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ANTI-PROHIBITION.

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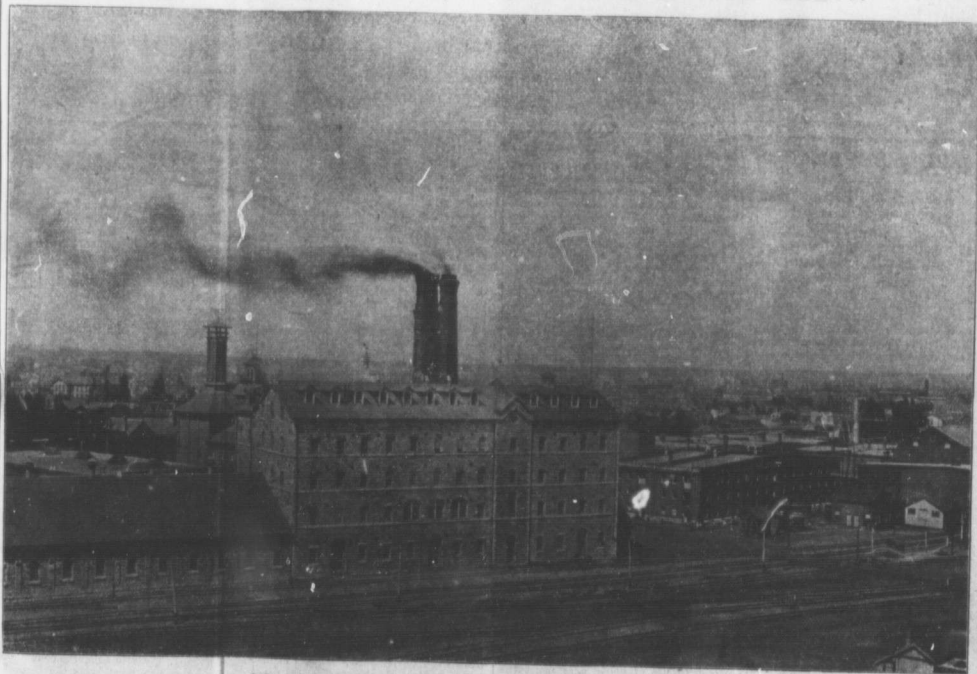
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TRUE TEMPERANCE

AS ADVOCATED BY REV. E. F. DIXON,
 OF HAMILTON.

THE GREAT TEE-TOTAL CRAZE.

NEVER has there been a word more grossly perverted in its meaning and more ruinously misapplied than the word which at the present time is on everyone's lips—the word temperance. Temperance, we are assured, and from very high authority, is “moderation in all things,” and this is its standard or established meaning. But temperance, according to the modern, popular—and all universally received—Canadian meaning, is abstinence from one [presumably] evil habit, and the quite possible (and indeed too frequent) ignoring of all other forms of temperance. Thus, a man may be a glutton, a slugger, a slave of gain, a gross exaggerator, a votary of pleasure, a victim of overwork, even an habitual liar, an adulterer—in a word, guilty of the grossest intemperance in regard to everything under the sun, and yet, in the popular acceptance of the term, be a sound temperance man.

I am not just at this moment concerned as to the lawfulness or healthfulness or otherwise of the use of alcoholic liquors; that for the moment is not the question. What I wish to make plain now is the fact that the word temperance, as now employed by, I suppose, at least 95 per cent. of the people, is an absurd and misleading misnomer, and so, as a protest against the prostitution and abuse of this noble word, I have headed this communication “the great teetotal (not temperance) craze.” Even granting momentarily, for the sake of argument, the utter sinfulness of the moderate use of alcoholic liquors and the consequent bounden necessity for

total abstinence therefrom, the word would still be incorrect and misleading. It is the duty of all men to totally abstain from profane swearing, yet we don't call the man who observes this rule a temperance man. This is not a mere question of words or names, or mere pedantic sticking for verbal accuracy, but, as will be shown further on, it involves several vital principles whose violation, however unconsciously or well meaningly pursued, must sooner or later inevitably bring its own nemesis. Truth is too sacred a thing to be trifled with; it cannot be sacrificed in one essential iota with impunity to the best and noblest cause, and it will assert itself though smothered under mountain piled on mountain. All the enthusiasm for humanity, all the purest love for our fellow-men, all the high-souled determination to do battle unto the death with the wrong—in a word all that is admirable and lovely in many individual teetotal advocates, will not condone their habitual, if unconscious, misuse of terms and consequent confusing of the real points at issue with its sure and ultimately disastrous results.

I now proceed to specify some of the evils consequently upon the growth of what is commonly called the “temperance” movement, but which I think I have with manifestly more correctness termed “the great teetotal craze.”

THE PEOPLE BLINDED.

1. The use of the word “temperance” in its contracted, and illogical sense, has virtually blinded people to the evils of the other legion forms of intemperance [granting for the sake of argument that the moderate use of liquor does merit the name of “intemperance”]. To abstain from the use of intoxicants, and noisily denounce those who do not, has practically become with large numbers of people “the whole” of “of man,” and as such covers a multitude of far grosser and less

excusable forms of intemperance. No one dreams of denying the term “intemperance advocate” to a man, for instance, who habitually eats, as so many do, about three times more than is necessary, nor to mention those who are continually making the most disgusting exhibitions of gluttony, or (to use a homely but expressive Canadianism) “hogghishness.” I have in my mind's eye to-day a very prominent temperance advocate with whose eloquence many an Ontario church and hall has rung, who, in a small western town where he once resided, was, from his enormous and omnivorous appetite, the terror of all the housewives far and near—who, while passionately denouncing the drinking of a thoughtful ale, wine or spirit, has frequently been known to consume two or three pounds of butcher's meat, with “trimmings,” as Mr. Weller would say, at a meal, or clear a whole tea table of knick-knacks. And to how many so-called “temperance” advocates would this description more or less truly apply? How many hundreds of these self-constituted teachers of temperance, and themselves the most grossly and unrestrainedly intemperate of mortals, gorging themselves with unwholesome food, swillers of nerve-destroying, stomach corroding green tea, home-made wine and “soft drinks”; wickedly and wantonly intemperate in their language, venting unmeasured abuse upon all who honestly differ from them, imparting vile motives to those guilty of the mortal sin of not seeing eye to eye with them, utterly devoid of that charity which “thinketh no evil,” and in their own turn criminally intemperate in their dress, work or pleasure! This, I maintain, is very largely the result of the narrowing down and prostitution of the term “temperance.” The masses have virtually forgotten or lost sight of the fact that true temperance consists in moderation in all things, and not in abstinence

from one (so-called) evil habit and giving the rein to every other form of mental and physical self-indulgence. In fact, too-a-days in Canada moderation and true temperance is like contentment—practically a “lost art.” Those virtues which involve the least self-sacrifice are always the most popular. To abstain from liquor, for which we have no craving whatever, but rather a strong repulsion, is infinitely easier than to control one's appetite for food; put a rein upon the tongue, restrain habits of slothfulness, moderate that “covetousness which is idolatry,” which manifests itself in overwork, or, in the case of women, keep within bounds the all-absorbing passion for dress and jewelry and social dissipation. As was well and wittily said by the late Professor Jewett, of Oxford:—“A man is just as likely to meet the devil at the kidney end of a roast of veal as in a glass of whiskey.” The fact of the matter is, that the profession of temperance (so-called) is a convenient cloak to a large number of people for giving full and unrestrained swing to their appetites in other respects. As a class, the most intemperate men are so-called temperance men.

MODERATION NOT INJURIOUS.

2. But is the moderate use of intoxicants injurious? There has of late been far too general a disposition on the part of those who have not bowed the knee to the idol of teetotalism to let the question go by default and to allow to go forth to the world unchallenged, and tacitly accepted as an undeniable truism, the figment that total abstinence (even if not morally and religiously binding on men), is the more excellent way, the safe side, the course that, at all events, must bring the best results.

But is this strictly true? Is teetotalism conducive to the best physical interests of mankind? Is it conducive, for instance, to that thing which is popularly supposed to

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ASK FOR THEM

be the crowning desideratum of human existence, longevity? What says the following table, recently issued by the Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association?

	Average years.
Habitually temperate	62.13
Careless drinkers	59.67
Free drinkers	57.59
Decidedly temperate	55.92
Total abstainers	51.22

It is often urged nowadays that the consensus of medical opinion is in favor of teetotalism. But this is far too readily assumed and accepted. Ten or twelve years ago there was no doubt a disposition on the part of the medical profession to sweepingly condemn the use under all circumstances of intoxicants. Doctors, like all other classes of professional men, are affected by public opinion to an extent little suspected, even by themselves. They, moreover, are governed by fashions and fads, just as other scientific men are, and, therefore, they are liable to periodical crazes and reactions, and so occasionally to lose their heads. It is becoming every day more unmistakably evident that the medical profession is waking up to the fact that under the pressure of public opinion, and in the rebound from their old course of indiscriminate prescribing of intoxicants they rushed to the opposite and equally untenable extreme of denouncing their use under all circumstances as a beverage. Medical men of the highest standing, medical associations in different parts of the world, and recent medical writers, are advocating the moderate use of stimulants. It is a well-known fact that the late Dr. Richardson, the celebrated teetotal advocate of my boyhood, whose name is (or used to be) a "household word" among the brethren, radically changed his opinion on the subject before his death, and reintroduced into his family

the moderate use of stimulants. Evidences, therefore, are multiplying on all hands that the faculty are coming back, if not to their old position, yet to a middle one, which, while rejecting the old theory, prevalent in my boyhood, of stimulants being a sort of universal panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, recognizes them in their proper place and use, as invaluable aids to the preservation of health and the warding off of disease.

THREE RECKLESS EXAGGERATIONS.

3. Another evil feature of the teetotal craze is the reckless exaggeration indulged in by its advocates in the press and in the pulpit and on the platform. We are told, for instance, that a certain number of persons, equal to half the entire death rate, die from the effects of immoderate drinking. But is it possible for anyone in his senses to accept such a statement as that? Is it possible for anyone who has had any experience of life in Canada to believe that more than, say, 5 per cent. of the entire death rate is due to excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors. As a clergyman of some experience, and one whose work has mainly laid among those classes said to be most addicted to excessive drinking, I am not afraid to say that the percentage of habitual drunkards in Ontario is exceedingly low. In a town of several thousand inhabitants where I once resided all the habitual drunkards could have been counted upon the fingers. I could at this moment give the names from memory. And if this town, and others in which I have lived, are any criterion, not more on the outside than one per cent. of the general population are one per cent. of the general population are using intoxicating liquors to an injurious extent, or at least to the extent of interfering with the discharge of the every day duties of life. But, to judge from the stock statements of teetotal advocates at least 50 per cent. of the general population are, if not actual drunkards, habitual

ly using liquor to excess—Canadian society—a sort of pandemonium of riot and drunkenness, and every other man you meet more or less of a sot. Any cause that requires to be bolstered up with such wild, reckless misstatements can possess little intrinsic worth or strength. And all this sort of exaggeration, indulged in as it is by public guides and teachers, transparently absurd as it nevertheless is, and bearing its own refutation on its face, is bound to have a demoralizing effect upon the general public, and especially the young and unreflecting, in making it lawful or excusable to sacrifice truth to make a point, and condoning any kind of safe falsification for the purpose of helping on a "good cause." We hear a great deal about "Jesuitism" nowadays; but what of that "Jesuitism" that has reduced exaggeration, distortion and downright falsification to a science?

PROHIBITION UNJUST.

4. Prohibition is essentially unjust, and opposed to all principles of British justice. It is punishing one man for the sin of another, the sober man for the drunkard. Because my neighbor gets drunk, I, who can "use it without abusing," must be deprived of my inalienable rights as a free born Briton. Because my neighbor is a lunatic, therefore I must be put under restraint! Because someone buys a razor and cuts his own or somebody else's throat, I must be allowed to shave.

Even were drunkards in an enormous majority, say 87 per cent. of the population, prohibition would be grossly unjust for the state has no right to rob a man of his rights because others abuse them. It would be doing evil that good might come; it would be violating an eternal principle of justice to meet an exceptional and accidental state of things. But it is all the other way. The temperate users of liquor are enormously in the majority; they are

at least ten to one of immoderate drinkers; and yet we are asked to deprive them of sacred rights to benefit an insignificant minority. By an exact reversal of the principle of the old and well known proverb, we are asked to "venture a whale to catch a spiny," to do great wrong to bring about an infinitesimal benefit, to oppress the many, to advantage the few. A disclaimer or more childish method of securing a desired result could not be well imagined. It would be like ordaining that no man should walk the streets unless gagged and handcuffed because a small percentage of the people are addicted to theft and profanity.

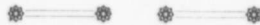
IT MAKES FOR EVIL.

5. From a religious or moral standpoint this teetotal craze makes all for evil. It involves the manufacture of new sins and the creation of what is practically a new religion. It fosters an odious hypocrisy in those who, feeling themselves free to use stimulants, fear the tyranny of popular fanaticism on the subject. This is manifested by the unworthy dodges and subterfuges, the sneaking tricks, the lying excuses, the innumerable shams, evasions, equivocations, distortions and suppressions of the truth employed by those who, wishing to stand well with a certain class, and even gain a reputation for zeal and "soberness" in the cause of teetotalism, cannot see their way to personal total abstinence. Practices like the foregoing of which glaring instances are almost weekly being blazoned forth in newspapers, are calculated to bring not only the teetotal cause, but the whole name of religion into contempt. What effect can this sort of thing have upon the young, except to make them distrust and despise all those who are professionally engaged in teaching and enforcing by their lives the great fundamental truths of our common religion? Far less disastrous in its effects would be the spectacle of such

(Continued on page 23).

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Comment.

VICTU without the privilege of a free choice is impossible.—*Rev. R. F. Dixon.*

PROHIBITION, like messias, may be a blessing in disguise, but what's the use of it if nobody is able to penetrate the disguise.

THERE is a shrewd suspicion that a certain Mr. Moderator is just about as much puzzled to know what to do with the plebiscite vote now he has it as if the decision had been left with him to locate the position of Dr. Briggs in the hereafter.

SOME of our good friends ride the prohibition as they would a bicycle—for exercise; others, as certain gentlemen also ride the bicycle—both cases because it is still others in both cases because it is convenient and saves money, and a few because they like it.

How quickly that pair of blessed itinerants—"Hon." Wolfenbarger and "Prof." Hutchins left us when they found that the Amens did not rattle in the collection basket.

WHAT with the Protestant Protective Association, the Patrons of Industry, the Prohibitionists and the Police the ordinary wayfarer will have mighty few rights left in those later days.

ATTENTION is directed to our Statistical Department. A page will be devoted in each issue to this most desirable and convincing method of imparting information, and we guarantee correctness.

