

# THE ADVOCATE

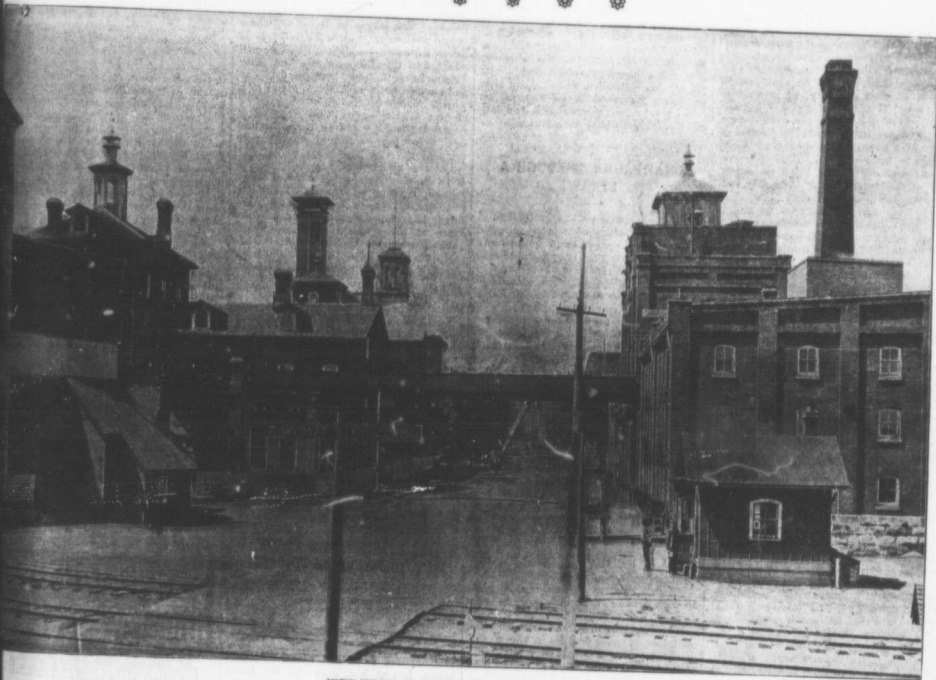
Vol. 1.—No. 14.

Toronto and Montreal, Canada, Thursday, May 10, 1894.

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VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

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## THE ENGLISH DUTIES.

How the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Proposed Increase is Regarded.

OPINIONS gathered in the brewery districts of England show that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the enormous profits and the capabilities of the trade to bear additional burdens can only refer to exceptional cases, and, in proof, the balance sheets of some recently converted firms are pointed to; while it is stated that even the financial statements of some London houses are not so rosy as Sir William Harcourt would have people believe. The principal complaint of Burton brewers, however, is that, while they have never objected to contributing their share to the National Exchequer, they have been specially selected for attack. One prominent brewer said the inconsistency of the Government's action was remarkable. They brought in the Ceto bill, the effect of which must be a reduction in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and followed up this futile effort with a proposal to place an additional tax on the produce, while it is stated that the Government intend to obtain a large sum by a new revenue. Why should the French and other wines so largely consumed by the wealthy be allowed to escape?

With regard to the action of lager brewers, nothing has been decided upon, inasmuch as the board meetings are not yet due, but the Budget will form a subject of engrossing discussion when the directors of the various companies meet. It is naturally interesting to learn the extent to which some of the more important firms in Burton will suffer, and it is stated, on indisputable authority, that one establishment will be at a loss of about £30,000 per year, while another estimates it will lose £15,000 per year. "I have nothing to say against the rate of sixpence a barrel," said the director of a great concern; "we shall get it back, either in malt or meal. That is to say, if any one suffers, it will be the consumer, and the producer will be benefited. It is impossible to give exactly the same quality of beer. But it must be understood that the reduction of gravity which would thus ensure would be so infinitesimal in its effect that the consumer will be unable to perceive it."

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Country Brewers' Society a resolution was adopted deploring the principle adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing to tax selected manufacturers in such a manner as designedly to prevent the impost being borne by the consumer; denying that the interest earned on the capital of ordinary country brewers and spirit merchants is excessive; and, in view of there being no finality in the attacks of the present Government, and especially of Sir Wm. Harcourt, on trade and agriculture, that a meeting of the society be called forthwith, the object of the meeting being to advise the Government of the ability of actively opposing the Budget proposal.

At a meeting of the Central Board of the Licensed Victuallers' Protective Society, a feeling was expressed that it was the duty of the trade to fight the proposed increase in the wine and spirit duties by all the resources at their command. It was resolved to hold a mass meeting of the trade to emphasize this resolution. It was pointed out that the impost would not, as intended, fall on the great brewers and distillers, since brewers had a free hand in deciding the specific gravity of beer, and distillers the alcoholic strength of their products, and needed only to produce a slightly inferior article.

A Glasgow correspondent learns that Scotch distillers will not suffer by the Budget proposals, since it is not believed the consumption will be reduced. The impost only affects those who break bond and sell duty paid whiskies. Neverthe-

less, the impost might be detrimental to distillers of fine whiskies, because wholesale dealers may sell more plain whiskey and less fine. One large Scotch firm has given notice of an increase of 1s. per case of two gallons.

An Edinburgh correspondent says that enquiries among distillers lead to the impression that the proposed increase of duty on whiskey will make little difference to the trade. The increase made by Mr. Goschen made no difference. The new increase means 1d. per bottle; but no actual increase will be made in the price of any measure. The publican will add a little more water when reducing the spirit from proof, and a gill per gallon will make up for his loss. The fact that an additional duty is imposed on beer is regarded as equalizing matters. Among brewers it is considered that the result will be a very considerable diminution in brewers' profits.

The Cork distillers view the increase of duty on whiskey with apprehension, being of opinion that it will for some time greatly reduce, and perhaps paralyze their trade. They will be obliged to raise their prices, and they fear this will result in a large decrease in the consumption before the equilibrium of supply and demand is attained again. Distillers have followed the example of the distillers, and increased the price by 1d. per pint.

The feeling among the distillers and the export wine and spirit merchants in Danzig is one of dissatisfaction. They, however, declare that they will not suffer by the extra duty. They will charge it to customers, who, before retailing, will recoup themselves by adding an additional quantity of water to the whiskey. The spirit merchants claim that spirits are already overtaxed, and contend that the extra duty should be imposed on beer; but brewers assert that spirits only can satisfactorily bear the additional tax.

## CHAMPAGNE THROUGH A STRAW.

WITHIN a few days the bartenders at several San Francisco hotels have learned a thing or two. They know how to mix a drink that a week ago they had not heard of, and they have found out how Southern people like champagne. The knowledge in both instances was imparted by James B. Alexis, of New Orleans.

"Will you do me the honor to take a drink?" was the part of a formula of an introduction. It was his compliance with this request that was the cause of teaching the barkeepers a lesson.

"A little anisette and absinthe, if you please," said Mr. Alexis.

The man in the white apron had both liquids in stock, but the combination was new to him. Yet he was too proud to ask questions. He poured the two in a brandy glass and showed it across the mahogany.

"Just turn that into a whiskey glass," directed Mr. Alexis, and the barkeeper did so with a puzzled air.

"Now fill it up with beer,"

The liquid was squirted in. It was a creamy, odorous mixture, and Mr. Alexis swallowed it. The proportions did not seem to please him.

"You ought to come down South," he said, "and find out how to mix drinks."

It was suggested that anisette and absinthe was a novel venture in the way of drinks. "Why, down our way," explained Mr. Alexis, "it's as common as champagne."

The initiatory appetizer had simply served to give Mr. Alexis a satisfactory thirst. "Let us have a bottle of champagne, was his next order. "Very fair," was his response, "but to be appreciated champagne should be drunk

through a straw out of the bottle. That's the Southern fashion, and it's a good one."

