly good *Witness*. Now to show the even handed justice which this editor metes out. He was not present when I was being examined at all. A reporter of his paper was present some three hours and I was on the stand two days and a half. From what source does he get his information. I tell him that he does not know what he is talking about, that he is bearing false witness, both as regards Mr. Spence and myself. What does he mean by the term

"hired advocate"? What is he "hired" for. To abuse men like Sir Joseph Hickson whose name will be remembered when his dust? To malign a man like Judge McDonald, as good a temperance man as his employer ever was; a man honored by his County, his Province, and his Church? To traduce a man like E. F. Clarke, four times Mayor of Toronto, and for now eight years a representative of his city in the Legislature? To vilify such a man as the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, who is to-day doing more for the good of his Province in a week than the *Witness* and its whole following is likely to do in a year? Is this the kind of thing he is "hired" to do?

This sapient blunderer intimates that I was wrong in saying that Mr. Dyer, of Bromo, voted against Prohibition. In the session of 1891, Mr. Jamieson introduced a resolution declaring that the time had come to pass a Prohibitory Law. An amendment was moved declaring that a resolution do not pass, but that a Royal Commission be appointed. Mr. Dyer voted for this amendment, and if that is not voting against Prohibition I do not know what would be. The next year Mr. Dyer was elected in Bromo by acclamation. Mr. Sidney Fisher, the great Prohibitionist of the eastern townships, not daring to face him. But enough of this rib-stabbing sheet.

The utter unfairness of the Royal Commission is illustrated in their acceptance of voluminous printed documents from Kribb, the representative of the liquor men, while Spence, the Alliance man, was bullied and worried, and cut down in his evidence a few months ago in Toronto, and got the same treatment again last Saturday in Montreal.

This is from the *Templar*. The only objectionable feature about it is that it is not true. Bro. Buchanan is always fair; in this instance he has been misinformed.

At the sitting of the Royal Commission held in Montreal on the 1st inst., the case of the liquor interests of the Dominion was presented by the agent, Mr. L. P. Kribb, who has been for a year or more in their employ, working up the case, both in procuring evidence to present in the various provinces and in the collection of "facts" and "arguments." The document containing these has been withheld until the very last days of the sittings. Whether that may have been the object or not in its late presentation pretty well precludes putting in any corrections or reply. The "evidence" thus presented turned out to be quite an elaborate volume of no less than eighty-five printed pages, of which quite a number of copies have been previously printed. The reading occupied an entire day of the Commission. Some of the members had their doubts about the propriety of allowing such a lengthy printed document to go in as "evidence," but it seems to have been pretty well understood from the outset that a majority are on good terms with him. It was therefore read formally and handed in for publication in the report, with the understanding that some parts may be eliminated if deemed too much like special pleading. Of course, the object is to get the document inserted bodily at the tail end of a ponderous report, which will probably appear some months hence.

This is from the *Citizen and Home Guard* upon which Deacon Cameron and

Bro. Casey unite their labors. It is open to the same objection as the previous excerpt in that the statements contained therein are not facts. The document was not "withheld," and it did not go in as "evidence," and the "object" was not as stated, and a large number of copies had not been previously printed.

Now for the facts. When I had gotten my notes prepared I found them to be of such bulk, containing so many statistical tables, etc., that it was an absolute necessity to put them in some more convenient form. I therefore had them printed. I received the first bound copy on Monday night, and appeared before the Commission on Friday. So much for the withholding. The "large number of copies" was twenty-five. I have about half of them yet. When I appeared before the Commission and was sworn, I laid a copy upon the table, stated what it was and submitted it for the Commission to make such use of as that body might deem desirable. The Commission decided not to accept it as evidence. I then gave evidence just as any other witness would, being allowed the use of the pamphlet because it was a simple impossibility for anyone to carry such a mass of details in mind. The pamphlet did not go in as evidence, a large part of it will not appear in the report at all, a large part of my testimony as it will appear was not in the pamphlet. Nor is my evidence "at the tail end of a ponderous report" as a subsequent two days' session at Ottawa adds to the ponderosity.

That is all there is to it. The trouble with our Prohibition friends is that their cause will not stand investigation, and the work of the Commission has shown it. I do not care what report the Commission makes, I know what the evidence is, and I know that it is absolute annihilation of the Prohibition cause. The people of this country will read the evidence for themselves and will form their own conclusion. That conclusion will be against Prohibition. But permit me to say with all deference that it is baloney to cry about not having had fair play, especially before you are hit.

LOUIS P. KRIBS.

THE QUIXOTISM OF PROHIBITION.

GENERAL NEAL DOW, the father of the prevailing state of things in Maine, which is business stagnation, a dullness to which the dullness of ditchwater bears the same relation as it does to mud, slow growth, and vice that in its viciousness exceeds anything that can be imagined, has just passed his ninetieth birthday. He is not the first man who has reached that age, nor is it a proof that liquor is valueless, for it is a notorious fact that aged people live for years on small doses of brandy, whiskey and wine when too feeble to take any solid food. General Neal Dow has lived by rote and, given a good constitution, is almost any man so living will reach a mellow age.

Forty-three years ago Neal Dow was largely instrumental in getting a prohibi-

tory law passed in Maine, and ever since he has never tired of telling of the wonderful results of his own acts; although to lookers-on and those who live with the people, the results do not appear quite so satisfactory. On the contrary the manhood of the people has been partially sapped, many being compelled to do in a sneaking way what divine law declares it is no sin to do openly. Hardly a session of the Legislature has been held since the act passed that he has not appeared at the capital asking for some amendment to make the statute more effective. Yet all the time he has been proclaiming the success of the policy in happy unconsciousness apparently that the constant tinkering—which included at one time a constitutional amendment—was an annual confession of failure. The truth is that like all his followers General Dow relies mainly for argument on enthusiastic assertion, on a florid imagination, and not on the facts and figures which alone permanently convince and on which alone every law should be founded.

Neal Dow asserts that Prohibition has been a success in Maine. Figures prove otherwise, not alone in a moral point of view, but from a commercial and progressive standpoint. Maine and its stagnation are the laughter of the remainder of the Union. While that is the fact Maine is but an eightieth part of the United States, thus its bearing on the whole is but small. The question of Prohibition there is on that account hardly analogous to Prohibition in Canada, where the proposition is to cover the whole country. However, as our friends on the other side delight in taking Maine as a sample, we will accept the issue.

In the rural districts there is probably no more drinking now than there was before 1851, when there was very little. But it is in the rural districts where the least development is noticeable. In the cities, where the effects of the illicit traffic are the worst, as is admitted by the press of the State and by the Prohibitionists themselves when they want changes in the law, the situation is going from bad to worse. People not only drink but the body is wrecked by the awfulness of the liquor and the soul is steeped in crime by the subterfuges and deceptions that frequently have to be practiced to obtain it. In the city of Portland, Neal Dow's own city, the demoralization is not so bad as it is elsewhere, as the traffic is scarcely concealed at all. In Bangor, the second city of the State, the sale is open and notorious, and infinitely more offensive than it was in the old days. In the city of Lewiston the returns from the State agency show sales enough during one year—ostensibly for medicinal and mechanical purposes—to give every man, woman and child in the city an alcoholic habit. The same state of things would prevail in Canada were Prohibition to come into force. Probably here matters would be worse, because the governments and the municipalities being deprived of much revenue would hesitate to increase the number of officers of the law, although only by doing so could they enforce the enactment.

The fact is that your Prohibitionist is very much like the mother at Pomeroy, Ohio, whose case is reported in Monday morning's papers. She declined to believe that the death of her daughter had been caused by poison in spite of overwhelming testimony to that effect. Accordingly she summoned all her friends and neighbors to see her take some of the stuff that they said had killed her child. She took a double dose and died forty-eight hours afterwards in intense agony. Your Prohibitionist is also willing to take, not a double, but a treble dose. He first rejoiced in the passing of the Dinkin Act. It failed. He then went into ecstatic joy over the Scott Act. Its failure, because its trial was fairer, was much worse. Now he wants Prohibition. Its defeat he will come to acknowledge as disastrous, if the measure should ever be adopted, which we do not believe. It will not only be disastrous because the provisions of the law will be openly and flagrantly violated, but because hundreds of millions of dollars invested in the country will have been lost; because hundreds of thousands of people will have been driven away; because property will have fallen in value to an enormous extent, and because there will be no home market for several of the cereals our farmers now grow, while the demand for others will have been most fearfully and wonderfully lessened.

The followers of Neal Dow, and the general himself, claim that not only have the morals of the people improved under Prohibition, an allegation that prison statistics disprove, but that pauperism has been lessened. How untrue that assertion is can be imagined when it is stated that the official returns show that in the twenty years following the enactment of Prohibition the cost of maintaining paupers increased from \$151,654 to \$367,000, the year first quoted being the one preceding Prohibition, and the other, 1870. It is hardly necessary to say that the burden has increased constantly since.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SOME of our United States exchanges appear to have very mixed ideas as to the situation of affairs in Canada with regard to the liquor traffic. For instance take this from the usually well-informed *Brewer's Journal*, of New York—

The Dominion of Canada is in a quandary. The provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island decided at the last provincial elections in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors and expected the immediate introduction of a law by which the popular will would be made effective. But now a conflict of authority arises. Has a province power to entirely suppress a traffic that brings millions annually into the treasury of the Dominion? This question has been submitted to both the Dominion and provincial law officers of the crown, but they do not feel inclined to take the responsibility of venturing an opinion on a subject involving so much, and it has been decided to submit the situation to the Imperial Privy Council before taking further action.

That anybody expected the immediate introduction of a prohibitory law is news to

Canadians. Our contemporary must understand that in this country, as in the United States, politics work in a mysterious way though generally failing to perform wonders.

As to the question of jurisdiction the *Journal* is sadly mixed. By agreement between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario—in which agreement the other provinces are invited to join—the question at issue is referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, and will be heard at the May term of that Court. Thereafter, either party may, if they so desire, carry an appeal to the final Court, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, and this will probably be done. The question of jurisdiction includes importation as well as manufacture and sale.

Meanwhile, the Dominion is in no particular quandary.

A KANSAS INCIDENT.

THE unique beauties of the workings of the Kansas prohibitory law have been illustrated by a recent case at Salina. It is the custom there under Prohibition to dispose of liquor openly at farmers' auction sales. On Feb. 16th such a sale was in progress at which one Price and also one Dawes were liquor vendors. Price took out a buggy load and had disposed of all but one bottle of beer, when two Prohibitionists approached, asked if it was beer and being replied to in the affirmative purchased the same and laid an information under the prohibitory law. Price was tried, and though, from the newspaper reports there does not seem to have been any denial of the facts, the jury promptly acquitted.

This is exactly the state of affairs that would exist in Canada under Prohibition. Regulation would disappear, respectable citizens would turn informers, witnesses would suffer remarkable lapses of memory, juries would arrive at wonderful conclusions, the law would fall into contempt, and the self-respect of the people would be demoralized.

Is the Imperial Parliament notice has been given of a bill granting local control over the liquor traffic. Lord Rosebery's government goes thus far to meet the views of the temperance people. In Canada the temperance party have got beyond this stage. The government gave them local option, it was tried and failed, and now there is a general clamor to get back under the protection of the government wing by means of a prohibitory law.

The Manitoba legislature, besides doing away with the informers' profits in liquor cases, has added a clause providing for the imposition of a fine of \$10 upon any and every person found in a bar-room during the prohibited hours. The working of this new feature will be watched with some interest.

CLEANLINESS may be next to godliness; but it takes lots of advertising to make soap go.

IN IOWA.

No Decision yet as to What Sort of License Shall be Adopted.

The muddle in Iowa appears to be as great as ever. The House has so far adhered to the "mule" plan described in our last article on the subject, which briefly provides that whenever a liquor dealer shall pay a tax or mulet of \$300 he shall be exempt from the operation of the prohibitory law. The Senate, however, have the question in hand, and Senator Carpenter from the sub-committee reported a measure.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S BILL.

This measure designs to leave the present prohibitory law in operation but to give a local option attachment.

The bill provides that in any county, when one-third of the voters petition for it, an election shall be held, at which the question of granting permits for the sale of liquors as a beverage shall be voted upon. If the majority vote is cast for the bill then the district court is authorized to grant permits to persons who shall make application therefor and file the required bond of \$5,000 and establish the fact that they are of good general character, but no permit shall be issued for any saloon to exist except in incorporated towns or cities that have cast a majority for the issuance of permits, and in no ward of a city that cast a majority vote against permits. In addition to this the council of these cities are authorized to establish additional regulations as to the location of saloons.

