

THE ADVOCATE

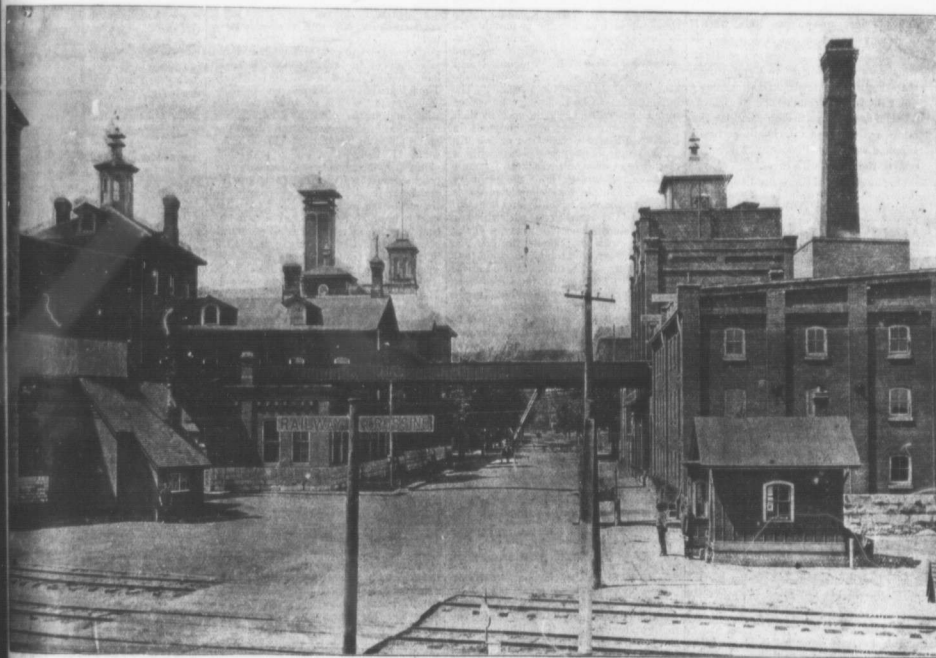
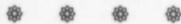
Vol. 1.—No. 15.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, May 17, 1894.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Gooderham & Worts TORONTO - CAN. *Limited* — DISTILLERS, MALTSTERS, ETC. —

Established 1832 . . .



VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

Our Potable Whiskies are all fully Matured in Wood

IN THE NORTH-WEST.

How the Boys Made Out in the Prohibition Days With and Without Permits.

The writer was in the North-West Territories a short time previous to the advent of the North-West Mounted Police, and saw something of the liquor traffic by the Whoop-pipers. These men were not the desperate characters they have been painted, or did they as a matter of fact demoralize the Indians to the extent attributed to them. In many ways the writer firmly believes that the Indians became far more demoralized after the arrival of the police than they were before, but this may be put down to their becoming very hard up owing to the loss of the buffalo. The old Whoop-pipers had a very good notion of business, and it was not to their interest to sell whiskey to the Indian to the extent of making him a pauper, for as soon as they did this he was unable to get robes, and therefore became valueless to them. That they did a large liquor trade there is no doubt, but at the same time they always sold the Indian a large number of articles of food and clothing, and also numerous things that were necessary for the hunt. This mode of doing business was one of these lines, when a camp moved up to a fort after a success ful buffalo hunt, the trader gave or sold them whiskey enough for a two days' drink, then they were sobered up after a day's quiet the trading commenced in earnest. As soon as it was settled on what day the camp was to break up, they were again supplied with a small amount of liquor to take to the plains with them.

On the advent of the police little if any liquor was traded to the Indians, and the white man had to get his supply by the permit system. A system which on the face of it was a lie. You applied for and got five or ten gallons for "medicinal purposes," and if (so you always were) you were properly recommended by the officer in command of the N. W. M. T. you were never refused. The writer does not remember a single case of a permit being used for "medicinal purposes," without it could be construed as such, because the receiver of the permit and his friends (the latter included every man within a radius of twenty miles on these occasions) considered it would be beneficial for their constitutions to get blind drunk, and so soon as long as the medicine lasted. One of the evils of the permit was, that it nearly in every instance caused a drink, for though the owner himself might wish to make it hang out for some time, his too numerous friends would not allow him to do so, and drinking was faster and more furious, for fear fresh ones might arrive to enjoy the festivities. The same permit often did half a dozen times, so the government was defrauded of their get his permit, another for some good cause had been refused, he came to the lucky owner, put down the price of five or ten gallons as the case might be, and said, "Send for this and we will go halves."

Whiskey was smuggled in by the hundreds of gallons, and sold at an exorbitant price, five dollars a bottle being quite common; and when you take into consideration that it was Fort Benton "forty rod," this means at least 210 a bottle for whiskey. Policemen themselves sold lots, and many a man in the hands of their own number of substitutes sold for it, amongst them Jamaica

ginger. This was sold at a dollar a bottle and about four or five of them would make a pint. This stuff was put up in Montreal specially for the North-West trade, and consisted of alcohol flavored with ginger. Often when there was a "great time" going on, a store keeper who was the lucky possessor of a good supply would sell a couple of hundred bottles in an evening, to police and civilians. After a time this became illegal, and on one occasion I remember a storekeeper being brought up before the head of the police force, charged with selling it. There had been a huge uproar and one of the jurymen had not yet returned from the office early. While in the jury box he was constantly dozing, and would look up every now and then with one of those sudden starts and look round him with a desperate intellectual look. A witness had just stated that he had bought half a dozen bottles from the accused. The judge in a loud voice told the witness to state what the half dozen bottles contained. He answered that he had purchased six bottles of Jamaica ginger. At this moment the jurymen woke up, and catching on to the fact that the witness had six bottles of the "cup cheers," remarked, in a loud key, "H—, mix her up and pass her round to the boys." The judge immediately ordered the removal of that man, but the sergeant remarked, "He's a jurymen, your Honor." Numerous other deceptions were sold, amongst them pine-apple bitters and numerous other patent medicines; pain killer was a common drink, but rarely used also to be inhaled. These essences for cooking purposes were used *ad lib*, and considered fair liquor if nothing better was to be had, even red ink was said to be drunk. Though at this time the police were not as numerous, if not more so, than the white men in the district, gambling was carried on in the most open manner, day and night, and in all these places liquor could be had. The police and their officers, in many every instance, were good fellows, all wishing to enjoy life and make it as enjoyable as possible in the out of the way home they had to live in. It must be remembered that at the time of the frontier, nearly all communications with civilization was by way of the States, and all travel done on horseback or wagons. The majority of the inhabitants were either settlers, who had lived in Montana or some of the Western States or territories where little law except Lynch was rejected. Yet, in these numerous spars there was not an instance of any one being maimed or hurt with the use of any deadly weapon; the most that occurred was a row with the fists, and as the combatants were generally too drunk little or no damage was done.

DRINKE AND WELCOME.

Suddenly a murmur would arise from the crowd outside, and the tension that every ear had been at was relaxed as the sound of a horse's feet was heard coming at a hard gallop. "Bill had arrived," and fairly sober, not having drunk more than a quart in his three-mile ride; the lucky ones all had a pull, and the unlucky wretches of the wagon, and the ball commenced, to be kept up to the early hours in the morning. On the arrival of the wagon, two-thirds of the gentlemen were in the possession of a quart bottle, the remaining third trusted to get enough from the "dead men" to do them for the night and morning. The ball over and the ladies seen safely home, the principal inhabitants went to call on the proprietor of the wagon and take into consideration to his trip, and also to partake of his hospitality. This generally took till mid-day, when they retired, to renew the siege at night. When the place was utterly without more of the "contraband" than the few number of substitutes sold for it, amongst them Jamaica

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high price for the nutritive substance that it is induced withal, and how jealously a nurse if in general to make it. But sack is the poet's favorite drink, concludes in verse:

You shall be free from disease and weakness,
From moans from care, long time of life,
— them,
— them more friendly fate attended by,
Drink sack, therefore, if you'll be rid of it.

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CORKS FOR BOTTLE STOPPER.

The application of cork as a best stopper for liquid vessels is said to be of great antiquity. The earliest record of its use in Europe is that ascribed by Horace, who asserts that the Romans had cork as stoppers for their wine amphorae. Certain of the ancients were known to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians, but whether the cork for stopping the mouths of liquid vessels history does not say was not, however, until the year 1760, the Spaniards first commenced to use their cork woods with some degree of regularity for the making of corks.

Although, perhaps, corks were used or less in use from the time glass was first invented, which Beckas asserts to have been in the fifteenth century, yet it was not until two or three centuries later that the Spaniards first began to prepare cork for bottle stoppers, as they did in a forest situated at the northeast of the Tiguera, on the Muga. The cork industry has since gained reputation to be one of the first and most important chief centres in Spain being in Catalonia at the present a population of 40,000 persons is employed, who in the course each year turn out about 188,000,000 dried weight of cork grown in the province of 14,000 hundredweight of cork grown in other provinces, besides 47,000 hundredweight of cork exported from Alge. The revenue from the cork industry Spain amounts to £1,073,880 per annum. — *Chambers Journal*.

TENNYSON OVER HIS WINE.

But the first thing he did was to purchase a magnum of wonderful stuff thirty years old, which had been bought by a poetic wine dealer. Such was never before tasted. "It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Catherine Russia," said Tennyson. We had the glass apiece, when he said, "Tennyson shall help me drink one of the bottles of my Waterloo-1815." Wine was brought, and after another glass round, Tennyson took up "The King of the King."

Lord Tennyson was fond of a glass of port. "Upon one occasion he passed Mr. Irving to take a glass of the delicious liquid. Mr. Irving did as he desired, but not being a port drinker, he slipped it away slowly. Before he had had been automatically replaced his goblet was empty. Lord Tennyson bade the butler bring a fresh supply, turning to his guest, said, 'dryly you always drink a bottle of port before Irving, after dinner?'—Tennyson-Cuming Walter.

TORONTO
LITHOGRAPHERS
G & ENGRAVERS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
BY ALL PROCESSES



BREV
MONTREAL - P. L.
QUEBEC - N.
LEVIS - J.
ST.

HEAVY STEEL

In all Va



THE MO
LONDON, TO

JOHN LABATT'S ALE AND STOUT

NINE GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS

.. AND ..

ELEVEN DIPLOMAS

ORIGINAL FLAVOR GUARANTEED PURITY

Recommended by Physicians for Table and Medicinal Use

MOST WHOLESOME OF BEVERAGES. ALWAYS THE SAME, SOUND AND PALATABLE. ASK FOR THEM

BREWERY AT — LONDON — CANADA

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES...

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry, Manager, 123 DeLorimier Ave.

QUEBEC—N. Y. Montreuil, 277 St. Paul Street.

LEVIS—P. J. Montreuil, 83 Cote du Passage.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Frank Smith, 21 Water Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Strang & Co., 159 Portage Avenue.

TORONTO—James Good & Co., 229 Yonge Street.

KINGSTON—James McParland, 311 King Street.

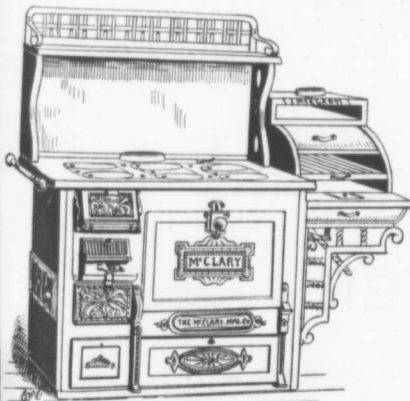
HAMILTON—R. H. Labatt, 81 Hughson Street South.

BRANTFORD—J. H. Adams, 135 Colborne Street.

REGINA, ASSA.—Charles Howson, Broad Street.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE RANGES FOR HOTEL AND DOMESTIC USE

In all Varieties and Sizes, from \$25 to \$2,500



HE McCLARY MFG. CO.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

J. W. Lang & Co.

.. Importers of ..

**Wines, Liquors
and Cigars**

59, 61 and 63
FRONT STREET EAST, Cor. Church St.

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Sole Agents for ..

**"GLENASKIT"
SCOTCH WHISKEY**

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.. For Treatment of ..

ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE DISEASES AND .
TOBACCO HABIT

253 WELLESLEY ST., TORONTO

WILLIAM HAY, Manager.

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Patients Treated at Their Residence When Required.

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Strictly Confidential



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Bank & Office Railings
And all kinds of Iron
Work, address
**TORONTO FENCE AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON
WORKS**

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Grand & Toy STATIONERS
PRINTERS

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Streets

.. TORONTO ..

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD

HONORABLE MENTION

PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST
MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters
Brewers
Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
1876.

COSGRAVE & Co.

MEDAL AT

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
ANTWERP, 1885.

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

PURITY OF FLAVOR
AND
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF
QUALITY.

Offices, Brewery and Malt Houses, - - - Niagara Street, Toronto.



THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

That this ALE and PORTER is
brewed from pure Malt and
Hops only.

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

ASK FOR IT

311 King Street East, - - - TORONTO

Com

How would an
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The Ottawa Journ
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Comment.

How would an independent, broad-minded man run between the two cranks in North Toronto? He would hardly be ground exceedingly small. If there was ever a chance for a liberal-viewed labor or any other kind of a candidate, there is one in that constituency.

The W.C.T.U., of Aylmer, Que., say in a petition for a reduction of licenses in the town: "We believe that two places are more than sufficient to supply those deadly drinks to the public," etc. We believe that two places are two too many to supply "deadly drinks" to anybody. The Rev. E. P. Judge spoke of the address as "moderate." Some day, perhaps, the reverend gentleman will be kind enough to explain what he considers "immoderate."

Here is a hard nut for the advocates of total abstinence to crack: In the life of her husband, the great explorer, Sir Richard Burton, Lady Isabel Burton writes: "In all bad climates, West Africa, Indian, and elsewhere—when an epidemic such as cholera or yellow fever rages on—the first man to die are the extra drinkers, and when the first virulence has polished them off, it clears off the drunkards, and the only persons left living are the moderate drinkers. This is a positive fact, and anybody who ginsays it has had no practical experience of very bad climates."

It is interesting to learn from the Toronto *Globe* that hepatitis is most common in Russia, where it is generally attributed to drink, and that deaths from alcoholism are most numerous in Russia, Denmark and Norway. The next time some water pouter calls Britain the most "beer-soaked country on the face of the earth," he can be referred to the *Globe*, which in election times is very strong on temperance as understood by the extremists, but which is just now making a show of holding an even balance, being possessed of an overweening desire to hook both sides of fish.

The Rev. F. W. Willis, rector of Warrington, having been invited to a temperance meeting in the town hall of the town, thought it his duty to attend. He did not, however, consider it a part of that duty to hide his light under a bushel, being asked to deliver an address, he was asked: "Was there to be an entire abolition of the liquor traffic?" and he answered "No, so far as I am concerned, and I wish to speak my own mind. If I thought the drink traffic was wrong, I could have nothing on earth to do with it; but I do not think it is wrong. The Bible from beginning to end allows the moderate use of intoxicating drinks, and the Saviour gave it in large quantities, and for its medicinal qualities, but for enjoyment."

The Ottawa *Journal* does not believe in Prohibition by Provinces, but it apparently has faith in the general and

wholesale article. We believe in neither, for the all-prevailing reason that we have no confidence in emaciated manhood. There is no virtue in tyranny either by the piece or in the whole. It is practically established that a Province cannot prohibit, and as the Ottawa Government, with a proper appreciation of the liberty of the subject, will not, there is neither rhyme nor reason in trying to shove the onus on one more than another. Let us all rather stand on the broad principle of right or wrong, and not be continually charging our Governments, Dominion as well as Provincial, with raising money by improper methods, and that is what every man who writes or speaks as our Ottawa friend is doing.

we distinguish? Or, why not prohibit the water and the log?