One more bottle was required to test this proposition. The cork was drawn. The wine had been frapped until it was too chilled to pop much. Mr. Alexis dropped a raisin and almond down the neck to keep the wine from overflowing, but not checking the escape of gas. Then he thrust in a straw. "There, try that," was the order.

To hear was to obey, and never before did wine taste as that wine tasted. It seemed to seak out and sprout and irrigate them. It glided through and permeated the marrow. It was a liquid revelation. But to drink champagne through a straw requires a bottle per man, and it is not always a citizen this obstacle.

## AN HISTORICAL BREWERY.

A EUROPEAN letter says: During Emperor William's recent stay at Munich he created great popular enthusiasm by visiting one evening at the famous Hofbrauhaus, or royal brewery, which was established in September, 1589, by Duke William of Bavaria, and which has become one of the national institutions of the country. No one who has not been in Munich can form any idea of the grinning tavern at which the royal court beer has been retailed for the last 300 years, and which forms part of the ancient palace of the Dukes of Bavaria. There are no waiters, or waitresses, everywhere being expected to attend to his own wants, and the Emperor, together with Prince Leopold, took their place in line and awaited their turn for a stone mug which, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the place, they themselves rinsed at the tank before again forming in line for the purpose of having their mugs filled.

Colonnels and generals in full uniform were in this line, along with chimney sweeps, scavengers, students, and Jew peddlers. As soon as their mugs were filled, the emperor and the prince sat down at the rough deal tables, which have done service from time immemorial, and purchased from the perambulating vendors slices of wurst and schwarzbrot.

It would surprise most people that great personages should be ready to put up with so much discomfort for the sake of a mere mug of beer. A draught of the latter is all that is required by way of explanation. The beer is truly royal, and in every way worthy of the ancient ducal city of Wittelsbach which produces it. Nowhere else in the world is it possible to obtain such beer, the receipt for which was obtained by the ducal founder by the famous brewer, Degenberg, and has been kept a state secret ever since.

The net profit of the Hofbrauhaus, the beer being sold only at retail and drunk on the premises, amounts to \$800,000 every year, and constitutes an important source of private revenue for the royal house of Bavaria.

## THE HEIDELBERG TUN OUT-DONE.

The monster wine vat, the famous "tun of Heidelberg," which we have been taught from childhood to consider the most gigantic receptacle for liquor ever made of wood and bound with iron hoops, has at last, says the St. Louis Republic, been excelled in the shape of a giant cask built for the Blatter Brewing Company of Munich. The Heidelberg tun was built during the three years ending with 1891. It was composed of oak beams, each 6 inches square and 27

feet long, and had a diameter of even 18 feet. The figures for the exact weight are wanting, but the item which tells us that the iron of the hoops alone weighed 11,000 pounds is quite suggestive of the great weight of the vat. Nearly 300 years after the first tun was built, a second, of much greater proportions, was constructed. Heidelberg tun No. 3 was 36 feet long and 24 feet in diameter, and had a capacity of 800 hogsheads. In 1820, Stretton & Co., the London brewers, constructed a beer vat at their works in Norwich, which was 36 feet in diameter and 34 feet deep. The day this stupendous affair was finished the brewing company gave a dinner to 76 customers, all of whom were comfortably seated in the vat.

The Blatter cask, but recently finished is 105 feet in diameter and 51 feet deep. It was inaugurated with a ball, in which 275 couples took part, and at one time it is said, there were 500 people on the floor of the cask, not counting the waiters, musicians, etc. Besides the above, no inconsiderable floor space was taken up by the stage erected for the orchestra, the two pianos, and fine dining-table.

## NO SIN TO DRINK WINE.

"I HAVE NEVER asserted anything so wrong and so foolish as that it is a sin to drink wine. Thus writes Archbishop Farrar in the current number of the *Cemporary Review*, and the bigots would do well to ponder over this confession. According to the fanatics it is "hellish" to touch alcohol in any shape or form, but we are never told why it was allowed in the Scriptures. If wine be a mocker, as the agitators say it is, then it was have mocked our Saviour. Archbishop Farrar, who favors teetotalism himself, makes a handsome apology for the use of alcohol by the Apostles saying that the liquor drank by them was of very low alcoholic strength. It is not a question of degree, however, and if alcohol were beneficial in those days, how is it that the fallacies of the Scriptures are of any good now? The very fact that alcohol was in extensive use in the time of Christ is proof enough that the best judges of what is good and bad for mankind did not seek its extinction. And the Archdeacon further asserts the equilibrium of the crank when he candidly admits, as he is bound to do, that St. Paul advised Timothy to take a little wine to strengthen his bow. If wine were a strengthening factor in the days of the Scriptures it must be still, or the cranks are right and the Apostles were wrong. As the public are inclined to accept the decision of Christ and his Apostles before that of the fallacious advertising and money-hungry disciples of Lombard and misrepresentations, the latter are never likely to make a hash-dredth part of the headway they claim to be doing. It is the temperance crank who popularizes drunkenness by his undervalued estimate of drunkenness."—*London Living World*.

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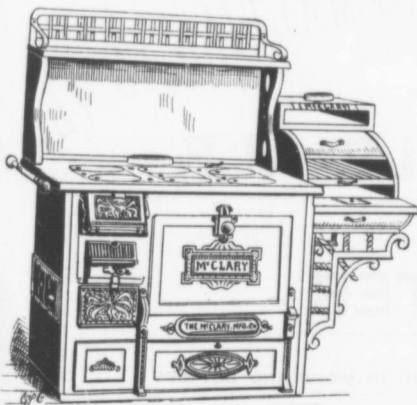
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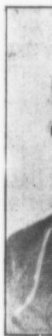
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## Comment.

The Inland Revenue returns for March show the enormous total of \$1,147,737 accrued in the month, as compared with \$687,550 last year. Of this sum, \$704,993 was derived from spirits, \$167,054 from malt and \$231,827 from tobacco.

The amendments to the Manitoba liquor license act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, went into effect on May 1st. The buyer, as well as the seller, of intoxicating liquors during prohibited hours, is liable to punishment. All persons found in a bar-room, whether drinking or not, are liable to a fine of \$10.

WATERLOO has raised its hotel license fee to \$200; the Provincial tax is \$180. These imposts are excessive for a place

them to the street and made a bonfire of them. Burlington objects to a saloon, and a year ago the same place was blown up with dynamite." This is practical temperance with a vengeance.

Last year no fewer than 11,000,000 bushels of malt and corn were consumed by London brewers. The brewers of Burton consume some 6,000,000 bushels of malt and corn, and those of Manchester very nearly 2,000,000 bushels. The total for England was 43,250,000 bushels, Scotland having a total of 3,000,000 and Ireland 5,000,000. Would our Prohibition friends kindly figure out the loss to the farmer that would ensue if the demand for this vast quantity of the earth's products were to suddenly and permanently stop?

The Archbishop of Canterbury pre-

gravures of Canadian Prohibition leaders. Twenty-five cents will insure a specimen copy of the first number by mail free, or five copies will be supplied for a dollar if the remittance be made direct to Mr. Buchanan at Hamilton.

THERE is a pretty kettle of fish boiling at Lexington, Ky. Prohibitionist Southgate, who is also a minister of the gospel, uncharitably prayed for the rain to fall on the Catholics and Irish who were parading on St. Patrick's Day. Prohibitionist C. E. Moore, an evictor, who is also an infidel, charged Mr. Southgate with inhumanity, using the same strong language toward him that he has used to those opposed to him on the liquor question. Mr. Southgate did not like it and entered a suit for libel. Moore has done time before for the violence of his language and is expected to have to do it again.

when we try to control the appetites of all alike by any given rule we violate that principle of individual liberty which is more vital to human welfare than sobriety of habit."