THESE are the gent.—men who voted in favor of Ald. Lamb's motion to close all saloons at 9 p.m.: Ald. Bailley, Bates, Crane, Foster, Crawford, Graham, Joliffe, Lamb, Macdonald. Do not forget the "Nine."

THERE was a whole volume of truth in the London Times' colonial article last week, when it said, speaking of prohibition in Canada, that the matter was "destined to raise a storm of opposition even in a country which is more used to social tyranny than England." The term "social tyranny" is very apt.

It would seem that Ald. Lamb, who labored so earnestly and unsuccessfully in "the cause," is by no means a teetotaler, while Ald. Hallam, who has been known in the temperance ranks for fifty years, maintains his right to wine in his cellar. These on their own admissions. Most people looking at the stand taken by the two gentlemen will be inclined to think that of Ald. Hallam the more manly of the two.

OUT at Grand Forks, Dakota, they have prohibition, and get their drinking water out of the Red River. In consequence of a typhoid fever epidemic an analysis was made of the water. During the experiment two rats were inoculated with the water. It killed one, and the other was badly knocked out. And yet some people

wonder why prohibition is not successful in Grand Forks.

OUT in Washington State the cultivation of hops has become an important industry. Hops are used in the manufactory of beer. Therefore in certain circles hops are regarded as immoral, and the prohibitionists of Washington have actually begun a crusade to prohibit the growing of hops. A contemporary suggests that "some one should try and kick a little sense into them."

If the plebiscite is a thorn in the side of Sir Oliver Mowat, he has nobody but himself to blame for it. Had he taken a straight vote on the Marter bill the matter would have ended then and there. The vote would have been two to one against the member for Muskoqua. Sir Oliver chose rather the side-tracking method, with the result that he may get side-tracked himself before he is through with it.

So far as the liquor interests are concerned the far famed Wilson tariff bill of the United States Congress seems to have been framed on fearful and wonderful lines. Free Trade is upheld by lowering the duties on imported liquors and increasing those on the home made article, while Protection is glorified by placing a prohibitive duty on Canadian barley which some of the Eastern Brewers must have, regardless of cost.

THE letter on "True Temperance," by Rev. R. F. Dixon, of Hamilton, published in another page is so sound in its logic, and so conclusive in its argument that it should be read by every man in Canada. Not the least excellent point in an altogether admirable essay is the sustained moderation in tone, thereby carrying into practical effect the principle of true temperance. Yet nothing is more difficult than to remain always temperate with our intemperate temperance friends.

WHAT induced Ald. Lamb, of Toronto, to introduce his motion for the closing of all bar rooms at nine o'clock each evening except Saturday? Ald. Shaw said that it was vanity, swelled head, and being carried off his feet by receiving the approbation of an evening newspaper. Ald. McMurrich intimated that it was a fishing expedition after votes. Ald. Hewitt stigmatized it as the working up of a little boom. Ald. Hubbard believed it was a case of a wolf in Lamb's clothing. Possibly they were all correct.

The other day Mr. John Cameron delivered a temperance address before the W.C.T.U. of London, in which, after advising his hearers to clear their minds from cant—a most wise recommendation—he said: "Most ardently do I desire prohibition, but I am not sure that I would accept it to-morrow unless accompanied by the general enfranchisement of women." In Toronto only one woman in five entitled to vote on the plebiscite did vote. Would "general enfranchisement" make any difference? Or is Mr. Cameron proceeding on the theory that a wo-

man is more influenced by what she divines than what she is told?

THE Toronto Mail of Tuesday publishes a return of the plebiscite vote for the Province, showing a grand total of almost exactly 11 in favor of prohibition, with only 28 per cent. of the vote pulled. The Mail's figures are not complete, though the returns yet to come in cannot materially alter the calculation. The exact figures we will give next week, but in the meantime we must commend the common sense of the closing sentence of the Mail's article on the subject: "The futility of the plebiscite, however, is the more apparent when it is remembered that it is not even an instruction to the House, for, after all, the way to get a law through the Legislature is by the election of members who will vote for it."

As we write, a great prohibition convention is being held in Toronto, at which the brethren are having somewhat of a monkey and parrot time. Divided into three camps, they are watching each other closely, and not even preserving an armed neutrality. The A.P. (advanced prohibitionists) will have prohibition nothing, and as a means thereto, led by Bro. Kettlewell, are prepared to take the nations of the earth by the scruff of the neck. The L.P. (Liberal prohibitionists), under the manipulation of J. J. Maclean and F. S. Spence, are attending to it that no hurt shall come to Sir Oliver Mowat's government, while E.C.P. (Conservative prohibitionists), ably directed by G. F. Marter, M.P.P., are moving the firmament to pull kudos in the direction of the Ontario Opposition. Good luck to them all.

At this particular juncture it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell who is really the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. W. Meredith certainly says nothing though, whether, at the same time he is quietly sawing wood deponent saith not. Mr. G. F. Marter is gallantly plodding the party to prohibition, but whether he has a mandate so to do is quite another question. At any rate, he is losing the party hundreds of votes. Rev. Mr. Madill, head of the P.P.A. order, is authority for the statement that Dr. Ryerson is the real leader, and is working along the lines of the Protestant Protective Association. The trouble with this is that we do not know what the "lines" of the P.P.A. are. Several other "leaders" are heard from at intervals, and the result will probably be that in the near future there will be no Conservative party to lead.

We strongly suspect a Senegambian in the lumber yard in South Waterloo. The present representative in the Legislature for that constituency, Mr. Moore, was the choice of his party at the last elections, received the full Reform support, and has made a careful and able representative as representative as go. But certain good Grit prohibitionists—evidently do not view Mr. Moore with all love and charity, and to that end seek to depose him. And

what think you is the complaint raised? Mr. Moore, poor man, is interested in a hop yard. He is actually guilty of the immorality of growing hops, and hops are used in the manufacture of beer. Perish the thought that such wickedness should flourish triumphant. So a band of prohibitionists have waited on Mr. Goldie, of Ayr, and have asked him to run in the prohibition interest. Mr. Goldie does not raise hops, he grinds wheat. Therefore for his morals above reproach. But nearly all, if not all, of the band who waited upon Mr. Goldie were Reformers, and Mr. Goldie himself is a Reformer, and if the whole thing is not a party scheme to oust John D. Moore from the Legislature, we are a Dutchman.

AMERICAN MALT AND BARLEY DUTIES.

THE duties on Canadian barley and malt as finally adopted in the Wilson Bill, passed by the United States House of Representatives last week, are to all intents and purposes prohibitive. The Eastern brewers fought hard to have such a reduction as would enable them to purchase freely of Canadian barley, the superior qualities of which they are perfectly conversant with, and the New York Brewers' Association made a strong remonstrance before the Committee on Ways and Means. But the influence of the Western malsters, who do not care to come into competition with the Canadian product, proved all powerful, and the measure goes to the Senate with a 25 per cent. ad valorem duty on barley and 35 per cent. on malt. This means about 15 cents a bushel on barley and 20¢, to 25 cents on malt. The Senate is not likely to make any alteration in these items, and New York beer "brewed from Canadian malt" that has never been within a hundred miles of Canada will still hold the fort.

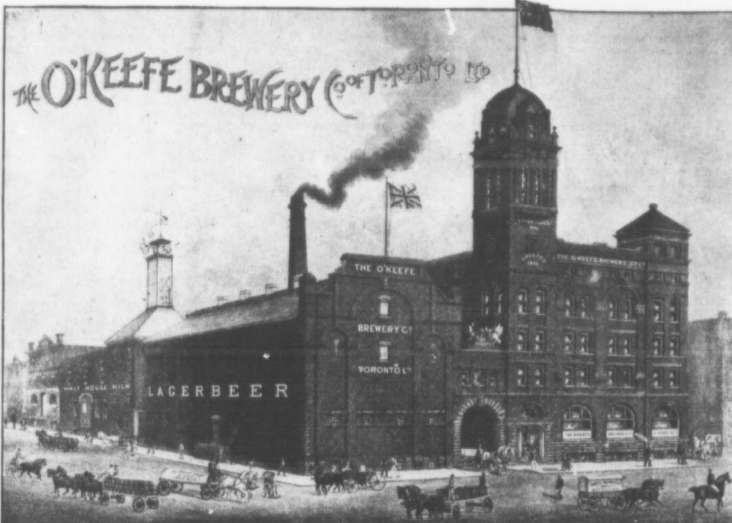
WORDS OF THE WISE.

Rev. W. S. Rainsford, of St. George's, Rutherford Place, New York:—"I cannot deny a poor man his beer and his pipe while I lunch at my club with my bishop."

Rev. Dr. Rylance, St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, New York:—"I am distinctly opposed to prohibition, the more because it is promotive of secret drinking. I cannot but praise the German who openly takes his wife and children to the beer garden with him."

Rev. Dr. R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, Episcopal Church, Harlem, lecturing in St. Georges Church, New York:—"I believe there is a use of liquor which is proper, legitimate and right. If by thought I would help my fellow man by being a total abstinence I should do so. But the truth and not a lie is from God and will help men most, and the truth is, that God made liquor and designed it for the use of man. Drunkenness is a sin, but drinking is not, and those who recommend a cure of the evil by stopping drinking do not think deeply. As a minister of God I do solemnly aver that if I could, with my knowledge of human nature, I would not close the saloons of this city and deprive the honest and industrious working man of his pot of beer. Prohibition is mere moonshine."

Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER



Capacity, 165,000 Barrels per Annum

SIR OLIVER'S VIEWS.

The Ontario Premier will Await the Action of the Courts on Prohibition.

At the last session of the Legislature Sir Oliver Mowat was waited upon by a deputation of Prohibitionists and urged to support the Mather Bill. The Premier's reply, given below, has never before been published in full. To those who are anxious as to whether the plebiscite will bring prohibition at this coming session, the Premier's words may give some light. Sir Oliver, after speaking of his sympathy with the temperance movement, said:

Now I am going to speak to you frankly. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to pretend anything that I cannot do, or that I do not believe. (Hear, hear.) If we have prohibition in Ontario we should have a real prohibition—one that is enforced. There is no use in imperative prohibition. There is no use in our putting a law on the Statute book unless it is enforced, and unless we do enforce it. You who have given any attention to the subject know that a prohibition law is very difficult of enforcement, that there are too many people interested in its not being enforced. Take the County of North Oxford, with which I have the honor of being historically connected, and my connection with which I am proud of. I happened to go to Oxford shortly after they had the prohibition system there and I took the opportunity of speaking to persons in ordinary life that I came into contact with. I remember one was a cabman. I talked with him about this prohibition and how he liked it. "Well, sir," he said, "I didn't like it at first. I used to take my glass of beer, and sometimes took too many, but now I can't get it. I don't want it, and am very much better without it." That was within a month after the passing of the law there,

Well, we all know that two or three months after that the whole thing was changed. It was found to blame who you may for it—that practically the law was not enforced and that the drinking was worse than ever (a voice: No.) If you don't enforce a law you are better without it (a voice: No.) Well, that is my opinion—my deliberate opinion—from close observation which it was my duty to make, because I was to be guided by it in the responsible office I now hold. If you have a prohibitory law I don't mean that you should wholly enforce it. We have laws against stealing, but we cannot wholly enforce them; we have laws against other crimes and we cannot wholly enforce them. But you must enforce it to a considerable degree, substantially, or the law is of no use at all, and if you do not enforce it to any extent why it is a thousand times worse than not being on the statute book. Now with reference to prohibition and the enforcement of it. I say any prohibition law, unless you can have public sentiment with it, is very difficult of enforcement. But if there is any reasonable doubt—any doubt with which any Courts of Justice would give effect—as to whether that law is valid or not, then it is perfectly hopeless to enforce it. We may be sorry for that, unwilling to believe it, but I say here, from the knowledge which my position gives and the information which I have had given me, if you try to enforce in this country a prohibition law there is no reasonable certainty of being a legal law, you cannot enforce it, and it is an utterly hopeless thing to make the attempt. We passed sometime ago, at the urgent instance of the temperance people—with whom we sympathise—certain enactments, local option enactments, which were thought to be of great advantage to the cause of temperance. Well, the validity of those enactments is dis-

puted, and at this moment the question of whether they are valid or not is before the Supreme Court. There was a case before our Court of Appeal on the subject, and the Court of Appeal endorsed the opinion of the Government, that we had the power to pass those enactments. So far as the appeal before the Supreme Court is concerned, it was on a case that involved many technical points, having no relation to this question of prohibition, and the Court was unwilling to enter upon this prohibition question until they knew that the other points would not sustain that appeal and would not bear that point until they had disposed of the others. That shows you these enactments are not yet considered to be clearly valid. I will not go into an argument for the purpose of showing how strong the reasons are which would have to be overcome in order to sustain those clauses. This is as far as we can safely go, or as far as our Courts would probably, or might reasonably be expected to sanction in the direction of prohibition. This bill of Mr. Mather's assumes—any all assume in pressing it upon me—that we have the power to pass it. I do not suppose there is a single one of you who wants that bill passed if we have not the power to pass it, and cannot enforce it. In this very case to which I referred, before the Court of Appeal, although they sanctioned the enactments that we have passed, and to which I alluded a moment ago, they did not say we had any power to prohibit absolutely. On the contrary, one of the judges—the only one who evaded the point—considered the judgment of the Privy Council pronounced some time ago showed that the Legislature had not that power. We had also a declaration on the subject from a Judge of Appeal in one of our higher courts, and whose opinion is in favor of the Act, who places it over this decision of the Privy Council, that

we have the power of passing an Act. Well, if our own Court of Appeal takes that view it is manifest to you all there is considerable difficulty about it. When you get a prohibition law here I want it to be a law we know is legal, that we know is constitutional, and we can go forward with a strong hand for the purpose of enforcing it. I require the strongest language a Government possibly could have in order to pass a prohibition law; but my hands would be weakened—nothing could weaken them more—than to pass such a law in the present state of the authorities on the subject. I am not going into a statement to show the difficulties we have to overcome in getting the Courts, the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, to show that we in the Province have that power; but rely upon it I would not say what I am saying now unless I was conscious the difficulties are very great in maintaining that. And yet we may be able to maintain it. I hope we may. So far as depends upon me I will do my best, but I want that view explained before I enforce a prohibitory law. I want a strong law before I enforce a law on the subject. It would be disastrous to the real interests of temperance if we were to pass a law on the subject which we have no power to pass, or which would be a matter of litigation for a year or two at all events before it could be pronounced a constitutional law. We have an illustration in the McCarthy Act which shows everything into confusion. It was passed under the idea that the Dominion Parliament had the power of passing such a law, but that was a disputed point. We did not believe they had any such power. The result was we had not the power of enforcing either law—no power to enforce the McCarthy law or our own laws which would be no question of our right to enforce. I am telling you what is very

(Continued on page 10.)

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

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

EUGENE O'KEEFE, President.

WIDMER NA'IKÉ, Vice-President.

Statistical.