But under the provisions of the bill all cities of more than 4,000 population may vote separately upon the question of the issuance of permits, and if a majority is cast for them permits may be issued in whole without reference to a vote in the entire county.

The permit issued for the sale of liquors carries with it the right of manufacture as well. The bill contains stringent regulations to prevent sales to minors, habitual drunkards, intoxicated persons, persons whose wife, children or guardian have given notice that sales must not be made to, etc., and in case the holder of a permit violates any of these regulations he is made subject to all the penalties of the present prohibitory law, and anyone who sells without such permit is subject to prosecution under the same law.

There is established by this bill a system of inspection of liquors. There is provided an inspector whose salary is fixed at \$2,000 to be appointed by the governor, who is authorized to appoint a sufficient number of deputies in the state, and all liquors sold must be inspected and found to conform to the requirements prescribed by the state board of health.

The fee for the permit is fixed at \$500, \$250 to go to the county in which the saloon is located, \$200 to the city and \$50 to the state to pay the expense of the state inspector. City councils may increase this fee to whatever extent they choose, and all above that amount goes to the city.

OBJECTION TO MANUFACTURE.

When this bill was reported to the full committee the Prohibitionists took strong ground against the clause permitting manufacture.

The Democratic members of the House and Senate in joint caucus decided to stand by the Democratic liquor bill already agreed upon.

The anti-Prohibition Republicans were given to understand by the Prohibition Republicans of the Legislature that no license bill will be passed and that no measure will be entertained for an amendment that provides for the manufacture of liquor. This means that Iowa even though a "mule" law will be compelled

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send away upwardly, just as she manufactured at this state.

Finally, a measure was held to great was the many the amendment to the whole work and there so far.

The Republican factions in the local option must Republics dependently. many business hope that the Democrats may by uniting their not a question of news.

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ARRANGEMENTS satisfactorily for convention on a of the Toronto of Hamilton in a organization in the The organizers this week, and cities and towns River.

Remember expected to be pro

A BROKEN even other words, only

REINHARDT & CO.

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

Export "SALVADOR"

Select "HOFBRÄU"

Genuine "BOCK"

Original "BAVARIAN"

Liquor Merchants and Leading Hotels throughout the Dominion handle these Goods

send away upwards of \$6,000,000 annually, just as she is doing now, for liquor manufactured abroad and consumed in this state.

ALL OVERBOARD.

Finally, a meeting of the full committee was held to take decisive action. So great was the divergence of opinion, so many the amendments offered, that finally a motion to recall all reports and reject the whole work over again was adopted and there so far the matter rests.

The Republican party now has three factions in the Legislature—Prohibitionists, local option license Republicans and non-license Republicans. They are pulling in different directions. As a final resort there are many business men of both parties who hope that the liberal Republicans and the Democrats may be able to give some relief by uniting their forces. They say it is not a question of partisanship, but business.

THE CONVENTION.

ARRANGEMENTS are progressing most satisfactorily for the big liquor dealers' convention on April 4th. The executive of the Toronto Association will go to Hamilton in a few days to complete the organization in that city.

The organizers are on their eastern trip this week, and will visit all the leading cities and towns down to the Ottawa River.

Remember every liquor dealer is expected to be present at the convention.

A BROKEN engagement is, perhaps, in other words, only a drawn battle.

HOTEL FOR SALE.....

For sale, first-class Hotel in the Village of Norwich, County of Oxford. Does a first-class business with the travelling public as well as a large local trade. Best situation in the Village and most centrally located in the district. For terms and conditions of sale apply to BAIL & HALL, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Woodstock, Ont.

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THE WILKINSON TRUSS
The only Perfect Fitting Truss in the World. Leading Physicians say it is the Best. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
B. LINDMAN, JAMES BUILDING, Cor. King & Yonge Sts.

Sporting.

MIXED MARCH.

AIN't aiddin' nor wheelin'—just betwixt and between. Disagreeblest sort o' goin' ever was seen.

Start out with runners an' snow piled all around. Next thing it's hard scratchin' on the bare ground.

Sort o' like our politics nowadays, somehow—Wish 'twould be one way or t'other, I vow!
—GEORGE E. BOWEN.

A PROTECTIVE THEORY.

THERE'S a lot of nasty weather, just ahead, 'tween now and spring; I'll soak the best of leather ere the gentle breeze—sing— And you'll likely find its evidence on frozen bits of ground. So prepare for "rough and tumble"—"get 'em sharpened all around."

We may never tell to-morrow's probabilities today; There's the present opportunity to serve us as it may. And the history of ages, as we read it, neatly summed. Brings this maxim to our notice—"get 'em sharpened all around."

Be they chips of steel or iron, or some other safe support. Or the wits we'er rely on for advantage or for sport.

Take them quickly to a blacksmith—let him pound and polish and put 'em on; You'll be glad some try day you "got 'em sharpened all around."
—GEORGE E. BOWEN, IN *Chicago Horseman*.

NOTES.

It is worth recording that, of five horses announced for sale in these columns three have found purchasers.

We want correspondents in every part of the country to notify us of horse sales, of race meetings and of feedings.

A CONTEMPORARY relates, so says the *Chicago Horseman*, that an artificial foal, born May 25, 1893, will, with her dam, be exhibited—as a sort of curio to view—presumably at the Midwinter Fair in California. Farther on we discover that the curiosity is after all only the result of artificial impregnation which operation on account of physical deformity had to be resorted to in order to get her dam with foal. If all the foals produced in this way have an added value by reason of their manner of procreation the demand can very soon be supplied, for the operation is by no means uncommon. There is a farmer out on the Missouri river in South Dakota who has thirty weanlings of which twenty-one were artificially created. The operation is a very simple one and seldom fails to accomplish the desired result.

CAPTAIN ABSOLUTE, one of the best writers on the American turf, notes that "horses from cold latitudes are seldom unsound, the Canadian horses being really marvels of soundness." This is more owing to the good, healthy climate in which we live than anything else. If we had government inspection of stallions we should soon be breeding the best horses in the world.

THAT was a very tight inquiry a correspondent who signed himself "A Mule" put in the *Toronto World* when, referring to the resolution denouncing the tallocking of Princess May's horses passed

by the Toronto Humane Society, he asked if the ladies and gentlemen who form the Society were aware that the animals had undergone another and a more painful mutilation. They are geldings.

IN Nebraska, a pair of horses owned by a farmer is exempt from seizure for debt. The farmer can select any pair he likes.

A CAPITAL story is told about the late Baron Martin, of England. During the spring meeting at Liverpool the assizes were on. His lordship wished to witness the Grand National, but for some time he could not see how he could advance any valid reason for adjourning the court. He took counsel with Mr. Russell (now Sir Charles), who advised him to adjourn the court and say nothing. The Baron did not care to do that lest attention should be directed to his course. He consulted Whitaker, and to his joy discovered that the date of the great jumping race was the same as that of the birthday of one of the royal princesses, and in court that day Baron Martin gravely announced that as the next day was the birthday of H. R. H. the Princess Louise, the court would not sit that day; but it did sit—in the members' stand. The Princess was born March 18, 1848. This year the Grand National will be run March 30th.

THERE are too many horses in Montana, and the state veterinarian has recommended that altoists be established, the horses slaughtered, their flesh exported to Europe for food, and their bones, hoofs and tallow disposed of in the home market. When any kind of horses are as valueless as this state of things would imply, it is hardly to be wondered at that prices are down. But the situation in Montana is due to ill-regulated and heedless breeding on the ranches. Still, as regards common mongrel-bred animals, it has undoubtedly come to pass that their first cost is as nothing, and that it is only their keep that costs. A bad horse is quite as expensive to feed and bed as a good one. That is a proverb that every breeder and every farmer in the country should continually keep before him.

UNDER horses for sale this week are offered two chances of a life-time; the first is the chestnut stallion, Forest Mambrino, record 2.32, 1895; foaled 1876, and got by Mambrino Patchen, 58. Forest Mambrino is a distinguished sire, having foaled many of the fastest horses in Canada and having won almost innumerable prizes at exhibitions, including Toronto, where he had to compete against the best stallions ever shown in a prize ring, including standard bred and importations at great cost. In a stallion, however, the proof of his worth is his ability to get good stock and Forest Mambrino is positively unexcelled in this respect. Among others he is the sire of Forest Boy, 2.25, ch. g., out of Dell, by Tempest; Heward H., 2.22, ch. g., dam by Bebe's St. Lawrence; John Ferguson, 2.25, out of Lady Scott, by Winfield Scott, 13.19, and Dr. Forest,

2.22. Here is a quartette sufficient to stamp any sire as among the foremost in Canada. Forest Mambrino is really so noted for his sturdy excellence and power of foal-getting that it appears like wasting paper to further extol him. In fact he can hardly be extolled beyond his merits. Although we hope to see him kept in Western Ontario, in the North-West, in the Maritime Provinces, or anywhere else, he would be more than valuable owing to his size, bone, turn of speed, hardiness and honesty.

THE other horse to which we wish to specially refer, as for sale, is the chestnut gelding Adventurer. He is but five years old, and is only to be disposed of because the owner is going in for stake racing on the other side, and is increasing his number of youngsters, thus crowding his stable. For anybody who wishes to race in Canada such an offer should furnish immediate attraction. As a matter of fact it will have to be closed with at once, as falling a reasonable offer, and the figures are down to the ground, the owner will have to lease the horse, which he does not want to do. Make a tender and many of the running purses of Canada will be at your disposal.

THE progress of the American running turf has been marvellous. A quarter of a century ago the money run for could be easily inscribed in six figures. Now, it is not only taken twice as much as that, but the total is more than seven times as much as it ran for in England. While the *Racing Calendar* shows that the stakes and purses raced for under jockey club rules in Great Britain last year amounted to \$2,302,562. Goodwin's Turf Guide shows that the amount raced for in America reached to upwards of five million dollars. Going into particulars we find that whereas Isinglass, the biggest winner in England, captured \$94,300, Domino, the biggest winner in America, landed \$180,085. In America eighteen horses won over \$20,000, while in England only eight exceeded that figure.

COPE STINSON has on his track at Brantford, Ont., a two-year-old by Leonatus, son of Alantari, and Seneca, by Natwood, out of Philose, that will be among the speediest of his age this year, and, perhaps, the speediest of all. Cope, last year, with Princess Clara, showed the kind of handling that is possible in Canada. A few more men like him and this country would take rank with the most favored regions for horse raising and training.

THE OWNERSHIP OF DOGS.

AN anomaly that appears to exist in the common law is that dogs are not goods and chattels. Consequently, while stealing a horse is a most heinous offense, stealing a dog is no crime at all. It is the owners of Toronto, and other gentlemen, some of whom have suffered badly from the sneaks whose delight it is to hunt down and carry off other people's canines, have determined to move in the matter. They have resolved to wait upon

the Attorney-General and see if dogs cannot be brought under the law governing any other kind of property. Of course, dogs proved to have been stolen can be recovered, but as the law stands the thief cannot be punished. The great difficulty in the way is that dogs are liable to stray and become trespassers on other people's property. They are, moreover, liable to follow the wrong man. They are also liable to commit depredation on other people's property. They are liable to worry sheep and cattle. They are liable to deserve killing on the spot. They are liable to do a thousand things warranting destruction, but the destroyer may have great trouble to prove his position—great trouble, moreover, that he does not deserve to be put to. Another obstacle in the way of legislation, such as Dr. McCully proposes, is that if the dog is properly licensed and tagged the stealer can be arrested and punished for stealing the tag. Then every tag has a number, and the number can be used to trace the property if the original owner is honest.