A SUGGESTION has been made that the Ontario License Holders' Association invite the National Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of the United States to hold an international convention in 1896 at some city in this province, or at Niagara Falls. The gentleman who conceived the idea says Hamilton would probably be the place of meeting if Niagara Falls was not agreed upon. Toronto would certainly not get the convention after the way Mayor Kennedy treated the provincial delegates at their recent meeting here. Our idea is that before venturing upon an international convention, such as proposed, it would be advisable

## Ontario Brewers' Association.



MR. S. WINSLOW, Port Hope.



MR. W. C. MCCARTHY, Toronto.



MR. R. BOWIE, Brockville.

### Three Members of the Executive.

like Waterloo, and are likely to defeat their own end by reducing the number of licenses, and so lowering the revenue.—*Montreal Trade Review.* To all of which we cry "Hear, hear!"

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL of the United States has decided not to appoint any liquor seller a postmaster. He states that his decision is not based on moral or temperance grounds, but is entirely founded on business principles, his idea being that other tradesmen are better qualified for the position than hotel men.

A DISPATCH from Frankford, Ind., dated April 27th, says: "A mob of twenty-five masked men armed with axes visited Bert Wells' saloon at Burlington last night, knocked in the heads of barrels and kegs, broke the bottles, and after chopping the fixtures to pieces, removed

sided recently at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Church of England Society and declared his belief in conviction as against legislative restriction. Personal liberty should never be interfered with. It was by appealing to men's conscience and reason, he said, that the work of the society could best be done. If England were the most temperate nation in the world there would still be two schools of thought on the subject, one regarding liquors as articles of food, and the other looking upon them as poison.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of *The Templar*, of Hamilton, Ont., is about to issue a volume entitled "Men of the Movement." It will be published in seven monthly numbers, each covering a different phase of the temperance question, and all profusely illustrated. The first number is a capital work of art, containing thirty photo-

When your thorough-paced Prohibitionists quarrel they quarrel for good.

The *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* hits the nail square on the head when it says: "The evil of intemperance in anything, and especially in the use of intoxicants, have been flourished before the eyes of the world for ages, one may say, yet they have not yet frightened man away from indulgence in them. It ought to be clear to anybody that if there were no appetite for stimulants there would be no demand for them, and if no demand there would be no supply. It is probably no less true that if by a stroke of omnipotence, so to speak, every trace of alcohol could be stricken out of the world in the twinkling of an eye, that appetite would find a substitute for it. And the inference from this is an universal one namely, that man must be taught to govern his appetites of all kinds or take the consequences, and

to hold a Canadian assembly at Ottawa or Montreal, to which every branch association might be entitled to send one or two delegates with not less than six from the provincial organization. Meantime it may interest some of our readers to know that the following are the officers of the United States Association: President, Wm. Beattie, Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vice-President, Thos. Walsh, Washington, D.C.; Second Vice-President, John F. Weiss, Canton, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Pat O'Keefe, Dallas, Texas; Secretary, R. J. Halle, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, J. H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.; Executive Committee, Wm. Beattie, Indiana; Thos. Walsh, Washington, D.C.; John F. Weiss, Ohio; Pat O'Keefe, Texas; R. J. Halle, Illinois; J. H. Howard, Missouri; S. H. Carroll, Michigan; August Doshier, New Jersey; Morris Kotalsky, New York; C. J. Britz, Florida.



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# The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

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## THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

When the Supreme Court opened at Ottawa on the 1st inst., the counsel representing the various interests in the Prohibition reference were ready to begin the battle. The Dominion Government was represented by Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., the Province of Ontario by Mr. McLaren, Q.C., and Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright, Q.C., Quebec, by Mr. Cannon, Assistant Attorney General, and the Distillers and Brewers' Association by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Q.C., and Mr. E. Saunders, of Toronto.

The Attorney-General of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, contends (1) that the Provincial Legislature has power to prohibit the sale within the Province of intoxicants; (2) that it has such jurisdiction regarding portions of the Province in which the Canada temperance act is not in operation; (3) that it can prohibit manufacture, and (4) that it has power to prohibit importation.

The Solicitor-General, Hon. J. J. Curran, opened the argument for the Ottawa government by stating among other things, that the Dominion conceded to the Province the absolute right to prohibit the *retail* sale of liquor and claimed only the right to control the wholesale sale, together with the manufacture and importation of liquor which belonged to the Dominion as a branch of trade and commerce. He admitted that the local option law was valid, inasmuch as it purported to prohibit only the retail sale, and did not interfere with the wholesale, which drew the line at ten gallons, as laid down in the Canada Temperance Act.

Counsel for the Province of Ontario, Mr. J. J. McLaren, argued that the Provincial Legislature had exclusive control both of the wholesale and retail trade, as well as of the manufacture and possibly of the importation, while the counsel for the Province of Quebec took the same view as the Solicitor-General. Mr. McLaren acknowledged that the decision of the Privy Council of England on the McCarthy Act of 1883 had shown that there was a substantial difference between wholesale and retail, but that the control of both belonged to the provinces. He held that the provinces had the power under the head of the municipal

institutions, which were meant to include municipal powers as they existed in the several provinces, especially in Upper and Lower Canada, before confederation. The municipalities in those provinces had the power of Prohibition, which still continued, as it was not expressly taken away from them. He also claimed that the provinces had the right to deal with the subject under the head of matters of a local nature, and that so long as the Dominion did not pass a prohibitory law, the provinces had the right to do so as a local matter. He referred to the Pharmacy Acts in the various provinces, by which the sale of poisons was restricted, substantially as was proposed in the case of the prohibition of liquor under the legislation suggested. The constitutionality of the laws relating to the sale of poisons had been questioned in the courts of Quebec, and there the rights of the provinces had been maintained. He went on to argue that a prohibitory law would be within the jurisdiction of the provinces as dealing with a merely local matter. If it should be claimed that such prohibitory legislation does not come within the subjects quoted on account of its being covered by "the regulation of trade and commerce," the best answer is to be found in a case cited, where it says that regulation of trade and commerce may have been used in some such sense as the "regulations of trade" in the act of union between England and Scotland, and as these words have been used in the acts of States relating to trade and commerce. This article enacts that all subjects of the United Kingdom shall have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation to and from all places in the United Kingdom and colonies, under prohibitions, restrictions and regulations of trade. Parliament, he claimed, had frequently passed laws affecting and regulating specific trades in one part of the United Kingdom only, without it being supposed that it thereby infringed the articles of union. Constructing, therefore, the words "regulation of trade and commerce" by various aids to their interpretation above suggested, they would include political arrangements in regard to trade requiring the sanction of Parliament, regulation of trade in matters of inter-provincial concern, and it may be that they would include general regulation of trade affecting the whole Dominion.

Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright continued the argument for Ontario. He contended that the British North America act in no way intended to cut down the powers of any municipality, and the highest courts of the realm had held that the powers still remained in the municipalities. No one could deny now that the whole question of licenses was in the hands of the Provinces, consequently it could not be contended that this was within trade and commerce regulations for the purposes of Prohibition. If the Province can prohibit the sale on polling day and Sunday, why not on Monday or any other day? And if it can stop the sale to a drunkard or minor, why not to other persons?

Mr. I. J. Cannon, for Quebec, said that Solicitor-General Curran admitted all that Quebec claimed and a little more. Quebec claims the right to control the retail sale of intoxicating liquors, and to limit the number of licenses issued to the wholesale. His Province had defined what was wholesale and what is retail, and power was given to all municipalities to prohibit the retail sale, or in other words, to issue no licenses for the sale of less than two Imperial quarts. This was taken from the Dunkin act, minus the quantity. The Province of Quebec thought total prohibition of any article was the suppression of trade and commerce, and was beyond the power of the Provincial Legislature. During the course of Mr. Cannon's argument, Chief Justice Strong said that wherever the licensing power was, there also was the power to prohibit, limiting that power to the retail trade.