In this department we will commence next week a series of articles dealing from a statistical point of view with all the States and Provinces where prohibition has been tried. We will prove the invariable absolute failure of prohibition beyond the possibility of contradiction.

SPIRITS AND MALT.

Record of the Trade Shewn by the Inland Revenue Returns.

The annual report of Hon. John F. Wood, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, has just been issued, and contains much matter that is of interest to the trade. The returns are for the year ending 30th June last, and show that the year was up to the whole a prosperous one for the trade. There was an increased output of both spirits and malt liquors, though how much of the former was due to the more rigorous measures against smuggling it is hard to say. Consequently upon the increased output there was of course an increased revenue. The figures for the past five years are:

	Excise Revenue.
1880.....	86,892,412
1881.....	7,779,916
1891.....	8,825,152
1892.....	8,007,944
1893.....	8,444,502

Of this, tobacco and cigars formed an important part, and show a steady and prosperous increase, as witness the figures for the same year:

	Tobacco.	Cigars.
1880.....	81,240,522	853,372
1891.....	1,896,359	603,473
1890.....	1,926,987	615,179
1892.....	2,421,993	634,177
1893.....	2,446,190	639,296

SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 3,856,955 proof gallons, as compared with 3,498,292 gall-ons for the preceding year.

The quantity entered for consumption during the year was 2,731,896 proof gallons, as against 2,545,955 gallons in the previous year, showing the large increase of 185,961 proof gallons.

The quantity held in stock on July 1, 1893, was the largest by nearly half a million gallons that has ever been held by the Canadian distillers, being 13,502,814 proof gallons. The average during the preceding four years was 8,748,906.

The foreign demand for Canadian whiskey is gradually developing, though scarcely in the ratio of the importation of British spirits. The figures are:

	Proof gallons.
1880.....	8,731
1890.....	12,003
1891.....	20,497
1892.....	32,223
1893.....	51,239

The raw material used in the manufacture of the 3,856,955 gallons of spirits was:

	Lbs.
Malt.....	3,059,087
Inland corn.....	49,851,784
Rye.....	9,885,545
Wheat.....	792,247
Oats.....	674,008
Barley.....	104,000

Total..... 64,274,371

The following table shows the product in the different inland revenue divisions during the year and the amount of duty paid in each:

	Gallons.	Duty paid.
Belleville.....	274,074	\$ 411,111
Geosiph.....	276,478	415,017
Hamilton.....	244,232	351,153
Perth.....	111,103	164,877
Prescott.....	381,147	571,720
Toronto.....	1,133,849	1,700,733
Windsor.....	1,426,865	2,140,257
Halifax.....	106,814	160,837

The year showed a slight improvement in the manufacture of malt and malt liquors, though the brews aimed at this trade by the doubling of the malt duty and the United States McKinley bill have not yet been recovered from. The following table shows the malt manufactured during the past five years, the malt taken for consumption and the malt exported:

	Manufactured.	Consumed.	Exported.
1889.....	60,509,427	51,111,429	3,399,027
1890.....	64,314,257	54,974,913	4,471,737
1891.....	62,999,874	57,909,201	3,353,633
1892.....	56,678,903	46,822,852	69,855
1893.....	58,887,452	50,428,751	307,078

The following table, showing the quantity of malt liquor manufactured in each of the Provinces during the past two years is interesting, as showing the progress of manufacture in each Province and a gratifying increase for the past year:

	1892.	1893.
Ontario.....	10,829,025	11,145,892
Quebec.....	3,998,457	3,800,524
New Brunswick.....	274,529	280,045
Nova Scotia.....	735,232	711,920
Prince Edward Island.....	31,650	27,950
Manitoba.....	447,719	474,094
British Columbia.....	629,653	735,641

The figures for imports would be had when the October report comes down, which may be expected shortly, as is regrettable that there are no official returns of the production of native wines.

REDUCING LICENCES.

Does This Imply a Reduction in Drinking-Facts Show the Contrary.

The cutting off of twenty licences in Hamilton, Ont., by the City Council that hitherto naturally brings up at once the question: Does a reduction number of licences imply a reduction in drinking? Evidently the Hamilton people think so, or the by-law would not have passed the Council without a word of discussion. But have they studied the subject?

The idea of cutting down licences is a favorite one with temperance reformers, and it must be conceded that at the first glance it seems plausible. We are prepared to show, however, that it is, nevertheless, opposed to the results of experience, to the laws of economy, and to all sense. The results of shutting up a few houses or a number of houses are these: to drive custom to other neighboring houses, and thereby increase the area in which these houses enjoy a monopoly; to make men tarry long among the larger assemblies in the bars that are not closed; to give the opportunity for unlicensed dens, when licensed houses are at inconvenient distances; and, for another class, to provide themselves with other stocks of liquor these houses. Each one of these results has a tendency to increase rather than diminish drinking; and the result invariably is that an increase of drunkenness follows a decrease in the number of licences. This result will be seen in Hamilton in this year.

THE RESULT IN TORONTO.

Now let us consider a few statistics on the subject. In Toronto the Fleming by-law, which struck off seventy-four hotel and sixteen shop licences, came into effect on May 1, 1887. The "hellish"

hotels had three months in which to dispose of their stock and close up business, so that the by-law actually took effect on August 1st. A comparison of the arrests for drunkenness for the months following with the corresponding months of the previous year show what:

	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS BY THE TORONTO POLICE.
August.....	1886. 1887.
August.....	336 472
September.....	536 463
October.....	312 419
November.....	331 366
December.....	302 375
Total.....	2 47 2145
INCREASE.....	498

In the five months after the cutting off of seventy-four hotel and sixteen shop licences, the arrests for drunkenness increased by nearly one-third.

THE INCREASE NOT TEMPORARY.

Nor was this increase of drunkenness merely temporary. The reduction in the number of licences caused a great jump in the number of drinks, which high figure held year after year, and even today Toronto has not recovered that moderation which was so unfortunately upset by the ill-advised Fleming by-law. That this may be apparent, we give the figures of arrests for drunkenness in Toronto Police Court for a long number of years:

Year.	No Arrests for Drunkenness.
1880.....	2873
1881.....	2908
1882.....	2974
1883.....	3407
1884.....	3644
1885.....	3804
1886.....	4283
1887.....	5209
1888.....	4882
1889.....	5441
1890.....	5023
1891.....	3758
1892.....	2657
1893.....	3644

From 1880 down to 1886 the increase in the convictions were scarcely commensurate with the growth of population; 1887 and the subsequent years tell their own story.

ENGLAND'S STATISTICS.

Let us turn to the statistics of England. Official statistics for 1880 (Police Returns, Counties and Boroughs), prove that at the close of that year there were in England and Wales 110,500 public houses and beer houses, representing 5.1 per 1,000 of the population (1881 census). The convictions for drunkenness and drink and disorders during 1880 were 127,664, or 6.0 per 1,000 of population. Since 1880 there has been a tendency to reduce the number of licences, and nearly 10,000 were cut off before 1891, the number in that year in England and Wales being 101,496, or 4.3 per 1,000 of population. Did this large reduction cause increased sobriety? While other crimes, owing to various causes, were reduced to a large extent, there was an INCREASE OF OVER 17,000 in the drunkenness convictions in 1891 as compared with 1880. In 1891 there were 144,412 convictions, or 6.6 per 100 of the population. Let us see how these figures look in tabular form:

	No. licences.	Convictions for drunkenness.
1880.....	110,500	127,664
1891.....	101,496	144,412

	No. licences.	Convictions for drunkenness per 1,000 population.
1880.....	5.1	6.0
1891.....	4.3	6.6

A reduction of 10,000 in the number of

licences caused an increase of 17,000 in the convictions for drunkenness.

FURTHER STATISTICS FROM ENGLAND.

A pamphlet issued by Mr. W. Gurney Benson of Colchester, England, gives most valuable and elaborate information upon this subject. He has taken from the 1891 census and placed side by side the actual ratio of drunkenness in every police district in England and Wales, and the actual numerical ratio of licensed houses in each district. This compilation shows the startling result that in districts with an excessive amount of drunkenness the number of licences is, as a rule, unusually small, while in districts comparatively free from drunkenness there are, as a rule, large numbers of licensed houses. The volume of the statistics given makes it impossible to reproduce them here, though we shall take occasion to refer to them again at a later date, but a few of the counties may be given to check the argument. We give the convictions for drunkenness and drunk and disorderly per 1,000 population and the licensed houses per 1,000 population.

County.	Convictions.	Licences.
Durham.....	15.3	3.1
Northumberland.....	11.4	2.7
Gloucestershire.....	11.4	3.6
Huntingdonshire.....	1.7	10.3
Oxfordshire.....	.56	6.6
Suffolk.....	.63	3.3
Cambridgeshire.....	.66	8.5

THE SWISS VIEW.

The Federal Legislature of Switzerland appointed a Commission jointly with the Federal Bureau of Statistics to investigate this among other questions connected with the liquor traffic, and in reviewing the various kinds of restrictive legislation resorted to in different countries, the report dwells at length upon the attempt to diminish consumption by reducing the number of drinking places. The conclusion arrived at is that this favorite idea of realizing the objects of temperance is not sustained by practical experience. On this point the report reads as follows: "In the course of our investigation we have not found an, data warranting the assumption—now being adopted as a dogma in many places—that the reduction of the number of drinking places tends to restrict the consumption of ardent spirits. On the contrary, we are constrained to state that we have frequently found the evil effects of alcoholism most prevalent in the very localities where the number of drinking places was smallest—an apparent anomaly which finds its explanation in the fact that in the absence of conveniently located public bar-rooms, the people of the localities in question became accustomed to tippling at home, lying in store greater or smaller quantities of spirits according to their means. The number of saloons is not a criterion of the consumption of spirits. We hold that a much more effective temperance measure than the reduction of saloons is to be found in all those rules and regulations which, by exacting certain securities from the person licensed to retail ardent spirits, renders the retailers, as a class, more respectable, and improve the condition and management of drinking places."

We commend these facts to the careful consideration of the public.

HAMILTON HERALD: "Louis Pastepet Kribs, the well-known journalist and editor, has issued the prospectus of a new weekly paper, THE ADVOCATE, to be devoted to the liquor interests and anti-prohibition. The first issue will appear next week. Mr. Kribs is a bright, vigorous and versatile writer, and will make the best of it. His paper is as unpopular as a bent pin, if the plebsicite goes for anything."



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Editor and Proprietor

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THE ADVOCATE.

This initial number of THE ADVOCATE is not all that we could wish it to be, or that we intend it shall be. But, it is a very fair, healthy promise, of what is to come.

The Trade will find us an ADVOCATE wherever and whenever its interests are concerned.

The public will find us an ADVOCATE of social freedom.

For the rest the paper can speak for itself.

PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION.

The question of provincial jurisdiction in connection with prohibitory liquor laws is likely soon to be settled by the Supreme Court, although it is possible the question may be carried further to the Privy Council. By Order-in-Council approved of by His Excellency, the Governor-General on the 26th day of October, 1893, the following questions are referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration:

- (1) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the Province, of spirituous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors?
- (2) Or has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the Province as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation?
- (3) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the Province?
- (4) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquors into the Province?
- (5) If a Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale, by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail, either in Statutes in force in the Province at the time of Confederation or any other definition thereof.
- (6) If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards prohibition of sales, has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit sales subject to the limits provided by the several subsections of the 99th Section of "The Canada Temperance Act," or any of them (Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 106, Sect. 99).
- (7) Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the 18th Section to the Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario, in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's Reign,

and intitled "An Act to improve the Liquor License Act", as said section is explained by the Act passed by the said Legislature, in the 54th year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intitled "An Act respecting Local Option in the matter of liquor selling?

These questions have never been settled since Confederation and, owing to the variety of decisions which have from time to time been given by the Supreme Court and the Privy Council in regard to the administration of the Liquor Law, the question whether the ultimate power to prohibit lay with the Dominion Parliament or Local Legislature, has become rather more in doubt than it was in the earlier days of Confederation, when it was assumed to lie entirely with the Dominion Parliament. It is understood that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario will be represented by Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Q. C. and Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., the Dominion Government by the Solicitor-General and probably Mr. B. B. Oser, Q. C., while the interests of the Distillers and Brewers of Canada will be represented by Mr. George Tate Blackstock, Q. C., and associated with him, Mr. Eude Saunders. The liquor interest will have to apply to the Court under the Act to be heard, Mr. Blackstock will make the application in this behalf, and if it is granted will contend that the right to prohibit lies with the Dominion Government.

The Court meets on the 20th day of February, so that we may expect an early decision of these questions, so important to the trade generally.

ALWAYS KEEP BY THE RECORD.

That eminent guardian of the people's morals, Inspector Archibald, of the Toronto Police Force, would appear to be either singularly clouded in intellect or woefully lacking in memory. His great mission has been to suppress, with a strong hand, the social evil in this city. And all honor to him had he succeeded. That he has not succeeded is due not to any lack of energy in the man, but to causes over which neither he nor the police force have control. Knowing that he had not succeeded, why did he make that astounding statement before the Prohibition Commission that there were no houses of ill-fame in Toronto? Did his memory fall him as to the substance of his own report to the Chief of Police for 1892, or of the report he was then preparing for 1893? Or, is his intellect of that peculiar construction that it can only grasp, take in, and deal with one subject at a time? Or, was he prepared to make his point at all hazards?

The Staff Inspector was before the Commission for the purpose of bolstering up the Prohibition cause. Why the social evil should have been dragged into the discussion at all, what bearing it can have on the great question of how the most successfully to deal with the liquor traffic is something yet to be explained, but as Mr. Archibald is responsible for bringing it in, as he tried with it to make a point in favor of prohibition, he must

stand up to the argument. And what does it lead to? In 1891, Inspector Archibald prosecuted 171 cases for keeping houses of ill-fame; in 1892, he prosecuted 132; in 1893, he prosecuted 151, and in addition, 125 disorderly houses, which in most cases is only another name for house of ill-fame. In 1892, Mr. Archibald reported: "The usual supervision was exercised over what is known as the social evil, and the city continues to present, outwardly at least, a moral aspect." The italics are ours. Did the worthy Inspector even then with the great number of prosecutions he had been compelled to undertake in his memory, have a suspicion that the outward cloak merely covered inward corruption? In 1893, the Inspector reports: "It should be borne in mind that a policy of repression in to severe a form, may lower rather than improve the moral tone of the people, causing women of the town to seek the shelter of private lodgings in respectable localities, instead of confining themselves to places where their presence is not objected to."

Between the dates of these two statements, Mr. Archibald made his declaration before the Royal Commission. He nas yet to learn that a good memory is essential to preserve continuity.

By all means suppress the social evil, if it can be suppressed. Vice cannot be allowed to flaunt its colors in the public ways. If it cannot be suppressed, drive it into the corner where it will be the least objectionable, and the least liable to do harm and keep it there. But with equal force we demand that in so doing we shall have, at least from our officials, the Truth; and with equal force do we protest against the attempt to saddle upon the liquor traffic even the least portion of the iniquities of the social evil.