REFERRING to the state of things in New York a correspondent says: "I was recently informed by a saloon keeper whom I have always found to be a reliable sort of man, that for his side door privileges he paid \$25 each month. If this statement is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, and if \$25 represents an average subscription for this purpose, then the intake from the extant ten thousand saloons would be about three million dollars a year. Now, I have no objection to the saloon keepers being taxed three million dollars a year for side door privileges, but I cannot help thinking that it

That must have been a very thirsty farmer, but it was really generous of the old-time temperance people to disavow the keeping of other people's consciences once in a while, although it was a great piece of presumption on their part to imagine that an occasional drunk was a necessity of existence. We are rather afraid that Mr. Murphy is straining a point and that the pledge was merely a private agreement not to drink except on the special occasions referred to. Weak people "swear off," as it is called, for stated periods at the present day, but they do not call such process taking a pledge, and make it public, although we believe that practically it is one of a temporary nature.

At a meeting of workmen in London recently the following resolution was passed with only two dissenters: "That this meeting of Radicals' workmen, while congratulating Sir William Harcourt on the generally sound Radical character of the Budget of 1894, regrets that an extra tax should have been imposed upon beer and spirits, believing that the burden will fall upon the poorer classes, either in the matter of the price or of the quality of the article consumed. The meeting respectfully suggests that the deficit might be better provided for by an additional tax upon foreign wines, or by imposing a small duty on mineral waters and other beverages of the tea-tasters, who at present are called upon to pay far less than their proportionate share of the revenue of this country." People in England who like a glass of beer do not hesitate to carry the war into Africa. In Canada the disposition is too plainly manifested to shirk the issue.

The London *Times* remarks that "as far as the evidence in our possession enables an opinion to be formed, the most successful American experiment in the way of temperance legislation has been that of raising the fees charged for a license to amounts ranging from five hundred to as much as a thousand dollars. Of course, if a State confers a privilege, it may demand for it whatever sum seems to be in accordance with public policy; but it is notorious that high duties are incentives to smuggling, and it is evident that the cost of the 'high license' must fall ultimately upon the consumer. Among other differences between England and the United States is the greater fusion of classes in the latter than in the former; and the first effect of high licenses in England would be to excite an outcry against a system by which the drink of the poor man was taxed, either in excess of that of his richer neighbor, to whom wholesale or other sources of supply would be accessible, or, at all events, in excess of his power to pay without inconvenience." And yet England is aristocratic and Canada democratic! Surely the younger might take a lesson from the older in the matter of moderation. As the *Times* says, "the cause of temperance will be best promoted in the future, as it has been in the past, by the progress of knowledge, of domestic comfort, and of refinement."



Mr. Frank Bauer,

OF WATERLOO,

Member of the Executive of the Ontario Brewers' Association.

Here are two items that appear in a temperance paper in juxtaposition:

Shenandoah, Pa., April 21—Frank Kaszko, a single man 25 years of age, was found dead in a barrel of whiskey at his boarding house. He was a victim of rheumatism, and was advised by friends to take whiskey bath. He procured a barrel of liquor and took three baths at short intervals, with what appeared to be satisfactory results, but after entering the barrel for a fourth time he dropped dead.

At Tuckersmith on Saturday a five-year old daughter of John McLean was drowned in the river while attempting to cross on a log. The body was found yesterday morning.

would be better if this large sum of money, instead of being irregularly collected and distributed in secrecy to beneficiaries who, it may be, are suspected, but who certainly are not known, should be legally assessed and deposited in the city treasury. Three millions per annum would well nigh pay the interest on the city debt."

MR. THOS. E. MURPHY, the temperance apostle, recently declared that an old-time temperance pledge made people promise to get drunk only on the Fourth of July or at sheep shearing time. "And," continued he, "I once heard of an old farmer who kept a sheep in his barn that never had a bit of wool on its back."

LICENSES IN TORONTO.

Complete List of the Lucky Tavern and Shop-Keepers.

TAVERN APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Avia, John H., 20 West Market Street.
Allen, Wm. E., 1145 Shaftesbury Avenue.
Ayre, John, 535 Parliament Street.
Ayre, Charles, 508 Eastern Avenue.
Armstrong, Wm., 210 King Street West.
Bauer, Charles, 240 King Street East.
Burgess, Alexander, W., 215 Yonge Street.
Bowers, Thomas, 104 Spadina Avenue.
Brett, Vincent T., 1006 Queen Street West.
Boach, Edwin, Saloon, 387 Yonge Street.
Boonhamp, George, 817 Yonge Street.
Barnett, Samuel, Saloon, 8 Front Street East.
Briggs, Jennie E., 96 Church Street.
Burr, John, L., 140 King Street.
Birna, Geo. H., The Woodbine Hotel.
Brown, Chas., Saloon, 74 Victoria Street.
Best, Thos. J., Saloon, 70 Yonge Street.
Best, Philip H., 50 Simcoe Street.
Brown, George, 315 Yonge Street.
Brady, John C., 332 King Street East.
Brown, Abner, 650 Queen Street West.
Bromell, John, 704 Queen Street West.
Burns, Chas. A., 127 Simcoe Street.
Brook, William, 90 Colborne Street.
Clarke, Edward B., 30 King Street West.
Charlton, Robt. J., 338 Yonge Street.
Cohins, Hannah, 460 Queen Street West.
Crawford, Sarah, A., 372 Fr Street West.
Coulter, Jno. J., 12 and 14 West Market Street.
Chamberlin, Jas., 136 Sherbourne Street.
Campbell, Samuel, 19 and 21 Simcoe Street.
Clarke, George, 534 King Street West.
Clancy, Patrick, 771 Queen Street East.
Douglas, James, 85 Yonge Street.
Dandy, Sarah, 116 Queen Street East.
Down, John J., 14 King Street West.
Doyle, John J., 817 King Street West.
Disette, Richard, 333 Yonge Street.
Donnelly, Michael, 54 and 55 Jarvis Street.
D'Arcy, Jas. J., 405 Front Street East.
Devaney, Jno. A., 802 Bathurst Street.
Dawson, Geo. D., Saloon, 36 Wellington Street East.
Daly, Jo. J., 27 Simcoe Street.
Deacon, John, 250 Queen Street East.
Evans, John, 284 King Street East.
Evans, Matthew, 29 Jarvis Street.
Eckhardt, Arthur, 110 Front Street East.
Fielder, Robert J., 94 Front Street East.
Fitzgerald, Catherine, 205 Queen Street West.
Fitzgerald, Ellen, 135 York Street.
Greeniann, Williard, 175 Teruley Street.
Gibson, Thos. M., 140 King Street East.
Gibbons, Francis, 144 Chestnut Street.
Heck, Bernard, 160 Sherbourne Street.
Hulse, Henry, 113 York Street.
Heck, Albert, 60 York Street.
Hirst, John W., 177 Church Street.
Hopkins, Wm., 426 Church Street.
Helderness, John, The Albion Hotel.
Hale, George, 42 Bathurst Street.
Hayes, Michael Jos., 166 Bathurst Street.
Hewitt, Margaret E., 361 Queen Street West.
Hawley Margaret Jane, 31 Simcoe Street.
Jackman, Harry, 138 Davenport Road.
Ireton, Chas. E., 114 and 116 Front Street East.
Korman, Franz J., 103 Dukes Street.
Kemp, John, 36 West Market Street.
Keller, Mary, 537 Queen Street West.
Kennedy, Thos., 749 King Street West.
Kean, Chas. J., 288 Queen Street West.
Layton, Henry, L., Car Howell Hotel.
Lennox, Richard, 859 Yonge Street.
Lemon, Henry, 138 King Street East.
Louden, Thos., 704 Yonge Street.
Lee, Thos. M., 491 Gerrard Street East.
Lamb, Philo, 36 Agnes Street.
Leslie, George D., 1302 Queen Street West.

Loney, Wm. J., 196 Queen Street West.
Melbourne, Ellen, 644 Queen Street East.
Melrick, Jas. E., 102 Queen Street West.
Macfarlane, Mal., 33 Jarvis Street.
Membury, W. R., 197 King Street East.
Marshall, James R., 153 Yonge Street.
Morgan, Henry, 6 and 8 Jordan Street.
Mannell, James, 163 Yonge Street.
Mannell, Jeremiah, 52 Jarvis Street.
Motton, Thos., 710 Dundas Street.
Macfarlane, Elizabeth J., 709 Queen Street East.
McKay, Wm. A., 500 Queen Street East.
McGinn, Julia, 140 Bay Street.
McGarry, Maria, 56 Adelaide Street East.
McCarroll, Mary, 23 Queen Street East.
McGaw, Thos., The Queen's Hotel.
McGuire, Thos., 172 King Street East.
Metormick, Edward, 347 Dundas Street.
McGunn, John, 38 Esplanade Street East.
McGee, John, 240 Queen Street West.
McHenry, John, 198 Queen Street West.
Nelson, Abner, Rossin House.
O'Neil, Thomas, 745 King Street West.
O'Donnell, James, 114 Wellington Street West.
O'Connell, Thos., 35 Victoria Street.
Ong, John, Saloon, 15 Adelaide Street West.
O'Connor, Patrick, 39 King Street West.
O'Connor, Maria, 292 King Street East.
O'Leary, John, 187 King Street East.
O'Halloran, James, 188 Wilton Avenue.
O'Neil, John, jr., 346 Queen Street East.
Proctor, Catherine, 476 King Street East.
Proctor, George, 121 Bay Street.
Powor, Joseph, 421 King Street West.
Purse, Wm. Jas., "Head Quarters" Old Post Office Lane.
Palmer, Chas. R., "The Kensington Hotel."
Palmer, John C., The Palmer House.
Powers, Henry W., 555 Queen Street West.
Prott, Francis, 1130 Bloor Street West.
Phelan, Thos. P., Saloon, Union Station Refreshment Rooms.
Quinn, J., 92 King Street West.
Raymond, Anon, 355 Wilton Avenue.
Richardson, Samuel, 460 King Street West.
Robinson, Susannah, 1214 Queen Street West.
Rea, Thomas, 481 Bloor Street West.
Reddan, Wm. As., Saloon, 56 Church Street.
Robinson, James, 124 Church Street.
Russell, Henry, 129 Adelaide Street East.
Robinson, Wm. W., 42 Colborne Street.
Shaunessy, Jean, 1643 Queen Street West.
Schmidt, Jno. F., 183 Yonge Street.
Smith, Annie, 114 Queen Street West.
Small, Daniel A., 1152 Queen Street West.
Simpson, John, 55 Queen Street West.
Storment, John, 732 Queen Street West.
Stinson, Joseph, 401 Parliament Street.
Stone, Richard, 1227 Queen Street East.
Sullivan, Hugh, 967 King Street West.
Sullivan, Essie, Saloon, 63 King Street East.
Standaal, Agnes, 258 Yonge Street.
Thorpe, George H., 11 Car Howell Street.
Taylor, Joseph, 31 Colborne Street.
Tynon, Andrew J., 1 Church Street.
Thomson, McDowall, "The Arlington Hotel."
Waller, Henry J., 158 Esplanade Street East.
Wisner, Frank, 491 Yonge Street.
Wood, Sarah, 180 King Street West.
Worden, Jethro, 17 Adelaide Street West.
Warren, Henry, 773 Yonge Street.
White, Mary Ann, 550 King Street West.
Wright, John, The Walker House.
Walker, Chas., 81 Bay Street.
Wright, Jane, 393 King Street East.

Of the foregoing, Deacon, John, 250 Queen Street East, and Evans, Matthews, 29 Jarvis St. E., received an extension for three months, the others all being for the full term and, except in three or four instances, without conditions.
SHOP LICENSES GRANTED.
Brazil, Francis P., 152 King Street.
Belmore, Anthony, 262 Sackville Street.
Barron, Harry, 74 Arthur Street.
Coombe, Robt., 257 Broadview Avenue.
Cooley, George W., 507 Yonge Street.
Cunerty, Terrance, 749 Queen Street West.
Coleman, Annie, 95 Teruley Street.
Coles, Edward W., 491 Queen Street West.
Egri, Louis, 269 Yonge Street.
Forbes, George H., 1412 Queen Street West.
Finn, Edward, 502 Adelaide Street West.
Finn, Hugh, 116 Dundas Street.
Fidd, Edward, 208 Wellington Street.
Good, James, 6 Albert Street.
Gibson, James George, 253 Yonge Street.
George, Thomas H., 609 Yonge Street.
Giles, James G., 864 Yonge Street.
Hogan, Harry H., 248 Queen Street West.
Herbert, John, 22 Robinson Street.
Hickling, Elizabeth, 380 Front Street East.
Hayes, Daniel J., 279 King Street East.
Haffey, James, 60 Esther Street.
Haffey, Thos. K., 212 Wilton Avenue.
Kelly, Morgan J., 360 Gerrard Street East.
Kirkpatrick, Daniel, 60 George Street.
Kirkbair, Wm. J., 86 Clster Street.
Lockhart, Jas., 95 York Street.
Lush, Wm., 3 McCull Street.
Low, Maria Jane, 379 Spadina Avenue.
Long, Jas., 792 Queen Street East.
Lew, Rachael, 138 York Street.
Moore, Joshua C., 433 York Street.
Michie, John F., 63 King Street West.
Mara, Wm., 79 Yonge Street.
Maskerrow, Jas., 345 Queen Street West.
Maxwell, Wm. H., 105 Queen Street West.
McFarren, Jas., 140 Sherbourne Street.
McClary, Jos., 115 Elm Street.
Noble, Gerard, 277 Ontario Street.
Oliver, John Duggan, 16 King Street West.
Patterson, George, 205 St. Patrick Street.
Reynolds, Thos., 825 Queen Street West.
Ryan, Michael, 228 Bloor Street West.
Shields, Wm., 1008 Queen Street West.
Small, Daniel, 54 Elizabeth Street.
Shaw, Henry Jas., 273 Church Street.
Thompson, Robt., 628 King Street West.
Taylor, Chas., 293 Parliament Street.
Yardon, Chas. E., 443 Queen Street West.
Woods, John, 307 Dundas Street.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
Er yo yo gwine to odd Carliny an' you lino, maanin' nip.
Yod heikin' de cocktails an' an' fishin' in yo grip.
An' hab yo' eye 'low shap'en, an' nom' aig' you's' s'eam' Tullman kotch yo'
Et Yo' Don' Watch.
Dem editors and judges don't go fishin' er no Carliny s'ize,
An' dey's' might be' yo' watah, has dey' d'ay' de ketch de goul,
An' Massa' Tullman kotch em
Et Yo' Don' Watch.
Dem yo' mind de Kunnels Kneekin' at de' familliah do.
Wha' dey's' no' git nini' julls in de' good' days ob yo'
Dem yo' lyan' de Majahs' cussin' i' but dey's' no' nuther doubt.
Ole Massa' Tullman kotch em
Et Yo' Don' Watch.
It makes de darkey gries' no' like an' im' me' some to see
De darkey wats' his' bring up in de' de' d' lib'
Drinkin' likker hi' fo' nighab's, ole dey' no' Kase Massa' Tullman kotch em
Et Yo' Don' Watch.
IN A HAPPY STATE.
'In wha' condition was Dunderly when you saw him at two o'clock that morn'g'
'He was wreathe'd in smiles.'
TESTING A PUGLISH.
'DISREBEK' o' mine' said "Tug' Jimmy's' parent, druggin' him before' professor' ob boxin' and athlet'c, w'as clever with his' dukes and wats' de a' fighter. He's' built for it, w' de yo' tink'
'Here, my boy," said de gentleman professor, "let us find out wha' you take this' pen and write a challenge."
WHO CAN TELL.
How many fishes are there in de sea?
How many sands on de shore?
How many leaves have been a' n' de trees.
How many grasses have waved on de leas.
How many stars have shone o'er.
When you have answered these' questions' o' mine,
Then will I earnestly search
In some quiet intricately way to dim
In how many angles a boy will incline
As he lists to a sermon at church.
BETTER PROTECTED NOW.
Kate (suggestionly) - "Ma'ma, say that when she was a girl the young set sermended her two or three times and Joe' (apologetically) - "Ah, but there was no board of health in those days."
A SUITABLE MATCH.
Shawyer - "She was a widow lady, Shawyer! - "Yes, and she married widower school-ard."
Sunday School Teacher - "What are ye heathen'?"
Bright Boy - "Heathens are people who don't quarrel no religion."
APPRECIATIVE.
A young man, fresh from college, as a scarf-pin a jeweled gold potato. He one day he called the attention of an German book-binder to it, asking, "Is that pretty Dutch?"
"Ja, Ja," was the reply. "De' der pigger pig on der schunald he' I haf efer seen."