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt addressed the court on behalf of the brewers and distillers. He contended that the right to prohibit both wholesale and retail selling lies with the Dominion. Mr. Saunders followed in the same line, and asked for a strict construction of the British North America Act, contending that the Canada Temperance Act and the Ontario local option law were statutes which clashed, and that in matters of such vast importance the Local Legislature had to give way to the Federal Government.

Solicitor-General Curran replied on behalf of the Dominion, and pointed out wherein gentlemen for the provinces had misunderstood certain judgments which they quoted.

The Court reserved its judgment.

The attitude in part taken by the Dominion Government was somewhat of a surprise, placing as it did the entire onus of resisting the doctrine that the provinces had the right to control the retail trade upon the counsel for the Distillers and Brewers' Association.

The argument, which was elaborated from each point of view, commenced on Tuesday morning and concluded on Friday at noon.

It is not expected that judgment will be rendered until the sittings of the Court next September.

None of the judges favored the contention of the Province of Ontario on the questions of importation, manufacture and wholesale, which they intimated clearly belonged to the Dominion. The only question was whether the provinces could control the retail sale, and it is to this question their Lordships will direct their energy.

The counsel for the distillers and brewers, as will be seen, contended that there is no distinction between wholesale and retail, and they produced high authority in support of this view.

Whatever the result may be the case is certain to be carried to the Imperial Privy Council, who will be called upon to finally decide what the Provincial and Dominion rights in the premises really are.

## THE MONTREAL GROCERY BOYCOTT.

We are glad to see by the *Trade Review* of Montreal that the movement to boycott grocers in that city who hold a liquor-selling license has lamentably failed. There cannot but be one opinion as to the odiousness of such a movement, to say nothing of the fact that it constitutes an illegal conspiracy. Our contemporary speaks very strongly on this point. It says: "Such tyranny, however, cloaked by apparently sacred profession, is revolting. It is essentially immoral, for morality is based upon justice; it is irreligious, for religion is a mockery when it inspires actions designed to injure those who are carrying on a business which the vast majority of the Christian public regard as one of the most enlightened consciences. The effort to coerce transience into conducting their business on the lines approved by those who adopt this tyrannous interference with civil and religious liberty, is most emphatically not a Christian endeavor."

The boycotters overlook the possibility that many of the so-called "temperance" grocers envy their licensed fellows, and would gladly secure all liquor as they do, if they could secure the same right.

Even the boycotters themselves do not appear to be a unit on the question; or, it is that they realize the meanness of their position? We are told that at the meeting to which the pledge was submitted to deal with only temperance grocers, the secretary ventured to state that "the sentiment against the pledge was very strong," while the chairman at another gathering declared that "some people had valid reasons for patronizing non-temperance grocers. He had been told of one case where a clergyman left a non-temperance one, and the result was that he was robbed and swindled. Christian Endeavorers, when dealing with a temperance grocer, should insist that he must keep the best goods, sell them at a reasonable price, and deal with temperance wholesale houses." Whereas this speaker appears disposed to follow the boycott idea to its logical conclusion, he does not go far enough. To be consistent it would not only be necessary for the temperance retailer to deal with temperance wholesalers, but also for the latter to deal with temperance manufacturers and producers.

On the same lines the State of Maine, being a prohibition state, should have no dealings with New York or any other non-prohibition state. The *Review* says that the argument might also be advanced that the man who buys flour made from wheat grown by a farmer who sells barley to brewers, or rye or corn to distillers, is as bad as he who buys the product made out of such grain. There is really no limit to the absurdity of the position assumed by these boycotters. It is a poor rule, however, that won't work both ways, and if the prohibits insist upon dealings only with their own kind, why the party of the other part must take a leaf from their book and trade only with men of liberal minds, men who believe in minding their own business and in personal

liberty. It is even said that this view is accepted by a section of the temperance people of Montreal who believe in freedom of trade, and not in cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

A conspiracy to boycott is at once wicked and illegal no matter by whom promoted. We feel disposed even to say that meetings called for organizing such a conspiracy having for their object an unlawful purpose should be suppressed. This view, perhaps, will be regarded as ridiculously extreme in a free and enlightened country; but if our opponents choose when it suits them to forget that Canada is free and enlightened, why should we remember it when manoeuvring in an opposite direction?

### ILLICIT DIVES.

The license holder has the greatest objection to turn informer. He battles for his living and tries to earn it honestly. As things go he has no picnic. Profits are small and drinks are large. On the opposite side of the way he knows that a man is selling without license. But he hesitates to say anything. He knows it is wrong. He knows that it is hurting his business; that it is bringing contempt on his calling. Yet he says nothing. Why? "Because," as he terms it, "he hates to take away all the poor beggar has to live on." But the license holder's living, his honesty, his honor are at stake. As the brute Kennedy, and he is to be thanked at Vancouver, B.C., says: "The staff he sells would make a man murder his best girl." And yet the license holder hesitates to say anything. We do not ask him to turn common informer, but we do suggest that he should report to his Inspector and leave that official to ascertain the real state of things for himself.

### HERE AND THERE.

It must be acknowledged that English temperance people are a trifle more liberal than their Canadian brethren. At a recent convention held by them it was resolved to petition Parliament to pass the Local Control Bill and to enact that no new licenses be issued, that there shall be no selling at all on Sundays or election days, that grocers' licenses shall be abolished and that the number of licenses shall be gradually reduced, so that in five years the proportion shall be one to a thousand of the population in cities and one to six hundred in rural constituencies. This is about the ratio in Ontario now, but the Prohibitionists here want to give the license holders neither shirt nor compensation, but to cut off all their heads at one fell blow, no matter whether they have a million or a hundred dollars invested in the property.

### ON GUARD.

ACCORDING TO THE *Woodstock Sentinel-Review*: "The Prohibitionist who will not vote for Sir Oliver Mowat and the candidates of Sir Oliver, when his Government has distinctly pledged itself to Prohibition whenever Prohibition is possible,

cannot really desire the success of the cause he professes to have at heart. He is an enemy of whom all Liberals should beware." In Toronto a temperance organization has passed a resolution requesting Mr. Marter to retire from the candidacy for the northern division so as to give Mr. Joseph Tait a free run, the ground being that, as the latter is a Prohibitionist the same as his opponent, to defeat him would be to jeopardize the existence of the Mowat Government and thus to court the non-fulfillment of Sir Oliver's promise. It seems to us that liquor dealers are fully justified in exclaiming so far as the party concerned, "A plague on both your houses." Our advice to them is to vote for an anti-Prohibitionist wherever he is to be found, no matter to which side he belongs, and, failing a man of that stripe, to vote for the most liberal-minded man in the field. In some constituencies it almost appears as if it would be worth while to run a candidate of their own, if a strong man could be induced to come out, and split the parties. Perhaps it is too late to talk of that now, but we would beg our friends to remember that they have equal rights with other people and to exercise those rights. A great deal can often be done in a party caucus that cannot be accomplished after the candidates are nominated and in the field. It is not always wise to be aggressive, but it is ever desirable to be watchful. Sir Oliver may have promised more than he will ever have a chance to fulfil, but it is pretty evident the Prohibitionists do not propose to let him forget his promise.

### THE LAW.

Is the able digest of the Ontario License Act recently published in this paper, paragraph 10 reads:

"The License Commissioners are required on or before April 1st to fix a day for considering applications for licenses, being not less than one week before May 1st in each year, and the inspector must publish in at least two issues of a newspaper published in the license district, the date and place of such meeting at least fourteen days before the day of such meeting. The Inspector must also at least fourteen days before the first meeting of the Commissioners publish in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the district the name of each applicant for a license."