Some old-fashioned people believe that it is more immoral not to speak the truth than to drink whiskey.

TOPEKA, THE EX-AMPLE.

In the view of Prohibitionists, Topeka, Kansas, is a city set upon a hill with its light hung at the masthead. It is the Mecca upon which all teetotal eyes are fixed. To be as good as Topeka, Kansas, is to be among the blessed. It used to be Portland, Me., until sundry unregenerate journeyed down to the sea-board, saw for themselves, and had the temerity to publish what they saw. Thereafter, Portland, Me., was a shattered idd.

Fredricton, N.B., at one time had quite a reputation as The Shining Example, from the fact that The Good had imprisoned sundry reprobate Hotel Keepers. But when it was discovered that the imprisoned men were not in the prison at all, but in the cooler's quarters, that they furnished these quarters, including a telephone from their hotels, had all their meals sent in from the outside, kept their own store of cigars and liquors, received visitors every evening, and themselves locked up the premises at night when all the callers had gone; when we say all this came out, Fredricton's claims to the championship, so to speak, received

a blow from which there was no possible recovery.

Riverside, California, was another candidate towards which all eyes were turned. An orange oasis in the midst of a desert of sand and boulders, it was claimed to be a Prohibition oasis in the desert of licensed iniquity that surrounds it on all hands. But the claim had scarcely been preferred, when the good people of Riverside, having had one year's experience of the beauties of Prohibition, repealed the law and doubled the number of saloons that had existed prior to the experiment. Some of our Canadian friends do not yet appear to be aware that Prohibition has been repealed in Riverside, Cal.

Other places of more or less pretensions, usually less, have attracted brief and fitting notice until now the combined concentrated gaze is fixed upon Topeka. Every township side-line lodge room orator, every travelling bogus "Rev" or "Hon." or "Prof." who, without honor in his own country, seeks the "silver collection at the door" in this, every home-spun prohibition-politician who earns his bread by the sweat of his face in the party caucus, every kudos seeking aspirant for public office, every vanity-devoured alderman with an eye single to the public good and a chance at the mayoralty, every fat-witted legislator from the back districts struggling for a leadership in the hosts, are shouting the glories of Topeka. And to cap the climax, Bro. F. S. Spence, who has been there, solemnly testifies that he never expected to live to see prohibition so well enforced and so thoroughly effective as it is in Topeka. Save us all, Bro. Spence must have travelled about the place with his eyes shut, or he must be eminently satisfied with the day of small things.

We have visited Topeka, Kansas; this bourne of those who hunger after cold water. There is not an open saloon in the place—and there is nothing under the sun to prevent any man, woman or child being deprived for five minutes of any kind of liquor he, she, or it may want if they have the money to pay for it. The hotels will furnish it to you in your rooms, the druggist will sell it to you over the counter or behind the prescription stand; there are clubs for the mighty and "joints" for the lowly. You can import it from the outside or buy it on the spot. You can have it in a private house or patronize a "blind tiger." And you can, as the humor seizes you, drink with a prohibitionist or a tough; have it handed to you over a bar or take your ease in a private room.

As an exemplification of how prohibition prohibits in Topeka, we have before us a report of the doings there on Christmas day and the day following. The police had to handle just thirty-six Christmas drunks in forty-eight hours. These were not sincere, ordinary, common drunks, but the dick of a wild disorderly mob. Two of them were women, characterized as "old cinders," who had to be "dragged into police headquarters," where, upon being locked up in separate cells, they "yelled like Commanches."

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XXX AND XX PALE AND AMBER ALES AND PORTERS

DEALER IN MALT AND HOPS

HOP GROWING.

A Novelty in the Shape of Short Poles in use in Washington.

An innovation in the hop-growing business has been introduced, says the *Tacoma Ledger*, into Washington by Ezra Meeker. It is the shortening of the hop-poles fourteen or sixteen feet above the ground to seven feet. Last year he set out four acres of short poles; this year he and his sons are using short poles in all their fields, which aggregate nearly 300 acres. The short poles are said to be used quite generally in Oregon, New York and England. Some are in use in the new fields in Yakima County, but in Western Washington their use is a novelty. Mr. Meeker declares that the short poles are an entire success. All the other growers of the Puyallup and White River valleys do not yet seem ready to admit this much. The visitor to Mr. Meeker's two large fields in Kent, which he is now picking, would have no hesitation in pronouncing the use of short poles a success. From pole to pole, lengthwise, crosswise, and diagonally crosswise is strung twine, on which hop vines spread instead of climbing to the top of sixteen feet poles. The vines have spread on the twine until they have reached and grown about each other. Such a mass of beautiful green vines, and better yet, large yellow hops that one could almost eat, was probably never seen before in the State. Imagine a thickly-matted mass of hops and vines raised seven feet from the ground and seventy-five acres in extent. Imagine another such mass one hundred acres in extent. "Those are the nicest hops ever raised here, and they came from short poles," said Superintendent Meyers, as he exhibited a sample of the two carloads which had been shipped to London. Three carloads more were shipped a day

after. "They are nice, bright hops, and just what the London market wants," he went on. "Some people claim that we've lost \$30,000 by cutting off our poles. They are mistaken, that's all. These stories don't hurt Mr. Meeker any, but they do hurt the country by making people believe that the short poles are a failure. In the first place, we are reducing expenses by using short poles. Last year we had eighteen to twenty men pulling poles at \$2 a day. That counts up. An' said he was good for deer. Now everything proceeded right so long as you kept the foot in sight; but all at once perhaps he'd see a red-tailed squirrel sign a tree, Or maybe a mother-bird distressed For four some fellow would find her nest; An' once a rabbit family meek, A playin' the game of hide-and-seek, Or often a wa' in bush or limb, Would seem for to make a dive at him; Whatever would thus appear, He'd start right off for it, crazy quick, The same as a two-foot lunatic; His mind would probably lose its grip Concernin' the object of the trip; An' he'd come home, some time that day, A-lookin' as if to try to say, "Ye've all of ye got it queer!"

II.

The savagest dog I ever see
Said Spooks, with a thoughtful air,
Was one the Governor lent to me,
An' said he was good for bear.
An' he was an interestin' sight,
A gettin' the other dogs to fight;
He'd boldly draw 'em up to the game,
An' hurt an' maim them on the same;
They'd follow him straight an' own the corn,
That he was a regular leader born;
But when the bear would open his jaws,
An' make a parrot's o' his jaws,
This dog stepped back with merciful smile,
An' let the other dogs do while;
But still he would skirmin' near,
An' yell, biazehum, an' tear an' roar;
The outer parts of the battle-ground;
An' pass his comrades, wounded red,
To worry the animal who was dead;
Then, spick an' span as a dog could be,
He'd lay, with a wag and a wink at us,
"I've 'bman nat' to scare!"

III.

The fooliest dog I ever see
Said Crooks—same afternoon—
Was one the Coroner traded me,
An' said he was good for 'coon.
An' he was a cur of fair appear,

money in hops? Mr. Meeker and his sons will have about 225 tons for export from their own yards this year. At the prevailing price, 17 cents, they are worth \$340 a ton, or \$75,000 for their crop."

FOUR DOGS.

I.

The ban'onest dog I ever see
Said Brooks with a knowing leer
Was one the General lent to me,
An' said he was good for deer.
Now everything proceeded right
So long as you kept the foot in sight;
But all at once perhaps he'd see
A red-tailed squirrel sign a tree,
Or maybe a mother-bird distressed
For four some fellow would find her nest;
An' once a rabbit family meek,
A playin' the game of hide-and-seek,
Or often a wa' in bush or limb,
Would seem for to make a dive at him;
Whatever would thus appear,
He'd start right off for it, crazy quick,
The same as a two-foot lunatic;
His mind would probably lose its grip
Concernin' the object of the trip;
An' he'd come home, some time that day,
A-lookin' as if to try to say,
"Ye've all of ye got it queer!"

II.

The savagest dog I ever see
Said Spooks, with a thoughtful air,
Was one the Governor lent to me,
An' said he was good for bear.
An' he was an interestin' sight,
A gettin' the other dogs to fight;
He'd boldly draw 'em up to the game,
An' hurt an' maim them on the same;
They'd follow him straight an' own the corn,
That he was a regular leader born;
But when the bear would open his jaws,
An' make a parrot's o' his jaws,
This dog stepped back with merciful smile,
An' let the other dogs do while;
But still he would skirmin' near,
An' yell, biazehum, an' tear an' roar;
The outer parts of the battle-ground;
An' pass his comrades, wounded red,
To worry the animal who was dead;
Then, spick an' span as a dog could be,
He'd lay, with a wag and a wink at us,
"I've 'bman nat' to scare!"

III.

The fooliest dog I ever see
Said Crooks—same afternoon—
Was one the Coroner traded me,
An' said he was good for 'coon.
An' he was a cur of fair appear,

An' carried the blood of a fine career;
But I've an almost every other night,
As soon as the moon would be in sight,
He'd chase it off in elegant style,
For somethin' less than a mile;
He'd keep a goin' an' never stop,
An' he was all prepared to drop;
But if, by chance, he could stay it down,
He'd think he had to run out of town.
An' next day, not too soon,
All covered over with conscious shame,
Because he'd failed to bag his game,
He'd sneak it home with a lengthened jaw,
As if he had married a mother-in-law;
Yet seemed to be sayin', I had a whim,
To them who tried for to laugh at him,
"You've all of you got your moon!"

IV.

The homeliest dog I ever see
Said Spooks, with an air of thought
Was one the Minister gave me,
An' said he was good for naught,
But somehow 'r other day, by day,
He struck his gall, an' he made his way;
He'd lend the family, one by one,
But didn't perform as the pumpered son;
He carried a cheerful 'an' face,
But wasn't desirous to embrace;
He didn't go skirmin' along our track,
But always was glad to see us back;
He helped at huntin' an' loved the fun,
But all says knowed who carried the gun;
He seemed an' worked and fought
To keep the thieves from our abode,
But never would sperment the road;
He managed to be our live an' pride,
An' when that fellow fell down an' died,
He had a buryin' such as men,
Get's give to 'em only now an' then;
For honesty can't be bought!

—WILL CARLETON, in *Harper's* for February.

ITALY is the greatest wine producing country in the world, her annual production amounting on an average to 675,000,000 gallons. Unfortunately she cannot get rid of it all. France and Spain follow, each with a production of 616,000,000 gallons. Austria and Hungary combined make at every vintage about 215,000,000 gallons; Portugal, 152,000,000 gallons; Russia, 73,700,000 gallons; Greece, 57,200,000 gallons; Roumania, 52,800,000 gallons; Germany, 51,700,000 gallons; Bulgaria, 49,676,000 gallons, and Turkey, 27,896,000 gallons.

Wit and Humor.

Latest from Life.

Down in Arkansas.

"Well, Jim, how's the ague?"
 "Didn't tell you about that? Why, I went into old man Sharp's field one night about a week ago, and the old man got up and loaded his gun in the dark, 'n' cuss me if he didn't blow me full of two-grain quinine pills: I hadn't an ache nor shake since."

Explanation.

"Jim, wot is steam, anyhow?"
 "It's a sort of waporous sweat wot the millions of hannaucua wot's in the water throws off in their hanguish at bein' scalded to death?"
 "Wot a gilly I am! I might ha' knowed as much."

He Know the Game.

Devon Horseweight—"And so you are going to leave this parson?"
Rec, Mr. Thankful—"Yes, I have had to call to another parish where, by the way, the salary is considerably larger. I am sorry to leave my flock, but I must obey the call."
Devon Horseweight (dryly)—"Wal, it may be what you call a call, but it seems to me a good deal more like a raise."

His Native Element.

Kitty—"Tom is down South this winter, and he has just sent me the loveliest little alligator you ever saw."
Ada—"How are you going to keep him?"
Kitty—"I don't know; but I've put him in Florida water until I hear from Tom."

Judgments from Judge

She Didn't Mind.

Dashaway—"You remember that cold night we had last week? I took a girl on a straw ride that night."
Cleerton—"Did you have a nice time?"
Dashaway—"I had my arm around her nearly all the way. So cold she didn't know it. She was numb, you know."
Cleerton—"I see. It must have been great."
Dashaway—"It was, old man."
Cleerton—"Anything else?"
Dashaway—"Oh, yes. When we got about half way to the farm-house where we were going I put my hand under the robe and found the softest, tiniest little nitted hand in the world—that is, I just touched it at first."
Cleerton—"Of course. Leading up, I suppose?"
Dashaway—"Exactly. Then I took it gently in mine. Old fellow, I wonder if you have ever felt the peculiar thrill that goes over a man at a time like this?"
Cleerton—"Great sensation, eh?"
Dashaway—"Immense! I can't describe it. Well, I held on all the way."
Cleerton—"And she didn't mind?"
Dashaway—"Oh, no. You see, when we got to the farm-house I found out something very peculiar."
Cleerton—"What was that?"
Dashaway—"I found that I had been holding on to my own hand."

Entirely Reassured.

She—"Oh, Jack! I'm so disturbed. I have just dreamed that burglars broke in the house and shot you."
He—"You are not superstitious about it, eh?"
She—"Yes. My old nurse always said the dreams we have by day come true."
He—"What stuff! Why, yesterday

afternoon I dreamed the butcher presented his bill and I paid him."

Lazy Man's Search.

Mr. Partible—"Where's your neighbor, Mike?"
Mike—"Shure, he's out lookin' fur wurruk an' 'houn' loike 't' divvel he won't find it."

The Season in Washington.

Bridget—"If ye plaze, mum, O'll be lavin' with me morn's up, an' O'll cover beyan' Sivyntyn' strats."
Mistress—"Very well, Bridget; but why do you go over there to live?"
Bridget—"Well, mum, O' overheard the gentleman from the post-office tellin' ye last night, at supper, that they've only thray mails a day delivered over that way: 'n' himself atin' the fife' that 'd' bin cooked in this blessed house that day. O' thought O'd go somewhere to wurruk where it's not quite so convanyent fur company."

Paraphrasing His Remark.

Miss Flapp—"Miss Elder! Do you know that Mr. Stillingbet thinks you are as pretty as a picture?"
Miss Elder (greatly pleased)—"Oh, come now! He didn't say anything of the kind."
Miss Flapp—"Well, he didn't use just those words, but I gathered that to be his meaning."
Miss Elder—"But tell me exactly what he said."
Miss Flapp—"He said you reminded him of a chromo."

Picking from Puck.

Wasted Advice.

The New Pastor—"My brother, I advise you to love your enemies."
Colonel Fend (of the *Kentucky Massachusetts District*)—"You can't do it, Parson! Can't do it."
The New Pastor—"You could if you would try."
Colonel Fend—"Impossible! Hain't got none to love. Shot the last one this mornin'!"