Advertisement for 'The Palace' featuring 'Russo' and 'The Palace' with various illustrations and text including 'BOWEN', 'BALMORAL HOTEL', 'COMMERCIAL HOTEL', 'RUSSE', 'THE PALACE HOTEL', 'COPPER', 'WOOD', 'ENGRAVING', 'PELEE ISLAND', 'DON R...', 'COHN BROS.', 'FACTORY'.

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WALKERVILLE, CANADA.

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Toronto and Montreal, T

WHO DID EM

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-the men have been off
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-to secure the pro
-in West Toronto.

THE FARMER
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The Advocate.

LOUIS W. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

READ OFFICE

ABERNETHY CHAMBERS

Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets,
TORONTO, CANADA

Telephone 1890.

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Advertising:

Card of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, May 17, 1894.

WHO DID EMPLOY THEM?

Is his cross examination by Mr. Haverson in the King's illegal selling cases, former White said he had been employed by Magistrate Ellis of West Toronto, to detect cases of selling in violation of the law. Mr. Ellis called at The Advocate office and stated definitely that he had never seen or heard of either White or Ciddick until they appeared in the witness box. He had certainly never employed either of the men in any capacity. Mr. Ellis thought the local officers were quite able to preserve law and order in West Toronto, and he had rather use for informers nor cause to employ them. Mr. Ellis appears to think the men have been officially employed on secret service by an official whose labors are assisted by the provincial capital than in West Toronto.

THE FARMER AND PROHIBITION.

Honest farmers are hardly likely to vote for Prohibition. In that respect they are wiser than many of their Canadian brethren. They recognize that to be largely deprived of a demand for 414,929 bushels of hops and 65,745,992 bushels of barley means nothing short of great and serious disaster, eye, even ruin and death. Supposing they were willing to make that tremendous sacrifice, of what good would it be? Men would either drink illicit imitations or fly to opiates for relief from their troubles. Both can have but one ending. Who then can blame the farmer for arguing: "Of what good is it all? With freedom of conscience and freedom of action, Britain has become great. Will she be benefited by being fettered? The will of God clearly implies that wine and strong drink have their uses and advantages. To drink, therefore, can be no sin, and it is no crime the act that seeks to make it one will in itself be a violation of divine law. What was good enough for my father and forefathers is good enough for me, and, therefore, shall I continue to grow barley and hops." Can, say, the farmer be blamed if he so answers? Is he not as a matter of fact right in his deductions? Speaking of the proposed increase of the tax on alcoholic beverages a resident of Herefordshire, Eng., said: "The poor farmer would get more from the effects of it than any

other class of the community. For instance, the extra 6d. a barrel upon beer would not affect the consumer, as it would be impossible for the publican to add a fractional amount to the price of a glass of beer, but probably two things would occur—first, the beer would deteriorate in quality, and, therefore, would be the worse for the insides of the consumers, or the ingredients for the manufacture of beer would be obtained from foreign countries, and thus take out of the farmers' pockets the price he would otherwise get for his barley and hops." If increased taxation means all this, for pity's sake what would a Prohibition, that can not possibly prohibit, mean?

LIBERTY FIRST, PARTYISM AFTERWARD.

POSSIBLY the liberality that prevails in Great Britain was never better illustrated than in the fact that while three brewers, in a recent division in the Imperial Parliament, rather than vote against their party declined to vote at all, a dozen other members who prefer liberty of conscience to the political yoke went into the lobby against the Rosebery Government on account of the proposed additional tax on beer and spirits, and reduced the majority from thirty-six to fourteen, and even to ten on one occasion, leaving the ministry to be practically sustained by the votes of its own members. If men were actuated by the same spirit of manly independence in Canada they would not be harassed by the MacLarens and the Spences in the interests of party, but would earn the respect of the community by declaring their true opinions and by acknowledging the same right in others that they enjoy themselves.

TRULY A GRAND OLD MAN.

At the recent annual dinner of the Bedford, Eng., Licensed Victuallers' Association the toast to the Mayor, who was in the chair, and Corporation was proposed by Mr. George Hurst, aged 94, who made a ringing speech. He denied the assertion that drunkenness was on the increase, and said he could remember the time, sixty years ago, when such a body as that would have begun their dinner a little earlier, say four in the afternoon, and, instead of dispersing and going home quietly and soberly at eleven o'clock, they would have kept on cleverly inebriating till four the next morning. Toasts used to be drunk during the progress of the dinner itself, and it was no uncommon thing for a man to be taken home in a wheelbarrow. Mr. Hurst has been several times mayor of Bedford and, though a man of means, prefers the homely jug to the more aristocratic glass, and when one encounters the veteran at home of an evening he is usually sitting reposefully, "churchwarden" in hand, and with some choice "old October" by his side. He is a successful objective lesson in favour of temperance as contrasted with total abstinence. He is a member of one or two of England's best known learned and scientific societies, and with ninety odd

years sitting lightly on his shoulders, thinks nothing even now of travelling from Bedford to London and back in a day, and while in town delivering a lecture or address to one of the societies with which he has been long and honourably identified. But, though learned, he is not a pedant, and can tell a capital story with all the enthusiasm of youth. Mr. Hurst is evidently as much entitled to be considered "a grand old man" as any man living. Mr. Gladstone included.

THE MAY MEETING SEASON.

We are in the midst of the season that is devoted to the holding of church or organization meetings. Synods are in session at many points in the land. Of course "temperance" is a prime topic of discussion. On the whole we are glad to observe a milder and more rational tone than there was wont to be upon regarding the trade at these meetings. But both reports and speakers are as unreasonable as ever, that is when they endeavor to go into the realm of argument. At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa at Carleton Place we are told the presbyteries generally reported in favor of Prohibition, but a few wiser than their fall expressed the opinion that provincial Prohibition could not be enforced. Several of the reports urged that we should have Prohibition as it would only interfere with "the rights of a very small portion of the people." A "right" is a sacred thing, and no majority, however large, is entitled to compel a single man to surrender it. But it is not a small portion of the people whose "rights" are at stake; it is a large portion, a very large portion that is growing and spreading, a portion that must and will increase as men's minds broaden and become liberalized, a portion that on a full vote might prove to comprise a majority even now, in Ontario, where the plebiscite resulted in the affirmative, not on the merits of the case, as is proven by the lightness of the vote, but because those opposed to it made no effort to organize or to fight, but let the master go by default, while those in favor of the ayé side worked for all that was in them, and to this day have not defrayed the liabilities incurred. On the other hand, there was not a distiller, brewer or hotel-keeper that put up a copper to stem the tide. Knowing that Prohibition was impracticable they ignored the whole thing further than to cast a silent vote.

That some of the very people who helped to roll up the majority are now changing their mind on the subject is proven by the fact that at this session of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa some presbyteries reported that they "thought provincial Prohibition could not be enforced." The plebiscite was a farce consented to satisfy the clamor of the unreasoning and unthinking, whose sense of justice, of what is right and becoming, is swamped in a perverted idea emanating from a blinker-blinded brain. But the most extraordinary feature of this synodal report was that in reply to the question

as to what portions of their communities are opposed to Prohibition, the various presbyteries replied, "the farmers who grow barley and fast a reduction in price will result from Prohibition, the French and German nationalities, and unfortunately the Highland Scotch, gamblers, and other people who have proclivities towards wrong-doing." The words are not ours. They are taken from a printed report of the proceedings. As every farmer who grows not only barley but any kind of cereal would be disastrously affected, the whole vast army of agriculturists will be tickled to death at being classed with "other people who have proclivities towards wrong-doing." Our French and German citizens will also go into ecstasies of delight at being placed in the same category, and the Highland Scotch! Shades of Wallace and of Bruce, what have your people come to! "Other wrong-doers," indeed! But what a goodly army all these people make. And they are "a very small portion of the people!"

No stock apparently is taken of the hundreds of thousands of Irishmen and Englishmen who are resolutely opposed to Prohibition as an encroachment upon the dearest possession of man, his freedom, his liberty, his "right." They are contemptuously classed as "gamblers and other people who have proclivities for wrong-doing." Heaven help us for a terribly bad lot, but what, after all, a huge lot it is? And yet some of the presbyteries report that only "the rights of a small portion of the people would be interfered with! Think of it; ponder over it; dream of it; reecho it, only "a small portion" to be deprived of their sacred "right"; only a few to be martyred.

It was Henry II. who rashly spoke of "that pestilent priest," and caused Becket's murder. They were words lightly uttered, but their echo has rung down the ages for more than seven centuries and is reverberating yet. That butchery at the foot of God's altar was not more grave than would be the depriving of their rights as free men of "a very small portion of the people." Bishops have been hailed as martyrs for less reason than would that "small portion" have were they to resist to the last any attempt to rob them of their "rights."

That the members of the synod were in a disposition to weigh words is proved by what followed the reading of the report. There was a long discussion on the word "temperance." Rev. J. M. Crombie, Montreal, wanted the synod to use the words "total abstinence" instead, as conveying a better idea of the principles of the synod. A number of others thought the word "temperance" was and has been for years well understood, and if it were changed to "total abstinence" it might antagonize some who, while strong temperance men, were not total abstainers. Geo. Hay, of Ottawa, was in favor of the word "temperance." A vote resulted in favor of the word "temperance." Thus was the gravity of the situation thoroughly appreciated and yet what? It was "only" the rights of "a very small portion of the people that were at stake."

MODERATION A VICE.

The Rev. Rural Dean Jones, of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, is reported to have declared last Sunday that the moderate drinker committed a sin by providing an evil example to weaker brethren. How a clergyman can talk in that strain passes comprehension. He might just as reasonably advocate the abolition of the bread and wine of the Holy Sacrament. He might even urge the abolition of marital rites, as the men who marry wisely set an example to the men who marry foolishly and populate the world with fools, idiots, yes, and with those very "weaker brethren" for whom Mr. Jones professes so much tender commiseration. If there were fewer ill-assorted marriages, it is undoubted that there would be fewer drunkards and fewer criminals. There is yet another aspect in view in Mr. Jones' charge against the moderate drinker. He is flying in the face of the Scriptures, where every sin in and out of the decalogue is denounced, but in no part of which is moderation, even in drinking, held up to poor humanity as a thing that should be avoided lest "weaker brethren" should be led astray. Rather is it everywhere extolled as the model after which all virtue should be shaped, and as an example that each and every man should strive to set.

CLERICAL MISREPRESENTATION.

PREACHING in the Berkeley Street Methodist church last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Galbraith said that 5441 of the prisoners arraigned at the police court were charged with being drunk and disorderly. We do not, and will not, charge the reverend gentleman with falsifying the record, but the Chief Constable's report shows three short of 1800 less arrests, namely 3,644, of whom 837 were women. Dr. Galbraith also said that 600 of these were under 16. Unfortunately the report does not give the ages of the drunks and disorderlies, but says that there were 650 offenders under 15 arrested; under the head of "offenders" being classed all taken for some 80 different violations of the law. It is possible that 600 of the drunks and disorderlies had not completed their 16th year, but knowing how careful license holders in the city are not to serve minors we doubt Mr. Galbraith's figures. Whether right or wrong as regards the young people of the city it is evident that the worthy clergyman is widely off in the aggregate. His figures give an average of drunks of 15 for each of the 365 days in the year as nearly as possible, whereas the official report gives but 10, surely a very material difference, especially when the 10 included both drunk and disorderlies, and that of the total of 3644, 1447 were so well able to take care of themselves that they were permitted to go home in peace, thus reducing the actual number arraigned to 2,197, or 3,244 less than Mr. Galbraith said were before the Court!

The *Citizen and Home Guard* says we have given publicity to a statement that Abraham Lincoln was once a liquor seller. He was, quotations from any alleged record of his life to the contrary notwithstanding. He is dead now and in the eyes of a majority of his countrymen is a martyr. For all that he was a politician; and a politician, what may he be!

LONDON'S WINE VAULTS.

A Slight that No Visitor to the Great City should miss seeing.

To have been to London and not visited its Docks is to have seen the wealthiest city in the world and not to have become acquainted with one of its treasures from which this vast wealth originates.

The principal Docks are the St. Katharine's, which cover 24 acres, have storage capacity for 20,000 tons of general merchandise, and dock room for fifty vessels of all sizes.

The West-India Docks, of over 300 acres, have room for 600 ships, of all tonnage, and warehouse capacity for 50,000 tons of merchandise. The East-India Docks, of 42 acres, have a storage capacity of 50,000 tons.

The London Docks, the most famous of all, extend 300 acres, can accommodate 600 ships, and have a storage capacity for 100,000 tons. It is at these docks that the greatest cotton and wool warehouses are to be seen. These immense buildings built of solid stone blocks with glass roofs, are constructed to hold 150,000 bales of cotton or wool, as also 120,000 chests of tea. It is here that are to be found the great wine vaults, so celebrated all over the world.

The Docks are situated near the Tower of London, the magnificent New Tower Bridge, and the Royal Mint. It is a strange and inexplicable anomaly that where those millions—aye billions—of pounds of wealth are assembled together are the homes and resorts of the poorest, most squalid, desperate and refractory classes of London. The neighborhood of Tower Hill is infested with thieves. It is here that organized bands of highwaymen, who will not stop short of murder, lie around night and day, hiding under arches or any other place of cover, waiting for sailors who have just returned from a long voyage and been paid off, or unsuspecting emigrants on their way to distant port. Here also are the crimps, who do not hesitate to daily carry a sailor into their vile dens, where the most depraved women and the worst liquor soon deprives them of their senses and money. It is not an unusual thing, the police say, for a sailor to arrive at one of the Docks one morning, get paid off, and, although cautioned, become an easy victim of the crimp, who will keep him a prisoner until a ship is ready to sail, when the crimp will frighten the poor wretch into signing a paper, telling him all the time that he has been ashore a month. This paper is a copy of the ship's articles for which the crimp pays. It enables the bearer to draw a certain sum of money in advance.

(Continued on page 345).

As old darkey, who was asked if, in his experience, prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some prays is answered, an' some isn't; but on what you done for. Jest arter de wah, we'll it was mighty hard scratchin' de w'en I did bred-erin, I 'barred dat w'encher I pray de Lo'd to sen' one o' Marsa Peyton's fat chickens fo' de old man; dere was no no-pray dat He would sen' de old man fo' de chicken, de matter was 'tended to befo' sun-up next mornin'."—*Puduch News*.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

THERE are eleven baseball leagues in Canada this year.

TURNER, the great centre player of the Capital Lacrosse Club, Ottawa, has left that Club and will play with Cornwall this season.

CONERTY, the American pugilist, has signed a contract to appear in Paris for eight performances, for which he will receive \$3,000.

A Bicycle club has been formed in connection with the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto. This is the only military organization of the kind in Canada.

The Wanderers Bicycle Club, of Toronto, will journey to Rochester, N.Y., on the 13th of June, to take part in the meet of the Lakeview Wheelmen.

TROUB departed from membership in the League of American Wheelmen, the colored riders are eligible to compete in the races held by the Association.

OVER seventy lacrosse clubs will play under the auspices of the Canadian Lacrosse Association this year. The clubs are all in the four provinces.

The University of Illinois bested the Alerts of London Ont., in a baseball match recently which was played in the Forest City by twelve runs to ten.

AMONG the players who are still in the baseball business who were playing twelve years ago are Ewing Ward, Glasscock, Brothers, Connor, Anson and Pfeffer.

MR. GEO. W. ORTOS, of Toronto, has reduced the American intercollegiate record for a mile to 4:23. This is four seconds better than has ever been made by college athletes.

ARTHUR SEPT, of the London Alerts' Baseball Club, who played professionally for some years, has been reinstated by the C.B.A. and will be eligible to play after May 23rd.

BICYCLE meets will be held at the following places, on the 24th: Simcoe, London, Cambridgeford, St. Catharines and Ottawa. Mr. Geo. H. Orr has been appointed official timer for the Western district.

WALTER C. DORN, the Princeton University athlete, and one of the finest runners and hurdle racers in the United States, died in Denver last week of pulmonary trouble brought on by over-training.