Note the last sentence. How often, when and where has an Inspector published twice in some paper the name of each applicant for a license fourteen days before the first meeting of the Commission?

Paragraph 32 says: "Every hotel-keeper must exhibit over the door of his tavern the following notice in large letters: 'Licensed to sell wine, beer and other spirituous or fermented liquors,' otherwise he will be liable to a penalty of \$5 and costs."

Paragraph 33 points out that it has been held that a hotel-keeper cannot sell liquor to a guest in his home between the prohibited hours. It is considered doubtful, however, if this was the intention of the act.

Paragraph 40 states that "Every tavern

keeper failing or refusing, except for some valid reason, to supply lodging, meals and other accommodation to travellers is liable to a fine of \$20, but a tavern keeper is not required to receive into his house a man who is drunk, whether brought there by a policeman or not." In this connection it is, perhaps, worth while to allude to the fact that a Toronto hotel-keeper not long ago was mulcted in \$200 for refusing accommodation to a married couple who in a plaque had left the house of the husband's mother, the hotel-keeper thinking from the appearance of the woman that she was not what was represented. It was a case of great harshness, and shows the serious difficulty that might be experienced in proving that there was "valid reason" for refusing accommodation to an applicant or applicants.

Paragraph 60 refers to the fact that "In cities, towns and incorporated villages, in all cases where gas or other light is being burned in the bar-room of such tavern or saloon where liquor is trafficked in, at any time during which the sale, or other disposal of liquors is prohibited, any such fact, when proved, is to be taken as *prima facie* evidence that a sale or other disposal of liquor by the keeper of such tavern or other place has taken place contrary to the statute, and the keeper may thereupon be convicted." It is very evident that this provision needs amendment, seeing that license-holders using a certain electric light cannot turn it off on their own option.

In clause 63 it is provided that a license holder can be sued for damages if a person commits suicide, or meets death in any way, or the victim of an accident, owing to intoxication, if he secured liquor on his premises, whether legally or illegally. In the next clause it is provided that "If a person in a state of intoxication assaults any person or injures any property the person who furnished him with the liquor which caused his intoxication (if the liquor was sold in violation of law) the keeper of the inn or tavern at which the liquor was supplied is jointly liable to the same action by the party injured as the person intoxicated may be liable to." These two clauses clearly prove that license-holders cannot be too cautious as regards the indulgence of their customers. In other words, they must be careful not to allow their good-nature to over-ride their judgment.

According to paragraph 67 it is provided in the Act that "any payment made to a person for liquor furnished in contravention of the law may be recovered back from the person to whom the payment was made." This is well to remember in case of a customer manifesting an ugly disposition.

All the foregoing are points in the law with which the average license-holder is not too well acquainted, but which are well worth bearing in mind. Ignorance of the law is never held to be an excuse for violation thereof; consequently every license-holder should make it his business to be well posted thereon.

In this connection we desire to say that we have made arrangements with eminent counsel to answer all questions regarding

the license law that any subscriber to *THE ADVOCATE* may choose to place before us. It must be understood, however, that this privilege will be strictly limited to subscribers.

### PROHIBITION IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. COATSWORTH, M.P. for East Toronto, very correctly described the Prohibition resolution introduced in the House of Commons on Monday, which he referred to it as a "milk and water" fair. Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, was the mover, and spoke for a couple of hours in a true lodge-room style, but so little interest was manifested in the subject that scarcely a score of members were in the House at one time. The speaker was Dr. Rooms, of Middlesex, who thought that the time was "about" ripe for prohibition.

Mr. Craig, of Durham, though a Prohibitionist, had sympathy with those who were opposed to such a measure. He saw difficulties in the way in the nature of revenue, of enforcement, the certainty of smuggling; and he believed in full compensation.

Dr. Christie was for Prohibition in the bound. He took occasion to denounce the Royal Commission.

Then came Mr. Coatsworth with the remark quoted above. He is a strong temperance advocate, but he said, after expressing surprise at the sparsity of the House, that he represented a constituency in which large liquor interests were situated, and he would see that these interests were dealt with fairly. In other words, he would insist upon compensation for the capital invested. In closing he said it would be folly to expect the Government to deal with the question before the Commission had reported.

Mr. Maclean, of East York, made a strong, sensible speech in opposition to the resolution, as did Mr. Dupont, speaking in French. Sir Adolphe Caron made the adjournment of the debate.

What the outcome will be is not hard to foresee. The Dominion House will not declare in favor of Prohibition, and it is doubtful if it will accept even the present milk and water resolution. No action will be taken until the report of the Commission is received, and we do believe that, upon the evidence, the Commission can report in favor of Prohibition.

MR. MACLEAN (East York) has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the House restaurant. Is not this rather a small affair for a statesman to trouble his brain about?

Our excellent English contemporary, the *Licensing World*, thinks Ex-Chancellor Goschen scored too good a point when he proved to Sir Wm. Harcourt that, as he had undertaken to limit his operation of his spirits and beer bill to one year, no more liquor would be taken out of bond until the time expired this was absolutely necessary to meet the

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mad, and thus his expected increase of revenue from that source would not materialize. Brewers and distillers had long ago possessed themselves of the point and it was their intention to work it so that until after the evil had been done, Sir William would not have been a bit the wiser. How he will improve upon the situation still remains a mystery.

## COSGRAVE & CO.'S BREWERY.

One of the Neatest and Best Conducted Establishments in the Dominion.

"Come up and see me and I will show you one of the best little breweries in America," said Mr. L. J. Cosgrave to an *ADVOCATE* representative the other day. "All right, I will," was the response and an appointment was at once made for a visit.

The Cosgrave brewery, which is situated on Niagara street, Toronto, is by no means the small affair the words of the proprietor would imply. On the contrary, considering the premises cover something like two and three quarter acres it would appear that the business is decidedly on a large scale. That the establishment is splendidly appointed and admirably conducted is evident to the visitor whichever way he turns. In fact, there are three elements that impress him right on the threshold, namely, the lightness, airiness and cleanliness that everywhere prevail. Dirt, even dust, appears to be an unknown quantity. It would do beer-drinkers good to visit this brewery and note the care that is taken to have everything clean and wholesome. The best testimony that a large trade is being done is the activity that is visible in each department and the best test that the trade is warranted is a taste of the ale or stout, which it is easy to believe will deserved the medals awarded for them at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and at the Antwerp Exposition in 1885, when were pitted against the Cosgrave Company all the foremost breweries in the world. Such honors at these testify alike to the enterprise of the company and to the excellence of their products.

It was in 1863 that the late Mr. P. Cosgrave, father of the present proprietor, bought out what was then known as the West Toronto Brewery. It was in a somewhat run-down state, but energy and industry brought about a very much improved condition of things and Cosgrave's ale with a sound cork rank with the best. So rapidly did the business increase that from time to time the premises had to be considerably extended. At length in 1877 Mr. Cosgrave came to the conclusion that a new brewery was an absolute necessity. The necessary tenders were let and in the following year was opened the present capacious structure, which, although it has been standing for sixteen years, is still one of the handsomest and most striking brick buildings in the city. Notwithstanding that room was plentiful, no space has been wasted, the establishment having been laid out with exemplary regard for the requirements and the frictionless working of the whole concern. Shortly after the main building had been got into working order, and the new plant, which was the costliest and best to be had in the world, was running smoothly, it was decided to continue the march of improvement with the result that every wooden structure was cleared away and well ventilated and admirably arranged brick edifices reared in their place. Mr. David Roberts, one of Canada's most

brilliant architects, being entrusted with the work. Not only are all the out-houses, such as stables, carriage house, grain shed, cooper shop, and so on, built of brick with cement floors, but they are heated by steam supplied by the latest method from the main building. The ceilings being high the ventilation of the buildings, is perfect, so that it is no wonder the twelve horses employed are as healthy as can be, and are up to any task that can be set them in the shape of hauling big loads. Among the animals is a magnificent pair of greys just imported from Scotland that, although not so massive as some of their kind, are possessed of marvellous strength owing to their excellent conformation and capital bone.