It might be found even possible to prove ownership of dogs by some particular mark after the fashion adopted on ranches regarding cattle, such brand to be registered when the license is taken out. Then robbery could be easily proved and the robber would deserve punishment; but no human being likes to turn away a dog from his home, perhaps to starve. Dr. McCully and his friends must bear in mind that there is a country as well as a city, and that there is such a thing as a dog snapping at one's heels until one tires of the sport, with the result that the dog suffers—perhaps death, perhaps injury. The dog cannot prove that he didn't deserve such punishment. The man possibly cannot prove that he did it, it generally being a lonely spot where the trouble occurs. A general provincial license law may help things, but such an enactment as Dr. McCully proposes is deserving of a great deal more consideration than appears on first impressions.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TROTTING STALLION. FOREST Mambrino; earned last year \$2,100; grandest sire in Canada; has produced more fast trotting stock than any other horse in Canada; will sell cheap on easy terms or rent out to responsible parties. This is a chance of a life-time. Apply John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

CHESTNUT GELDING.—ADVENTURER, by Miser out of Peradventure, 5 years; a winner at Guttenburg and Gloucester last year in capital company; can run half a mile in 60 seconds; sure and cannot be broken down; a regular barnum for campaigning. To any one wanting a cheap horse to win in Canada this is a rare chance. Address, John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

ROADSTER STALLION.—YOUNG King George, by King George, 1½ hands high and weighing 1250 lbs.; a sure foot getter. Joseph Ferguson, Vespra P.O., County Bruce.

ROADSTER MARE.—Stylish, kind and pleasant driver; good stock; 7 years old; weight, 925 lbs.; record, with leading, on heavy half-mile track, 2:50½; dark brown in color. Price, \$100. J. A. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.I.

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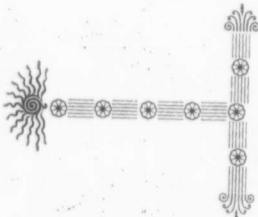


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THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Conclusion of Mr. Kribs' Evidence - A Session at Ottawa.

The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic resumed its sittings in Montreal on Thursday last. The testimony of Mr. Louis P. Kribs was resumed and concluded that evening, he having been altogether two and a half days on the witness stand.

At the conclusion Mr. Kribs asked leave to express to the chairman and the Commission his sincere thanks for their kindness and courtesy he had been accorded in his character as representative of one side of the case. During the two years, from the chairman, from every member of the Commission, and from the secretary and every official connected therewith he had received nothing but kindness and every reasonable assistance in his work.

Sir Joseph Huxson in replying said that throughout in dealing justly and fairly by all interests involved were but doing their duty, which they had all tried to do.

MEETING AT OTTAWA.

On Friday the Commission sat at Ottawa where some valuable testimony was taken. The most notable witness was His Grace Archbishop Dubaud, who, personally, was not in favor of a prohibitory law. His reason for taking this stand was that man could make good use of everything that God has given him if used in moderation, and, besides, Prohibition deprives man of his personal liberty.

Rural Dean Bogart was totally opposed to Prohibition, as he considered it to be not in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

Mayor Cox did not think that Prohibition would be enforced in Ottawa.

Chief of Police McGearty testified in opposition to the desirability of drunkenness in Ottawa. The arrests for that offence had fallen from 1,147 in 1888 to 261 in 1893. It was no longer fashionable or endorsed in society to be seen drunk, as it used to be. The chief thought that it would be still less drunkenness if the people had a word to say in the appointment of the inspectors. They should be appointed by the Board of License Commissioners and not by the Government. If such were the case the inspectors would be more energetic in performing their duties.

Mr. Hubblewhite, hardware merchant of Almonte, and a member of the Methodist church, commended the temperance movement, but took objection to dependency upon the total Prohibition remedy. The evils of the liquor traffic were the one extreme; Prohibition the other. He congratulated the Government on the appointment of the Commission and looked for happy results. He proposed the regulation of the traffic by the Dominion, the prohibition of the treating habit, abolition of bar-rooms, with indemnity to owners. He also proposed that there should be one store to every 5,000 people in cities, and one store only in towns, either by Government monopoly or high license, subject to restrictions in detail as may be found best, leaving the market free to supply and demand; to sell in original packages only; and he would make drunkenness an offence against the law.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The Commission concluded its Ottawa session on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion statistician, was examined in reference to certain statistics which he had forwarded to the Commission, showing bad effects in those localities where the Scott Act had been in force.

Archdeacon Lauder was next called. He had resided here thirty years. He thought the license laws in Ottawa were

well enforced. He was in favor of abolishing saloons, but not in favor of Prohibition. A man should buy liquor as he would a pound of tea. He condemned the imprisonment of those arrested for drunkenness. They suffered enough for the imprisonment and were to be pitied. When found by the police they should be conducted home.

Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Almonte, said he was against Prohibition unless it could be proved that universal total abstinence was for the benefit of the people at large, and could be thoroughly enforced. He then quoted facts in favor of moderate drinking. Von Moltke, Tennyson, Spurgeon, Gladstone and others took their daily medicine of wine, and yet they lived to a good old age. Many lives had been saved by the use of spirits. He knew personally of such cases. He did not attribute a great deal of crime to liquor. What was in a man alcohol brought out, whether it was talent or crime.

Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of Bank street Presbyterian church, said he had lived in the city for twenty eight years. He was in favor of the Scott Act, but thought that drunkenness was steadily increasing. He had serious doubts as to the benefits of imprisonment for drunkenness.

Rev. Mr. Winfield said he had been in Montreal five years during the time the Scott Act was in force. The law was not beneficial. It was practically a high license law, because a man would be fined \$50 for the first offence, \$100 for a second, and the third time imprisonment was the punishment; but in order to get the money out of these men the third would be classed as a first offence.

Rev. Mr. McRitchie, of the McLeod St. Methodist church, testified to the favorable effect of the Scott Act as he had observed it in Almonte. He quoted the rule of the Church, which said that a member in good standing should not use spirituous liquors except in extreme cases of sickness.

PREPARING THE REPORT.

This completes the work of the Commission so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. The members are hard at work upon their report, a part of which is already written out, and which will be presented to Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

OPPOSING THE FRENCH TREATY.

ON Friday last a deputation of Ontario fruit growers waited upon the Dominion Government to offer opposition to the ratification of the French treaty. The deputation, which represented the Fruit Growers' Association consisted of W. H. Boulter, Pictou, President, A. McNeill, Windsor, and A. H. Pettit. Mr. McNeill, the chief spokesman, as a grape-grower, urged the rejection of the French treaty on the grounds that its adoption meant ruin to the grape-growers and wine manufacturers in Canada. It was shown that the wine market of the United States is closed on account of the specific duty of fifty cents per gallon, and if all foreign wines were admitted into Canada as proposed by the treaty the Canadian market would be closed also, as the French possess numerous advantages and privileges enjoyed by Canadian makers of wine. The ratification of the treaty would mean the flooding of this country with cheap wines in which grape juice would be a rarity and would be an incentive to Canadian manufacturers to make spurious wine. It was also shown that at least 5,000 acres were planted in vines, capable of producing a million and a half gallons of wine. Over 4,000 people are interested in grape-growing and wine-making. The fruit growers made this appeal because their interests and that of

the wine manufacturers were identical. A deputation of wine manufacturers, he said, would be here in a few days to offer further opposition to the treaty. The Minister of Trade and Customs, the Minister of Finance, and the Controllers of Customs and Inland Revenue, interested attentively to all that was said, and promised the deputation that its representations should have their most careful consideration.

Sporting.

(Continued from page 129.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. V. H., Stratford.—J. C. Boyd, Simco, Ont., is the secretary of the Ontario Breeders' Association.

INSURER, Brandon.—No, 1900 will not be 1904. The next leap year will be 1904.

OLD TIMER, Berlin.—Glencoe was the two-hundred-gallon horse of 1834. He was third in Pleniutary for the Derby, and did not run for the St. Leger, having caught a severe cold. The race was won by the great Touchstone. Glencoe sired in England Pochontas, the most famous broodmare in English history, and in 1837 came to America.

SEN. Montreal.—(1) Banquet's time for 14 miles on the straight track at Monmouth Park, N. J., July 17, '90, is 2:03 1/2; Salvator's record, made on a circular track, is 2:05. (2) Write to Lyngbush Hotel, secretary, Toronto, for programme book of O. J. C. Races.

D. B. C., Yarmouth, N. S.—(1) The only ten mile running record we have is that of a horse called Mr. Brown, six years, that, carrying 100 lbs., made the distance in 26.15 in a match at Racecos, N. J., in March, 1880. (2) 20.15, or three seconds better, is the trotting record made by Pascal in harness against time at New York, in November, 1893. (3) There is no running record for five miles that we know of. Bishop Hero's, 12.30, at Oakland, Cal., is the best trotting record.

BEATY, City.—We will furnish you with the *Chicago Horseman* and our own paper for six months for \$3.50.

HOW TO MARKET HORSES.

FARMER BREEDERS. You can bring your horses to market if you want to, but you had better do it with some one you do with your hay, apples, potatoes, eggs, etc., sell them to the dealer who is picking them up, either a local man or one from the markets of the big cities. They will pay you just what you are worth, but you will get nine times out of ten, more than you could get should you come to market with them yourself. It takes a mighty smart man to go to a city with a lot of driving horses and get away with the whole. The number of capers around will make them think, ere they have been a week from home that they have fallen into the same hands that an ancient man did on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho. We are talking now to the real old haysealers. You must excuse the remark, but a little honest talk for your good will not hurt you.

If you have only a common horse, he is worth just about as much as so many pounds of steer beef or worth, if you have a fine stallion colts they are worth almost the same as bull beef. If you have a good-looking, pure-bred, fast-stepping, young horse, he is worth just what his education and appearance are worth, beyond the standing of any other horse you have quoted. The dealer will come along, and when he sees him step, will make you as much of

an offer as he can afford to. If the horse should ever develop into a two-minute trotter, it will not be through your training, you have not the facilities to do that, and the chances of failure are too many to even assume. You had better sell, put your time in behind the plough or manure cart, and raise another colt for the dealer. Get a little reputation for the colts which have done well, and you raised and sold.

If you are raising colts, the great thing is to have them ready for market at as early an age as possible—say four years. To do this you will have to bestow feed and care.—*Spirit of the Hub.*

SADDLE HORSES.

The Demand Greatly on the Increase. At present there is a marked tendency toward the revival of steepchasing in this country, and as the customs and usages of the turf are looked upon as criteria of what is proper and in good taste, the dawning of a new era in the history of saddle horses in America is to be expected. There are now many varieties of the racing program; it foreshadows a broader field of remunerative labor for the trainer and breeder and an increased demand on the talent and intelligence of both. The public in general always ready to ape the example and follow the dictation of whatever has become to be recognized as the standard of excellence in any line or calling. That the rules, customs and usages of the turf are recognized as the highest standard in all matters pertaining to the saddle or light harness horse no one will deny. It therefore follows that a custom inaugurated and made popular in racing circles is destined to become a permanent feature of horse fancy as well as with those who follow racing as a profession. The addition of steepchasing to the programs of the big meeting will create a demand for horses trained for the purpose. In America the equestrian art is becoming as much a part of the culture and refinement of gentlemen and ladies of wealth, or of even limited means, as it is in Europe. Indulgence in the pastime of riding on horseback by ladies has been restricted somewhat in the past, perhaps by a false notion prevalent among a certain class of people that any sort of liking for horses and their uses tends to detract from the refinement of womanly nature. A grosser mistake than this could hardly be made, as is evidenced by the popularity of the saddle horse with the first ladies of all lands. It is true that coarseness and vulgarity in the saddle, but on the other hand no better opportunity is afforded for the display of taste, delicacy and refinement. To quote a paragraph from Mrs. Elizabeth Carr's valuable treatise on the subject, "The horseman." "Because a lady loves her horse and enjoys riding him, it is by no means necessary that she should become a Lady Gay Spanker, indulge in stable talk, make five millions of groans and sighs, or devote all her hours to the hunting field."

This matter is now being looked upon in a more common sense light, and a greater demand for saddle horses is expected in the future than has ever been experienced in the history of the breeding industry before. The sort of horse the breeder and trainer will be called upon to furnish will be one to fill the demands of the advanced school of equestrians. The saddle horse should be of a class not a type, and his education or training be such as to gratify the taste or caprices of the most esthetic tastes, regards either color or conformation. At a class he should be an imposing steed, able to stand any of the tests he has quoted. The dealer will come along, and when he sees him step, will make you as much of

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gisting the timber, hedges and water as he comes to them. The demand for either of these sorts of utilitarian horses is far in excess of the supply, and the time is not ripe and the market is not well-trained, well-bred, well-mannered, saddlers of bone and mettle, and for gentleness to be handled with safety by the "traiest of the fair." Where is the skepticism? Doubts the ability of our intelligent readers and patient trainers to supply this demand?—*Chicago Horseman.*

OLD TIME TROTTERS.