An Australian named Tom Barrows recently accomplished the wonderful feat of swinging a pair of two pound clubs, eight hours and fifteen minutes without stopping, at Aldershot, England, for a wager of £50.

JOHN S. JOHNSON has started his season on the Toronto path badly. He was defeated at Atlanta, Ga., the other day in a one mile race by E. C. Bald, of Buffalo. He retrieved himself by winning a two mile race.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held at Saratoga for the next three years, the residents near the lake having guaranteed an annual expenditure of not less than one thousand dollars.

THE OWNERS of pigeon flyers have been compelled, owing to the large number of birds which have been killed or captured while in flight, to have posters placarded at the various stations in Ontario, appealing to sportsmen and others to refrain from shooting flying pigeons.

STEINITZ is making a wonderfully good uphill fight in the championship chess contest between him and Herr Lasker, and has succeeded in winning all the games played so far on Canadian soil except one which was declared a draw. The score now stands, Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 4; Drawn, 3.

MR. C. M. NELLIS, of Bradford, has a splendid showing with his dogs in New York. They took first for stud dog and three of his got, first for best Kromi red Cocker, second for best Cocker, and third for red Cocker dog, and the \$1 silver trophy for the best Cocker Spaniel other than black.

SANDOW, the strong man of New York is arranging a wrestling match with G. Brown's big lion, G. Brown, to be held in the arena at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. The lion will be somewhat muzzled and his claws will be clipped. Sandow will try to throw or control by the throat.

H. CLARK lowered the world's ten-mile walk record at Albany, West Australia, a match against R. Thomas last week. The time was 1 hour, 1 minute, and 40 seconds. The best time previously was 1 hour, 14 minutes and 40 seconds. Clark stands 6 feet, 2 inches in height and has a five-foot stride.

IT seems that all the kicking in football is not done with the feet, as the following will show: The Bradford Football Club played the Ayr eleven on Saturday, and when they had scored one goal, they claim that the Ayrites overran the field and stopped the game. Since that time mutual recriminations have been on the order of the day.

W. T. MACPHERSON, an athlete of Christchurch, New Zealand, is doing America. Mr. MacPherson has had very notable performances on the track. He holds the championship running record of the world for 250 yards, having covered the distance in 24 seconds; equal record for 100 yards, 9.4 seconds; the record for 200 yards, 19.9 seconds; and the record for 220 yards, 22 seconds.

An exceptional bowling feat was accomplished at a cricket match in England the other day. E. C. Muland, of the Kingston Park Hockey club, played against the cricket club of the same name bowled all ten wickets in the first innings. On the opening of the innings, F. Kendall performed the feat and secured in all seven wickets for his runs. The score at the finish stood eight, for the Hockey contingent, twenty-two for the cricketers.

The report of the American committee which was appointed to secure evidence as to whether football is a dangerous game, will state that the investigation proved most favorable to football as a game, and shows as a matter of fact that the sport is not a dangerous one. The committee has learned that nearly all reported injuries were bruises or sprains, and that seventy per cent were due to the nature of the play, instead of to collisions occurring in the game.

An enquiry has been instituted into the amateur status of George Gray, of Colwell, Ont., the champion all-rounder of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America. It is said that when a boy he rowed a race for money. It is said that President Field, of the Association, who has been making an enquiry into the matter, investigation, is actuated by personal motives. Gray never rowed but once in his life and that was at Orilla first ever cup.

GEORGE BUBEAR, elated by his victory over one Barry, has challenged Tom Sullivan, the champion of New Zealand, who some months ago won a single-scul championship of England from him, to row over the Thames in a championship contest for £200 a side and a challenge and agreed to row in April. Bubear, who appears to be coming to himself again last week defeated Sam Bennett for £100 a side over the Thames course.

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LONDON'S WINE VAULTS.

(Continued from page 346.)

The sailor having signed the paper, is again piloted with rum until he is nearly paralyzed, then he is taken aboard the ship, allowed to sober up, and the next morning he is going down channel behind a spanking breeze, bound for some Australian port or a six months' cruise. The main entrance to the London Docks is through a wide massive stone archway, on each side of which are great iron barred gates, whose locks and bolts could resist any attempt of a mob to break down. On either side are smaller entrances, where the Dock police have their offices, station house, lock-up, ambulance and fire engine, each outside the gates and inside are policemen stationed night and day. Unless known no one is allowed to enter these gates without a pass. The thousands of laborers employed around the Docks assemble outside every morning, and have to show the tickets given them by the stevedores or bosses who employ them. These are examined by the Dock Inspectors, and none but those actually employed are entitled to them. A ticket issued with a name and rating obtained from a leading London wine merchant, which is equivalent to a pass to the Docks, the writer, on presenting it at the entrance to a police officer on duty, was directed to the station, where an inspector, after examining the pass, courteously directed the bearer to the particular wine vault indicated on the order—that being the only one which the bearer was entitled to visit.

A walk through the London Docks is akin to entering a crowded, busy thoroughfare.

Great, tall, soot-begrimed, massive stone warehouses rise on every side. They form entire streets, crossing and recrossing each other, all having large numbers painted black on white squares at the corners of each warehouse. From the top of the buildings project large iron cranes, with chains and winding gears, and wheels that are continually hoisting up barrels of cotton or wool, hogsheads of sugar or tobacco, chests of tea or bags and cases of merchandise.

In the Docks rises a forest of masts, with flags of all nations and from every port in the world flying at their peaks. Some vessels are weighted down so low that the gang-planks run down, while others, having their cargoes emptied, rise way above the bulkheads, and you have to clamber up the gang-planks to reach their decks.

Here are coolies from China, Lascars from India in their strange but not unpicturesque costumes; swarthy Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians; broad-brimmed Swedes, Germans and Russians; broad-shouldered, beak-nosed English, and little, active Yankee sailors, running the ladders and ladders. The chanting of the sailors forms a note. Nearly everywhere, to the piping of the boat-woman's whistle.

Proceeding down the dockyard, you see before you a large area literally paved with wine casks, all full of the most excellent wines. Further, the air is pungent with the fumes of rum; then you are nearly sickened with the stench of hides and huge bins of horns, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere is redolent of coffee, spice and tea. Nearly everywhere you meet stacks of cork, or else yellow bins of sulphur, or lead-colored copper ore.

On these Docks are employed from three to five thousand men. Many are known to permanent laborers, while there is quite an army of coopers, smiths, caulkers, carpenters and other mechanics.

Way at the farthest end of this great dockyard is situated the East Wine Vault, on which the taste of the order is made. This alone covers eight acres, and there

are fourteen of them, several of which are larger still.

Entering the office of the Eastern Docks, where numerous clerks are busily engaged working on ledgers and account books, making and entering orders, the color arising from the wine vaults below is strongly perceptible.

In one large room are hundreds of long, thin sample bottles, bearing labels on which are written the names of the wines, the dates of arrival, the number of the cask in which the wine is contained, as well as the vault or bin in which it is.

The superintendent having examined the tasting order, and made a record of same as a cooper. From below comes a smart, active-looking man, to whom is handed the order, with instructions to accompany the bearer through the vaults, and allow him to taste the wine contained in the cask enumerated in the order.

The cooper leads the way down a wide, stone staircase until he reaches the outer office leading directly to the vaults. Here he is kept for some time. In a corner of the office are a number of lamps, which are numerous oil lamps made of metal, which are nailed to the end of polished, brown, flat laths about two feet long. He hands the visitor and the cooper one apiece, and lighting them. Upon inquiry as to the necessity of carrying these, the cooper states that no one, not even the workmen in the vaults, is permitted to enter them without a lamp.

Prior to the enforcement of this rule much inquiry as to the necessity of carrying a search, only to find them useless and overpowered by the fumes of the wine. On two occasions death had supervened, and the bodies had only been discovered days after, after fruitless search, being sent down being attracted by the smell of the rapidly decomposing bodies.

It is the duty of the lamp-man to count his lamps, which are all numbered, every night before leaving work. If an alarm is given, and men armed with lanterns make a thorough search of the vaults until the bearer of the missing lamp is found.

Opening the massive door leading directly to the vaults, the cooper leads the

way. To one unaccustomed to the place, especially coming directly from the fresh air, a strange feeling of dizziness and faintness comes. The cooper noticing this laughingly says, "Keep on walking, sir; it will soon pass away."

Although the vaults are lighted by gas, so intense is the darkness that it is difficult, even with the lantern, to pick one's way at first. The light has to equal the world; they are arched, built of specially made fire-brick, with iron girders and massive stone columns, and what seem but slender, iron pillars, which admit of a view, by a narrow opening, of the whole place, extending eight acres. The floors are thickly strewn with seaweed, and long, flat steel rails run the entire length and breadth of the vaults, crossing and recrossing each other; upon these the barrels, pipes and hogsheads are rolled, and they slide with a brilliant polish.

There are 16,000 casks, pipes and barrels of wine in this vault alone, and in no single spot of London, not even at the Bank of England, could be found an impression of the vast wealth of England be obtained as at the Docks. Here are casks of Burgundy of the reign of Edward III. of the year 1350, while others contain wines of priceless value and historic value. Here are wines valued at from ten shillings to five guineas a bottle. In the ten vaults alone, on the day the writer visited them, the superintendent stated that there were over 70,000 pipes of wine in storage, or nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine; here are also there were two vaults exclusively used for brandy, one for rum, and one containing bottled wines and

spirits amounting to so many more thousands of hogsheads.

Following the cooper through these endless rows of casks piled one on the top of the other, you are struck with the cleanliness of the place. Sometimes the lights are so dim as to be almost imperceptible, and the lanterns flicker. It is in such places that the most extraordinary scenes are witnessed.

Depending from the roof are the beautiful sheets of fungi. They assume the weird and most fantastic shapes. Some are of the purest white, like silk cushions of swan-down, spreading many yards along the arch and ceiling, and dripping the blackened walls; others are of a soft dove color. Then suddenly we come upon what would seem to be the open fold of the richest and most shining black satin. The cooper, who has been twenty-five years employed in these vaults, takes special pleasure in pointing out the beauties of this wonderful and unexplainable growth.

Naturalists, botanists, architects and men well known to science have come specially to study the causes that have led to this creation. None, however, have been able to solve its mystery. In no other vaults in the world has there grown such quantities of an extraordinary growth, and jealously and carefully it is watched, the visitors being specially requested not to touch it.

The imagination fails to describe the real beauty of this ever growing substance, which is ever in darkness and in an atmosphere where fresh air is never admitted, and which is oppressive in its humidity saturated with various exhalations.

Here we find a seeming beauty of a forest of a forest, great and covered branches drop all around us, then what seems a bed of the purest white flowers appears. Some look like soft white silk veils thrown over the most fanciful shining black pictures. We assume the most delicate and beautiful images. Touch but one drooping spray, and an opening your hand you find nothing in it but an almost imperceptible stickiness adhering to the tips of the fingers. That mass you grasp has disappeared, and nothing is left no trace behind it, either to the touch, the sight or smell.

There is a great deal to be learned in these vaults. It is not all wines that improve by age, some, in fact, like port, losing their entire body unless properly attended to. Port wine is at its best at fifteen years of age, for after that it begins rapidly to fail. It loses first its strength, then taste, and lastly color, changing from the rich and ruby red to a pale and sickly yellow. To preserve the choicest old ports the utmost care, study and attention are necessary. Some from the rarest and most costly vintages have to be nursed and fed. To select the only the choicest old brandies are given, and the greatest care has to be exercised in the treatment, or an entire pipe of wine may be destroyed irrevocably.

To others new but choice wines are added, and it is upon these wines that the old feed, and the sickly-looking wine in a short time resumes its rich and beautiful color, its delightful bouquet and seductive flavor. Wine doctors—men in respect of large salaries, who are not only experts but regular students of wine, who have been born and brought up in the wine trade, and have traveled extensively. There are but a few who ever attain the art to perfection. They regularly visit the vaults, keeping a close watch over every pipe, cask or barrel of wine under their care. They keep a careful register of the wines, of the vintages, of their arrival at the vaults, of the quantities sent out, and, in fact, of everything appertaining to their charge.

In their offices adjoining the vaults they have innumerable test-bottles.

These are tall, thin vials, made of the finest and clearest glass. A wine that has reached a certain age is drawn from the cask, and is carefully poured into one of these bottles. This is tightly corked and duly labeled. After a time it is admitted to a searching examination, which consists of the microscope and a thorough analysis. Should the first signs of weakness be detected a second vial of wine is used, and the contents are treated with whatever strengthening matter the expert decides upon. This, again, is set aside and in due time examined, when, if it is found that the weakness still exists, the amount is drawn and a stronger tincture used, until the wine has recovered a natural healthy and perfect tone. The contents of the barrel are measured and in proportion to what remains added the amount of brandy or new wine upon which the old will feed and gradually gain in strength.

The cooper showed the writer a cask of port wine of no choice vintage, a vintage that every dropings are saved, and are put into bottles of young, healthy choice wines, and soon give them a high strength and bouquet that is highly prized. It was from this cask that the King of the Netherlands still existed in a young prince and members of his dynasty was invited to taste.

When the wine was poured into small glass the King would not endure that the yellowish, red-tinted, and so little remained. He, however, tasted it, and was so surprised at its strength and flavor that he would not permit a prince to touch it.

"And if he did not," said the cooper, laughing, "for His Majesty showed the effects of the wine upon his health. He had already tasted several years ago, and when this got mixed up with the he had a little more of the wine upon the working of the wine upon his health, it was some time before he could cover his equilibrium."

So with port wine, so with other wines. There are madets, burgundies, and other hocks, and many other wines, which fill volumes of interesting reading, and the values of which are inestimable.

"Who have been the visitors to the vaults?" answered the cooper. "Well, as it has been here, so were Charles of Germany, the Shah of Persia, India Princes, also those of Japan and China. General Galt was here, as also many of the most prominent Americans. Gladstone has been here; so were Charles Dickens, Mr. Thackeray, Prince Bismarck and Tennyson; many of the most prominent churches of all creeds and nationalities, eminent scientists, journalists, and a number of the world have been here. Indeed, it would be hard to say who has not been here."

Some of the leading wine merchants have their own special vaults, for which they pay an annual rental, while every wine merchant who imports wine has bins and spirits kept in these vaults for which they pay rental.

At four o'clock the vaults are deserted. Then the coopers and workmen assembled, and the cooper only he called—no lampman, and none are permitted to leave until every lamp is accounted for. Should one be missing, then a search is immediately instituted, and is not found until the missing lamp is found returned.

At night special watchmen make their tours through the vaults, and a clock is continually on fire in case a fire is discovered.

In leaving the vaults and stepping into the fresh air one is seized with a dizziness and sickness which, however quickly pass away after inhaling a breath of air. *—Fine and Special Times*

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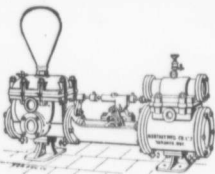
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Sporting.

NOTES.

PREVIOUS to 1887 the distance over which the Queen's Plate was run for was 1 1/2 mile. Since it has been run for over 1 1/4 mile, namely for seven years the average time has been 2:18 within a very slight fraction. In the seven years a very few olds come, and four year-olds only. In the preceding five years when the distance was 1 1/2 mile, a three-year-old only won once.

In his Racing Reminiscences, Harry Custance tells a capital story about the late Fred Archer. That eminent jockey was the very bit as good as country as on the flat; but on the occasion of a visit to Melton Mowbray he was doomed to various disasters. "In the course of conversation on the Sunday," relates Custance, "we found that he had had four days hunting, five falls, knocked two people over and been fined £1 and costs for riding on the footpath." On the Monday he went to hunt with the Queen on the Nottingham side, whilst Custance was hunting with the Cottemore nearer home. "My wife went to Melton," the narrator continues, "and walking to the station someone tapped her on the shoulder. On looking around she saw Fred Archer laughing all over his face. He said 'Tell the governor I finished up well. I killed a horse yesterday.' Sure enough he had done so. It was an old hunter called Garthorpe, belonging to Lord Wilton. They had a hard day, and the old horse, who made a noise, became very tired and cracked up. Fred got him into a stable as soon as he could, but he died soon after getting there. When he took the saddle and bridle back to Egerton Lodge, he said to Joe Martin, the stud-groom: 'Here you are; this is the finish of a real good week.'"