Passing through the office and descending some stairs the visitor comes upon the

beer is pumped 300 feet from the racking cellars by means of a pump invented and made on the premises, the contrivance at once being both ingenious and simple. Every cask is steamed before being filled, and every bottle is put through a process of cleansing that could not possibly leave an atom or speck behind.

Leaving the bottling department we crossed the yard to the out-buildings previously referred to. The grain shed, it might be mentioned, is fed through a long pipe that extends down from the fifth story of the main structure. In the stables there are bins that will hold a thousand bushels of oats, and there is a telephone in the harness room, a little thing that in itself thoroughly illustrates the perfection of the arrangements, and

section of the cellars is under the ice-house, where no less than 600 tons of the frigid substance is stored. This immense burden is supported by stone foundations, pillars of eighteen inch square oak, and a centre wall three feet thick. All the cellars were rebuilt in 1878, only one of the old vaults being utilized.

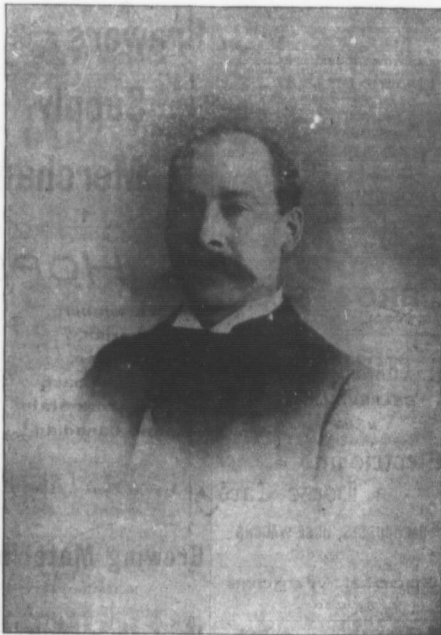
Ascending, the malt mill with a capacity over 200 bushels an hour is reached. Clearing for the afternoon, brew is going on. Having taken good stock of the methods employed we pass on to the fermenting room, where there are nine tuns averaging 4,000 imperial gallons all full. Two or three contain porter or stout, for the making of which Cosgrave & Co. have a reputation not surpassed by any brewing firm in the country.

Another story up is the cooler. Here the beer entering at 210° Fahrenheit runs down a refrigerating coil until it reaches 60°. Four thousand gallons can be cooled in this way in two hours. The water from the coil as it becomes heated passes to a tank holding 6,346 gallons, and is thence distributed by pipe for heating and other purposes elsewhere, an arrangement by which much labor and expense are saved.

Passing on, the hop-room is arrived at. Here are a large number of ales of hops from Prince Edward County, British Columbia, California, and East Kent, England. Mr. Cosgrave gave the British Columbia hops a very high character, declaring that in appearance the English hops could not touch them, but the latter were milder in flavor and to some people's tastes beer made from them was more palatable. A few months ago the firm imported four tons of English hops, but now only a few ales are left, but more are on the way out.

Now we have reached the fifth story, and take note of the beer all abiding preparatory to taking a head-ener the cooler. It will be noticed that having started from the basement where the manufactured stuff is stored and bottled, the order of our procedure has been kind of inverted. Now, however, we will begin to descend by taking a look in the drying kiln where the green malt is taken in at 110°, and passed down to the drying room at 220°. We have forgotten to mention the mash tub on the sixth floor, whence the grain passes down the outside pipe to the grain shed and is thence sold to the farmers for feed. Having paid due attention to the weighing previous to the steeping of the barley and having had the intricacies of the calculations required explained to us, we pass through the various floors where the cereal is banked and turned and ploughed for various periods extending to eight or ten days and thence down once more to the office, where the clock indicates that two hours have been spent in making what appeared all too hasty a run through the various rooms.

Mr. L. J. Cosgrave, the proprietor of the brewery, is yet a young man, not being up to middle age, but he is possessed of a quiet, unassuming and unassuming energy, which, coupled with a genial and most courteous manner, makes him intensely popular and a prime favorite with everybody who enjoys the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is very fond of rowing and sailing and is a most liberal patron of those sports. He does not by any means confine his liberality to them, but when there is anything in the city of Toronto to be promoted, and very often at other places, Mr. L. J. Cosgrave's name will always be found down for a liberal subscription, if, indeed, he does not figure as a leading spirit, which more often than not is the case. It is safe to say that, without fuss or feather, Mr. Cosgrave has subscribed thousands of dollars towards the promotion of enterprises calculated to benefit either his native city or his native country, he having been here several years after his family came to Canada, which event happened in 1850.



Mr. L. J. COSGRAVE,

OF TORONTO.

Member of the Executive of the Ontario Brewers' Association.

bottling department, where there is an endless array of bottles rising tier upon tier, the majority full and ready for shipment, but many being rapidly cleaned, and subsequently filled by a process that permits of eight or ten bottles being supplied simultaneously. Then they have to be corked, that operation being just as expeditiously and neatly accomplished as the filling, and by another handy and patent appliance. How highly the Cosgrave brews are thought of is well and aptly proven by the fact that at the time of the visit of *THE ADVOCATE*'s representative several barrels containing each nine dozen of bottled ale stood near the doorway awaiting shipment to New York. A feature of the bottling department is that

the attention that has been given to details.

Returning to the brewery, proper the racking cellar is first come upon. Here are a number of big tubs with a capacity of 4,000 gallons apiece. Next we enter the stock cellar, which is 150 feet long, sixteen feet high, thirty-five feet wide, and equal to holding 150,000 gallons of ale alongside. The casks, some holding fifty and some 100 gallons, are ranged in tiers round the walls, making a most gallant, imposing and orderly array. This cellar has its ramifications long distances under the yard, and leads to another where there are a hundred storage pancheons a half of various brewings duly labelled, and holding about 1,000 gallons apiece. This

= Hotels =

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**BALMORAL HOTEL,** Bowmanville, Ont.  
One of the finest equipped hotels in West-  
ern Canada. *Five Sample Rooms.*  
**JOHN DARCH, Proprietor**

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**COMMERCIAL HOTEL,** HARRY MAXBY,  
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Leading hotel in town. Centrally situated.  
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**BROWN BROS., Proprietors**

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Under the new management this hotel, lately occupied by Mr. M. Keachie, has been entirely renovated and refitted. Every accommodation of hotel life. Restaurant provides every delicacy of the season. Private entrance for ladies. Special prices for parties.

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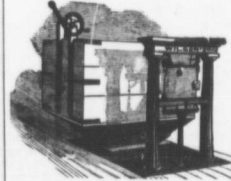
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We take the greatest pleasure in commencing the *Toronto Globe* on its issue of Saturday, April 28. It contained three pages devoted to the Ontario Jockey Club for the coming meeting. Photographs of no less than 21 horses are given, the majority of them Queen's Plates, with fifteen tabulated pedigrees, a capital history of the Plate, a sketch of the old Newmarket track, a picture of the famous thousand dollar cup given by Messrs. Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, and a portrait of John Walker, the trainer for Mr. Seagram of three Queen's Plate winners in succession. Without exception the *Globe* is to be credited with the best bit of racing enterprise Canada has ever known.

**HORSES FOR SALE.**

**ROANSTER MARE**—Stylish, kind, and pleasant driver; good stock; 7 years old; weight, 925 lbs.; record, without handling, on heavy mill track, 2:50; dark brown in color. Price, \$100. J. A. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.I.