Her Fault Redressed.

His wife said meekly, "Yes, I know, My ball-dress is cut rather low;"
 Then added: "But a fault confessed, The adage says, is half redressed."

His Use of Words.

The old man adjusted his glasses and looked at the pale-faced clerk. "Absent yesterday," he said, shortly.
 "Yes, sir," replied the clerk.
 "Absent from sickness?"
 "No, sir."
 "Oh! you're honest, anyway. Most men would say they were."
 "I haven't been absent from sickness for nearly a year."
 "You haven't?" The old man looked surprised.
 "No, sir. It has been right with me all the time."
 "But has?"
 "Sickness of some sort."
 "But you said that yesterday."
 "Yesterday I was absent on account of sickness, sir."
 The old man thought the matter over for a minute or two, and then he said:
 "Yes, yes; I see! You're rather particular in your use of words."
 "Yes, sir. Studied to use them correctly."
 "Of course; and I'm a trifle careless. Now, please see if this sentence is correct: 'Hereafter you will be absent from my displeasure.'"
 "Yes, sir."
 "You will be absent on account of my displeasure."
 "Yes, sir."
 "And because of my displeasure."

"Ye-es, sir."

"Quite right. I am glad that I have sufficient command of language to make you understand me. Good-day!"

The Brutal Part.

Peppin—"But prize fighting is such a brutal sport."
Potts—"Not worse than foot-ball."
Peppin—"Possibly not after they get at it; but see how they have to abuse each other in the newspapers."

'What's in a Name?'

Stranger—"Who is that man roaring around there cursing and swearing at everything and every one?"
Evening (in *voiced whisper*)—"Sure, that's the civil engineer!"

'Way Down in Maine.

Droggid—"Are you a graduate of pharmacy? Can you compound prescriptions?"
Applaud—"No; I'm a bartender. I can only mix drinks."
Droggid (earnestly)—"How much do you want a week?"

Conciliation.

"I see the prohibitionists in your district nominated Jones for Congress. I didn't know he had reformed."
 "He hasn't. That was to conciliate the saloon element."

Just What He Saved.

Wood—"You wouldn't cash Brass's check for fifty, and yet you let him borrow five dollars."
Fan Felt—"Well, forty-five dollars is worth saving, isn't it?"

Trifles from Truth.

A Hero.

Chappie—"Averted a tew whifletwagody just now."
Charlie—"No! How?"
Chappie—"Man said he'd pound me to mince meat if I didn't give him a quarter, and I gave him a quarter."

How She Got a New One.

The Wife—"I've quit asking people if my bonnet is on straight."
The Husband—"Why, my dear?"
The Wife—"I love you too much, John, to disagree with by calling a body's attention to an old bonnet like this."

Took It All Back.

Col. Goo—"You allied to my friend, the Old Blood, as a 'famous racial.' The Colonel demands an apology or satisfaction according to the code, sah."
Mr. Warren—"No, I'll apologize. I called him a 'famous racial.' I'll take it all back. He's an infamous racial!"

The Victim Victimized.

Prima—"My friend Westover, allow me to present to you my friend, Mr. ————"
 "I beg your pardon, Mr. ————?"
Secundas—"O, don't mention it."

Art With a Point.

"Were the pictures in the art gallery appropriately hung and grouped?"
 "Yes. A Madonna with hair of the color that Titian loved was hung next to 'White Horses' by Rosa Bonheur."

Foolish.

Mrs. Hicks—"Suppose Johnny wanted part of your gingerbread, and you gave it to him; that would be an act of what?"
Dick Hicks—"Of a chump."

A Desirable Woman.

Mrs. Darley—"Why do you have Mrs. Gals to sew for you? She is not a good dressmaker."

Mrs. Cracker—"I know that, but she knows all the gossip in the community."

Two Heads Better Than One.

Visitor—"Can I see the head of the house?"
Mrs. Within—"No. It's upstairs being slept off."

No Meaningless Name.

Dealer—"Here's a cigar I'd like you to try."
Customer—"What's the name of it?"
Dealer—"The Gaudin's Super."
 "Well, I've tried it. It's well named. It doesn't end in smoke."

Taken For Francis Murphy.

A FEW years ago Joe Murphy, the Irish comedian, traveled from London to Halifax to take part in some theatricals. There were few passengers, and when he alighted at the station a man advanced in front of a number of others and asked if he were Mr. Murphy. Murphy said he was that man. He was at once hailed with cries of delight and carried to a hotel.
 "Well," thought Joe, "this is extremely good of them. Never been in the town or seen any of them before. Shows how a man's reputation travels before him."
 At the hotel the spokesman said solemnly:

"We will call upon you when you have finished your dinner, Mr. Murphy."
 "Oh very good, very good. But half a minute, he added, ringing the bell. "Drinks all round, waiter," as that perfunctory appeared.
 "Drinks!" shrieked the concave in horror.
 "Yes, drinks. Are ye all teetotalers?"
 "Oh, this is terrible blacksliding. Are you in your right mind, Francis Murphy?"

"Francis Murphy?" said the perplexed Joseph. "I'm Joe Murphy, the comedian."
 "Then they saw through that and rushed toward the station, where they found the rightful recipient of their favors tumbled painfully along with a huge carpet bag, and wondering whether Halifax had blackslid to such a degree that he had been forgotten."

A Friendly Argument.

IS A certain locality there lived some years ago, and may yet, a good old Methodist brother and a good old Presbyterian brother. They got along very well together until they tried to trade horses or to talk religion, and then the Methodist brother always lost his temper, and said things he was sorry for. On one occasion they had traced horses, and though the result still rankled in the breast of the Methodist, he was on terms with his neighbor, and they had met in a piece of meadow and started a discussion on predestination. It proceeded warmly until the Methodist brother lost control of himself, and with horse trades and John Calvin mixed up in his mind, he exclaimed:

"Go 'way from here; you're a thief and a liar and a Presbyterian."
 This was too much, and the next minute they were rolling over the grass, clawing, and with their claws, and preying like a pair of cats, and presently the Presbyterian was sitting astride of his foe bumping his head into the soft ground.
 "Take it back," he yelled; "take it back or I'll bump—bump—I'll knock your own head off."
 "Stop and I will," gasped the Methodist brother.

The Presbyterian let him up.
 "That is," he continued, as he brushed himself and spit the dust out of his mouth, "I'll take it back on the first two counts, but you're a dead blamed old Presbyterian anyhow, and it was an entire week before they were friendly again."

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

Conceded by Connoisseurs
to be the choicest flavored
Whiskeys in the Market.



DIRECT IMPORTER OF



WINES... AND LIQUORS

Malt and Family
Proof Whiskies
Old Rye, Etc.

J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

The Grant-Lottridge Brewing Co'y. Ltd.

HAMILTON, ONT.

— BREWERS OF —

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



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

— IN CASKS AND BOTTLES —

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

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

It is rumored that the late Copeland Brewery, in Toronto, is shortly to be reopened under a new proprietorship, one of the leading brewers in the city.

The license of Thomas O'Neill, of the Tecumseh House, Tecumseh and King streets, Toronto, has been transferred to Slatery's corner, Dundas and Bloor.

The Anshrews, Windsor, Brewing and Malting Co., of Park Hope, Ont., report a particularly brisk trade throughout the midland counties. Their half and half is meeting with exceptional favor.

MARITIME Province residents should note the announcement of the Foyle Brewery, of Halifax, N.S. The Messrs. O'Mullin's "Golden Shield" India Pale Ale specially is not exceeded by any malt beverage in Canada.

To say that you have not heard of The Davis Brewing Company's Crystal and Co. is also would be to acknowledge yourseour out of the world. The company is rapidly gaining an equal reputation for their Milwaukee lager.

EVERY firm nearly makes a feature of some special brand, and the Toronto Brewing and Malting Company's "Diamond" ale is gaining fame everywhere. The Company report an extra large demand for all their brews.

W. A. VERBER's system of bottling cider is a very handy and clean way of handling the goods, and is, besides, a guarantee that they will keep sweet. He also manufactures all kinds of ginger ale, lemon sassa, club soda, sarsaparilla and seltzer.

MATTERS at Walkerville are exceedingly lively, large shipments of Imperial and Club being made to various points in the United States and Great Britain. In the latter country there is now hardly a first-class bar at which Walker's Canadian whiskey cannot be had.

The Ontario Brewing & Malting Co. are full up with work. They have made large consignments during the past few days to the Maritime Provinces in one direction, and British Columbia in another. They guarantee the purity of all their goods, both in wood and bottle.

MR. THOMAS HOLLIDAY, proprietor of the Guelph Brewery, has made arrangements with Mr. Thomas, of 699 Yonge street, Toronto, to bottle his celebrated East Kent ale, made from imported hops. The sale of this ale is rapidly increasing, and is highly appreciated by all who are using fine table ales.

ONE of the most famous breweries in Canada is that of the Great Ledridge Company of Hamilton. Through the tension of their premises they have been enabled to enter into all branches of brewing, and their extra ale, Dublin brown stout and export lager are appreciated all over the Dominion.

REINHART & Co., the Toronto lager beer men, have adopted names for their celebrated brands that speak eloquently for themselves. What, for instance, could be in better taste—that is what would be the French call a double entendre—than Select "Salvador," Genuine "Beck," Export "Hofbrau" or Original "Bavarian" ?

EIGHT medals and ten diplomas, one would think, were about enough for one brewery to boast of. But John Labatt, the famous London, Ont., brewer, is never satisfied. He is always looking for new laurels, and it may be added, generally succeeds in getting them. His India Pale Ale and Three X stout are known the world over.

MESSRS. Gooderham & Warts' potable goods are all fully matured in wood. They firm pay particular attention to this. Their "special" brand of 1882 is taking

wonderfully well, orders and enquiries being continually received. So popular is this brand that one order is rapidly followed by another, showing that it suits the public taste to a nicety.

E. A. WILKINSON, liquor merchant, King street east, Toronto, made a general assignment last week for the benefit of his creditors to W. A. Campbell. A rough estimate of the assets and liabilities places the former at \$9,000 and the latter at \$11,000. The assets consist of stock of \$3,000, licenses \$83,000, and store fixtures and book debts, \$1,000.

J. P. WISER & Sons, Prescott, are making things hum, and are making a feature of the fact that Canada is the only country in the world where whiskey is bottled in bond, and the only country that certifies to bottled whiskey. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this fact, especially when dealing with strangers, as it is a guarantee of strength and purity.

MR. J. E. SEAGRAM's whiskey, the people evidently think is as good as his horses. At any rate, the country for the 1883, Old Times, White Wheat and other brands is ever on the increase. It is his proud boast that in the recent plebiscite Waterloo proved itself sold for social liberty. No man has done more for the horse breeding interests of Canada than Mr. Seagram.

DURING the year ending April 30, 1893, 33,822,872 barrels of malt liquors were sold in the United States. This is an increase over 1892 of 2,248,359 barrels. Out of 22 of the leading cities of this country only two—Boston and San Francisco—show a decrease in consumption during 1893, as compared with 1892. Thirteen years ago, in 1880, the sales amounted to 6,574,017 barrels.

In 1844 there were produced in the Champagne district 6,000,000 quart bottles of sparkling wine. Two million two hundred thousand of these were drunk in France, 400,000 exported. In 1892 the production reached 24,000,000 bottles of which nearly 4,000,000 bottles went into home consumption. This makes one bottle of champagne per year for every man, woman and child in the Republic.

THE marriage of Bruce Baillie and the Hon. Nellie Lass Bass, only child and heiress of Baron Bass, of the Brewing Company of Bass & Co., of Burton-on-Trent, took place at London, Jan. 31st. The weather was very unfavorable for a social function, a drizzling rain falling. The bridegroom is a Scotch land owner and cousin of the Earl of Eglinc, now Viceroy of India. The bride is the prospective heiress of \$30,000,000.

THEY competed against the world at Philadelphia, Paris and Antwerp with their ales and stout and came out ahead in all competitions with the great English and American companies, as well as those of Europe generally. Stop and consider what such success means.

THE chief topic of interest in Toronto hotel circles last week was the purchase of the European Chop House, on King street, from Mr. M. Keachie, by Mr. Ed. Clancey, formerly with Mr. Sullivan. Very many people will regret the absence of Mr. Keachie from the old place, as he was one of the most popular hotel men Toronto ever had. Ill health was the cause of his retirement.

IT must be acknowledged that the Dominion Brewery Co., of which Mr. Robert Davies is the ever-busy manager, were especially happy when they adopted the name "White Label" for one of their ales. Being pronouncedly distinctive, it stands forth prominently no matter how

long the array of bottles, and there are few shelves, sideboards or cellars without it. Firm that exists abroad serve the country of their origin, and by courting competition in every part of the world the Dominion Brewery has done its full share to make Canada known. The company also put their brand on every cask, another praiseworthy feature.

If competition is the life of trade, constant extension is the proof of trade. Between thirty and forty years ago the business now known as the O'Keefe Brewery Co. had its origin. From the first there were indications that a progressive spirit was at its head, but even he could have had no idea of the capacious premises that would be needed in 1894. If the O'Keefe Company have been forced to build, their demands for improved apparatus have been incessant. To-day they claim perfect equipment, while the space they occupy right in the centre of the city is enormous, and the names in their ledgers are not limited by the boundaries of the country.

GOVERNOR TIMIAN's Dispensary law put him in a very embarrassing position at the State Fair at Columbia last month. A license to sell "rice beer" on the grounds had been granted by the Fair Association. It was with recently declared subject to the Dispensary law, and the Governor, with his staff, guards and a posse, personally ordered the discontinuance of the sales. The barkeeper informed the Governor that he had paid for his stand, that he was selling a non-intoxicating beer that interference with him without a warrant was a matter of life and death. The barkeeper's reputation as a man of courage and determination was well known, and the Governor discreetly withdrew.

The popular content of the measure and the liberal patronage of surreptitious vendors of liquors, etc., is still noticeable, and no earnest attempt is being made to enforce the law.

ONE T. P. Smith, a special prosecutor under the prohibition liquor law of Vermont, has just been arrested at Castleton in that State, charged with selling liquor contrary to law. The liquor was sold at Smith's grocery, and the complaint was made by the grand juror of the town.

Twelve-six witnesses testified to buying and drinking liquor in the place. The prisoner pleaded that he bought the stuff for small beer, and was convicted that was what it was. He was sentenced by a jury to fine \$100. Smith was one of the originators and principal movers in the formation of a Law and Order League in the village a few months ago, and on one or two occasions threatened to have the town prosecuted for selling liquor. In the last two months the same attorney for one of the counties has been fined \$5 and costs for intoxication, a deputy sheriff the same amount, and now a public prosecutor.