LAST week two of England's principal three-year-old races were decided, the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas. The first of these was won by the favorite, Lord Rosebery's h.c. Ladas, by Hampton-Illuminata, with the second favorite, Lord Alington's h.c. Match Box, by St. Simon—Match Girl, second, and Sir Edmund Maple's h.c. Athlone, a colt that had not run before, by Sarabande—Princess Arena, third. The other starters were Mr. Douglas Baird's St. Florian, by St. Simon; Prince Soltyreff's Speed, by Hampton; Lord Bradford's Hornbeam, by Chippendale; Mr. C. D. Rose's St. Helaire, by St. Simon; and Mr. Oswald's Salsator, by Galliard, eight in all, the smallest field since Ayrshire won in 1888, when only six started. Ladas started at four to five on, Match Box at nine to six against, and St. Florian nine to one against. Ladas won easily by a length and a half, no less than six lengths separating second and third.

LADAS HAVING won the Two Thousand,

the question now is, will he win the Derby, and judging from the way he beat Matchbox it seems something on that he will. In that case Lord Rosebery will have the honor of being the first premier of England that ever won the world's most renowned race. It is more than hinted that his lordship will then consider that his cup of turf honors is full to the brim and will retire to devote his whole attention to the game of politics. During the past thirty-four years the Two Thousand and winner has added the Derby to his laurels nine times, namely, Macaroni in 1863, Gladateur in 1865, Lord Lyon in 1866, Pretuler in 1869, Shotover in 1882, Ormonde in 1886, Ayrshire in 1888, Common in 1891 and Inghish in 1895. That Ladas will prove himself equal to any of these is more than probable. It is confidently asserted that in that case the Liberal party will have a better chance of winning in the general election for parliament than it is generally conceded is not far off. Although the English people are very fond of sport it is greatly to be doubted if they will allow their political opinions to be swayed to the slightest extent by a horse race, no matter how important the event itself may be or how noble and able the owner. In fact we regard the assertion that the winning of the Derby will change one vote as the veriest balderdash. Individuals like Mr. Morry have been helped politically by their prowess on the turf and have so their popularity for years; but that has arisen from pride in the district as much as from pride in the man. Lord Rosebery has no district and will be judged by his own acts rather than by the performance of a horse. The English character is not quite so unstable as the penny-a-liners who write as we have quoted would have the world believe.

TURNING to the race for the One Thousand Guineas, which is for fillies, the Two Thousand being for both colts and fillies, we find another nobleman successful in the Duke of Portland, whose Amiable, by St. Simon—Fact, outran a field of eleven others. Mr. Russell's h.c. Lady Minting, by Minting—Virginia Shore, being second, three lengths away, and four lengths in front of the third filly, Mr. Henry Milner's h.c. Mecca, by Isomony—Pilgrimage. The time for the mile was 1:46, or 11 seconds slower than Ladas won the Two Thousand in. While fillies are eligible for the Derby, Amiable is not entered for that race, but is for the St. Leger, where she will have an opportunity of testing her merits against Ladas. The latter it should be mentioned was unbroken last year, winning with ease the following stakes: The Washbote, at Epson; the Coventry, at Ascot; the Champagne, at Doncaster; and the Middle Park Plate, at Newmarket.

RECOGNISING the season, we are reminded that Canada's greatest race meeting, that of the Ontario Jockey Club at Woodbine Park, is down for next week from Tuesday to Saturday inclusive. While the Queen's Plate is the only race that has been talked of for months past, other

of the events for which the entries have closed have filled splendidly, not only as regards numbers but also as regards quality, which improves year by year. Although the Queen's Plate race may possibly not be run as fast as it was last year, which was the fastest on record, notwithstanding that there is no feasible reason why it should not be, there is every prospect of a keener contest. Last year it will be remembered that Mr. Seagrave's pair Martello and Athalo, since dead, literally ran away from the remainder of the field, easily finishing first and second, the time being 2:14. That the pair from the same stable—Joe Miller and Vicar of Wakefield—may do the same thing this year is of course within the bounds of possibility, but we rather imagine that in Thorncliffe, Lochvair, Lou Daly and Dictator, they will find harder nuts to crack than Martello and Athalo had in Heather Bloom, Lou Daly, Aspinell, King Joe, and three others of decidedly ordinary calibre. Lou Daly, it will be noticed, is a probable starter this year, but she is reported in much better condition and is therefore likely to give a better account of herself. Anyway it strikes us that Thorncliffe, Lochvair and Dictator have each a right to be considered better than Heather Bloom, last year's third. Thus there is every probability of a harder fought contest. How many will start out of the twenty-two entries is yet an open question, but it seems pretty certain that there will not be more than eleven or twelve, which we should enumerate as follows:

Brookdale Stable's, Annie D, by Ter-	121
rest—Rosabelle	
A. G. Alexander's h.c. Ben Hur, 4,	122
by Albert—Dolly	
T. D. Hodgson's (London) ch.f. Lou	123
Daly, 4, by Albert—Lady Lucy	
B. Macaroni's (Toronto) h.c. Thorncliffe,	117
3, by Macaroni—Thistle	
J. E. Seagrave's (Waterloo) h.c. Vicar	108
of Wakefield, 3, by Springfield—	
Bonnie Vic	106
E. Burgess's (Woodstock) h.c. Prince-	
ton, 3, by Fred. B.—Ella H.	106
Dr. Lang's (Owen Sound) ch.c. Dic-	
tor, 3, by Shillington—Georgia.	106
J. E. Seagrave's h.g. Joe Miller, 3,	
by Springfield—Milly	103
Wm. Hendrie's (Hamilton) h.c.	
Lochvair, 3, by Libson—Cann-	
bie Lee	103
Wm. Hendrie's h.f. Fraulen, 3, by	
Van Horn—Blackbird	101
Brookdale Stable's (Barnes) h.f. Re-	
gina, 3, by King Bob—Blackbird.	101
Jon. Duggan's (Toronto) ch.f. Merry-	
thought, 3, by The Chicken—Al-	
geria	101

It is possible Harry A., 5, 126 lbs., Frankie C., 4, 117 lbs., and Roma Daly, 3, 101 lbs., will also take the starter, but it is hardly likely.

To choose a winner will be a very hard task. There is one thing that can be said, namely, that there never was a year when there was less talk about horses going wrong. While two or three may not be at their very best, the reports are to the effect that the majority are in just as good trim as could be hoped for. This is due to the beautiful and early spring we have had. Last year not only did the spring set in late, but when it did come along the weather generally was had right

up to the meeting, and, in fact, during the meeting itself. This year we hope, with justification it would seem, for better things. At the present moment the track and all its surroundings are in the very pink of condition. Extra drainage has been put in and the club stand greatly improved. That the Ontario Jockey Club is extremely doubtful if a better managed institution exists. All the money made is devoted to increasing the prizes to be won and in improvements at the Park. Such a thing as a dividend for the shareholders is not thought of, all seemingly being content to let their investment stand individually unremunerative, providing only that the racing is good and squarely and honestly conducted. But the thirteen years in which the club has been in existence there has been little to complain of on that score. Those who know what sports of the track were in Toronto before the rise of the club are a unit in marvelling at the wonderful progress that has been made, at the remarkable improvement that has been achieved. While every member of the executive and every officer have worked with diligence and self-sacrifice, one man has almost entirely had the entire direction of affairs and it is to Mr. T. C. Patterson's sagacity and untiring energy that the club mainly owes its present prosperous and wholesome condition. His efforts have been ably endorsed by his associates, Mr. Wm. Hendrie (Hamilton) as president, Hon. Frank Smith as vice-president, Messrs. G. W. Torrance and A. Smith, V.S., and Major Mead, as members of the executive committee, and Mr. Lyndhurst as agent and secretary, all of whom accept their share of the work with unflinching and unflagging energy. Toronto can never too highly appreciate the debt it owes these gentlemen, for by their work they undoubtedly bring many thousands of dollars early to the city. Last year a spot of the old stand—the stand that stood when the club took hold of the premises—collapsed, injuring a score of people, who claimed and received between them upwards of \$6,000, but for that untoward event \$5,000 would probably have been added to the purse, which now, however, stood up to something like the very respectable total, with the stake money of twenty-one or twenty-two thousand dollars for the five days' racing. All this, however, is by the way. It is of the races themselves that we would speak.

DURING the past week the exercising has been of a little more rapid description than it was previously. Lochvair is said to have been previously, at Hamilton, and not to have responded any too satisfactorily. Thorncliffe only arrived at the track from Mr. Robert Davies' farm on Tuesday, and when she went to press had not been put through his paces to any great extent. He did, however, on Tuesday cover the mile and a quarter, which is the Queen's Plate distance, in 2:21, but that is not thought to be within seven or eight seconds of the limit of his speed. It was his first essay since removal from his owner's half-mile somewhat sandy track, but for

all that some journeymen would do. U. S. we think it was a mistake, as the colt was extended, while the but in a couple of days we know more. Dictator, along, but up to doing wanting to his chances. bright and early to Joe Miller he answered by renance in 2:16, or with Queen's Plate record of several pounds. Lou Daly has also a dangerous factor honestly, but so others have done anywhere near so open whose performance at this period of his life's nearest comparison to think will Davy. Thorncliffe surprise us all, but doing much need be much is likely to be general racing, boys events as have close know little, and like predicting. T. However, that the a miracle, that every that the race course rest and most reliable, and that the greatest meeting of the race centres of be excelled. All the chances of fine work will truly be sport worthy of the fashion of Canada that never failed to assemble north of May on the

PREVISING the full and expectations we owners that entries close with the Secretary, at his office, on Saturday at 3 P.M. First Purse, Walker, C. Royal Canadian Hunt Club's Flat Race Harb. Washline Nursery Woodstock Plate, H.

We take pleasure standing at Mr. Roddiffe farm are three very best, through Canada. These are Ernest out of Minster of the greatest States, and of shows, including the Chicago; Admiral, fought by Chas. Red up. Dauntless, imp. Parisian, by Thomson) out of fish Chief. Better

all that some journalists undertook to say he wouldn't do. Under the circumstances we think it was a most creditable performance, as the colt was neither urged nor extended, while the going was strange; but in a couple of days we shall probably know more. Dictator has been pounded again, but up to date has not done anything warranting unlimited confidence in his chances. On Monday morning, bright and early, the question was popped to Joe Miller in right good style, and he answered by reeling off the full distance in 2:16, or within two seconds of the Queen's Plate record, and it is said carrying several pounds overweight at that. Lou Daly has also given satisfaction in her work, and can safely be regarded as a dangerous factor. Merrythought goes honestly, but somewhat sluggishly. Others have done good work, but none anywhere near so good as Joe Miller, upon whose performance we feel justified at this period of the game in depending as likely to be the forerunner of a win. His nearest companion we are rather disposed to think will be LOCHVINE or LOT DAVY. Thorndiffe may come along and surprise us all, but from the others nothing much need be expected as nothing much is likely to be received. As to the general racing, beyond the fact that such vents as have closed have filled well we know little, and therefore do not feel like predicting. This much we do know, however, that the arrangements are admirable, that everything is well forward, that the race course officials are among the best and most reliable America can produce, and that the prospects for the greatest meeting ever held outside the Niagara centres of the States could not be excelled. All that is wanted is a continuance of fine weather and then there will truly be sport for kings, or rather shortly of the gathering of beauty and fashion of Canada that of late years has never failed to assemble during the merry month of May on the Woodbine track.

PENDING the fulfilment of our hopes and expectations we would remind horse owners that entries for the following races close with the Secretary, Mr. Iandhurst Ogden, at his offices on Toronto St., Toronto, on Saturday next, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.: Trial Purse, Woodbine Steeplechase, Walker Cup, Welter Selling, Royal Canadian Hurdle Handicap, Hunter's Flat Race Handicap, Flash Stakes, Woodbine Nursery Stakes, Toronto Cup, Woodstock Plate, Helter Skelter Chase.

We take pleasure in mentioning that standing at Mr. Robert Davies' Thorndiffe farm are three of the best, if not the very best, thoroughbred stallions in Canada. These are Mikado, by imp. King Ernest out of Mimi, by imp. Eddings, sire of the great Omniplex Stakes in the States, and of innumerable firsts at shows, including the World's Fair at Chicago; Admiral, by imp. St. Blaise (bought by Chas. Reid for \$100,000) out of imp. Dauntless, by Macaroni; and imp. Parisian, by Charibert (son of Thomandy) out of Wre Lassie, by Scottish Chief. Better bred animals never

stood on four legs in Canada, and they are all sound and in the prime of life as stock-getters. All particulars can be obtained by addressing the proprietor, Mr. Robert Davies, Thorndiffe Stock Farm, Taylor's Mills, Toronto. Breeders wishing for thoroughbred blood have here an opportunity to get what they want along with every attention that cannot be surpassed.

The Charter Oak \$10,000 stake for the 2:16 class, which was to have been trotted for at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, in the fall, has been declared off on account of an insufficient number of entries. Last year owing to the existence of a law prohibiting betting no meeting at all was held at Hartford. This year it was proposed to go on with the Grand Circuit meeting without post-selling or bookmaking, but the prospects, to say the least, do not appear very promising.

The regular racing season opened in the Eastern States on Tuesday with the first day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's spring meeting at Gravesend, L.I. The principal event was the Brooklyn Handicap, over a mile and a quarter, for which fifteen started, Sir Walter, 4, 120 lbs., being the favorite in the betting, with Clifford, 4, 122 lbs., second choice, followed by Henry of Navarre, 3, 100 lbs., Dr. Rice, 4, 112 lbs. (at 5 to 1 against), Banquet, 7, 118 lbs., imp. Basettel, 4, 112 lbs., Sport, 4, 114 lbs., Blitzen, 5, 105 lbs., Comanche, 4, 110 lbs., Copyright, 5, 106 lbs., Diablo, 8, 114 lbs., Herald, 4, 100 lbs., Lowlander, 6, 110 lbs., and Shelley Tuttle, 4, 105 lbs. The start was a wretched one, Clifford and Lowlander being left at the post and Sport's rider being doubtful whether it was a go or not. Dr. Rice, owned by Fred Foster, the son of a hotel-keeper at Seaford, Ont., who bought the horse from Gideon Daly for \$5,000, won by a length from Henry of Navarre, who was half a length ahead of Sir Walter, who preceded the English colt Basettel, who got away badly and finished stronger than any of them. Foster nets \$75,000 by the win of which he gave \$5,000 to the jockey, Taral. The time was 2:07, within a quarter of a second of the fastest race ever run for the Handicap.

RECENT QUOTATIONS.

QUEEN'S PLATE, TORONTO.

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

To One	Weight
20 Harry A., 5	126
10 Ben Hur, 4	122
15 Annie D., 4	121
6 Lou Daly, 4	117
50 Frankie C., 4	117
15 Queen Bee, 4	117
5 Year of Wakefield, 3	106
5 Don M., 3	106
3 Thorndiffe, 3	106
15 Princeton, 3	106
5 Dictator, 3	106
Full Joe Miller, 3	103
3 Lochivar, 3	103
30 Ross Daly, 3	101
20 Fraulin, 3	101
40 Regina, 3	101
20 Merrythought, 3	101

AMERICAN DERBY, CHICAGO.

The quotations above the Chicago Derby candidates are as follows:

Domino	To One	6
Dobbin	10	10
Hornpipe	20	20
Reg of Santa Anita	25	25
Cash Day	30	30
Peter the Great	30	30
Discomt	40	40
Dorian	30	30
Frar	50	50
Rightmove	50	50
Rightmove	50	50
Visitor	50	50
Rhett Goode	60	60
Senator Grady	10	10
Danton	20	20
Lucky Dog	25	25
Armutage	40	40
Matt Byrnes	30	30
Pearl Song	30	30
Potenlatie	25	25
El Telegrafo	50	50
Hurlingham	50	50
Ohio Belle	30	30
St. Pat	20	20
Yi El Ray	30	30
Lorenna Mack	50	50
Portugal	50	50
Long Bee	Full	Full
Despot	50	50
Prince Cass	50	50
Strathflower	50	50

Messrs. Goodwin Bros., 241 Broadway, New York, will execute all commissions entrusted to them.