**ROANSTER MARE**—Color, dark brown; 8 yrs. old in May, 1894; 16 hands high; all sound, free from vice and an excellent, good and stylish driver. She is a splendid roaster, besides being good to haul, will work at anything. A guarantee will be furnished that she is of excellent stock \$100 will buy her. J. A. Brennan, Tignish, P.E.I.

**MR. J. M. LOTTRIDGE'S FARM.**

The Best in All the County of Wentworth. VINE VALE farm is known throughout all the countryside as one of the very best farms in the Province of Ontario, besides the Hamilton *Times*, and by many, it is said not to have an equal in that county—certainly it has no superiors. It has always been considered a model farm, but since it passed into the hands of Mr. J. M. Lottridge, the popular President of the Hamilton Jockey Club, its fame has spread, and discernively so, for Mr. Lottridge has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it what it is to-day.

Vine Vale is appropriately named. The low lies on the side of the mountain in the Albion Valley, about five miles from the eastern limits of Hamilton. It is reached by either the mountain road which runs through Albion Mills roads, the latter route being the shorter, but the former the more beautiful, as it winds along the mountain brow, glancing at every turn the grandeur of nature and showing the broad fertile plains extending from the base of the escarpment beneath to Lake Ontario and at this time of the year dotted with the soft pink of the peach blossoms, the white of the apple and cherry, and the leafy shades of green in the woods, orchards, where wheat and pastures bloom. The buildings nestle snugly under the tree-topped hills, and consist of an imposing, substantial brick house of sixteen or eighteen rooms, perhaps more, built by Mr. J. M. Lottridge, a large two-story frame house known as the Jarvis homestead, immense barns of the latest and most improved design and the best construction, and complete out-buildings. The city mansion is better supplied with modern conveniences than the most fully and handsomely furnished suburban brick house. It has large drawing-rooms

and parlors, dining-rooms, kitchen, ice-house, seven bedrooms, library, bath-room and magnificent cellar in which is stored the vintage of more than one season. The house is supplied throughout with hot and cold water, and is built upon the most approved plans as to heating and ventilation. Mr. Lottridge and his family occupy it a considerable portion of the time. It also contains the fine quarters of Mr. J. W. Jardine, Mr. Lottridge's manager, and his family. In the furnishing a very happy idea has been carried out. The floors are all carpeted with plain blue jean, of light color with dark border, making a fine serviceable background for the rich rugs which strew the floors in profusion. Comfort and contentment are stamped everywhere. Mr. Lottridge has many visitors and keeps a register, the remarks in which he may well be proud of.

Everything about the farm is run on a perfect system, the proprietors visiting it almost every day and being thoroughly familiar with all the details. The farm consists of about 267 acres, every inch of which is in use. It extends from the centre of the west side to the summit of the mountain, and Mr. Lottridge also owns the adjoining "Glen" farm, consisting of 137 acres, now rented.

Vine Vale is devoted to no one branch of farming, it has many broad acres of meadow, particularly well grown up now, extensive fields of oats and other grains, luxuriant pasture lands, besides a garden in which all the dainties for the table are grown, acres of strawberries and raspberries, fields of roots, a magnificent young orchard, a vineyard of which as many as 53 tons of grapes have been taken in one year, and another new one which will bear this year, besides an immense field of hops, at which a party of Indians are now busily engaged putting in the poles. Mr. Lottridge, by the way, uses his earliest hops in the vicinity and they are a choice crop.

Vine Vale is also the home of a large number of good horses, a herd of choice cattle and another of well-bred sheep. Hercules, one of the best thoroughbred stallions in the country to-day, is at the head of the stud. He is a magnificent horse in every way,—big, strong and sound, a racer himself, and of a probable size of race, a rich chestnut in color, and as gentle in disposition as a lamb. When purchased a year ago it was said he had a ringbone, but there is no trace of it now. He was never as good a horse as at the present time, and Mr. Lottridge has about made up his mind to race him at the Hamilton Jockey Club meeting next year just to let Hamilton people see what he is. Hercules is by Imp. Mortimer, out of Ontario.

The brood mares are a good lot, the best of them undoubtedly being Slattern by Pellegrino, he by the Palmer; dam The Slown by Lord Clifton. There is no better breeding than that of the Slattern mare and her three weeks' colt by Hercules, the first of his get here, a beautiful baby, just like its sire, a chestnut with white snip, splendid shoulders, and short, strong back, should be a racer of high order. Slattern will again be mated to Hercules.

Fire Fly, by War Cry, is another good natron. She is a light gray mare, and has a five-day-old filly by Hercules. This last colt of Mr. Lottridge has also its sire's chestnut coat and a white star, and for its age is a beauty.

A good French mare, that has trotted a mile to a road cart, drawing two people, in less than two minutes, is in foal to Hercules.

A Black Hawk mare by the thoroughbred Inspector has a colt by Mr. Simon James' Superior that should inherit a combination of staying power and speed that will land it in front in many a race.

A good Irish mare has a three-weeks' colt to Mikado, and will be bred to Mr. A. G. Brennan's hackney stallion Courier.

Brown Bee, the old family mare, dam of the speedy horse, Joe W., is in foal to Dr. Craig's trotter Frank Ellis.

Forfeit, another good mare, is also in Mr. Lottridge's possession. She is a splendid sample of an Irish mare and has been bred to Mr. R. Davies' Parisian. She is by Don Swift out of Mavourneen. She has a three-weeks' foal by Hercules.

There are several other brood mares at the farm. Among the youngsters are some of unusually good breeding, both runners and trotters. Among the best of them are a yearling and a two-year-old, full brothers, by Stripling—Fire Fly, the yearling, is a favorite with all who see it and Trooper, the two-year-old, promises well.

This, a trotter, is a well-bred yearling. He is by Hal Wilkes out of Lady Murton. Hal Wilkes is by Tennessee Wilkes, a half brother to the great Hal Pointer. Much is expected of him. Jupiter, another yearling, is by Dandie Dimont, sire of the great Ajax, and is dam of Mr. Allan Gates' good mare Evangeline. Jupiter is a bay colt, big and grandly put up.

Two youngsters by a thoroughbred, formerly called Superior, but now known as Lord Huntington, one a two-year-old out of Slattern, and the other a three-year-old out of Daisy, look well. The former is small, but nicely put together.

Guy Allen has a representative in the two-year-old Nero, out of Lady Murton—good-looking chestnut with white points.

Mr. Lottridge has also several of the best of the hackney stallion Young Nobleman, among them a particularly fine two-year-old out of Minnie, a yearling of just the same breeding, and a two-year-old "Chang," by Young Nobleman out of Miriam.

At the farm are also a Dandie Dimont colt belonging to Mr. S. Lauder, of Toronto, and Mr. Allan Gates' fine mare Evangeline. The latter has a particularly nice colt foal by Mr. Joseph Duggan's The Chicken, and is now in foal to Hercules.

The cattle at Vine Vale consist of seventeen head, of which six are choice Holsteins, with the two-year-old bull Tensen's Tiranin Casline King at their head, a couple of Jerseys and the rest grade and fat cattle. There are also some extra fine Holstein youngsters.

In the pig sheds are a large number of breeding pairs of Berkshires and Tamworths.

**RECENT QUOTATIONS.**

QUEEN'S PLATE, TORONTO.