FRANK B. BALDWIN, one of the oldest trotting horsemen in the country, is in New York. He came on from Buffalo a week ago in charge of the consignment of trotting stock from the breeding farm of the late Gerhard Lang, which was sold at the American Institute.

Mr. Baldwin has had a lifelong connection with a century—with the trotters, and he is one of the last still in active service. These horses work as a horseman covers the entire period except within a 2.30 limit. He worked in a trotting stable when Lady Suffolk and Pelham and the half a dozen others that started the 2.30 lay away back in the late forties where trotting matches one against another all over the country, from Jamaica, L. I., to Detroit, Mich., and from Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., to New Orleans. When, as a boy, he rode "quarter horses," one could count the trotters that could beat 2.30 on the finger. The one he has which now there are very few men who can remember the names of all the horses with records below 2.12. He was campaigning for trotters and buying, developing and selling some of the famous horses, including the famous "Dan O'Connell," "Peg," Whelan and old "Jake" Summerly were in their prime.

Naturally, when Baldwin talks horse he is inclined to be romantic, not that he is not as keenly alive to the immense advantages of all the latest improvements in tracks, sulkeys and equipments as the younger generation of trainers are.

One of the most important trotting records that Mr. Baldwin remembers was one that took place at Buffalo in 1848 between Lady Jane, Jack Rossitor, and Chataqua Chief. Warren Peabody drove the favorite, La J'ane, but Jack Rossitor, the owner, distanced the others and won a barrel of money for his party. There was no piddling in those days, and only an occasional bookmaker. The betting was mainly "hand to hand," and there was no running race, the betting was very heavy. Mr. Baldwin's old time trotting races were matches, and frequently \$50,000 or \$60,000 changed hands on the result. The rules governing the races were very heavy, and far more frequently honored than the breach than the observance," and ringing was at a premium.

"There were no palace horse cars when I first went into the business," said Mr. Baldwin, as he sat at a table with a representative of *The New York Times*. "I recollect, away back about '40 or '50, the stable I was with was in Chicago; we had a patch on in Buffalo and one in New York. We went by boat through the lakes to Buffalo, and then came on here by the Erie canal, and all for \$400 per year."

"We never booted our horses, for no one had then made any; now and again, we had a horse that particularly needed it, we would make elbow boots from a piece of sheepskin with the wool inside, and sometimes skin boots from the same material. I believe I saw the father of all the toe weights up to this time, when I was at Montreal. It was a Frenchman's and he had a small put some shot in a bag and fixed it over the front of the foot with a strap. It was 8th Race, another Canadian horse-

man, who first introduced what is known to-day as the standard toe weight.

After Mr. Baldwin became too heavy to ride "quarter horses," he graduated to the sulky, and from that to the particular use of business that has taken him all over the United States and Canada. He was always a good judge of laterals, and most of his career as a horseman has been taken up with buying young horses, training them until they are ready to race and then selling them to trainers.

"I have not put many in the 2.30 list," said Mr. Baldwin, "but I have developed and sold dozens that have gone in afterward.

There were many good trotters in the old days, lots of them that could have helped swell the fast list, but nobody wanted records then; we were not looking for "slick" tracks and light sulkeys and "bikes" and all the latest improvements that have made a 2.30 horse now cheaper than a 2.50 one was then. The old time drivers would have fought shy of a really good, fast track; no matches would have been made for it. All we were looking for then was to get a fast horse, keep him dark for one or two days, speed him, if need be, and then make a "grand killing" in a match race. Why, tons of money were lost and won, and tens of thousands of persons came to see it in hand, in matches where from 2.50 to 3.00 was fair, average time. We were money winners then, not record makers.

"I have seen 10,000 persons at a race on the ice on the St. Lawrence River, to see six or seven horses start for a \$250 purse. But then there was a fortune to be won in bets. There was the race where George Hostler of Buffalo and the title pony mare Thim Hamlin—she did not weigh 700 pounds—downed a lot of sports from Boston who had bought Dan Mace with Lady Litchfield and put all they could beg, borrow, or steal, on their champion."

Early in the eighties Baldwin went with C. H. Lang to Buffalo, who had been breeding for more than twenty years, and never got one in the list. Baldwin's first in better than 2.30 was the famous old pole mare Belle Hamlin, and he also gave her first records below 2.30 to the others of the great triple team, Globe and Justice. In 1886 Baldwin won a match with Huron, by Hamlin's Almont, and while there drove the stallion to the then champion Australian trotting record, 3.54. The tracks in that country are all sod, the start is a standing one, and the horses are handicapped as they are in Europe.

The first 2.30 trotter on the Jewett farm, also the George Wilkes stallion Sherman, Mr. Baldwin trained and drove. When Mr. Eddie was returned to the field, after a visit of about eight months, he brought with him six thoroughbreds, five yearlings, and the stallion Oatsake, by Wild Outs—Miss Emma. These he sold to Senator Hagan.

While with Mr. Hamlin, Baldwin started the present flourishing driving club and made the building of the elegant club house feasible. He tells a very characteristic story about the shrewd owner of Village Farm. Mr. Hamlin was and first to offer any large purses for trotters, and his first ambitious programme hung up \$10,000 for the steppers. Forty members of the club had guaranteed \$200 each. When the horse men saw the announcement they said, "Who's going to pay us this big money if we win?" and further than that they were afraid that their 10 per cent. entrance money was in \$3,000 free for all and other purses in proportion.

To these lookers comes C. J. Hamlin, and says: "You're here, give me 10 per cent. of your entrance money and I will guarantee you against any loss." With the guarantee behind him he had a some-

thing. As the meeting turned out, each guarantor had his money returned, and the club netted 50 per cent. over the amount paid to the winners. During recent years Mr. Baldwin has been the lessee of the Fresno (Cal.) track, and while on the Pacific Slope built a trotting track at San Diego, Cal., for Adolph Spreckels.

SYSTEMS OF FEEDING.

Practical Advice to Every Owner of a Horse. What Experience Shows.

THE exercise of a little common sense in feeding horses of material benefit to the animals, preserves their health and keeps them in good flesh. For instance, it is a common enough thing on stock farms to rout the lads out at five o'clock in the morning and set them at once to feeding the horses. Then the next feed is given at noon or half an hour later, and that danger from fire may be avoided by permitting no lanterns in the stable, the horses' supper and water at five in the afternoon. Seven or seven and a half good hours elapse between the natural and midday feeds, and only four and a half or five hours between dinner and supper. Experience has taught that regularity in feeding all animals is essential to good health and condition, but no regularity is there about such a system as the one detailed. None. The writer has found the most profitable way of managing the feeding of his horses as follows: Get the lads out at five or as early as you please; but instead of letting them throw the horses their grain the first thing let them put some hay in the racks. Then weigh 750 pounds of hay and get a bucket of water and a water can an hour later his grain. This will enable him to go to work at seven. At twelve he should have his dinner, and the risk of fire from a lantern in a careful man's hands is so very slight that at six in the evening the supper may be given. This system divides the day into equal sections and gives the very best results in health and flesh. In this manner are the horses of the Lethian counties in Scotland fed, and it is a well-known fact that the clay soil of that district is the stiffest in the world, and needs the deepest and best cultivation possible. To achieve this end the heaviest and strongest Clydesdales are used. The only difference between the way they are treated and the one detailed is that they get straw in the morning instead of hay, and what straw they will eat during the noon hour. At night they get a liberal allowance of good dry grass hay. The grain allowance is, of course, ample, and a few beans are generally added. In Suffolk, on the east coast of England, the Suffolk Punch horses, used almost exclusively for agricultural purposes, and have also set the fashion of turning over a stiff, holding yellow clay. The manner of feeding them in the winter differs very materially from the Scotch one described, as work is seldom commenced till eight in the morning during the latter half of November, December, January and February. They get their grain about seven, go to work about eight and are kept in the plow-chains until about four, when darkness sets down over the land and they are taken home. They are fed, and again at nine they are given their supper. When spring opens they are fed regularly after method mentioned as preliminary in Scotland, and though particularly snugly built, and though parties, they always lose flesh in the winter and regain it when returned to a regular system of feeding in the spring. This instance is given because the Suffolk horse, so powerfully built and compact—his name "Punch" was derived from his compactness and rotundity of form—on account of his being the easiest keeper of the triple equine, is slower to show the results of ill-

thing. But than any other member of the race, the club paid to the winners. During recent years Mr. Baldwin has been the lessee of the Fresno (Cal.) track, and while on the Pacific Slope built a trotting track at San Diego, Cal., for Adolph Spreckels.

fare than any other member of the race, the club paid to the winners. During recent years Mr. Baldwin has been the lessee of the Fresno (Cal.) track, and while on the Pacific Slope built a trotting track at San Diego, Cal., for Adolph Spreckels.

But, some will say, "what are farmers to do about it?" They must not get early and work late. They cannot wait till seven to go to work, and they must lay in the fields till sundown." Just so. Ten hours is enough for any horse to labor in the plow-chains or at other heavy work. The best farmers and the largest owners of track-towns, and other horses for utilitarian purposes, only subject them to daily tasks of that length. The farmer who is forehanded, has everything ready to commence operations when spring opens, and works his horses ten hours a day, will have all his field labor done up in shape when snow begins to fly in the fall. The man who gets a bright polish on his plow beam sitting on it at the turn of his furrow during working hours, will, of course, have to drive his team late in the evening to catch up. Did anyone, though, ever see such a man with fat horses? The system of feeding detailed applies to every kind of horse, no matter whether he works in plow chains, or truck teams, the cab, the livery rig or the stately heavy coach, whether his value is a hundred or a thousand dollars. Conditions arise which render certain modifications at times necessary, but the more nearly the intervals between feeds correspond with one another as to length, and that length to six hours, the better off will the horse be. A bucket of water should always be given before feeding in the morning, and at noon and night the horses should be allowed their drink before their feed, and last, but not least, guard the stable door at night as zealously as that of your own chamber. See that nothing is allowed to disturb the honest slaves in their sleep, for the thoroughness of their rest depends much of the quietness of the stable door after the horses are down for the night, and permit no disturbance to take place in its vicinity.—*Chicago Horseman.*

FASTEST AT PACE AND TROT.

AMONG the trotters no horse holds a record between Nancy Hanks' champion mark of 2:04 and Director's record of 2:05. Among the pacers there are three—Mason 2:04, Flying Jib 2:04, and Hal Pointer 2:04. Between Director 2:05 and Stamboul 2:07 no trotters intervene, but between Director 2:05 and Ontonagon and Will Kerr, 2:07, no less than eight pacers placed. They are—Robert J. 2:05, Sahidin 2:05, Jay-Eye-See 2:06, Johnston 2:06, Roy Wilcox 2:06, Jay 2:06, Manager 2:06, and W. Wood 2:07. After Stamboul come Alix, Arion, and Kremlin, whose records are all 2:07. The pacer in their notch are represented only by Hal Dillard 2:07. The trotters whose marks range from 2:08 to 2:09 are—Martha Wilkes 2:08, Pixley 2:08, Sunol 2:08, Hulda 2:08, Belle Vera 2:08, Fantasy 2:08, Maud S. 2:08, Palo Alto 2:08, and Nettle 2:09. The pacers between 2:09 and 2:10 are—Blue Sign, Hal Drake, W. W. Marshall, Silkwood, J. H. L., Coastum Storm and Barney. From 2:09 to 2:10, and inclusive of the latter, the trotters are—Allerton, Guy, Harrietta, Jay-Eye-See, Little E., and the pacer, W. W. Marshall, and Walter E.; and the pacer, Diablo, Prima Donna, Vinette, Paul, Atlantic King, Laura T., Winslow Wilkes, Major Vander, Blanche Louise, Cricket and Guinette. The trotters in the 2:10 list number twenty-three and all secure thirty-five. Of the difference of twelve in favor of the pacers, two are gained in the highest notch and ten between 2:05 and 2:07, which is technical and conclusive proof that the racing division leads in extreme speed.—*Chicago Horseman.*

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH PUGILIST.

BY THE P. OF THE P. U.

Ill sing a song of stags of old now vanisht like
the mist,
And may the fire of "Frosty Face" a modern
land assist.
To the honors justly due to each Old English
Pugilist.

Who'd not be fifty years, but for conquest,
clenched his fist,
Like a fine Old English Pugilist,
One of the olden time!