FIXED DATES FOR 1894.

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

ONTARIO RACING DATES.

Ontario Jockey Club	May 22-26
Tilsen	May 23-24
Pielton	May 24
Exeter	May 24
Shelburne	May 24
Kingston	May 24
Sarnia	May 23-25
Stayner	May 24
St. Thomas	May 30-June 1
Hamilton Jockey Club	May 31-June 2
Stratford	June 1-6
Windsor J. C.	June 7-9
Woodstock	June 12-15
Hamilton, James' Track	June 19-21
Orangeville	June 26-27
Aylmer	June 29-30
Hamilton (J. C. track)	June 30, July 3
Brussels	July 2-3
Napanee	July 2-3
Ganarong	June 28-29
Windsor	July 2-5
Ankerstburg	July 10-11
St. Catharines, Colt Stakes	July 10-11
Orawa	Aug. 1-2
Owen Sound	Aug. 7-8
New Hamburg	Aug. 15-16
Welland	Aug. 16-17
St. Catharines	Aug. 22-23
St. Thomas, Fall	Aug. 29-31
Windsor, Fall	Sept. 4-7
Prescott	Sept. 25-27

QUEBEC.

Lepine Park, Montreal	May 22-23
Torreboune	May 24
Sutton	May 24-25
Royal Park, Montreal	May 30-31
Lepine Park, Montreal	June 5-7
St. Hyacinthe	June 12-13
Bel-Air Jockey Club, Mont.	June 14-16
Farnham	June 19-20

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Hantsport	May 22-24
Halifax (Trotting)	May 24
Amherst, N.S.	May 24
Yarmouth, N.S.	June 11
Halifax Riding Ground, Halifax	June 21
Amherst, N.S.	June 21
Hantsport	June 21
Yarmouth, N.S.	June 25

Wellington, P.E.I.	June 28
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	July 1
St. John, N.B.	Aug. 15-16

MANITOWA AND N.W.T.

Brandon	May 23-24
Virden	May 27-28
Souris	June 5-6
Deloraine	June 12-13
Morden	June 16-20
Nespewan	July 2
Carleton	July 2
Gretna	July 26-27
Winnipeg, Prairie Park	June 20-July 2
Portage la Prairie	July 5-6
Fort McLeod, N.W.T.	June 7
Regina, Alb.	July 12-14

MASSACHUSETTS.

Saugus, Mass.	June 7-10
Boston, Mass.	June 18-22
Breeders' Meeting, Boston, Mass.	Sept. 25-28
Fall River, Mass.	Oct. 1-8

NEW YORK.

Lyons, N.Y.	May 22-25
Rome, N.Y.	July 31-Aug. 3
Lowville, N.Y.	Aug. 16-18
Geneva, N.Y.	Aug. 28-30
Gouverneur, N.Y.	Sept. 4-7
Plattsburg	Sept. 11-14
Canton	Sept. 11-14

MICHIGAN.

Clio	May 15-18
Fenton	May 23-25
Lapeer	May 29-31
Inlay City	June 1-2
Vicksburg	June 7-7
Port Huron	June 8-8
Clio	June 6-8
Flint	June 7-9
Caro	June 13-15
Vassar	June 20-22
West Branch	June 26-27
Flint	June 26-28
Holly	July 2-5
Grand Rapids	July 5-5
Manistee	July 5-5
Bay City	July 6-6
Saginaw	July 9-14
Midland	July 17-19
Detroit	July 16-20
Alma	July 25-27
Plainwell	July 27-27
Alpena	Aug. 7-9
Springport	Aug. 8-10
Sturgis	Aug. 6-11
Grand Rapids	Aug. 13-17
Lansing	Aug. 20-24
Bay City	Aug. 21-24
Ionia	Aug. 21-24
Port Huron	Aug. 28-31
Coro Springs	Aug. 29-31
Groenville	Sept. 4-7
Howard City	Sept. 12-14
Grand Rapids	Sept. 17-20
Bangor	Sept. 20-22
Bay City	Sept. 25-28
Grand Rapids	Sept. 26-28
Flint	Oct. 3-5

GRAND CIRCUIT.

Plattsburg, N.Y.	Sept. 11-14
Canton, N.Y.	Sept. 11-14
Saginaw, Mich.	Sept. 9-14
Detroit, Mich.	July 16-20
Cleveland, Ohio	July 24-27
Buffalo, N.Y.	July 31, Aug. 10
Rochester, N.Y.	Aug. 14-17
Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 21-24
Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 28-31
New York, N.Y.	Sept. 3-8
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 11-14
Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 18-21

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Stanstead	Aug. 22-23
Shirbrooke, P.Q.	Sept. 1-8
Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 3-15
Quebec	Sept. 10-15
Montreal	Sept. 13-20
London, Ont.	Sept. 19-22
Kingston, Ont.	Sept. 17-21
Guelph	Sept. 18-20
Bellefleur, Ont.	Sept. 18-20
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 21-24
Petersborough, Ont.	Sept. 21-29
Brantford, Ont.	Sept. 24-26
Prescott	Sept. 25-27

STABLE GLEANINGS.

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

A new race-track is talked of at Birmingham, Eng.

There are 23 entries for the Senation \$5,000 purse for 2.00 paces at Buffalo.

MR. JOHN STANLEY, of Whitty, will act as assistant starter at the Hamilton Jock Club meet.

HONO., the favorite in a recent steeple-chase race at St. Louis, fell and broke his neck at one of the jumps.

MR. N. F. DAVIS, M.P., has been elected honorary president of the Touchwood, N.W.T., Turf Association.

DIRECTOR, the great California trotter, has not been injured in any way. It was reported that he had crippled himself.

The Exeter Turf Association will give \$750 for a free-for-all trot or pace, a named race and 3 min. trot on May 24.

JAS. A. LEAMAN, St. John, N.B., has sold his champion, MARU M., record 2:30, (by All Right), to Ges. B. Willet, Moncton, N.B.

In Melbourne they have bookmakers who take six cent bets. One of the most enterprising of them is said to have started with a capital of one cent.

LAMELLETTER, according to accounts which come from a reliable source, has gone permanently lame, and it is being bet that he will not appear in a race for a long time.

A WRITER figures that the loss to the farmers of the United States by the use of narrow wagon tires, through the wear and tear of horse-hoof and the loss of time amount to \$20,000,000 a year.

MISSIS. WALSH BROS., Stratford, have purchased the crack thoroughbred stallion imp. Vengor, by Cathedral (son of New-minister and Besswing, by Dr. Syntax) out of Marie Louisa, by Gaiusbat.

H. H. EVELY, Y.S., has shipped to George King, through the handsomest carriage horses in Canada. Two are light bays, five years old, and standing over sixteen hands high.

JESSICA (2 1/2) of Dan Israel, 2:19, and Clayola, 2:21, owned by Mr. A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, N.S., recently dropped a bay horse foal by the great Alorton. She will be bred to Lord Russell this spring.

While exercising at Chatham, Ont., Walker's celebrated stallion, Cartridge, 2:14, became frightened and, kicking himself loose, ran away, tearing off the left hind foot. He had to be chloroformed to death.

PREMIER ROSEBERRY's horse Ladus was the easiest kind of a winner in the race for the 2,000 guineas the other day. It looks as if the Derby, the greatest horse racing event in the world, will also be gathered into his net.

HARRY CUNNINGHAM, who is handling the flag in Belgium, was recently nobbled and gelled with stones for a bad start in a race at Brussels. The protection of the police was necessary when he went to the post to start the next race.

At the sale of the standard bred stock of J. J. Jackson at Montreal Junction recently, the famous Gen. Banks, record 2:29, was sold to Rein Arbour for \$700. Besides, the young trotting stallion, went to the same owner for \$900.

JIMMY MORROW, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap two years ago, is to be schooled over the sticks and will take part in the jumping races at Sheephead Bay. The Judge is a big, strong horse, and should win some races when he learns to jump.

LORD JERVIS RUSSELL, England's ex-Artillery-General, is a keen traffic and may often be seen on big race days in

white hat and covert coat, and glasses slung over his left shoulder, being for all the world like a prosperous book-maker. He can do with a little sleep as Napoleon the Great.

The bookmakers at the Flemington track in Australia, did not have a very prosperous time at the race-meeting held there recently. Of the 24 races, no fewer than 13 were appropriated by the actual first favorite, and altogether it is estimated that the ring lost over \$340,000 during the four-day's racing.

Old RAWBURN, the race horse, was so badly hurt at Nashville that he will probably never race again. During his race career he won for his owner Eugene Leigh over \$40,000 in purses, and without a single stake victory. Mr. Leigh says he will put a monument over the old horse's grave that has never been equalled.

Not the least interesting exhibit at the recent show in the Agricultural Hall, London, was a set of harness, which, by a mechanical arrangement, at once slips off a horse and fixes it when it falls down. This has often been attempted, but not with thorough success. It appears that the invention now shown is perfect.

The Duke of Beaufort solved the difficulty of the drainage of stables by having no drains at all. Each loose box was paved with stone slabs; there were no drains whatever, the moisture being absorbed by the straw. Absolute cleanliness was thus assured, by the stable sweepers being made responsible.

MR. HARRY WEBB, the big restaurant keeper, is fast becoming the most prominent trotting horse man in Toronto. Recently he has bought several promising young animals. His most recent purchase is the two-year-old filly Mayetta, by Baron Wilkes out of the dam of Nutoast, 19, bred to H. S. Smallness, Louisville, Ky. The price was \$600.

The racing firm of Boyle & Littlefield has dissolved partnership and sold the horses. Mr. Boyle owns a large farm near Woodstock, and after 35 years of constant work around a race track, naturally wants to retire easily in life's autumn. The same is true of his partner and they will part as they have lived, good friends.

LOUIE EASTIN, the filly that ran Eugene Lewis's Handicap a dead heat at Lexington, is owned by J. Maddox, and it is a curious fact that he bought her from Leigh for \$1,000. After the race he offered her back for \$6,000, but Leigh refused to give more than \$3,500, and offered to give the filly 7 lbs. and sell Handicap against her under the same distance for \$5,000 a side.

The last annual calendar of the Trotting Association of Great Britain and Ireland, which has lately arrived, records that Rowley lowered the trotting record to 2:24 1/2 in 1893, while the Hagger, among others, the pacing record to 2:29 4/5. The British-bred stallion record still remains in Murphy's keeping, at 2:40. Dr. J. W. Day's horse by Sunset Patcha that was sent over from America last year clipped the stallion record to 2:31.

"Did you give the water a tip?" asked one of two young men who had just taken dinner.

"You bet I did," replied the one who was loudly dressed. "It was the only way I could get even with him for the way he treated us."

"What do you mean?"

"I told him to back 'Gluefoot' straight and 'Mud Pet' for a place in to-morrow's race. If he gets out of debt in a month he'll be lucky."

An English writer recently said of the Hackney: "The fact is, the object of a show is to encourage the breeding of the best class of horses suited to the country, and, as a country horse, the high-stepping, round-shouldered horse is quite out of his

place, is what the French call a 'luxury horse.' By all means let the gilded youth of our towns tilt up and down the park on him, or drive him on the King's road at Brighton and such like places, where he and they are in their proper element; but for us country men, we require a totally different stamp of Hackney. There is at present a boom, as the Americans call it, for the so-called Hackney, but very little reflection will show that he is totally unsuitable to the wants of ordinary country folk. From a utilitarian point he is not the horse for the midlands."

The following wide-tire test was made at the Ohio State University. An ordinary wagon, with a new three-inch tire was loaded with two long tons, or 4,480 pounds, and the draught was measured by a dynamometer. On an ordinary earth road, in good condition and hard, the draught was 254 pounds. On a grass field it was 478 pounds. On newly plowed land it was 711 pounds. As a draught power of an ordinary horse of 1,000 pounds is 150 pounds, two horses could haul this load with care on an ordinary road, and a ton and a half on a grass road, while with a narrow tire half as much, or a single ton in a full load for a rough road. In fact, the broad tires roll and level a road so that the more it is used the better it becomes, while narrow tires cut it into ruts if at all soft.—Chicago Horseman.

NINE trotters consigned by Messrs. Scott Bros. were sold at auction on May 10th at Hamilton. They brought very disappointing prices, the whole nine only commanding \$3,010. James White-well of Jarvis paid \$700 for Dole, 2:21, 4 yrs., by Diplomat, dam by Mark Train. Deunard, 2:29, b.g., 5, by Diplomat, to G. W. Osendale, Hamilton, for \$250. R. Tyson, Oakville, paid the top price, \$950, for Bryson, 4, by Simmons, dam by Clark Chief, jr. R. Cooper, Welland, paid \$400 for Aberdeen Clay, b.g., by Clay, dam Etta, by Aberdeen. Wm. Oim, London, Ont., secured Matt, b.g., 4, by Diplomat, dam by Clear Grit, for \$300. Cadillac, a brown yearling colt by Diplomat, dam by Almont Wilkes, went a half mile in 1:39, and was then sold to M. Hedde for \$250. Others sold for \$40, \$70 and \$50, thus bringing the average away down.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RITTERMANS, Portage la Prairie.—Yes, Insignias was beaten by Raeburn in the Lanashire Plate by the Duke of Portland's Raeburn. Insignias was conceding Raeburn 10 pounds.

WELSH, Waterloo.—George Frederick was foaled in 1871. He is by Maryans, who was 19 when he got him, out of

Princess of Wales, by Stockwell out of the Blossom, by Melbourne.

P. D. R., Trenton.—Axtell was sold for \$105,000. Bell Boy changed hands for \$51,000. Ormond sold for \$150,000 and St. Blaise for \$100,000. Sir Blundell Maple is reported to have paid £72,900 or £15,000 for Common, the Derby winner of 1891. A like amount was paid for Meddler, for importation to America.

SUBSCRIBER, City.—Sorry your query was not answered before, but presumably our space has crowded out "answers to correspondents" for several weeks. You give the \$100 card. No, you do not get until all are served.

CONSTANT READER.—It is a pity you did not select some better non-dog name. If you had read THE ADVOCATE from the first, as every man in the trade should have done, you would know that Sagen was beaten by Nat Langham.

PAID, Stratford.—The mile in 4:03 made by Lang, of Middleburgh, at Newmarket does not count as a record because the feat was not accomplished on a level track and under recognized rules.

T. T., Edmonston.—Mr. Vanderbilt paid \$21,000 for Maud S. and Mr. Boone paid \$10,000 for the mare. Mr. Vanderbilt refused a much higher price for the mare because he wanted to make sure she would pass into good hands.

CRUCION, Hamilton.—We shall be delighted to answer any and all questions you can put to us. You lose your bet. O'Donoghue's time was 2:22 and Martel's 2:14. You say "If my horse on trot in 2:28 and can stay all day at the same rate of going could I beat the 10-mile record for trotting?" Well, yes, if he can maintain the pace throughout, but he can't. 28.15 is the record made by Pascal on Nov. 2nd, 1893, in New York City. That is his rate of 2:37 to the mile. If your horse could equal the distance in 27 minutes he would be doing remarkably well. Pascal's record is 2:27.

PETEY, Brantford.—The American mile record is 1:58 4/5, made by J. S. Johnson. The English record is 2:04 1/2, made by A. W. Harris.

B. S., City.—It is a catch bet; don't pay it. A man who would make a bet of that kind would pick your pocket.

BALL, Guelph.—The Tecumseh was the international baseball championship in 1877.

C. C., Stratford.—Sayers died in 1860, aged 39. We can supply you with any sporting book you want.

E. E. D., Prince Albert.—We will send you post paid *Oeding* and *The Advocate* for \$4.50 for a year.



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FOR
BREWERS

and..
DISTILLERS

Correspondence Solicited

The Booth Copper Co., Toronto, Ont.

M. McConnell

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

Wines, Liquors
AND CIGARS

OFFICE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE:

46 Colborne Street, - - Toronto.

BOWIE & CO.

BREWERS

Brockville, - - Ontario

R. BOWIE A. G. BOWIE

The Markets.

Barley.

The market is steady both for malt and feed. Ten thousand bushels were shipped to Oatmeal on Monday. No. 1 is held at 42c outside. Headers are asking 40c for oats of feed weight, with 35c bid; 40c is bid for carcase.