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin giving a concise statement of the results of last year's harvest. The season's record is not altogether gratifying. The area devoted to barley has decreased to 467,315 acres, as compared with 499,225 acres for 1892 and 690,916 acres in the average annual area for the past ten years. The barley yield has declined from 12,274,318 bushels, representing an average yield of 24.6 bushels per acre in 1892 to 9,806,088 bushels in 1893, representing an average yield of 21.0 bushels per acre. The average annual crop for the ten years ending 1893 was 17,964,493 bushels, representing a yield per acre of 25.7 bushels. The bulletin states that barley was a light crop last year, but bright in color except in a few eastern counties. The reports on the barley crop from Manitoba are favorable, the total yield of 114,702 acres having been 2,547,753 bushels, or 22-11 bushels to the acre.

AUGUSTE - BOLTE

47 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

GENERAL
Brewers' Supply Merchant

DEALER IN CHOICE... **HOPS**

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

Sole Agent for Messrs. E. BEANES & CO'S. (Falcon Works, London, Eng.)

Brewing Materials

No. 1 and No. 2, and

Potassium Sulphite

The Best Known Preservatives in Use.

AGENT FOR.....

Euroka and Cape Ann Isinglass,

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

Hugh Baird & Sons', Glasgow, Imported Porter Malt,

Cleveland Faucet Company's Beer Pumps,

Sporting.

BUT HE CAN'T TALK.

I am an old horse from a lively stable;
I could tell a lot of things if I were able:

How in the soft September night,
John Henry found supreme delight
In driving me to Tommie's farm,
And back again, with but one arm,
Although John Henry, when alone,
Was wont to drive with more than one.

How, when the moon, with yellow light,
Put golden edges on the night,
That gay and jolly Hiram Brown
Went driving just outside the town
To where a bridge, beyond a snail,
Could not be crossed without a tail
Were paid to him, though there was none,
When Hiram drove across alone.

How, when the sweet June roses bloomed,
And all the darkness was perfumed,
That sentimental Fairfax White
Would hie me every other night,
And through the lanes go driving slow,
The measureable murmuring soft and low;
To whom I never could exactly see
But Fairfax didn't talk to me.

In winter time across the snow
With jingling bells I've had to go;
And, though I'd pull the sleigh with ease
We'd go so slow I'd nearly freeze.
And yet in any kind of storm
That Henry Blackie kept me warm:
Except one night—he was alone—
Just why to me was never known;
I know he ran me out of breath,
And Henry nearly drove to death.

Oh! I'm an old horse from a lively stable;
I could tell a lot of things, if I were able.

WILL J. LAMPTON, in Puck.

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

NO SALE, NO PAY.

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

Carriage Stallion—Imp, Wild Harry, gray prize winner, sure foalgetter, weight, 1,400 lbs.; Isaac Hisey, Cresmore, Ont., or Advocate office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

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

Cleveland Bay Stallion—Candidate (430), by Young Candidate, dam Nellie, by Salesman, (272); Frank Macfarlane, Fairbank P. O. Ont.

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

Trotting stallion—Pilot, b. c., 4 yrs., by Pilot Medium, dam by Magna Charta (105); bred broken, great roadster, afraid of nothing, 15 hands; Advocate office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto.

NOTES.

SPACE WILL NOT ALLOW THE *ADVOCATE* to go as fully into sporting matters as perhaps some of its patrons might desire, but it proposes to cover all the principal events in a light, chatty, interesting way. It also hopes to please its readers by keeping them posted on sporting occurrences in their own districts. In order that this may be done dependence will have to be placed upon the readers themselves to send in reports of events in their locality. As it is intended to confine this department mainly to sports of the turf and track, and to notes about breeding, it is on such matters that our subscribers are especially invited to keep us informed.

If you have races in your locality let us know and always be sure to mention the sire of the winner at least. If you can, give the sires of all the placed horses. Also give the color, age and sex, and never overlook the time. If any of you buy a horse of any account let us know and furnish his breeding. If you have a good horse to sell let us know. If any high-class foals are dropped in your neighborhood let us know. In fact drop us a post card whenever anything happens of interest to you and your neighbors. If the secretary of your local riding or driving association does not keep us posted about your races do you stir him up and advise us. We want to know everything about horses that is worth knowing from all over Canada—from the North West, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. And don't let anybody forget it.

FOLLOWING the example of a famous English paper devoted to the interests to which *THE ADVOCATE* is devoted, we propose publishing a history of the puzing ring in serial form. Starting first with The Seven Great Battles of the World we shall continue until the material is exhausted, or as long as it continues interesting. This week we print the only true story of the celebrated Sayers and Heenan fight, at Farnborough, in 1860. Previously the reports that have been published in America have been from biased American sources, in which Heenan has always been made practically the winner. Our account is from an actual eye-witness of the fight, who was close to the ring all through and stayed there until the last man left the field, that man being loaded with the paraphernalia of the pugilists. It can, therefore, be accepted as the entire truth, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE editor of these columns has for years advocated Governmental inspection of stallions. He holds that horse-breeding never has received that attention at the hands of those high in authority that it deserves. It is not right that our farmers and others should be left at the mercy of any man who chooses to buy a cheap stallion

and to forge a pedigree, and who by false representation, may succeed in securing custom. Every stallion should be licensed and his pedigree be certified to. It would not cost much to do this. A very small fee would easily cover the expense, and then owners of mares would have some kind of knowledge as to what they were breeding. By the present happy-go-lucky principle unless a man is particularly well posted, he is liable to be taken in. Considering everything, it is really remarkable that we turn out as excellent animals as we do, and it has been proved that our half-breds from Ontario, and our ponies from the North West, are about as good as those that can be got anywhere, while we have some excellent carriage horses and a fair showing of heavy draft. But with a proper system of inspection in vogue we should show a great improvement in all classes.

In several countries in Europe the Government gives close attention to horse-breeding, while in England, by means of plates to be raced for, and latterly by premiums at horse shows, as well as by maintaining a large stud at Hampton Court, the occupant of the throne herself has shown a practical interest in the development of the horse. In Canada the horsebreeding interests are allowed to fight for themselves. Cattle, pigs and sheep receive a certain amount of aid from the municipal, local and federal governments, but horses are almost entirely ignored, or treated as if they were only objects deserving of private concern; whereas the horse is of more value than any other single beast, his breeding demanding the utmost diligence and the most thoughtful consideration. As we have said, in several European countries this has long been recognized. In France, for instance, the Government has for years extended aid to horse-breeding and in addition to stallions owned by the Government there are two classes which receive Government recognition. One class is called "approved stallions" and includes those which have been inspected and approved by the Government's agents and are paid a subsidy for remaining in the country for service at prices fixed by their owners. This subsidy in the case of French coach horses amounts to from \$75 to \$150 a year, and for draft stallions from \$50 to \$100 a year. The other class of stallions mentioned consist of those which upon inspection are authorized to serve mares, but receive no subsidy. Only approved or authorized stallions or those owned by the Government are permitted to do stud duty. Government-approved stallions are branded on the neck. It is true that in the maritime provinces spurious encouragement has been given by the local government to horse-breeding, but what we should like to see is a regular system in force throughout the Dominion.

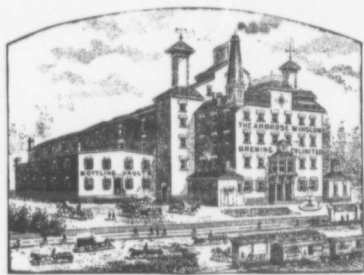
APPROVES of the question of registration, we learn that agents have been calling upon some of the farmers of Maine soliciting them to organize companies to purchase stallions. This gives the *Maine Farmer* an opportunity to address a few sensible words to its readers. "To

assume that a stallion picked up bit-ornis, in any sale stable, is what the farmers want in these times is the wildest fallacy possible. If ever there was a call for wise discrimination in quality, it is to-day. The certainty of good breeding and individual worth must be insisted upon. It is not the say-so of the present owner, if a glittering generalities of the yearly catalogue, but the facts which are wanted. Is he out of a family known to possess merit? When a horse is registered, we are able to look behind and to tell something about him. We walk in the blackness of night, not in the sunlight of day, when we base calculations upon an unknown force. Then we can only guess at results. The *Farmer* concludes: "The State of Maine is well supplied with worthy individuals able to reproduce their inherent good qualities."

If additions are made, they should be above the standard of what we now have. There's no room for anything below, and only loss for those who purchase such. Such as are wanted here are not being carted over the country, or bought for a song out of sale stables." The advice here tendered can be safely followed by the farmers of Canada. As a temporary reply says: "Stallions of low merit are not found in the unpedigreed rubble of the sales stable."

SEVENTY-SIX years ago, or in 1818, the first public trotting race of which we find any record, as having taken place in America, was trotted in Boston, Mass., though it is claimed that the trotter Yankee trotted a mile in 2:59, at Harlem, N. Y., in 1806. Since then the trotting record has gradually dropped, and with each reduction, astonishment and enthusiasm have marked the periods. Slowly but surely has old Father Time had his indices lowered by seconds and fractional parts thereof until to-day, the single figure "2" comes very nearly representing the speed of the American light harness horse. Beginning with Yankee, in 1806, with a record of 2:59 (which is not official), the average reduction for each period of ten years has been a trifle more than ten seconds, or a fraction more than one second per year. The greatest reduction, however, took place between 1830 and 1840, when the reduction for the ten years was thirty-one seconds, or an average of a little more than three seconds per year. From 1840 to the present time the average reduction has grown regularly less, with the exception of the period between 1890 and 1900 (not completed). For the first three years of the last period of ten years of the nineteenth century, the average reduction per year has been one and seven-twentieths seconds per year, and at this rate of reduction kept up during the period, in the year 1800 the trotting record will be in the neighborhood of 1:55! But will it!

WHILE it is not always best for one to sell an animal when he has a fair offer, yet it is very hazardous to refuse a big price with the hope that a still bigger one will be offered, says the *Western Horseman*. As a rule the successful ones in



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the trotting horse business are the ones that always sell when a good offer is made. C. W. Williams, as everyone knows, did well when he sold Axtell, whether he got all the horse was worth or not, and it is equally true that he made the mistake of his life when he refused \$180,000 for Allerton, though everyone must acknowledge that Allerton is one of the greatest horses that ever lived. George Ingraham was once offered \$50,000 for Delmarch, and although this amount of cash would have made Mr. Ingraham independent for life, he did not take it. A few months ago Mr. Ingraham died a poor man, and Delmarch sold for only \$4,100. Governor Stanford once refused \$80,000 for Electricity, but he recently sold for a mere pittance of that amount. Of course these instances are the exceptions, so far as sensational prices are concerned, but such mistakes are made every day, only with the lower priced stock. No man can hurt himself by selling an animal at a price that makes him good money, although the transaction may make the buyer good money.

It is pleasant to know, after the amount of talk that has been going on, that the Woodbine Driving Club has not ceased to exist, and that there will be racing between trotters as usual at the Woodbine Park track during the coming summer. A meeting of the club was held a few days ago, when the finances were reported to be in a most healthy state, and the following officers were elected: President, George R. Hoggabson; vice-president, H. P. Kerr; treasurer, John Sheridan; secretary, H. J. Hill; executive committee—T. B. Taylor, W. E. Wellington, L. J. Coogrove, Alex. Wheeler, G. H. Briggs. All that has happened is that the lease of the Park has been surrendered, the club preferring to rent as desired, or to build a track of its own, which is among the possibilities.

The Ontario Jockey Club will race from May 22nd to May 26th inclusive, and the Hamilton Jockey Club on May 31st, June 1st and 2nd, being the last three days of the week following the racing at Toronto. Some \$21,000 will be competed for at the latter city, while about half that amount will be comprised in the purses and stakes at Hamilton, where the principal events will be as follows:

The Prince of Wales' Plate, 1 1/8 miles, \$500, for 3-year-olds, Canadian bred, run 1894.
The Prince of Wales' Plate, 1 1/8 miles, \$500, for 3-year-olds, Canadian bred, run 1895.
The Knowley Plate, 1/2 mile, \$300, for 2-year-olds, Canadian bred, run 1894.
The Knowley Plate, 1/2 mile, \$300, for 2-year-olds, Canadian bred, run 1895.
The Wentworth Plate, 1 1/4 miles, \$500, for 2-year-olds, open to all, run 1894.
The Wentworth Plate, 1 1/4 miles, \$500, for 3-year olds, open to all, run 1895.

SPREADING OF THE ORIGIN OF THE KENTUCKY SADDLE HORSE. The Kentucky *Live Stock Record* shows that the species originated in Canada by saying:

"The early settlers brought along from the older States east of the Alleghany mountains whatever stock of horses they had, and the more enterprising among them managed to bring with them or secure afterwards stallions with more or less of the blood of the thoroughbreds of Virginia. From this stock was selected for saddle purposes those that were most nimble of foot and which showed an ability to cover the most miles at the pace that was easy for horse and rider. Hence pacing strains were recognized and bred up. The finest type of thoroughbred ambler were popular where it was desirable to breed for the saddle gait with a view of improving, and in the way of experimenting pacing stallions were introduced from Canada, where it seemed more attention had been given to this class of horses. Thus has come from the crossing of easy-gaited thoroughbreds with pacing families the best type of what is known as the Kentucky saddle, suited to fast walk, *ch. slow pie*, gallop and trot.

"It is well known that the best of the thoroughbred blood for this purpose was found to descend from the four-mile race-horse Denmark, by imp. Hedgford. Thereafter he was bred to the native thayers of the State or to mares with the Canadian cross a very fine type of saddle horse was produced. It was found, too, that mares with Denmark blood when bred to pacing stallions produced like results. In those early days we had the Danmarks bred on the Copperbottom, Tecumseh, Stump the Dealer, and many other families of pacers. Later came John Dillard, Brinker's Drennon, Vau-Meter's Waxy, Coleman's Eureka, Peter's Halcyon, etc., each of which made his impress. Few saddlers of the present day are to be found without more or less combinations of the above strains. Breeders are experimenting with side crosses of thoroughbreds, and, to comply with the call of higher knee action, some are trying trotting crosses, and sometimes with great satisfaction and astonishing results. While occasionally some specimen will spring from some strain of blood not re-

cognized as strictly saddle-bred, it is the exception to a rule. It is noticeable that in the big saddle-horse stakes offered at the Kentucky fairs this season the entries are all bred along the lines as indicated above. Of twenty-two entries for the \$300 saddle stallion stake, 1893, at Danville, Ky., not one was not of the recognized saddle blood. Indeed a horse of any other breeding would have been conspicuous, so out of place would he have appeared."

ENTRIES FOR THE STAKES OF THE ONTARIO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION were to have closed on February 1st, but it was thought advisable to extend the time until March 1st. Mr. J. C. Boyd, Simcoe, who is the secretary, or Dr. S. E. McCully, of Toronto, the president, will be happy to give all information.