No pangs of crossing robbery ever devised to
hatch,
The honest backers to betray, or simple ones to
catch;
But at a moment's notice always ready to
the scratch,
Whoever was the customer that dar'd him to
the scratch,

Like the fine Old English Pugilist,
One of the olden time!

What'er his size, what'er his weight,
He did'n care a pin,
The science of his challenger, or color of his
skin,
But gallantly he went to work, regardless of his
best.

And though not certain of success he did his
best to win,
Like a fine Old English Pugilist,
One of the olden time!

Those were the days when Ben the Big and
Johnson fought of old,
Mendham, Humberidge, and Bristol Peace, and both
the Belshers bold,
That I mention it with pride, Pancreas' gen
of gold,
When men, like cattle in a fair, were neither
bought nor sold.

But above true British Pugilists,
Men of the olden time!

Then manfully within the ring each boxer kept
ground,
Bestowing wholesale pepper in each well-earned
round!

And when the victory was proclaimed it
was not
All done, in a foaming pop, to be in an instant
drown,

Like the fine Old English Pugilist,
Men of the olden time!

But, ah, those horns flew swiftly by, of boxing
annals bright,
And men began to do the thing that wasn't
very right,

And men's names from Pugilists' prep'ard to take
a flight,
For crosses were man'd, as they pleas'd, to win
a fine sight,

'Till brave English Pugilists,
Men of the olden time!

Then censures on the fancy ring on every hand
were rife,
And benches proclaim'd they'd put an end to
man's life,

And now, as a more gentle mode of settling
men of strife,
We've introduced, God save the mark! the dag-
ger and the knife!

Oh, for brave English Pugilists,
Men of the olden time!

Now surely it were better for the Ring should
drive again,
And good Old English Boxing should a character
retain,

Than that assassination foul our annals still
should stain,
And cruelties hence sent to the soil of Italy and
Spain,

'Till like Old English Pugilist,
Men of the olden time!

BENDIGO AND CAUNT.

A Remarkable Battle That Took Place Half
a Century Ago.

THE year 1845 was destined to see the eccentric Bendigo and the ponderous Caunt brought together. All doubts and surmises were silenced when articles were signed to the effect that on the 9th of September, 1845, the men were to meet, Bendigo having closed, after innumerable difficulties, with Caunt's terms of £200 a side and the belt.

At the final prospect, on August 26th, at Tom Spring's, the Cascade Tavern, Holborn, it was officially announced that both men were in splendid condition. Bendigo had trained at Crosby, near Liverpool, under the care of Jim Ward, and Caunt near Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, where he was looked after by his uncle, Ben Butler, and Jen Turner, the O'Drasy of the Ring, besides being constantly visited by his great friend and patron, the gallant Tom Spring. Caunt, who was now thirty-three years of age, had scaled over 258

lbs. when he went into training, but on the day of the fight was reduced to 181 lbs., the lightest weight he ever reached in any of his fights. Bendigo, who was three years older, weighed 169 lbs.

After a great deal of shifting as to the battle ground, the ring was pitched at Suffolk Green, in Bedfordshire. At twenty minutes past three, on Sept. 9th, 1845, the men entered the ring. Caunt first, attended by Molyneux, the Black, and Jim Turner, as second, while Bendigo was attended by Nick Ward, Jack Hannan, Jen Ward and Jen Burr. Caunt won the toss and took the higher ground with his back to the sun. Tom Spring produced the belt, which Caunt then held and proposed to defend. Bendigo buckled it on and offered to let Caunt £50 that he would win it. Caunt declined. A dispute followed about the choice of referee. After various names had been proposed on one side only to be capotiously rejected on the other, "Cauld Squire"—the renowned George Osbaldiston—who had retreated to his carriage to get out of the rush, was agreed to. At first the Squire declined, but, being pressed, and it being urged that if he did not consent the match would not come off, he accepted. Bendigo's colors were blue with white spots—Caunt's bright orange, with blue border, the following inscription in a garret centre—"Caunt and Bendigo for £200 and the Championship of England, 9th September, 1845." This was surrounded with the words, "May the best man win!"

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—Caunt threw himself into attitude erect and smiling, whilst Bendigo at once began to play round him, and shifting ground in his usual style. Caunt let fly his left, but missed. Bendigo, active on his pins, retreated, and *chassed* left and right; at last he crept in closer, then, at once, seized his opportunity, he got closer, and popped in a sounding smack with his left on Caunt's right eye. After a few lively capers he succeeded in delivering another crack with his right on Caunt's cheek, missing the old scar left by Brassey, and drawing first blood, as well as producing an electric effect on Caunt's optic. (Shouts unlimited from Bendigo's friends.) Bendy got away laughing, and again played round his man. Caunt got closer, missing an intended slash with his left, and closed for the fall. Bendy grappled with him, but could not escape, and Caunt, by superior strength, forced him down at the corner.

2.—Caunt up at the call of time, his cheek and eye testifying the effects of the visitation in the last round, Bendy dancing round him, and waiting for an opening. Slight and right, Caunt missing his opponent's head. Bendigo, in retreating to the ropes slipped and dashed to his man. Wild exchanges, but no apparent execution; Caunt hit out recklessly left and right, missed his kind intentions, and Bendy got down unscathed.

3.—Caunt came up quiet, and determined on annihilation. Bendy again played about him, but did not get near enough for execution. After some wild passes, Caunt missing, Bendigo, on the retreat, was caught in the powerful grasp of Caunt, who threw him across the ropes and fell on him, but no mischief was done. (Shouts from the roughs.)

4.—Caunt came up blowing, when Bendigo, after a little dodging, popped in his left under his guard, and got away. Caunt, determined on mischief, followed the big man, and at last getting in, let fly left and right, catching Bendy with the left on the neck slightly, but missing his right. Bendigo finding himself in difficulties got down, falling on the ropes, and grimacing facetiously at Golnath the Second, who walked back to his corner.

5.—Caunt, first to head off, drew on his man, but Bendy retreated, Caunt after him, till he reached the ropes, when Caunt hit out left and right, his blows passing harmlessly over Bendigo's head. There was a want of precision in Caunt's hitting, and he accounted for with his supposed science. Bendigo, who stopped rather wildly, got down.

6.—Caunt, first to the call of time, waited with his hands well up, but blowing. We believe he was over-trained, and really distressed thus early in the struggle. Bendy manoeuvred to the right and left; Caunt approached him, but he retreated. Caunt let fly left and right, but only ducked his canister, and got down with more caution than gallantry.

7.—Left-handed exchanges on the nobs, but of no moment. Caunt made some desperate lunge left and right, but was too high, and Bendy slipped down.

8.—Bendy, after a few dodges, got down to Caunt's guard with his left, and gave him a pretty pop on the cheek. Caunt missed his return, but, seizing Bendy in his grasp, flung him over the ropes. Bendy, who was over-trained, and excited himself, and fell over on his own head, bringing Bendy with him, amidst loud shouts and abusive epithets. Caunt fell at the feet of his friends, Tom Spring and the other "Belt Laps," the latter of whom was seated on that side of the ring near the centre stake.

9.—Bendy came up full of glee, and playfully round his man, watching for his opportunity to plant his left. This at last he effected, and Caunt on the other would he ducked his head to avoid the return, and got down.

10.—More sly manoeuvring by Bendy, who, after dancing about at arm's length, stole in, and gave Caunt a stinging smack with his left on the right cheek, drawing more elaret, and giving the big un of more of the tragedy hue. Caunt instantly closed, gave Bendy the Cornish slug, flung him by main strength, and fell on his back.

11.—Bendy pursued his eccentricities around his man, when with the swiftness of lightning he popped in his left on the jaw and right on the body and left on the ear. Caunt on the other followed him, and dropped on his knees close to his man, but luckily did not touch him, and Bendy was picked up laughing and uninjured; in fact, up to this time he scarce showed the semblance of a hit beyond a slight contusion on the lip and left ear.

12.—Bendy retreated from Caunt's vigorous charge right and left, and slipped down, but instantly jumped up and renewed the round. After some wild fighting, but no execution worth recording, Bendy went down in his corner, amidst cries of "Fool!" "Unlucky," &c.

13.—Caunt, on coming to the scratch, let fly with his left, just grazing the top of Bendigo's scalp, and sharply down, and counter hits with the left were exchanged, Bendy hitting Caunt with such terrible force on the old spot on the right cheek that he knocked him clean off his legs, thus gaining the first knock-down blow, amidst loud shouts from the Nottingham roughs. Bendy's blow was so powerful that he actually rebounded back against the stakes, and Caunt was picked up almost stunned by the severity of the visitation.

14.—Bendy, elated with his handiwork in the last round, again dashed in with his left, but not being sufficiently quick in his retreat Caunt caught him round the neck with his left and lifted him to the ropes, and there hung on him till, in trying to escape, he fell over his head on his forehead, thrust, and fell heavily on him, amidst the indignant shouts of his opponents.

15.—Bendy came up as lively as a kitten, while Caunt, undismayed, came singing to the scratch. Caunt plunged in his

left and right, but missed; he then seized his man for the throw, but Bendy slipped round, and seizing Caunt by the neck pulled him down.

16.—Bendy tried his left-hand dodgy, but missing, he retreated. Caunt followed him on the corner, hitting out right and left, but throwing his hands too high. Caunt grappled for the fall, but Bendy got down. Caunt following suit, and as he sat upon the corner, beckoned Bendy to come to him.

17.—Bendy made himself up for mischief, and played round his man for a few seconds, when getting within his distance, he delivered a terrific hit with his left on Caunt's mouth and fell. Caunt's upper lip was completely split by this blow, and the blood flowed from the wound in torrents. (Dissevered cheers from the Nottinghamians.)

18.—Bendy again came the awful dodgy, put in his left on Caunt's mouth, and fell. Caunt pointed at him, but Bendy laughed and nodded.

19.—Bendy, more cautious, kept on Caunt rushing to his left, hitting out right and left with little effect, and Bendy treated. Caunt caught him on the ropes, and hung on him till he fell. (More shouting and some threats at Caunt.)

20.—Caunt, anxious to be at work, advanced and seized Bendy under his arm as he attempted to escape, lifted him to the ropes, and there held him till he fell, amidst the cries of Bendy's friends.

21.—Caunt prompt to the call of time, his hands well up, but Bendy again stole in, and gave Caunt a stinging smack to avoid a return of the compliment (Indignant expressions at Bendigo's sly way of terminating the rounds.)

22.—Bendy was still free from punishment, and looked as fresh as when he entered the ring. He was active and energetic, firm and active in his pins, showed heavy marks of punishment on his frontispiece, his cheek had a gaping wound, his lip and eye were now evincing the consequences of Bendy's sly but stinging visitations. Bendy, impatient to get out of his hole, rushed to him left and right, but Bendy unwilling to try the weight of superior metal, slipped down, and Caunt fell over him, but not on him, as his friends anticipated, and perhaps as he intended.

23.—Both fresh. After a little dodging, advancing and retreating, Bendy again nailed Caunt, with his left on his damaged kissing-trap. Caught caught on a slight nobby on the head with his left hand, and Bendy got down.

24.—Bendy again played round his man till within distance, when he popped in a heavy blow on the ribs with his left, and got down without a return. There was an immediate cry of "Fool!" and another cry of "Fool!" followed. He hesitated, amidst tumultuous cries of "Fair fair!" and allusions to the size of Caunt. The uproar was terrific, and the inner circle was overwhelmed by the roughs from without rushing in to enforce their arguments in favor of Bendy. At last the referee decided "Fair," and time was called.

25.—Nick Ward was here so overcome with his exertions that he was taken off of the ring, and the referee, Mr. Nobby Clark. The moment time was called, and Bendy reached the scratch. Caunt rushed to his left and right, and after slight and wild exchanges with the left, Bendy slipped and got down unscathed.

26.—Bendy, after a little hunky-dunky manoeuvring, popped in his left on Caunt's mug, and retreated to the corner of the ring. Caunt followed him with so much force, that he split his lip, and fell on the stake. In the close and scramble he

the fall, Ben Caunt down,

27.—Caunt on his knees, and Bendy on his feet. Caunt shaking, tried to rise, but Bendy, who was visibly puffed up, took in the part of his left, but Bendy lay upon which he lay, lower rope, &c. In this position one of the ring-ends.

29.—Caunt was short, F. gene Wild Caunt fell on his left, lifted him, and Bendy withdrew his corner, &c.