The stocks in store are 79,872 bush, against 74,320 bush, last year, and 90,551 in 1891.

The visible supply in the United States and Canada is only 188,000 bush, against 552,200 bush, at the same date last year, and 440,000 in 1892.

On 15th of the market for Canada barley is reported very dull at nominal prices.

From an official return just published in Great Britain it appears that the average last year's yield of barley was as follows: England, 1,751,092 acres; Wales, 111,853 acres; Scotland, 141,044 acres; Ireland, 108,974 acres; making the total in the United Kingdom, 2,244,968 acres. The estimated total produce was: England, 49,022,708 bushels; Wales, 2,802,974 bushels; Scotland, 7,090,698 bushels; Ireland, 6,210,615 bushels; making the total produce for the United Kingdom, 65,740,992 bushels. The estimated average yield per acre was as follows: England, 27.99 bushels; Wales, 25.00 bushels; Scotland, 36.28 bushels; Ireland, 36.74 bushels; making for the whole United Kingdom an average of 29.30 bushels per acre. This was the lowest yield for 20 years and was mainly due to drought.

MARKET PRICES.

Toronto, malting	\$0.42 to \$0.40
feed	0.32 to 0.31
Montreal, malting	0.32 to 0.34
feed	0.32 to 0.31
New York State, six rowed, 48 lbs., cwt	1.10
Western	1.10

Hops

Prices nominal for lack of movement. Advertisers as to the crops are on the whole satisfactory, and there are indications of a brisk demand later on. The English market is somewhat demoralized consequent upon the increased tax on beer provided for in the Budget.

No hops are grown in Scotland or in Wales; but last year the total acreage under hops in England was 57,064 acres, the estimated total produce being 414,929 cwt., showing the estimated average yield per acre to be 7.21 cwt., as against the ordinary average of 7.84 cwt. The following are the particulars relating to each county as regards the acreage cultivated, and estimated yield per acre: Bark, 11 acres, yield 82 cwt.; Gloucester, 23 acres, yield 128 cwt.; Hereford, 2,745 acres, yield 21,077 cwt.; Hants, 7,079 acres, yield 65,929 cwt.; Kent, 34,415 acres, yield 230,891 cwt.; Salop, 122 acres, yield 1,518 cwt.; Suffolk, 21 acres, yield 0 cwt. (crop failed); Surrey, 1,845 acres, yield 12,293 cwt.; Sussex, 7,326 acres, yield 50,445 cwt.; Worcester, 3,616 acres, yield 32,680 cwt. The three counties showing the best average yield per acre were Salop, with 10.72 cwt.; Hereford, 9.51 cwt.; and Worcester, 9.30 cwt.

UNITED STATES MARKET.

N.Y. State, crop of 1893, choice	17 to 18
prime	15 to 16
com to med to ind	9 to 11
1892 common to prime	10 to 12
old oil	6 to 10
Pacific Coast, crop '93, choice	16 to 18
prime	14 to 15
medium	13 to 15
1892 common to prime	10 to 13
California old oils	65 to 69
1st and 2nd Bohemian	58 to 60
Altmark's, etc.	58 to 60

CANADIAN MARKET.

N.Y. choice 1892 duty paid	25 to 30
Washington choice 1892 duty paid	21 to 28
1891 prime	25 to 30
Oregon	30

Ravarian, prime, 1892, duty paid	17 to 15
Bohemian choice	32 to 36
Altmark's	30 to 35
Wurtemberg	47 to 38
Moulin	47 to 38
Altmark's, etc.	47 to 38
Canadian	15 to 18

Prices Current.

TALLOW TO MARKETS.		
Gals.	\$0.30 to \$0.37	
Half	0.50 to 0.40	
Case	7.00 to 7.00	
Wurtemberg	47 to 38	
Moulin	47 to 38	
Altmark's, etc.	47 to 38	
Canadian	15 to 18	

CANNED MEATS.

Comp. Corn Beef, 1 lb. cans	\$1.30 to \$1.60
" "	1.50 to 2.00
" "	1.50 to 2.00
" "	1.50 to 2.00
Minced Cullions 2	2.60 to 2.60
2	2.60 to 2.60
Pork Os Tongues 2 1/2	3.00 to 3.00
Lamb Tongues 2 1/2	3.00 to 3.00
Lang's Tongue 2 1/2	3.00 to 3.00
English Ham 2	2.75 to 2.90
Corn-Sausage 2	2.50 to 2.50
2	2.50 to 2.50
Supper-assorted 2	1.50 to 1.50
Soups & Bouilli 2	2.00 to 2.00
Corn 2	1.50 to 1.50
Putted Chicken, Turkey, or Game, 6 oz. cans	1.60
Picnic Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6 oz. cans	1.60
Devilled Tongue or Ham, 1 lb. cans	1.40
Devilled Chicken or Turkey, 1 lb. cans	1.50
Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1 lb. cans	1.50
Ham, Chicken and Tongue, 1 lb. cans	1.25

CANNED GOODS.

Apples, 2 1/2	\$1.20 to \$1.40
Gallons	2.00 to 2.50
Bananas, 2 1/2	1.75 to 2.00
Biscuits, 2 1/2	1.20 to 1.50
Beans, 2 1/2	0.90 to 1.00
" "	1.00 to 1.00
" Epicure	1.10 to 1.15
" Special brands	1.10 to 1.15
Cherries, red, pitted, 2 1/2	1.85 to 1.90
Peas, 2 1/2	0.85 to 0.90
" Sifted, selected	0.85 to 0.90
Peas, Bartlett, 2 1/2	1.75 to 1.80
" Sugar	1.85 to 2.00
Pinapples, 2 1/2	2.25 to 2.75
" Sugar	1.85 to 2.00
Plums, 2 1/2	1.85 to 2.00
" Fig, 2 1/2	2.50 to 2.60
" Pine Apples, 2 1/2	1.85 to 2.00
" Lombard	1.30 to 1.60
" Imperial Fruit	1.00 to 1.00
Pumpkins, 2 1/2	0.90 to 1.00
" "	2.10 to 2.20
Raspberries, 2 1/2	1.50 to 1.55
Strawberries, choice 2 1/2	1.80 to 1.90
Strawberries, 2 1/2	1.20 to 1.50
Tomatoes, 2 1/2	0.85 to 0.90
" Thin" Finnan Haddies	1.40 to 1.50
Lobster, Clover Leaf, flat	2.75
" Star-tail	2.40
" Other brands	1.80 to 2.00
" "	1.80 to 2.00
Mackerel	1.00 to 1.10
Salmon, tins	1.20 to 1.50
" flats	1.30 to 1.60
Sardines, Albert, 1/2 tins	0.15
" 1/4 tins	0.13
" 3/4 tins, genuine French	0.15 to 0.18
" key, fine French, key cap.	0.10 to 0.15
" "	0.11 to 0.15
" "	0.11 to 0.15
" Other brands	0.10 to 0.15
" P. & C. 1/2 tins	0.25 to 0.30
" "	0.16 to 0.17
Sardines Amer., 1/2 tins	0.10 to 0.15
" 1/4 tins	0.10 to 0.15
" Mustard, 1/2 size, cases 30 tins, per 100	11.00

PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, tubs	20 to \$0.21
" re-creamy, 1 lb. rolls	0.20 to 0.21
" dairy, 1/2 lb. rolls	0.15 to 0.16
" medium	0.15 to 0.16
" low grade to common	0.16 to 0.17
" pound rolls	0.16 to 0.17
" large rolls	0.14 to 0.15
" extra large	0.14 to 0.15
Cheese, fresh, new laid, per doz	11 to 12
" "	10 to 11
" Bean	1.20 to 1.30
" Egyptian, per bag	3.00 to 3.60
Potatoes, per bag	0.60 to 0.70
Honey, extracted	0.55 to 0.68
" section	0.45 to 0.55

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, long clear, per lb.	\$0.17 to \$0.17
Moist Pork	16.00 to 16.00
Paper, short-cut, per lb.	16.00 to 16.00
Hams, smoked, per lb.	11.00 to 11.00
" "	16.00 to 16.00
" "	16.00 to 16.00
Breakfast Bacon	0.98 to 0.98
Rolls	0.98 to 0.98
Backed	0.10 to 0.10
Lard, pure, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Compound Lard	0.07 to 0.07
Tallow, refined, per lb.	0.02 to 0.03
" rough	0.02 to 0.03

RICE ETC.

Rice, American	\$0.40 to \$0.65
" "	0.35 to 0.50
" Japan	0.40 to 0.45
" Patina	0.35 to 0.50
" Extra Burma	0.60 to 0.61
" Fine to super	0.60 to 0.61
" genuine Carolina	0.60 to 0.61
" Grand Duke	0.60 to 0.61
Caevens	0.11 to 0.15
Sago	0.08 to 0.09
Tapioca	0.04 to 0.05
" Crystal, blue, finest imported	0.10 to 0.15
" first, 2 1/2 lbs. cans	1.35
" 5th lbs. cans	2.60

SPICES.

Pepper, black, pure	\$0.16 to \$0.18
" to super	0.16 to 0.18
Pepper, white, pure	0.20 to 0.28
" fine to choice	0.20 to 0.25
Ginger, Java, pure	0.20 to 0.25
" Cochin, pure	0.22 to 0.25
Allicia, fine to pure	0.18 to 0.25
Cardamom	0.10 to 0.15
Allspice, choice to pure	0.17 to 0.20
Nutmegs	0.75 to 1.00
Cayenne	0.20 to 0.25
Mixed Spice	0.20 to 0.35
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	0.25 to 0.35

SUGAR.

Granulated, 100 lbs and 100th boxes	\$1.35 to \$1.40
Extra 90th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
Refined, 100 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
Powdered, 100 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 100 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 50 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 25 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 12 1/2 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 6 1/4 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 3 1/4 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1 3/4 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 7/8 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 3/4 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/2 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/4 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/8 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/16 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/32 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/64 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/128 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/256 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/512 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 1/1024 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65

Figs, Flores 10 lb. boxes	0.00 to 0.10
" Crown	0.13 to 0.14
Natural Figs, 25 pound boxes	0.40 to 0.50
Prunes, Bosnia, casks	0.04 to 0.04
" "	0.05 to 0.07
" "	0.05 to 0.07
" " Bordeaux, Valencia, etc.	0.04 to 0.05
Raisins, Valencia, off-stalk	0.04 to 0.05
" Selected	0.06 to 0.06
" Layers	0.06 to 0.06
" 1892	0.06 to 0.06
Raisins, Malaga:	
" London layers	82 to 85
" Imperial caskined	2.25 to 2.30
" Light clusters	8.00 to 8.00
Patent Vina boxes	0.00 to 0.00
Black baskets	0.00 to 0.00
Blue baskets	1.00 to 1.00
Delmas	1.30 to 1.30
Lemons	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, California	2.00 to 2.15
" Valencia	2.00 to 2.00
" " " "	2.00 to 2.00
" Moscatin, 1 boxes	2.50 to 3.00
" "	2.50 to 3.00
DOMESTIC:	
Apples, dried, per lb	0.06 to 0.06
" evaporated	0.06 to 0.06

FISH	
Pike	0.00
Whitefish	0.00
Salmon Trout	0.00
Lake Herring, per 100	2.00
Perch	1.50 to 2.00
Sturgeon Fish	1.50 to 2.00
Fishan Hardies, per lb	0.06 to 0.07
Road, per lb	0.06 to 0.07
Holly Herring, mild cured	0.10 to 0.15
Sea Fish:	
Exp. Haddock, per lb	0.06
Salmon	0.10 to 0.15
B. C. Salmon	0.10 to 0.15
Fresh Sea Herring, smoked, per box	1.50

SAUCES.	
Worcester Sauce, 1 pts	\$3.50 to \$3.75
" 1/2 pt	6.50 to 6.75
Apple, all kinds, per doz	3.25 to 3.25
Barbecue Sauce, per doz	3.25 to 3.25
Harvey Sauce, genuine, 1 pt	3.25 to 3.25
Mushroom Catnap	3.25 to 3.25
Anchor Sauce	3.25 to 3.25

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" 100 lbs and 100th boxes	0.65 to 0.65
" 50 lbs and 100th boxes</	

THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING CO. (LTD.)
SIMCOE ST. TORONTO.

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

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

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

Mr. J. B. RUSSELL has secured the Reichen Hotel at Lunenburg, N. S., and has reopened it handsomely furnished.

Mr. EDWARD SWARTZ has taken possession of the River Hotel, Bayfield, Ont., and has greatly improved the accommodation.

A FIRST-CLASS hotel is spoken of to complete the block of stores to be erected at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, Montreal.

Mr. ROBERT MASON, late of the Central Hotel, Clinton, Ont., has bought the Vale Hotel, London, Ont., and is making extensive improvements.

Mr. WALTER MALONE has taken the Royal Hotel, Essex. Mr. Luck, of Leamington, has taken the American House, formerly run by Mr. Malone.

The latest census of the saloons in New York city puts their number at 9900. Their free lunch counters afforded many a saloon man almost all he had to eat last winter.

Boston, Mass., having allowed Chicago and New York to do their gizzard as regards hotel building, has now resolved to put up a three million dollar structure of its own.

MATHERSON, GORLON & Co., the well-known Cobourg brewers, advertise their do and stout in this issue. They manufacture an article of deserved reputation, and are rapidly extending their trade.

Sp says: Boys, if you want thoroughly comfortable accommodation at a reasonable price, go to the British Hotel, Cobourg. There are no exorbitant charges for hack there and back.

In the list of druggists furnished the "spotters" by License Inspector Glidden the name of one prominent dispenser—an ex-President of the Reform Association—was omitted. Why?—*Kingston News*.

Preparatory's finance committee recommended the other evening that the secret service fund should be continued this year. The fund is for the purpose of pushing prosecutions for infractions of the License Act. The Council did not accept the suggestion, so informers will avoid Peterboro.

A CABLEGRAM from Rome, Italy, says: "Baron Sonnino, finance minister, has signed a convention with an English syndicate to pay the Government 50,000,000 lire annually in exchange for the alcoholic monopoly. The government has been able thus to dispense with the project to reduce the interests on the notes."

An American traveling in India objects to a practice indulged in by the hotel-keepers of a large town which he visited, where the sheets slept on the night before were used as table spreads the next morning—which clearly shows that even hotels in the land of the Orient are not entirely free from fault finders.—*Herald World*.

Tnos. MOERTON, proprietor of the American Hotel of Niagara Falls, Ont., has discontinued his business, and is going abroad for some months. During his residence at the Falls he made many friends, having taken a deep interest in all kinds of sports, and having been President of the Niagara Lacrosse and Hockey Clubs. The members of these clubs and friends in general surrounded him on Monday evening in the dining room of the American Hotel, read suitable addresses, and presented him with a valuable meerschaum pipe, and a gold-headed cane.

TIPS FOR BAR OWNERS.

If you are running a bar for your health,
 If you are running a bar for exercise,
 If you are running a bar for amusement,
STICK TO YOUR WAY,
 BUT
 If you are running a bar to make money,
 If you are running a bar to save money,
 If you are running a bar to get rich,

USE OUR WAY.
 The National Cash Register System, office, 63 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

The effort that is making by Hiram Walker & Co., of Canadian Club fame, to secure a bottle for their whiskey that cannot be refilled, is of great interest to the distillers in the United States who are bottling their whiskies. Once the problem is solved of how to prevent refilling, and the bottling business will become very profitable, and assume a magnitude not obtainable under present conditions. The Canadian Club people long ago crossed the word "fill" from their vocabulary, and we have no doubt they will find the solution so much desired. —*Bon-fait's Wine and Spirit Circular*.

Among the articles received at the Roundout, N.Y., office of the American Express the other day was a large round loaf of German rye bread, without wrapper upon it, and which, from its appearance, had seen much travel and handling. It was covered with labels, and a dozen or more tags were fastened to it with wire express company seals, large iron nails and screws. The loaf is in search of an owner, but its sender is also unknown. It has passed through the hands of Weis-

Fargo, Earle & Prescott, New York & Boston Dispatch, and the National and American express companies. The inscriptions upon some of the tags are decidedly interesting, as well as timely and humorous. The indications point to the mysterious package having first been sent out from North Attleboro, Mass., by the Earle & Prescott Company. Among the many inscriptions on the tags is the following:

The snow was falling thick and fast, As through this town old Coxy passed. His bins were much in want of bread, So send this at once, W. B., Deadhead."