Our excellent contemporary the *Chicago Horseman* urges that trotting stallions should be campaigned. It says: "It is to every stallion owner's interest to give the public a chance to see that his horse can trot for the reason that it is much easier to obtain \$100 for the services of one that is a race-horse by the records than \$25 for those of one who is untried. A case in point is that of a well known driver who last spring could only secure three mares for his horse at a merely nominal figure. Last fall the stallion won several good races, took a record better than 2:15, and, even at this early date, his owner has booked at \$100 as many mares as he will be allowed to serve before being put in active training. There is no good reason why a stallion, while taking slow work in the spring, should not serve a few mares so long as he is in careful and competent hands. The tax upon his vitality will prove so small as not to be in the very slightest degree injurious to him in the autumn when he is called upon for a race. Racing a stallion increases his prestige and advances the value of his colts. When not in a position to secure the services of a tried sire, breeders now demand demonstrated speed in the stallion with whom their mares are to be mated, and, without outsiders' aid, will eagerly support their local celebrities who have proved that they possess speed, stamina and courage. The patronage being accorded the older and younger record sires—of whom Director, 2:17; Aleantars, 2:23; Nutwood, 2:18 3/4, on the one hand, and Axtell, 2:12; Allerton, 2:09 3/4,

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and Nelson, 2:09, on the other may be instanced—prove this proposition beyond cavil or contradiction."

CANADIAN SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual race meeting of the Canadian Skating Association was held at Montreal, on Saturday, Feb. 3rd. Among the competitors from outside were Joseph Donoghue, of Newburgh, N.J., the champion skater of the world, J. S. Johnson, of Minneapolis, the famous bicyclist who has recently been doing wonderful things on skates, and A. Norseng, a Swede, who has gained much fame in his own country. The weather was perfect, being mild but not sufficiently so to affect the ice. The track was a quarter of a mile in extent.

good eyes. Heenan in return planted a matter on Tom's jaw with his right, which staggered him, and was all but a knock down. Tom soon shook himself together, whereupon Heenan let his left fly, but Tom was well away. Following this "the Boy" got on Tom's chest, but not nearly. Exchange: Heenan on the "late-trip" and cork. Heavy counters followed with the left, and they broke away. Heenan came again, and on Tom's nose, heavily with the left. After more slugging him. Twice after this hitting Tom on Heenan's right and they closed after a more stage-filing Tom fell. Heenan lifted Tom from the left check, and the blow was over. The "Boy" came up determined and led off, but was caught. A second attempt was equally unsuccessful, and as Tom turned his head away, he lay on his back, but not heavily. Sharp exchanges followed. Heenan on the left check and nose and "the Boy" on the mouth. Heenan then went and tried his left, but not short, whereupon he retired to his corner, had a wipe, and whistled his while, and then went to the middle of the ring. Tom joined issue at once, and some heavy exchanges took place, each on the nose, and Heenan now tried to close, reaching after Tom to catch him round the neck. Tom bent out of Heenan's way, but at length "the Boy" bored him good eyes.

28. Both much fatigued, wanted all the time they could get. After some squaring, Heenan ran at Tom, who darted away. The Boy rapidly pursued, and they got together, and in the fifth round the "Boy" was again on Tom's chest, but he caught it on the mouth. In the end Tom was down.

29. Tom still able to move. The Boy at once went to him and got heavily on the top of the left check, and then popped his left on Tom's forehead. Heavy exchanges followed on Tom's favor, who met "the Boy" very straight out, and finally the referee intervened, and a break away followed, followed by slight exchanges, leading to a harmless close, and Tom slipped down.

30. Heenan's other eye was now quickly closing, and he had evidently no time to lose. He was strong on his legs, but his punishment was far more visible than Tom's, and he had to lead off, but Tom met him heavily on the nose, and on the red part. "The Boy" rushed at Tom, and literally ran over and fell on the nose. After standing in his corner Heenan had recovered a little. A short war was followed by another retreat, after which Tom went in for a little "in" on the left check, which he lacked stand. More sparring, and Heenan again retired. Tom stood and examined him with an eye, and then Heenan came out, and the two good exchanges took place. Tom getting heavily on Heenan's mouth, and on the nose, and a break away, more sparring for while; Heenan recovered, and went on the nose, and striking out his left heavily on him.

31. Heenan's mouth was now closing, and he was more full of the "Boy" than ever. He was strong on his legs, but his punishment was far more visible than Tom's, and he had to lead off, but Tom met him heavily on the nose, and on the red part. "The Boy" rushed at Tom, and literally ran over and fell on the nose. After standing in his corner Heenan had recovered a little. A short war was followed by another retreat, after which Tom went in for a little "in" on the left check, which he lacked stand. More sparring, and Heenan again retired. Tom stood and examined him with an eye, and then Heenan came out, and the two good exchanges took place. Tom getting heavily on Heenan's mouth, and on the nose, and a break away, more sparring for while; Heenan recovered, and went on the nose, and striking out his left heavily on him. Heenan's mouth was now closing, and he was more full of the "Boy" than ever. He was strong on his legs, but his punishment was far more visible than Tom's, and he had to lead off, but Tom met him heavily on the nose, and on the red part. "The Boy" rushed at Tom, and literally ran over and fell on the nose. After standing in his corner Heenan had recovered a little. A short war was followed by another retreat, after which Tom went in for a little "in" on the left check, which he lacked stand. More sparring, and Heenan again retired. Tom stood and examined him with an eye, and then Heenan came out, and the two good exchanges took place. Tom getting heavily on Heenan's mouth, and on the nose, and a break away, more sparring for while; Heenan recovered, and went on the nose, and striking out his left heavily on him.

32. The Bentia Boy, feeling that he had no time to lose, rushed in, but only just reached Tom's side. Both boys were sagged, and they had a few rounds, and then they went to the quarters, where Tom, as usual, was busy on the "Boy's" frontiers. The fight he went through his arms onto the ground, and then he came up again, and then the fighting, but Tom got away. They then stood and squared, and Heenan let his left, which did some good, but Heenan retired. He then stepped, and then came at Tom and tried his right at the eye, but without success. He then changed left to close and rapid in-fighting, and with fall, Tom under. Heenan's eye all closed up.

33. Tom on the nose, but the boy was without powder. Tom retreated from the vigorous onslaught. Heenan's mouth was now closing, and he was more full of the "Boy" than ever. He was strong on his legs, but his punishment was far more visible than Tom's, and he had to lead off, but Tom met him heavily on the nose, and on the red part. "The Boy" rushed at Tom, and literally ran over and fell on the nose. After standing in his corner Heenan had recovered a little. A short war was followed by another retreat, after which Tom went in for a little "in" on the left check, which he lacked stand. More sparring, and Heenan again retired. Tom stood and examined him with an eye, and then Heenan came out, and the two good exchanges took place. Tom getting heavily on Heenan's mouth, and on the nose, and a break away, more sparring for while; Heenan recovered, and went on the nose, and striking out his left heavily on him.

34. The Bentia Boy's face was a spectacle to behold, while Tom was very work. The Boy rushed at Tom, and tried his right, which did some good, but Heenan retired. He then stepped, and then came at Tom and tried his right at the eye, but without success. He then changed left to close and rapid in-fighting, and with fall, Tom under. Heenan's eye all closed up. Tom on the nose, but the boy was without powder. Tom retreated from the vigorous onslaught. Heenan's mouth was now closing, and he was more full of the "Boy" than ever. He was strong on his legs, but his punishment was far more visible than Tom's, and he had to lead off, but Tom met him heavily on the nose, and on the red part. "The Boy" rushed at Tom, and literally ran over and fell on the nose. After standing in his corner Heenan had recovered a little. A short war was followed by another retreat, after which Tom went in for a little "in" on the left check, which he lacked stand. More sparring, and Heenan again retired. Tom stood and examined him with an eye, and then Heenan came out, and the two good exchanges took place. Tom getting heavily on Heenan's mouth, and on the nose, and a break away, more sparring for while; Heenan recovered, and went on the nose, and striking out his left heavily on him.

were completely shut out from the view. We are informed that the round ended in both going to the grass at the expiration of two round six minutes. The referee's decision would now have been withdrawn, as the referee had been forced from his post, and the police were close by. The battle, so far as it could be called a battle, was for the time over, and the men should have been taken to the rounds were fought, with pretty equal advantage.

Heenan's right eye was fast closing, his left being in complete darkness. The ring was full of people, however, and neither man had a fair chance. Much of the crowd was pleasant duty that now is imposed upon us, of which we are not at all fond. The referee's decision was not only unmanly, but quite against the interest of the ring, and had the referee been present, would inevitably have lost him the fight. We can ourselves declare, as an impartial eye witness of the action, that the fourth of these supplementary rounds, which Sayers was on his second's knee, Heenan rushed at him in a very excited state, let fly left and right at Tom's second, floored him, and kicked at them when on the ground in desperate style, after which he closed with Sayers, and after a wild rally, they fell together. The round was merely a wild scramble, in which both fell. The referee by this time was able to get near again, and ordered the men to desist from fighting. Immediately after this Heenan ran away from Tom, who followed him with the activity of a deer, proving that he was as strong as when he was in the ring as ever; but he had not been away from the ring for a few minutes, when he was taken by Tom Sayers, although a little tired in the ring, from his arm and the desperate tug in his hand, was also strong on his legs, and could have fought some time longer. The blues were on the back of the referee's decision, so that it would be mere waste of time to the authorities were up in arms in three words, and the men and their friends retired to the ring, and after three o'clock. The whole time occupied, up to the moment the ring, was two hours and twenty minutes.

REMARKS.—Up to the unfortunate departure of the referee, this was done as the best Championship fight ever witnessed. It was to the advantage of both, with a mainline of fairness and a determination on both sides worthy of the highest commendation. Without any attempt at slugging, each scored to take a mean advantage, and loudly and repeatedly repeated the same. The referee's decision was on both sides was remarkable. The glutinous nature of the fight, and the referee's decision to need further comment; but as the referee had been flying about to the effect that Heenan was the victor, and the referee's decision seems right to express our belief that a gangster, more determined to win, than a champion, in a shirt. His punishment was terrible, and yet almost a round after round without finishing. We are bound to own in this, as in his talent, his very aggressive disposition, and his excellent delivery with his left, which was very heavy. It appears as if, however, that his hands are not strong for before half the battle was got through his left hand was so much swelled as to be almost useless; and this, doubtless, was fortunate for Tom, who with his right arm gone, could have made but a poor stand against such a weapon had it retained its original hardness. Of his conduct at the conclusion of the battle we cannot speak in too strong terms. We trust that it was occasioned by the state of excitement in which he was owing to the ring being broken, and by the fact of his being almost blind, he took the unoffending course of his own party, and other party. The state of Heenan's eyesight was shown by the fact that he hit Tom with both hands at Jimmy Welsh, who wore a red and blue striped shirt, mistaking him for his antagonist. He then stepped, and then came at Tom and tried his right at the eye, but without success. He then changed left to close and rapid in-fighting, and with fall, Tom under. Heenan's eye all closed up.

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ed opinion on the probable result of the battle, and to describe "the occurrences of the fight," in its last struggles, from the avouchment of his own eyesight.

The fight, which began at twenty-four minutes past seven, was over at a quarter to ten, lasting two hours and twenty-one minutes.

When the ring was broken in, in the thirty-seventh round, and the referee shut out from view, Heenan, who was fast becoming blind, hugged Sayers on the ropes. The ropes were broken by Tom's fingers, doubtless, but were not cut. Had the referee been there, he would unquestionably have ordered the round to have been closed. Rule 28 of the Ring Code was as follows, before the Farnborough fight. It has since been enlarged in its scope to prevent similar dangerous practices more effectually:—

"28. Where a man shall have his antagonist across the ropes in such a position as to be helpless, and to endanger his life by strangulation or asphyxia, it shall be in the power of the referee to direct the seconds to take their man away, and thus conclude the round; and that the man or his second refusing to obey the direction of the referee shall be deemed the loser. Of this the Yankee scribes chose to be utterly oblivious, though the articles specified the battle to be under the New Rules of the Ring—i.e., those of 1853.

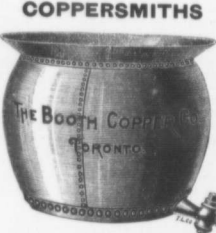
The referee, however, so says the Act can party, sent an order for the cessation of hostilities. This, though since confirmed, was not believed by Sayers' friends, who, seeing victory within his grasp, thought it a mere ruse to obtain a draw battle.

Five rounds were thereafter fought, Heenan's sight being so defective that, in the fourth of these, the forty-first, Heenan rushed from his corner while Sayers was on his second's knee, and, letting fly at Sayers' forehead, knocked him nearly over, and kicked at Harry Brunton, if he did not strike him of which we are not certain. He then hugged Sayers, and they both fell; Tom hitting up sharply in Heenan's back, and his friends, who raised that the referee had declared the fight over, whereon Heenan dashed from the ring with great activity, followed by his clamorous friends. We stayed, and as several bystanders wrote to us, we published accounts from hearsay, felt him self freely entitled to express his unbi-

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round—able, as he said, "to fight an hour."

Leaving Tom, we hurried to the carriage, the train standing on the farri-geous embankment, where we saw Heenan, already blind as a bat, lifted into his compartment. Arrived at the brick-works Arm Station, we accompanied the gallant Champion to the hostelry of his old friend, Ned "The Snake" at the old Kent Road. Here no sooner was the horse seated, for he refused to go to bed, than he inquired after his opponent. His friend and locker Mr. John (Gideon) suggested that the horses should meet and shake hands, and the writer of this hastened across the road to invite the Benicia Boy and his friends to an interview. He was in a close cab wrapped in blankets—blind, unrepresentable, and seemingly unconscious. Tom was soon cheerful, and over a little tea regretted that the doctor's vote prevented his partaking of the champagne crowning around him to his health and success, amid plaudits to his bravery.

Sayers was next arriving at Norfolk Street, at the stakeholder and referee's office, and a photograph has fixed beyond dispute his condition, which, save his right arm already stiff, was being beyond a tumefied mouth and a few bumps on his hard forehead. Heenan, on the contrary, despite the absurd declarations of his American letter-writer, was not in a condition to see or be seen.

For fully forty-eight hours he was in "darkness," in bed in an upper-room at Osborne's Hotel in the Adelphi, and for more than that time in a critical condition, as we know from unimpeachable proof. The friends of Heenan pretended to base their great grievance on the fact that, as the contest was not finished on the day, it ought to have resumed during the week. The answer to this is, first, that this was mere nonsense, as Heenan was in no condition to resume hisilities; secondly, that in the condition of Sayers's right arm he was entitled, by racing precedents (the fight having been once interrupted) to re-schedule a period to recover its use; thirdly, that it would have been contrary to all dictates of humanity—and fairness, which includes humanity, is a prized attribute of British boxing; fourthly, that public opinion was opposed in the strongest manner to the two heavy fellows who so heroically contended, and had been banquished of a result by no fault or short-coming of either, after such punishment and interrupted struggle. For these and other cogent reasons, it was proposed by the referee and stakeholder, and—after the subsidence of the American mortification to a better state of feeling—agreed to by both men, that two similar bouts should be made, one to be presented to each champion.