30.—Caunt, after a few dodges, got down to Caunt's guard with his left, and gave him a pretty pop on the cheek. Caunt missed his return, but, seizing Bendy in his grasp, flung him over the ropes. Bendy, who was over-trained, and excited himself, and fell over on his own head, bringing Bendy with him, amidst loud shouts and abusive epithets. Caunt fell at the feet of his friends, Tom Spring and the other "Belt Laps," the latter of whom was seated on that side of the ring near the centre stake.

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the fall, Bandy succeeded in pulling Caunt down, falling with him.

27.—Caunt on his guard, his hands well up. Bandy stepped in, deliv'ed his left foot, and, dropping it, to avoid; Caunt shaking his finger at him as he retired to his corner. Caunt's right was visibly puffed by its contact with the stake in the previous round.

28.—Caunt attempted to lead off with his left, but Bandy retreated to the ropes, over which Caunt forced him, and as he lay upon him, both still hanging on the lower rope, Bandy hit up with his left. In this position they lay, half in and half out of the ring, till released by their seconds.

29.—Caunt let fly left and right, but he was short, Bandy playing the shifting game. Wild fighting on both sides, till Caunt fell on his knees. Bandy looked at him, lifted his hand to strike, but he prudently withheld the blow, and walked to his corner. (Shouts from the Nottingham "Lumps.")

30.—A rally, in which both fought wildly. Caunt catching Bandy a crack over the right brow, from which the claret flew, and Bandy returning the compliment on Caunt's snuffler. In the end Bandy slipped down, and, on rising, a small black patch was placed on the damaged thatch of his peeper.

31.—Bandy resumed his hitting and getting down system, popping in his left on Caunt's muzzle, and slipping down.

32.—The same game repeated. Spring, and judgment, appealed to the referee; and Molyneux, in like manner, called on the umpire for their decision; they disagreed, and Molyneux ran to the referee.

The roughs again had their say. A blow was aimed at Spring's head with a bludgeon, which fortunately only fell on his shoulder. It was a spiteful rap, and he felt the effect of it for some days. The referee declared, however, that he had no objection, and Molyneux and Molyneux returned to his man, and brought him to the scratch at the call of time, amidst tremendous confusion, sticks in operation in all directions, and many expressing great dissatisfaction at Bandy's unfair game of fighting, and the reluctance of the referee to side against him.

33.—A short round, in which Bandy retreated, and Caunt, following, caught him at the ropes and threw him over, falling on his back.

34.—Bandy again popped in his left, and threw himself down (!) This was repeated in the two succeeding rounds, but Bandy's friends attributed it to accident and not design, and there was no adverse decision on the part of the referee, whose position, amidst the tumult that prevailed was far from enviable. He must have been possessed of no small nerve to have presumed to decide against the arguments that were so significantly shaken in the vicinity of his knowledge-box, and to this must be attributed his reluctance to give a candid opinion.

35.—Bandy tried his hit and get-down game, but Caunt seized him round the neck, threw, and fell over him.

38.—A wild and scrambling rally, in which Bendoigo caught it on the nose. After a scramble, they fell, Caunt within and Bendoigo without the ropes, when each put his tongue out at the other like angry boys.

39.—A slight exchange of hits with the left, when Bandy went down laughing.

40.—Bandy popped in his left on Caunt's ancient wound, his right on the ribs, and slipped down.

41.—Bandy renewed his left-handed visitation, and was retreating, when Caunt rushed after him, caught him at the ropes, showed him to throw him and fell on him. A blow was here aimed at Caunt's head by one of the roughs with a bludgeon, but it fell on Bandy's shoulder.

42.—Exchanges of hits right and left, when Bandy got down.

43.—Bandy manoeuvred in his old way, delivered a smashing hit with his left on Caunt's throat, and went down to avoid a return.

44.—Caunt came up fresh, and rushed to the assault, but Bandy got down. Caunt, indignant, jumped over him, but luckily fell on his knees before him, without touching him. It was assumed that he meant to jump on him, and an uproarious appeal of "Holla!" was made to the referee, which, after much contention, he decided in the negative, and ordered the men to go on.

45.—Bandy renewed his Merry Andrew curvings, and tried his left, but Caunt seized him round the neck with his right, and swung him twice round like a cat. Bandy succeeded in getting the lock with his right leg, when Caunt gave him a twist, threw and fell heavily on him, a little to the disadvantage of Caunt. Noting him heroes, who shouted vociferously.

46.—Caunt again succeeded in catching Bandy by the neck under his powerful arm, threw, and fell heavily on him, but at the same time came off with great force against the ground himself.

47.—Caunt led off with the left, catching Bandy on the forehead. Bandy retreated, hit Caunt as he came in with his left on his distorted lip, dropped, and looked up in derision. Appeal from this species of generalship seemed now to be idle and was not repeated.

The succeeding ten rounds were fought in the same style. Little worthy of note occurred; each in turn obtained some trifling advantage in the hitting or falling, but neither exhibited any disposition to say enough, although we thought that Bendoigo from his repeated falls, began to evince symptoms of fatigue. The confusion round the ring, owing to the most annoying, although the ropes and stakes were still preserved entire. Many persons, from the pressure of those behind, were completely exhausted, and had to be a retreat. For instance, *Eddy (Bell's Life)* had repeatedly to be helped to the ring, and the weight of some half-dozen neighbors, to which the bodies of Caunt and Bendoigo were occasionally added, and they fell over the ropes on us. During all this time the members of the Ladies and Ring with a couple of two exceptions (Macdonald and Johnny Broome in particular), were perfectly quiescent, and looked on with modest timidity, evidently afraid to interfere with the "club law" of the Nottingham lads, who were regularly organized, and obeyed the signals of their leaders with a discipline worthy of a better cause.

58.—Bendoigo "jumped Jim Crow" round his man, tipped him a left-handed snuffler, and dropped without a return.

59.—Caunt followed Bandy to the corner of the ring, hitting out left and right, but without precision, and certainly without execution. Bandy nailed him with his left in the old style, and then, but he instantly jumped up to renew the round. Caunt, instead of stopping to fight, considering the round over, ran across the ring to his corner, Bandy after him, till they reached the ropes, and after a confused scramble, in which Bandy used his left and right behind Caunt's back, both were down, amidst general expressions of distaste at this style of fighting, but loud applause for Bandy.

60.—Caunt no sooner on his feet than to his man, but Bandy escaped his intended compliments left and right, threw in his left on the mouth, and dropped, Caunt falling over him.

61.—One hour and twenty-five minutes had now elapsed, but there were still no symptoms of an approaching termination to the battle; each appeared fresh on his pins and strong; and although Caunt showed awful flesh wounds on his hip, there was nothing to disturb the spirits of his friends (?). Bandy exhibited but few slight contusions, and although, no doubt, shaken by the falls, and his own

repeated prostrations, he appeared as active and leary as ever. Caunt, anxious to be at work, rattled to his man, hitting left and right, but Bandy retired, and fell back across the ropes.

62.—Bandy again on the retreat; Caunt after him, hitting wildly and without precision left and right. Bandy gave him an upper pop with his left, and slipped down. Caunt was retiring, when Bandy jumped up again to renew active operations, but Caunt dropped on his knees, looking up in Bandy's face, grinning, as much as to say, "Would you?" and Bandy, deeming discretion the better part of valour, contented himself with shaking his fist and retiring to his corner. Spring here remarked that jumping up to hit a man when the round was over, and when he was unprepared, was as much foul as striking a man down, and in this we perfectly concur.

63.—Caunt let fly left and right, but missed his blows. Both slipped down on their knees in the struggle which followed, and laughed at each other. In Caunt's laugh, from the state of his mug, there was little of the comic.

64.—Bandy renewed his hanky-panky tricks, and trotted round his opponent. Caunt rushed to him, but he retreated to the ropes, hit up, and dropped, but instantly rose again to renew the round. Caunt was with him, but he again got down, falling over the bottom rope; and Caunt narrowly escaped dropping with his knee on a tender part.

65.—Bandy again dropped his left on the sly on Caunt's damaged phiz, and went down. Caunt fell over him, jumped up, and retired to his corner.

66.—A slight rally, in which wild hits were exchanged, and Bandy received a pop in the mouth, which drew the claret. Bandy dropped on one knee, but, although Caunt might have hit him in this position, he merely drew back his hand and refrained.

67.—Bandy came up cautious, keeping *à la distance* for a few seconds, when he suddenly approached, popped in a tremendous body blow with his left, and dropped, as if from the force of his own delivery, but evidently from a desire to avoid the return. Caunt winced under the effect of this hit, and went to his corner.

68.—Caunt quickly advanced to his work, but Bandy retreated to the corner, waited for him, popped in a slight fencer, and, in a wild scramble, got down.

69.—Bandy threw in another heavy body blow with his left, and was going down, when Caunt, with greatadroitness, caught him round the neck with his left arm, lifted him completely off the ground, and held him for a few seconds, fell heavily on him.

71.—Scrambling rounds, in which wild exchanges took place, and Bandy slipped down as usual to avoid punishment.

74.—Caunt to the charge, and Bandy on the retreat to the corner, where he succeeded in flinging in his left with terrific force on Caunt's damaged cheek, and dropped.

75.—Bandy again on the retreat, till he came to the ropes, over which he was forced, Caunt on him.

76.—Caunt planted his left on Bandy's pimple, and he slipped down.

77.—A scrambling round, in which both hit wildly and without effect. Caunt in vain tried to nail his man with his right; he was always too high, and Bandy went down. The uproar without the ring was tremendous, and whips and sticks were indiscriminately applied.

78.—Bandy, after some dodging, delivered his right heavily on Caunt's body, and got down. It was a fearful smack.

79.—Caunt led off with his left; Bandy caught to avoid; and in the close both were down. Bandy was too cunning to allow his opponent the chance of the

80.—Bandy made his favorite sly hit with his left on Caunt's snuffler, and slipped down without the least balancing. "Time" was very insecurely kept, a minute, instead of half that time, being frequently allowed.

81.—Bandy again displayed symptoms of fatigue, and was tenderly nursed. On coming to the scratch, however, he planted his left on Caunt's carcase, and slipped down.

82.—Caunt led off. Bandy retreated to the ropes, and fell backwards stopping, but instantly jumped up to reconnoitre; he was on his feet, when Caunt literally ran away across the ring, with his head down. Bendoigo after him, hitting him on the back with his neck. At length Caunt reached his corner, and in the scramble which followed, and in which Caunt seemed to have lost his presence of mind, both went down, amidst contemptuous shouts at the imputed pusillanimity of the Champion.

83.—Bandy, on the retreat, hit up; Caunt returned the compliment on Bandy's mouth with his left, and on Bandy attempting to get down he caught him round the neck with undiminished strength, and held him up, threw him over, and fell heavily on him.

84.—Bandy, on being lifted on his second's knee, showed blood from the mouth, and was certainly shaken by the last fall; still he came up boldly, but cautiously. Caunt rattled in his left and right, but he retreated towards the stake, which Caunt caught with his right as he fell fly at him, and Bandy slipped down, receiving a body tap as he fell.

85.—Caunt rushed to close, got down, on his attempting to rise, Bandy, on his unwilling to risk another heavy fall. He was obviously getting fatigued from his exertions and the excessive heat of the sun.

The uproar was now greater than ever; the referee was driven into the ring, and the roaring and bawling in favor of Bendoigo and in contempt of Caunt were beyond description. We [Ed. *Bell's Life*] were overwhelmed again and again, and were with difficulty extricated from a pyramid of our fellow-men by the welcome aid of Jack Macdonald, our toes torn, and our tie quite shocking. The exertions of Jess Ward and others enabled them to restore the referee to his position, but he was evidently in a twitter, and the whips and sticks often reached within an inch of his "captor," while they fell heavily on the nobs of some of his neighbors. Several "Catholics," who endeavored to brave the storm, were involved in the general melee, and had sufficient reason to be disgusted with the conduct of the parties towards whom they are always disposed to vouchsafe their patronage, and who as we have already said, with few exceptions, looked on inactive.

86.—The Nottingham hero came up nothing daunted, and with an evident determination to continue to play the old soldier. Caunt, as usual, exercised a desire to get to his opponent, but the latter jumped away, and waiting his opportunity threw in his left on the big man's eye, and, in escaping from the return, slipped down.

87.—Caunt, although so repeatedly hit, came up as fresh and strong as ever (!) He was incapable, however, of parrying the cunning dodges of Bandy, who again gave him a stinging rap on the cheek, and, staggering back, fell, amidst a cry of "foul," and appeals from Caunt's friends to the referee; but in the din which prevailed no decision was obtained.