Another one says: "I think I am lost from a Catskill Mountain boarding house." The loaf was forwarded up the Ulster and Delaware Railroad for a tour of the Catskills.

THEY HAVE REACHED THE SUMMIT.

OVER 70,000 store-keepers have reached the summit of success, by the use of the National Cash Register System. You can't get up in the world without it. In the face of the testimony of all these users, can you afford to struggle along in your old way of doing business? Office, 63 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Drop a postal and have one of our travellers call and explain our system; we sell on easy monthly payments.

THE CHICAGO METHOD.

A Boston exchange says "you can tell good liquor by the cork." But it is just as easy to decide such a matter without any cork at all.

Wit and Humor.

MRS. O'TOOLE'S JOKE.

Mrs. O'Toole—"Why don't yeo name it Patrick?"
 Mrs. Brady—"But it's a gur-f, and O' can't be afther naming it a man's name."
 Mrs. O'Toole—"That's so. Still, she'll be afther a man's name herself if she lives long enough."

An Unexpected Event.



11.00 A.M.
 Mrs. DOOLEY—"Moike! Moike! Casey's got a bit chide 'Timmy' agin."
 DOOLEY (suffer a moment's thought)—"Hoy yeo an odd broom handy, an couple of shilks, Mrs. Dooley."
 Mrs. DOOLEY—"O' ho."
 DOOLEY—"Well, Jim, begor, O'U make Casey's got chideit out-side."

IT OUGHT TO DO.

Pigley—"Shall you send your son to college?"
 Hopson—"No; I had one set up here for him."
 Pigley—"What does it consist of?"
 Hopson—"A gymnasium in the honory, a sawdust ring in the open lot, a shell in the duck-pond, the smoke-house for a secret society, and four hundred bunches of cigarettes."



11.00 A.M.
 DOOLEY (up on the cliff)—"It's th' foin' immitashun, an' whin Casey's got says it, he will be inane w' thim, an', whin he runs it down, over he will go on th' rocks below."

HER FIRST REAL SORROW.

Dear Mamma—Poor, darling grandpa died last night. Come and see me as soon as you can. I'm in such grief!
 P.S.—Be sure you think of something that would be stylish for mourning.
 Yours, broken-heartedly, KITTIE.

SUPERFLUOUS STRATEGY.

First woman—"I got a letter from you yesterday, but, do you know, it is dated next week Wednesday."
 Second woman—"Pshaw! Jdm must have posted it the very day I gave it to him."



11.00 A.M.
 Mrs. DOOLEY—"Howly Saint Patrick! I'm fer yer boy, Timmy. Thor's one at thim thim'z yeo ride av in th' papers."



11.30 A.M.
 Mrs. DOOLEY—"For th' love av Hivin, Dooley, did th' tar'nardy shrikek yer?"
 DOOLEY—"It's funny yer links yer be about th' tar'nardy, but he's d'ed noo—d'ed doom on th' rocks."
 Mrs. DOOLEY—"Pshaw! th' tar'nardy."
 DOOLEY (thoughtfully)—"Yis, th' tar'nardy!"

A BAD CASE.

Robinson—"How did you find Mrs. Johnson?"
 Mrs. Robinson—"Well; she says she can't complain."
 Robinson—"Can't, eh? I had no idea she was as low as that."

A SERIOUS CASE.

Wife—"You must send me away for my health at once. I am going into a decline."
 Husband—"My! my! What makes you think so?"
 Wife—"All my dresses are beginning to feel comfortable."

THE PRESENT STYLE.

The fighters who are talking high And would each other chew and gulp, Seem to reduce each other to Naught but newspaper pulp.

THE ONLY REASON SHE COULD THINK OF.

A mission school teacher had been telling her class of little girls the story of Adam and Eve. At its close she said, "Now, girls, can any of you tell me the reason why Adam and Eve were put out the garden of Eden?"

Whereupon one little voice piped out, "Please, ma'am, 'cause they didn't pay their rent."



A Water Spout.

UNRESPONSIVE.
 Godday—"Miss Chelston seems to be utterly destitute of heart."
 Harfoot—"I really can't give you any information about it. Why don't you ask her family physician?"

A GOOD SIGN.

Mrs. Sharp—"Fan, that young man of yours has been coming here steadily for over a year. Do you think he has any matrimonial intentions?"
 Fanny Sharp—"Yes, indeed! Here, lately, I have noticed that everytime you come into the room he gets nervous and frightened."

WILL THE TIME EVER COME?

Spotts—"What is your idea of the millennium, Blossomper?"
 Blossomper—"My idea of the millennium is the time when one man will accept, without hesitation, another's explanation of how he got that black eye."

THE NEW FORMULA.

First South Carolinian—"Ah, my boy! raid a dispensary with me?"
 Second South Carolinian—"Thanks, old man; don't care if I do."

When a man begins to remark how different children are now from what they were when he was a boy, he may look for gray hairs in his head.

HIS REMEDY.

Jack Ford—"Do you ever suffer from insomnia?"
 Tom De Witt—"No; whenever I can't sleep I just imagine that it's eight o'clock in the morning, and I have been called twice for breakfast."

THE TROUBLE.

GERTRUDE, I have terrible news for you. I love you."
 "O, Harold—I faint—support me."
 "That's just what I'm not able to do."

IN DRAW POKER.

Jasper—"A cat may look at a king."
 Jangpiper—"Certainly! I have on th' known a kitty to see three kings."



Question.

INDEPENDENT MAINE TOWN (grudely)—"No, sir; the words Whiskey and Beer are unknown in this town."
 DU MERRI (in anxious whisper)—"What do you ask for?"

AS IT WORKS.

Tommy—"Uncle, what's 'Prohibition'?"
 Uncle (who comes from Maine)—"A law that prevents men from getting good liquor, Tommy."

AT THE SOCIABLE.

Laura—"I can't imagine what's the matter with poor little Mr. Skimcoe tonight. He hasn't stirred from his seat since he came in."
 Holmes—"Oh, Laura, don't refer to it; it's too awful!"
 Laura—"Is he really ill, then?"
 Holmes—"Ill? No; I left my chewing-gum on the chair and forgot all about it."

A LOVING HEART.

Wiggins—"Dear old boy, if you and your wife are perpetually quarreling, why don't you separate?"
 Holmes—"What—and leave her with out the pleasure of somebody to scold!"

A WATERY GRAVE.

Signs—"Poor Robinson, I'm told, was killed by hard drink."
 Swales—"Yes, he was struck on the head with a cake of ice."

MEDICAL ITEM.

Doctor—"I ordered you to rub your chest with brandy, and, instead of doing so, you drank up all the brandy, so your wife tells me."
 Suffer—"The truth is, Doctor, I've got no meanflesh in th'eseth' external applicashuns."—Texas Siftings.

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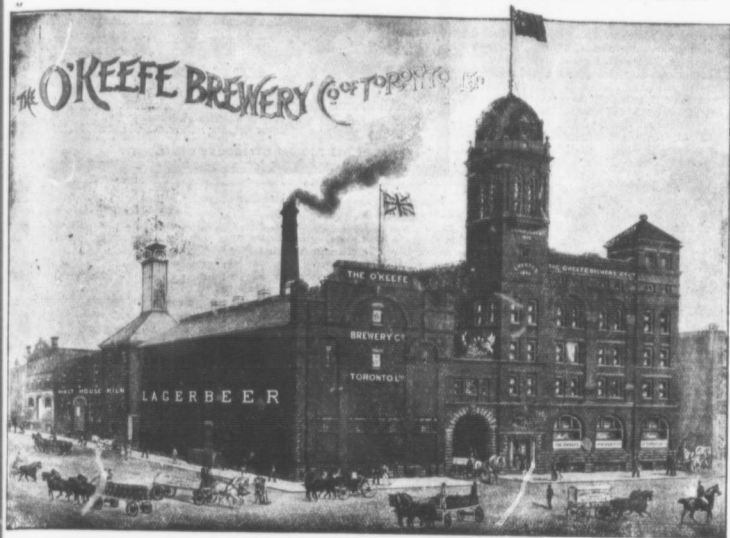
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Export Lager

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THE CARE OF STALLIONS.

Some Valuable and Instructive Pointers from an Expert Authority.

A RECENT number of the *Chicago Horseman* goes extensively into the question of the care of stallions during the breeding season. It says that "though on the great breeding farms where racehorses are bred it is the aim of the owners to have the foals dropped as soon after January 1 of each year as the climate will allow, most of the mares in the United States are bred in the latter half of April, May and June. The season ostensibly begins in March, but for many reasons—not the least pertinent of which is the weather generally prevailing in the blustering month—the majority of men do not bother to take their mares to the horse till the time mentioned. As a general thing farmers and other small breeders have not suitable conveniences for taking proper care of colts foaled before April. As a result of this the bulk of the stallion's work is crowded into ten or twelve weeks, and to get the most profitable result the very best colts must be taken of him. Some weeks ago we advocated the practice of giving a stallion plenty to eat and plenty of exercise in the winter months so that at no time might his system become run down, transpiring that his muscles are hard and his health good when the mares begin to come, common sense will teach almost anyone what is necessary to get good results. It is the experience of almost every stallion-owner that the mares which come first are the hardest to settle, and this may be accounted for by the fact that mares are not prone to become pregnant during cold weather. This is a fact which stallion-owners should remember. It may aid him in conserving his horse's powers."

"The point which the stallion-owner must keep in view is that the mares gotten in the first which yield the revenue. In other words, it is not the number of mares covered, but the number of foals resulting from which revenue is derived. Again, the man who puts his mares in a stallion does so in the belief that his success will be largely dependent on the class of foals begotten. To begin with, then, the greatest attention must be paid to keep the stallion in good shape and as vigorous as possible. Nothing will do this but good food and exercise. Some of the most successful owners make a practice of feeding their horses four times a day during the season, and there is much to be said in favor of this plan. More especially does it work well with a very nervous horse. A friend of the writer who has kept stallions in Scotland and America for the past forty years feeds his stallions at 5 in the morning, at 11, at 5 in the afternoon and at 9 at night. He says that by so doing he frequently gets a very high-strung horse to eat two good meals a day, whereas if he fed three times he would eat but one. The largest feedings given in the country making are late at night. This owner says that when nervous horses are given but three feeds a day very often the last one remains un-eaten; but, under his method it does not make so much difference whether the 3 o'clock bite is taken or not. At 7 or half an hour earlier the horses are watered and given an amount of grass. Possibly, however, the best way will be to describe his daily routine. At 5 his stallions are given a pail of water, fed from four to five quarts of oats with one quart of bran and some cut hay. Then they are thoroughly groomed and taken out to exercise. In very warm weather the horses are restricted to get up at 4 and give the stallions an hour's walking before feeding time. This gives them the advantage of their exercise in the coolest part of the day. After this they are thoroughly exercised and groomed and allowed to rest till 7:30, when they get more exercise, are again

cooled out and then they are ready for their work. When the weather is not so very warm the horses get an hour and a half on the road after they have been groomed. At 11 they are given a lighter ration and some grass, and again at 5 the same amount of grain with some bright hay. At 7 business for the day closes, the horses are watered and given more grass, and then the yearlings are kept as quiet as a church-yard till next morning except when the feeder gives the stallions a grain ration similar to the one fed in the morning and a bunch of hay. No disturbance of any kind is permitted around the barns after the stallions are "supper'd up." By this means a nervous horse is enabled to thoroughly cool out and settle down before feeding time, and the bites between times keep them all from getting too hungry. Whether it is necessary to feed heavy, even-dispositioned stallions four times a day is a question we are not inclined to answer in the affirmative. The above routine is detailed because it is eminently successful, and is the best we know to pursue with shy feeding or very nervous stallions. In addition the exercising arrangements and the insistence on perfect quiet about the stables at night teach their own valuable lessons.

"With an eye to the stallion's reputation as a getter of good stock some discrimination should be exercised in the selection of the mares that are accepted. The prevailing cry this season does not indicate that any stallion-owner is turning away mares, but the man who owns a good stallion should never consider all fish that comes to his net. Mares that are obviously unsound, shy breeders, or mares that are known to produce poor foals year after year: should be turned away. A poor foal growing up into a worthless brute may keep several mares some future year, and the few foals received for the service fee will prove a bad investment. There are generally enough mares to be had without this loss. It is the result of the writer's experience that a mare suffering from a heavy cold, pink-eye, or other malady involving the mucous membranes rarely, if ever, gets with foal, and hence it is better to get rid of her before she will recover. A little finessing may be necessary to do this in some cases. It is poor judgment to waste the powers of the horse."

"Another important point in the management of a stallion in the breeding season is to avoid as far as possible any contraction of venereal disease. Leucorrhoea and kindred troubles are by no means uncommon in the equine subject, and when any indication of them is present the mare should be unhesitatingly refused. When any doubt exists a liberal application of warm water with a sponge should be made after the mare is served. This will generally secure the stallion immunity from the contraction of inflammatory disorders. This may be pooh-poohed by some, but it is well known that many a season at a time or rained entirely because this was not done."

"A shield should, through the breeding season, be kept on all stallions. Several of these devices are positive in their action and their utility far counterbalances their cost. The home-made "contraptions" of curly-corn or dandy hair should be banished. They are dangerous from the fact that they have power to wound. They may have served their turn before shields were invented, but their day has passed. It is well even to put a shield on a two-year old. The mention of a two-year-old recalls the fact that the question is often asked 'Should a two-year-old be used in the stud, and if so, to how many mares?' If a mare is in this green so-called well developed there is not reason why she should not serve from six

to ten mares. He should not be allowed more than one a week, so the number he serves will be determined by the length of his season and the way they settle. Ten should be the limit, though of course they can serve many more. The writer knew in England a Shire colt which was bred to seventy-two mares the spring he was two years old and sired from them upwards of fifty foals. The story sounds almost incredible, but it is nevertheless quite true. The colt was sold the following autumn for exportation to America, came here and proved an utter failure as a breeder. This will invariably follow a two-year-old is bred to too many mares. A three-year-old can serve from thirty to forty mares, a four-year-old fifty and stallions five years old and upwards can generally accomplish all that is asked of them. Still there is a limit, and the average of foals begotten to mares served will be reduced when the figures reach proportions at all unwieldy. The number of mares a horse should be permitted to serve in a day varies greatly. Some should not have more than one, while others can handle four. The owner referred to in the earlier part of this article has a hard and fast rule, which allows only two, and in the majority of instances this will be all right."

"Great care should be taken with young stallions in their initial efforts. Horses have been ruined for life by careless handling the first time they were led out to mares. No one but an experienced groom owner to take care of the youngster, and the hobbles should never be omitted. And here we wish to reiterate what we said once before in relation to hobbles. If a stallion is worth breeding to he is worth taking proper care of, and consequently every mare should be hobbled before being covered. It does not take long, and the insurance against injury is worth far more than the time and trouble it takes to adjust them."

GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

REPORTS OF THE following prize fights have appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.
John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
Bendigo and Gant.
Tom Sayers and Bob Brettle.
Jon Maco and Tom King (No. 1).
Jim Maco and Tom King (No. 2).
Wm. Thompson (Bendigo) and "Dead" Burke.
Tom Sayers and Wm. Perry (the Tip-top Slasher).
Wm. Perry (the Slasher) and Charles Freeman (the Ameri sa Giant).
Tom Sayers and Harry Poulson.

These reports are discontinued for the summer on account of the pressure on our space owing to the fact that the racing and general sporting season is upon us. They will be renewed in the fall. In the meantime reports of all racing events, both running and trotting, will be wel-

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LAWRENCE, KANS., U. S. A., Aug. 9, 1888.
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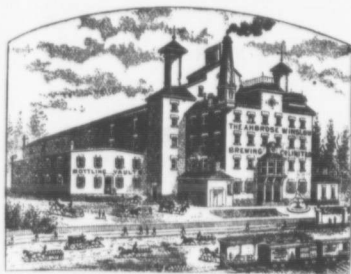
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