Thus in the story told of the first of what we are pleased to term, "The seven great battles of the world," we are

In our next, we shall give as the second of the great battles, the story of the fight between Heenan and King.

ALL ROUND SPORT.

Good judges do not believe Corbett and Jackson will ever fight.

Fred. Secord, Galesburg, Ill., will hold a public sale of colts and fillies by Muscovy, Feb. 21st, at Montreal, Feb. 28.

The great thoroughbred stallion Iron-quois, the only one of his class that ever won the Epsom Derby, is announced to serve ten mares at \$2,500 each.

John Sharon, Woodstock, Ont., has purchased the seven-year-old stallion Keswick by Jay Gould, dam by Young Jim, from E. B. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

There will be a meeting on the ice at Ottawa, Feb. 10th to 16th; at Toronto,

Feb. 10th and 20th, and at Hamilton, Feb. 23rd and 24th.

"Pony" Moore, Mitchell's father-in-law, was arrested in New York and fined for striking a car conductor who called him "a blooming Englishman." Moore was born in New York.

It is stated that Eneas Burgess will handle Mr. Robert Davies' thoroughbred this year. The premier stallion of Mr. Davies' Thoroughbred stock farm is Mikado, of Chicago, Ill., who took first honors at the Chicago Fair.

Charles Boyle, the well-known Canadian turfman, has bought W. H. Milnott's stud-breeding farm, at Woodstock, Ont. He intends locating there next autumn, and will carry on a stock-breeding establishment. He will also do some racing in Canada.

During his career on the turf, Palo Alto started in eighteen races. He won sixteen of them, and was second in the other two. Both of these defeats were at Detroit: the first when he met Wilton in 1880, and the second in a match with Jack in 1890.

Many good horses are gathered at Montreal this week for the meeting at the Jacques Cartier icetrack. Among them are Bidd Doble, 2:13; and Charley Fox, 2:14. The meeting is a thorough success. It commenced on Monday and will close on Friday.

John Dymont, of the Orkney Farm, Ont., will try to get old King Bob ready for a few races after his season is over. Imp. Annie Boy, by Master Kidlare, will also sport silk this year. The rest of Mr. Dymont's string will be Nelly B., and King King, the three-year-olds, and Lucy Lightfoot; Maggie May and Ross Bell, and the two-year-olds Barbara and Orkney, both by King Bob.

The annual spring stallion show of the various horse associations of Ontario, in conjunction with the Provincial Agriculture Exhibition, will be held in the Drill Shed at Toronto on March 28th and 29th. The judges will be as follows: Thoroughbreds—R. Pringle, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; alternate, Dr. Smith, V.S. Carriages or coach—A. A. Clarke, Port Hope; Merton Plank, V.S. Carriage; alternate, Robert Bond, Toronto. Standard-bred—same as carriage. Hackneys—John Gibson, Denfield; J. F. Quinn, V.S. Hampton; alternate, Dr. Grenville, V.S., Guelph.

W. D. Grand has made the following purchases of thoroughbreds for shipment to this country: Jay-Qu-El, brown horse, aged, by Voelke, dam Frances L.; Idaho, bay colt (4), by Miser, dam Acquittal; Trinity, chestnut, aged (6), by Forester, dam imp. British Bess; Ravels, bay horse, aged, by Jay Hooker, dam Illusion; by Alarm; Lady M., chestnut mare, aged, by Romney, dam Grivers; Swallow, brown filly, by Rayon d'Or, dam Asteria; Maud, chestnut filly, by King Alfonso, dam Mintprod, and Rosie B., chestnut filly, by King Ernest, dam by imp. Mearson. They will be sold by auction next month.

Though the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase is not the richest of England's cross country events, it is valued being topped \$500 by the Grand National shire Steeplechase at the Manchester meeting—it is still the greatest in interest. For this year the entry list shows sixty-two subscribers, eight less than last year. Cloister, who won last year with 175 pounds up, is again engaged. Father O'Flynn, the winner in 1892, and Hlex, winner in 1890, are also in the list. The honest old slave Nivy Tom, a regular competitor, will try again in 1893. These two were third and second last year, and this couple of French horses make up the foreign contingent. No horse younger than five years old is engaged, but the

five makes a stronger showing than usual. The race will be run Friday, March 30th.

Some of the old horsemen recall that the sire of Nelson, an two-year-old, was thought so little of that his owners had sent him for a veterinary to come and castrate him.

The surgeon threw him down and the owner could not be persuaded at the time. He was offered for sale at a very low price, and yet he subsequently proved his worth by becoming the sire of our Northern King, Nelson, 2:09; Aubine, Daisy Kolf, Medley, Mountaineer and Present, and was also the sire of a horse as good as a sire, besides obtaining a record of 2:21 1/2 away back when that time was as good as 2:10 or 2:12 at this time. If he had lived he could have beaten his record, and there are many who believe he could have done it the day he dropped dead if he had been given his head and had been given a little more rein and allowed a little more change of breath he would have lived a good while longer. —*Kenner's Journal*.

AERATION OF WORTS.

Practical Hints which will be of Interest to Every Canadian Brewer.

On this subject in the *Wochenst. J. Br.* Otto Reinke among other things writes as follows:

If the practical brewer is dissatisfied with the results of the aeration of wort he ought in changing the method pay attention to this principle: "The aeration of wort under the new method must be accomplished at an early beginning, as much as possible, in conformity with the old method—the employment of the surface cooler, which gave excellent results."

Starting from this principle, failure is liable to be feared, and the method is a safe one. To had results it includes, *first*, the thin taste of beer as a consequence of too long and hot aeration of the wort in the sterilizer (by employing in the brew house centrifugal apparatus, which also aerate the wort continuously); harsh and acid taste in the beer, if the wort is drawn off the hops, remains quietly for hours in the sterilizer at a high temperature; rough and bitter flavor, if filtration occurs during the entire quality of the wort in the sterilizer, and, in the latter case, simultaneously less attenuation, as the mechanical influence of the filtered albuminous substances, *altus* cooler sediment, is wanting during fermentation, while on the other hand in case of non-separation of the principle part of the cooler sediment, too high an attenuation and a smearing of the yeast is observed.

In some breweries the wort, after leaving the hop-jack, is cooled only for a short time at a high temperature, and by this means only a pure and grateful flavor is secured in the beer; other brewers, again, apparently with the best results, aerate the wort in the filtered air during its course over the irrigation cooler in the cooling house. If old approved methods of using the surface cooler are adopted as a guide, then the best success should be attained by the following mode of procedure: Run the wort through the filter into the sterilizer, aerate from fifteen to thirty minutes, until the temperature 54° R. is attained, cooling off the beer, which has already subsided meanwhile with the aid of the spray irrigation cooler and by the use of filters. If, on the other hand, the wort is also aerated in the sterilizer while cooling, it will no longer need cooling off by means of the surface irrigation cooler, but only in the cooling cooler. Finally, the aeration of wort during the fermenting vat, it seems, did not lead to good results, and it is therefore but seldom practiced.

The employment of centrifugals has made no progress. In relation to air filters it remains to be stated that the constructor of such filters

might have to aim more at the production of larger currents of air. In regard to quantity their action still needs essential improvement, especially in cases which demand the blowing of air upon the cooled wort.

Mould fungi may easily develop within the cooling room in case the aeration of the wort, which is flowing over the cooler bed at the beginning be defective.

To obviate disappointment in the employment of filtered air for the cooling room and the openings for ventilation must be carefully protected against dust during the hours when aeration is suspended, and should also be cleaned before use. On testing the air in regard to germs contained therein it is important to examine large quantities of air, 1,000 to 10,000 litres, and also to take it directly from the principal current. In many cases suction through sterile water in Wolf flasks will be necessary. The water cooler on ice may then be used for setting yeast cultures.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The following representatives of the Canadian trade secured awards at the Chicago World's Fair:

Bott, John, Walkerville, Ont., bottled stout.

Carling Brewing and Malting Co., London, Ont., India pale export ale, "World's Fair" India pale ale, amber bottled ale, Bavarian lager beer in bottle, ale in wood.

Drewry, Ed. L., Winnipeg, Man., bottled ale, bottled "Golden Amber" ale, bottled porter.

Donn Bros. Brewing Co., Toronto, Ont., bottled India pale ale, export bottled "Amber" ale, "Amber" ale in wood, pale ale in wood, porter in wood.

Holliday, Thomas, Guelph, Ont., bottled ale, bottled brown stout, ale in wood.

Labatt, George, Prescott, Ont., bottled "India Special" ale in wood.

Labatt, John, London, Ont., bottled extra stock ale, autumn brewed; bottled extra pale ale, summer brewed; bottled India pale ale, porter in wood, India pale ale in wood, extra stock ale in wood.

Lindberg J., Halifax, N.S., bottled ale, bottled India pale ale, bottled brown stout.

Sheenan, Geo., Guelph, Ont., bottled beer, bottled export ale, bottled porter, ale in wood.

Bavarian Lager Beer Brewery, Halifax, N.S., Bavarian lager beer in bottles.

Walker, Hiram & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., Canadian club rye whiskey.

Steno Valley, Minnesota, is one of the prohibition states, but it would seem that somebody in the village of Steno, an old Irish, seventeen kegs and eleven cases of beer having been stolen from a brewery warehouse there one night last month.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has handed down a decision that is of considerable interest to saloon-keepers. The Indiana Legislature passed an ordinance requiring the removal of screens and painted windows, and for its violation James Champer was arrested and fined. Judge McCabe, on appeal, declares the ordinance unreasonable and contrary to the conditions of civilized life, and the verdict against Champer is nullified.

A Royal commission has been making exhaustive inquiry into the sale and consumption of liquor in the Dominion of Canada, and has elicited a fund of evidence on the subject from the most varied sources. There is remarkable unanimity in the testimony as to the uselessness of local option laws; liquor sellers, Prohibitionists and high license men all agree that local option is a half measure that benefits no one. —*Brewers Journal*.

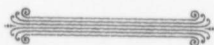
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PHILADELPHIA,
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TRUE TEMPERANCE.

(Continued from page 3).

an individual publicly intoxicated than that of a man fiercely denouncing the most moderate or occasional indulgence in the "accursed thing," while privately and surreptitiously habitually indulging himself in its use. The tendency of prohibition to destroy respect for the majesty of the law, to make otherwise law-abiding, law-respecting citizens lawless and law-despising, was during the late reign of the Scott Act made abundantly and most deplorably plain. Such an enactment simply puts a premium upon lawlessness; taking away a man's inalienable birthright and making its exercise a crime, it invites contempt for the law, it is a standing provocation to lawlessness, a perpetual challenge to his sense of personal freedom. Thus the law becomes an odious and contemptible thing, to break which were something less than blameworthy, if not a positive duty; or at all events, if not a duty, something devoid of the faintest suspicion of blame. Under such circumstances people, especially the young, become inculcated with a contempt for all law. If it be right, or at least not blameworthy, to break one law, it cannot be a deadly sin to break another. With the daily spectacle before their eyes of decent, respectable people deliberately and openly violating the law, what can we expect but that in their eyes the law in general will lose all its sacredness, as something that for its own sake is unworthy of the smallest personal sacrifice, and only to be obeyed under compulsion or for some purely personal advantage? Hitherto Canadians have been favorably distinguished for their law-abiding disposition and their general reverence for law-

fully constituted authority. How long this would continue under the demoralizing effect of such an act is, to judge from past experience, very doubtful. Prohibition, therefore, in whatever form it may present itself, violating as it does a man's personal rights, suggests and invites its own violation, and is a standing incentive to a lawlessness that must ultimately spread and undermine and overthrow all reverence for the law in general. If, by interfering with and curtailing the reasonable liberty of my son, I make my law odious, or if by subjecting him to absurd and childish restrictions I invite and render excusable his disobedience, I lay the axe with my own hand to the root of my authority. So it is with the State. It is humiliating to reflect that in this year of grace and enlightenment, a large number of intelligent people can be found to advocate the re-enactment of sumptuary laws; such laws as no doubt are necessary in an imperfect state of civilization; and which, for instance, as have been found needful for the partially civilized Indian, who is supposed to be in a state of childhood, and who, therefore, is non-actionable and cannot purchase liquor. Which reminds me of a good story told me by a friend of an observation made to him by an Indian of the Moravian Reserve at the passing of the Scott Act. Quoth the dusky son of the forest, with a solemn chuckle, "Scott Act passed; white man same as Indian now."

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as I remember it. This may be attributed, among other causes, to the great increase in the use of ale and beer and light wine. To one person who kept these beverages in his house twenty years ago, at least a dozen do now. Spirit-drinking to excess is consequently rapidly dying out, and will, unless stimulated into renewed activity by unwise restrictions, continue to decline until an habitual drunkard will become as much an object of pity and sorrow as the lunatic of to-day, and, as such, will be treated medically. The time will come when we will no more punish the drunkard than to-day we punish the pitiable victim of any other mania. At present it is proposed to visit upon the heads of the ninety-five temperate men the sins of the five intemperate. In the meanwhile, if events are allowed to take their natural course, drunkenness as an appreciably felt evil, will die its own proper natural death.

I have written the foregoing with a full sense of my responsibilities as a minister of Christ and a priest of the church of God, and in the interests of what I believe to be the sacred cause of truth. Nothing justifies the sacrifice of truth; the game is never worth the candle. It is not worth telling a lie to save ten thousand drunkards. All the eloquence that has been expended, all the self-sacrificing zeal that has been lavished upon the cause of "temperance," all the nobility and purity of motive that in many cases animates its advocates, cannot excuse or justify sacrifice of one particle of truth. Truth outraged will, though it tarry long, take its revenge and unless a cause is rock built upon its changeless and eternal principles, it will not stand. Any cause therefore, whose motive power is the depriving me of my liberty because someone has proved himself its unworthy possessor; which is built upon the "two blacks make a white" principle; which degrades and virtually

deprives me of my manhood—is, however virtually fair, an essentially bad and worthless one, and deserves that universal reputation which the England of our forefathers accorded to that attempt during the Cromwellian regime on the part of the Puritans, whose degenerate successors these men of to-day are, to impose by legal enactment upon the nation the yoke of a pharisaical observance of certain intolerably burdensome outward rules of conduct.

Be it remembered, in conclusion, that the right to do right involves the power to do wrong, and that the curtailment beyond a certain point, of our liberty to do wrong, must have one of two evil effects—either to rob a man of responsibility, and thus his manhood, reduce him to a mere automaton, or else to drive him into a state of rebellion against all forms of moral authority or restraint—to make him a slave or a rebel. Virtue without the privilege of free choice is impossible. Temptation is the touchstone of all character.
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