88.—Two hours had now elapsed, and there was no prospect of any approaching still towards a termination of the combat, while the confusion which prevailed round the ring prevented anything like a dispassionate criticism of the operations within. Bandy came up slowly, while Caunt was evidently disposed to annihilate him, as

indeed his formidable fists induced every one to believe he would have done long before, but Bandy prudently kept out of distance until a slight opening in the guard of Caunt enabled him to jump in and deliver his left twice in succession, on effecting which he slipped down, and looked up with a triumphant leer at the mystified Champion.

89. Bandy again made himself up for mischief, and, cleverly avoiding Caunt's attempt to reach him left and right, delivered a heavy hit with his right on the Champion's ribs, which was distinctly heard amidst the row to which he dropped, and Caunt retired to the corner.

90. A close, and struggle for the fall, which Caunt easily obtained, falling heavily on his adversary, and his knee again happily escaped pressure on a vital part. From Bandy's sly tactics it was impossible for Caunt to avoid falling as he did. It, however, led to a fresh appeal to Johnny Hannan, on the part of Bendigo, and a contradiction by Molyneux on the part of Caunt. The umpires disagreed and the question having been put to the referee, amidst a horrible outcry raised by both parties, he decided in "Fair," declaring that there was nothing intentional on the part of Caunt.

91.—A scrambling round. A close, in which, after having delivered his left, Bandy contrived to get down, amidst fresh cries of "Foul," "Fair," "No!"

92.—Exchanges of hits with the left, when Bandy, stooping to avoid the repetition of Caunt's blow, as he was going down struck Caunt below the waistband near the bottom of his stomach. Bandy fell on his back at the moment, while Caunt dropped his hands upon the place affected, and fell as if in great pain. An indescribable scene of turmoil ensued: shouts of "Foul" and "Fair" escaped from a thousand tongues; a thousand pair of iron lungs, "more evidently influenced by their desires and not their convictions. There is no doubt that the blow, according to the rules of the ring, was foul; but the referee, who cannot say, as it was struck when Bandy was in the act of falling. At last the umpires, disagreeing, made the customary appeal to the referee, who, almost deafened by the roaring of the multitude, finally said he had not seen the blow, and consequently could not pronounce it foul. The seconds immediately returned to their principals, and the latter, time being called, commenced the

third and last round. The men were quickly at the scratch, and Caunt commenced operating left and right, catching Bandy slightly on the forehead. Bendigo was forced back upon the ropes almost in a recumbent position, but got up and was again knocked down by the umpires, and from him, considering the round had been concluded. Bandy, however, awake to every chance of administering punishment, jumped up as he had done before, and was knocked after the blow, and half turned from him, was about to be hit, when Caunt dropped on his nether end, evidently disinclined to renew or continue that round. And now as a final, and, as it turned out, a decisive appeal was made to the referee, not by the umpires, but by Jen Ward, Hannan, and others, who, with very little hesitation, pronounced the fatal word, "Foul," declaring that he considered Caunt had deliberately violated the rules of the ring by going down without a blow, and had therefore lost the fight. This verdict was hailed with the loudest vociferations by the rousers, and Bandy, without further delay, was borne off the scene of his unexpected triumph by his partisans, and carried to his carriage amidst reiterated acclamations. So sudden was this issue to the affair that thousands were for some time unable to discover who was the real winner, many imagining that the blow in the previous round had led to the deci-

sion being against Bendigo. It was only by those immediately contiguous to the ring that the true state of the case was known; and the mortification and disappointment of the friends of Caunt, who stood up immediately afterwards to renew the fight, were beyond description. Caunt himself, as well as Spring and his seconds, were the result of the result, but personal application to the referee, who had escaped from the rabble, left no doubt on the subject. He declared "he had seen Caunt go down without a blow, and that part of his conviction of the unfairness of such conduct, he had pronounced against him." Spring remarked that there had been clearly an exchange of blows; that to all appearance the points had been missed; and that when Caunt went down he did so from a determination not to be taken by surprise or to renew the struggle till "time" was again called. The referee said, in answer he was not aware of this fact, nor had such a representation been made to him. He judged from what he saw in the overwhelming difficulties in which he was placed, and he had given his decision accordingly. He had been chosen referee by both parties, in full conviction of the office against his own inclination. In discharging his duty he had done so impartially to the best of his abilities, and certainly had no bias in favor of one man or the other. What he had said could not now be recalled, and the business was at an end. We must here repeat that the umpires were not consulted, nor did they express any difference of opinion. It was the duty of the referee to have with him a decision properly appealed to, not by the interested partisans, but by the appointed officials, who were on the other side of the ring from him and could hold no immediate communication with the referee, who ought to have been placed between those persons. He was clearly bullied and hurried into a premature judgment. Had he been allowed to reflect, we are persuaded he would have hesitated in pronouncing a fat which the state of the fight rendered almost indispensable to his success. The time occupied by "the battle," such as it was, according to our watch, when we could venture to have a peep at it, was a minute, and he had not time to speak to a minute, nor is a minute more or less important on this occasion, few bats having been made on "time," and those certainly not having reference to so long a period as that recorded. The only persons who had their eyes taken that Caunt won in half an hour, and others that Bandy would not be licked, if at all, in one hour, and these are of course settled by the issue of the fight and not by the facts known to the spectators down below, both of which were properly looked to. On Bandy reaching his carriage, we are informed he was dreadfully exhausted from the repetition of heavy falls to which he had been exposed, as well as from over-exertion exertions under a broiling sun; but his punishment being of comparatively a trifling description, he soon recovered on the application of proper restoratives.

The only persons who heard the visitation of Caunt to his cranium were cut over his right eye, a few contusions of the cheek, mouth, scalp and forehead, and a little enlargement of his auricular organ. He was quickly conveyed from the ground to his "quarters," where he and his friends highly elated at the result of their operations. Caunt, on quitting the arena, although displaying convincing marks of the severity with which his opponent could wield his mallet, was strong on his legs, but dreadfully mortified at having his hair suddenly stripped of his laurels, and deprived of the proud distinction he had so long held. Spring, who had throughout acted as his *fidus Achates*, was not less mentally depressed; it was "dead beat,"

not only from his incessant exertions to procure "the fairly" throughout the fight, and the cowardly assaults to which he was exposed, but from a perfect conviction that the decision against his man was not only premature, but utterly opposed to the rules of the Ring.

REMARKS.—Upon the character of "the Great Fight for the Championship of England," we have no doubt our readers have formed their own opinions. During the last thirty years it has been our fate to witness almost every important battle in the P. R., but we confess, although we have occasionally had to record transactions of the most discreditable description, and to administer castigation to wrong-doers in no measured terms, the proceedings on this occasion far exceeded in enormity anything we had before witnessed. With regard to the pretensions of the two men who took so prominent a part in the day's proceedings, few remarks are necessary. Caunt, although a big man, and possessed of great physical strength, does not possess the attributes of an accomplished boxer. He is deficient in science, and wants the art of using the gifts of nature with that tact and precision which are calculated to ensure success. There was a wildness and indelicacy in his deliveries which prevented his doing execution, and the major part of his blows either flew over Bendigo's head or were short or wide of their destination. Had he been steady and self-possessed, and hitting at points, this would not have been the case, and did he understand the perfect art of self-defence, four-fifths of the punishment he received might have been avoided; but he left himself open to attack, and thus his opponent was enabled to plant on him with stinging severity.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have previously appeared:

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.

ALL ROUND SPORT.

C. HEDGER, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in Western Ontario, buying horses for New York Tattersall's.

The bicycle sulky has been used successfully in Russia on the ice as a sleigh. It is found not to slide in rounding turns.

There is a Spanish proverb which, being put into English says: "He who would travel by a *perfect* ass must go *afoot*."

A GENTLEMAN asks "What makes a horse trot?" Mr. Henry Hess, who handled Green's Bashaw for seven years, answers the question: "Ancestors—good outs and a careful man."

The famous broodmare Lily Agnes, dam of Ormonde, has recently foaled a colt to Bend Or, consequently own brother to Ormonde. Lily Agnes is now twenty-three years old, and is owned by the Duke of Westminster.

BRABLIANS, the Maritime Province four-year-old champion, is being joggled on the Turin steeking. He is in the pink of condition, and has a coat like agate. He has grown very much since last summer. He is entered in the 225 class at the Grand Circuit meeting at New York.

It is said that there is a preacher near Cortland, Ohio, that is not aware of following in the waice of a veterinary sur-

geon. He airs his talents in a local paper in the following style: "Years of experience enables me to cure or kill domestic animals very soon, thereby saving time and expense to the owner. I treat diseases of all kinds. Shave the teeth, etc."

At a sale of trotting stock at Auckland, New Zealand, December 29th, the offerings were all two and three year olds, and were sired by Judge Belton or Duke, the animals very smart, thereby saving time. The highest figure reached was \$288, for a three-year-old gelding by the former sire. The lowest price was \$100 for a two-year-old. The average price was \$172.

The programmes for the Butte and Anaconda (Montana) race meetings, which commence in Anaconda on July 14 and end in Butte on August 23, giving thirty-five days of racing, fifteen in Anaconda and twenty in Butte, show nearly 800,000 in purses—\$34,000 in Butte and over \$25,000 in Anaconda. In addition \$10,000 will be reserved for special races of all kinds.

A CANADIAN party has purchased Dan by Jerome Eddy, out of the dam Favors, 2:12, from R. F. Dygert, Springville, N.Y. . . . Henry James, Mitchell, Ont., has purchased an Anaconda, out of Sylvia, purchased Enterprise by Red Wilkes, out of the dam Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16, . . . Harry Wells, Toronto, Ont., has purchased from McFerran & Clancy, Louisville, Ky., the three-year-old bay colt Speedybird, by Egotist, out of Sylvia, 2:20, by Stranger.—*American Sportsman*.

When the glanis are observed to swell in distempered horses commence applying warm poultices. This line of treatment is preferable to fomentations, as the latter are inferior to poultices in giving a chill, retarding necessarily the suppurative process. A little mustard or cantharides ointment may be rubbed over the surface before applying the poultices. The latter may be kept warm by either encompassing it with hot cloths or keeping it saturated with water as he can be safely applied.

The following unappreciative will of an old English huntsman is vouchered for as true: "Imprimis, I give to the sexton for digging my grave my tobacco box. Item, to the clerk, for two staves, my gin bottle with silver top. Item, to our sporting parson, Dr. Dasher, my silver mounted whip, with old Merriasis and her litter of puppies engraved, for a funeral sermon (if he can make one) on the following text: "Foxes have holes; and the inferior animals have dens; but thou art a worm, and shalt return to the earth." Item, to the lines to save the clerk the trouble: "Helen Timothy Fox, who was unknelted at seven o'clock, November 5, 1768, having availed himself of many shifts through the chase, but was not willing to be put to get into any hole or crevice, was slain by Captain Death's bloodhounds—gout, rheumatism, dropsy, catarrh, asthma and consumption."

There are altogether too many geldings on many farms. Mares are, in every respect, as good for work, and will lose hardly a month in the year producing a colt that will make something about the cost of raising it, if fairly well treated. The amount of profit from selling the colt will depend much upon the judgment and economy with which he is raised, and will mean in raising him, but in feeding a ration adapted to his growth. The main point, however, in making a profit out of the colt, is to put him on the market with a sleek coat on him. He must be fairly fat, long hairs out and the abdomen brown removed by stabling, blanketing and rubbing. A little extra rubbing before selling will put dollars in your pocket.—*Chicago Horse*

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Mr. H.
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REID
HILLIARD TAIL
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OUR BRANDS ARE

DIAMOND ALE.
INDIA PALE ALE.
AMBER ALE.
EXTRA STOUT.
HALF & HALF

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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.

CARLING'S "PRIZE MEDAL" Ale, Porter and Lager

KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

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EAST KENT ALE

Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops

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Bottle Stoppers, Bottlers' Supplies, Syrups, Extracts, and Soda Water Supplies.

106 Front St., East - TORONTO

Wit and Humor.

TO MY BRIER PIPE

Hail, faithful briar! Friend indeed!
Thou solace of my lonely hours,
With good Pace Mixture I will fill thee up
And airy castles build with smoky
towers.
Perchance I'll wander through Elysian
fields.
Or in Utopia's fair land may roam;
Yet when the magic of thy power is spent
I'll find myself safe back again—at
home.

When fortune frowns and fickle friends
forsake.
And failure seems to be a deadly crime,
I'll fill thy bowl and in the incense sweet
Puff out defiance to old Father Time;
Forget the wrong that breed revengeful
thoughts
And, blissfully unconscious of life's toil
and tears,
The balm of peace will permeate my soul
And wing my thoughts to brighter,
happier spheres.

Mention THE ADVOCATE.

SHE KNEW.

"Now, Eva, this is nothing to interest
you, it's only a business letter."
"Business! It's written across the
top and sides and there are three post-
scripts to it. It's from a woman!"



A TEA PARTY.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Miss Winton—"So you call your dog
Rush. Isn't that a singular name for
him?"
Young Pakefen—"Well, you see, Miss
Winton, I had to call him that because
it was his a growler."

T HAT WAS NOT ENOUGH.

"I don't want you to leave me, mam-
ma," said little Frances after she was
tucked up in bed.
"I'll be in the next room, dear, and
I'll leave the door ajar," replied mamma.
"Ajar isn't enough. Leave it two or
three jars."

A DIPLOMAT.

Fitz William—"I don't want to go in;
suppose that ugly old woman should see
the dogs on me?"
Dusty Rhodes—"Tell her you called to
see her mother."

AN OBJECT OF CHARITY.

Trump (piteously)—"Please help a poor
cripple."
Kind Old Crullerman (handing him some
money)—"Here me! why, of course.
How are you crippled, my poor fellow?"
Trump (pocketing the money)—"Fina-
ncially, sir."

A young lady whose face is swollen to
twice its usual size through cutting her
wisdom teeth writes that in her case "ig-
norance is bliss."

LOVE & CAUTION.



DISAGREEABLE FATHER—"Never mind, young
man! I'll help her on with her coat myself—"

EMBLEMATIC.

As archin with a puzzled look
"Into his father said,
"Why is it, upon all the coins
They stamp a woman's head?"
The father thought a moment, then
He gave him this reply:
"My child, they say that money talks.
I think that must be why."

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

"A red light is a sign of danger, isn't
it?"
"Yes."
"Well, isn't it rather queer that they
should have them in drug-store windows
and not in saloons!"

A PROPER SCALE.

"My fee, if we win," said the lawyer,
"will be five thousand dollars. If we
lose it will be seven thousand five hun-
dred dollars."
"You mean the other way, don't you?"
"No. I have to charge more when I
lose a cause to cover the loss of prestige."

THE BOYS WERE POSTED.

Teacher (to members of the class)—
"Having enumerated the principal poets,
orators and statesmen, I will now ask
you to give me the names of three men
famous for their sciences."
Half a dozen voices (all answering at
once)—"Corbett, Mitchell and Sullivan."

Oh, they are wise
Who advertise
In winter, spring
And fall.
But wiser yet
Are they, you bet,
Who never let up
At all.

THE RULING PROPENSITY.

Waggles—"What a shocking tragedy!
A drunken man goes home and when his
wife, who has waited up for him, puts her
arms about his neck he kills her."
Juggles—"Did she live long enough to
tell the story?"
Waggles—"Yes. Her last words were,
"I didn't know he was loaded."



"I don't trust these young fellows—"

TOO TRUE.

Missionary—"My poor man, don't you
know that strong drink is a mocker?"
Parrot Perkins (looking with long and
sorrowful glances at the window)—"You're
just right, lady; you're just right! Them
ere lickens just mock me every time I
looks inter the windy; an' I hain't gotter
cent in th' world."

REBUKED.

Mr. Owen-Lauds—"Mike, you were
out on a lad apace yesterday."
Mike—"Yis, sir, I was. Bless me, if
I weren't a layin' in the gutter with a pig.
Father Howler came along, looked at me,
an' says, "One is known by the company
they keep!"
Mr. Owen-Lauds—"And did you get
up?"
Mike—"No, but the pig did!"



"For I'm up to my tricks—"

ANOTHER PROBLEM SOLVED.

Chico (who likes home-made bread)—
"My dear, I hear that the bakers' trust
has rushed through a law forbidding wo-
men to make their own bread."
Wife (indignantly)—"They have, have
they? I'll show 'em! Here, Maria, run
out and get me some yeast."

A DISAPPOINTING QUESTION.

Miss Munn, said young Mr. Goslin,
tenderly, "I dreamed of you last
night."
"Did you?" replied Miss Munn, with
deep interest. "Was my hat on straight?"



"And they can't fool me. I was a young bird,
once, myself."

VERY.

Banks (pouring out a scant finger)—
"This whiskey is twenty-two years old."
Tanks—"Mighty small for its age,
isn't it?"

A WOMAN can usually keep in the fash-
ionable swim if she has a duck of a bon-
net.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor.—Please inform your readers
that we have a positive remedy for the above
named disease. By its timely use thousands of
hopeless cases have been permanently cured.
We shall be glad to send two bottles of our
remedy gratis to any of your readers who have
consumption if they will send us their express
and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOAN & CO., 182 Adelaide St. W.,
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DEALER IN CHOICE... **HOPS**

Württemberg,
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New York State,
and Canadian

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

No. 1 and No. 2, and
Potassium Sulphite

The Best Known Preservatives
in Use.

AGENT FOR...

Eureka and Cape Ann Isinglass,
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and Porterine,
Hugh Baird & Sons, Glasgow, Importers
Porter Malt,
Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pump

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That t
brew
Hops

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



HONORABLE MENTION
PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST
MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters
Brewers
Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
1876.

COSGRAVE & CO.

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THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
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- PORTER -

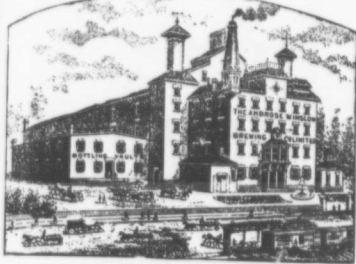
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 Brewers of FINE ALES and PORTER and Half-and-Half MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE MALT
PORT HOPE, ONT.

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elegance of surroundings will always con-
 due. But prohibitive liquor laws should
 be discontinued, because sixty years of
 certainly faithful trial have shown them
 to be failures, dangerous to the public
 peace, the public health and the public
 morals; against public policy as tending
 to bring all reasonable laws into bad re-
 pute, and against absolute right as an in-
 terference of the law merchant with the
 jurisdiction of the criminal law; enacted,
 as criminal laws are enacted, by those
 who are not supposed to come under their
 operation.

Much of what has been said about pro-
 hibitory laws in this paper might also be
 said of the usury laws,* which are of the
 family of crime-creating statutes, which
 are always readily evaded and which in-
 terfere with the market value of the com-
 modity protected. But there is this dif-
 ference, that usury laws are demanded by
 the protected class, while prohibitive
 liquor laws are not, and never can be.

Admitting freely all that can be said
 about the horrors which liquor can work,
 sociologists as well as Samaritans know
 that no public evil can be dealt with ab-
 stractly—dragged up by the roots and
 exterminated in a single swoop of virtue.
 Sad as the liquor industry may be, its
 absolute and sudden annihilation would
 throw millions out of employment, and
 put starvation into the room of competi-
 tion in countless homes, to remain until,
 by the slow labor of economists and
 publicists, capital and labor had readjust-
 ed themselves to the new condition. And
 the liberal interpretation of statutes at
 present upon the statute-books of certain
 American States would send fathers of
 families to State prisons to serve out
 terms of sixty or a hundred years—under
 cumulative sentences which more than
 cover the natural lives of men. Fortu-
 nately, however, the drinking of liquor
 does not destroy either the body or the
 soul. The best evidence obtainable by
 medical industry intimates that, while as
 every-body knows, the temperate outlive
 all other classes, even the habitually in-
 temperate man may, and does, outlive the
 rigid and inexorable total abstainer who
 refuses to his organism the stimulant
 which overworked or overstrung human
 systems sometimes insist upon.
 I do not know what evidence can be
 adduced as to the loss of souls. But,
 admitting the occasional loss of a soul,
 the question might arise as to whether a
 soul could not be saved at too high a price.

Should an entire community like the
 State of Vermont, or of Maine, or of
 Kansas, or like Boston, or the city of
 New York, for example, imperil its sani-
 tary existence to save any one given hu-
 man soul? Or how large or how small a
 community should be allotted to peril per
 soul? It requires a strong stomach and
 a tranquil nervous system to absorb ice
 water, and dyspeptics and excitable per-
 sons are not always deservng of death at
 the hands of the State.

I know that the easy-going humanitar-
 ian answer to this is, that all prohibitive
 liquor laws carry within themselves the
 seed, of their own dissolution, since they
 are only agitated in sparsely settled local-
 ities, from which, as populations thicken
 there, they gently disappear.* But,
 meantime, if the traffic in liquor is dan-
 gerous, these policies are working an en-
 ormous harm to the communities where
 they are tolerated. All history proves
 that there is no institution or system in
 the world which it has ever been attempt-
 ed to stifle by legislation which is not tem-
 pered as fixed and immutable as the hills.
 The efforts of the English Puritans to
 abolish the theatre made theatrical per-
 formances parcel of English civilization.
 The attempts of the middle ages, the In-
 quisition, and the Index, to destroy the
 printing press made the printing press a
 necessity of life everywhere. If liquor is
 dangerous to the United States of Amer-
 ica, philanthropists and patriots should be
 careful how they pass laws against it!

The little town of Westfield, N. J., has two
 or three active prohibition societies, and I am
 told that all the churches except the Roman
 Catholic and the Episcopal preach prohibition
 from their pulpits. Ten years ago, with a pop-
 ulation of two thousand, the town cast three
 hundred prohibition votes; last year, with a
 population of thirty-seven hundred, as I am in-
 formed, it cast just fourteen!

FOYLE BREWERY
 HALIFAX, N.S.
P. & J. O'MULLIN
 BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS OF
India Pale Ales
Brown Stout
 Specialty...
"GOLDEN SHIELD" INDIA PALE ALE
 .. In Pints and Quarts.

No Hotel can be run success-
 fully without
Eddy Co's.
 MATCHES and -
 TOILET PAPER
 Mammoth Factories, - Hull, Can.

J. E. Doyle & Co.
 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
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 Capsules, Corking Machines, Tinfoil,
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 P.O. BOX 502
 Corks of any Size Cut to Order

W. A. VERNER'S
Pure Apple CIDER
 In Half Pint Bottles, 25 cts. per doz. Quart Bottles, 80 cts. per doz.
 By Gallon, 25 cts. per Gallon.
100 and 102 - BERKELEY STREET - 100 and 102
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DAWES & CO.
 Brewers
PALE ALES AND PORTER
 Lachine, P.Q.
 Montreal Office, 521 St. James St.
 BELL TELEPHONE, 563
CIGARS
 Pleasant to the taste—Elioh Aroma.
LA HISPANIA, KHEDIVE and REPUBLIC
 Manufactured by
BRYAN & LEE - - - WINNIPEG

In Queen Elizabeth's time the analogy was
 all more perfect, for the price of liquor was re-
 gulated as the price of any new soil sought to
 be by usury laws—by statute.
 I believe the figures are claimed to be as
 follows: Out of a class of mortality from
 ordinary causes, the lengths of life were:
 Temperate drinkers..... 62-13 years.
 Heavy drinkers..... 56-13 years.
 Frequent drinkers..... 57-59 years.
 Total abstainers..... 62-65 years.
 Total abstainers..... 61-52 years.

According to a recent report of the British
 Medical Association, in their Journal in the year

None but the following city bottles are auth-
 orized to use our labels:
 EUCLIDE BRAUDIN, - - - 274 Vindicta,
 J. ELZEOR CAISSE, - - - 174 Wolfe,
 MORE VIAU, - - - 29 Turgeon, St. Henri.

ROBT. DAVIES, Manager.

- THE -

WM. ROSS, Sec'y. and Cashier.

DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY

LIMITED

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

MANUFACTURERS OF
-- THE CELEBRATED --

WHITE LABEL ALE

**INDIA PALE
ALE . . .**

. . . AND . . .

AMBER ALE

. . . XXX PORTER

Which is now taking the place of the
best imported.



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



QUEEN STREET EAST
TORONTO



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



ASK FOR THEM

*And See that our Brand is
on Every Cork*



THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS OF
OUR WHITE LABEL.

SEE THAT

ROBERT DAVIES'

NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL

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