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

To One.	Weight.
20 Harry A., 5.....	126
10 Ben Hur, 4.....	122
100 Decet, a.....	121
100 Misfortune, 6.....	121
100 Metcalf, 4.....	119
8 Lou Daly, 4.....	117
50 Frankie C., 4.....	117
15 Queen Bee, 4.....	117
5 Vicar of Wakefield, 3.....	106
50 Don M., 3.....	106
3 Thomas, 3.....	106
15 Princeton, 3.....	106
5 Dicator, 3.....	106
Full Joe Miller, 3.....	103
5 Lechinvar, 3.....	103
30 Theodore Boh, 3.....	103
30 May Blossom, 3.....	101
30 Rosa Daly, 3.....	101
20 Fraulin, 3.....	101
40 Regina, 3.....	101
20 Merrythought, 3.....	101

**BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.**

Following are the latest odds quoted on the Brooklyn Handicap:

To One.	Weight.
10 Banquet, 8.....	118
20 Banquet, 8.....	118
20 Bassettlaw, 4.....	112
60 Bliton, 5.....	105
600 Carlsbad, 5.....	106
40 Clifton, 5.....	108
3 Clifton, 4.....	122
25 Conanche, 4.....	105
60 Copyright, 5.....	105
50 Diablo, 8.....	114
6 Don Almon, 4.....	118
25 Dr. Rice, 4.....	105
200 Elroy, 4.....	112
100 Emin Bey, 4.....	100
100 G. W. Johnson, 4.....	112
8 Hy. of Navarre, 3.....	100
25 Herald, 4.....	100
200 Hermitage, 4.....	100
20 Lamplighter, 5.....	127
25 Leonawell, 5.....	108
40 Loantaka, 4.....	110
200 Long Beach, 5.....	100
50 Lowland, 5.....	100
500 Maid Marion, 5.....	110
300 Marshall, 4.....	100
50 Oxford, 4.....	100
50 Picknick, 6.....	108
25 Pickpocket, 5.....	110
100 Price George, 4.....	108
60 Rainbow, 5.....	112
100 St. Domingo, 4.....	100
4 St. Leonard, 4.....	116
200 Shelley Tuttle, 4.....	105
6 Sir Walter, 4.....	120
20 Sport, 4.....	114
30 Terrier, 4.....	105
100 To Tamhien, 5.....	126

**ALVIN 2.11.**

Last week the *American Horse Breeder* published a very fair picture of Alvin 2.11, and, in their comments on the fastest Canadian trotter, referred to him as "decidedly coarse and ungainly." Those that have seen this game horse will scarcely admit that, as from the shoulders back no man has ever seen a better made horse than Alvin. His short, heavy neck is his only objectionable feature, and as some have said, "He does not trot with that." The following is also from the article referred to: "He (Alvin) is frequently spoken of as a prominent example of a purely trotting-bred trotter. He has numerous fairly good trotting lines and no very close thoroughbred, though there are quiet a number of stout crosses somewhat in the background, but not near enough to show very plainly in his conformation or general appearance." Alvin was got by Orpheus, out of Nancy (who was got by Jr., second dam by Young Mercet, a son of imp. Mercet, a thoroughbred stallion bred by George IV. of England and imported to Canada in the thirties. He stood near the Catharines for several years and his name appears in the pedigree of a number of Canadian horses.—*American Sportsman*.

JAMES PAYS tells an amusing story concerning a well-known club in Pall Mall. A member lost his umbrella there, and caused the following notice to be put up in the entrance hall: "This gentleman who took away an umbrella, not his own on such a date, is requested to return it." The house committee took umbrage at this statement, and summoned the member who had composed it before them. "Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?" "Well," he replied, "the first article in the club rules say that 'This club is composed of noblemen and gentlemen,' and since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman.—*Detroit Free Press*.

## STABLE GLEANINGS.

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

GEORGETOWN races take place on the Queen's Birthday. The track is very fast.

ACCORDING to *Clark's Horse Review*, Hamilton, Ont., and Syracuse, N. Y., will apply for admission to the Grand Circuit in 1905.

ADRIE B., the Woodstock Plate winner of 1891, has been bred this year by Mr. Robt. Davies' recent purchase Admural, by St. Blaise.

W. W. FOSTER, Halifax, N.S., has purchased Don Pacific by California, out of Stephanie 2:22, by Meander, from L. V. Baker, J. P., Conestocks, N. Y.

LADY SAPHIRE, by Convince, one of the most successful all-round Hackney show mares in England, has recently been sold for \$2,000 to come to America.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the Ontario Breeding & Mating Co. will campaign Chimes E., 2:15, Forest Boy, 2:20, Patti, 2:34, and Henry Sharp, by Campaign, this season.

FRED LOWE, owner of Lowlander, offers to bet any reasonable sum that his horse will beat any runner in the Brooklyn Handicap, barring Sir Walter. He thinks Clifford will get lost in the shuffle.

SIR CLAUDE DE CRESPIN, a noted English cross-country rider, walked 44 miles the other day between breakfast and dinner time just to reduce his weight by two pounds, and for a side wager of half a crown.

AN Iowa horseman named R. F. Kneels, who went to Germany with some trotters a few months ago, has been charged of racing his trotters under assumed names.

MESSRS. DAVIS & HASKINS, the lessees of St. James' Track at Hamilton, Ont., are spending a great deal of money in improving the place. When the first meeting is in June everything will be found in superb order.

A MATCH trotting race for \$3,000 has been arranged between Mr. Hamilton's Nightingale 2:10 and O. Dell's Greenlander 2:12, to be trotted at the Grand Circuit races in Buffalo. The distance will be two miles; best two in three heats.

ONE of the neatest things in rigs is a pneumatic-tired road wagon, owned by Mr. Wm. Hamilton of Buffalo. It is built to accommodate two persons. The front wheels are 28 inches and the rear wheels 30 inches in diameter, and the axles are ball-bearing.

ALEX LOWE, sporting editor of the *Boston Globe*, and formerly of Toronto, states that he has refused \$2,500 for his three-year-old pacer, Edith Fowler, which was sired by Allan Lowe, 2:10, out of Lizzie Balch, by Walter Young. Mr. Lowe believes that the colt will go three times in 2:15 later in the season.

In spite of the imports from Poland, Finland, Holland, and even America, and the pony trade with the Baltic, England's export of horses enormously exceeds her imports in value. A three years' total gross of \$2,532,000 of exports, as against \$294,000 of imports, and the quality and price of English horses rises steadily.

The Canadian driver, Jack Burke, that was out with the pacer Jimmie Mack last winter, has purchased the great New castle 2:32 by Kentucky Prince out of the dam of Fuller. He is located at Almonte, Ontario, and if this teamster can get the bees out of Newcastle's head he will have a very fast horse. —*American Sportman*.

The famous ranch of J. M. Haggin at Sacramento comprises 44,000 acres. On

the ranch there are 15 stallions and 300 mares. The stallions are all well pedigreed horses with records. Among them are S. Salvador, Morillo, Maxim, Torso, Sir Modred, and Krole Dyle. The first imported shipping 1600 stallion in New York, and he is expected to realize from \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece for them.

LADY PAT, who won the Grand International Steeplechase over a three-mile-and-a-half course at Sandown Park, near London, is owned by Miss Holmes, in New York. She is a first-class cross-country rider. It is claimed that Miss Holmes is a far better equestrienne than any of the crack lady riders in England, and that she has been known to take hedges and ditches which may be good "cross-country" rider.

If Mr. Robert Davies does not win the Queen's Plate at the O. J. C. meeting on the 22nd with Thoracifile or Queen Bee, he stands a good chance of pulling off the three-year-old filly, Lou De, by Stonehenge-Buck. She exhibited a capital turn of speed as a two-year-old, but now she is much better form and can travel very fast. She is also in the Stanley Stakes and Maple Leaf Stakes and is considered a certainty for one of them.

LADAS, Lord Rosebery's Guinness and Derby favorite, is in a perfect picture of a racehorse of the lithe, sinewy type, while his dash of speed is terrific. "We have won't stay," said his trainer, and the general opinion is that Ladass is like St. Simon—so fast that nothing will ever stretch him sufficiently to put his stamina to the test. He has gone on well, and is now covering a mile and a quarter on alternate mornings.

A FEATHER sensational incident was associated with the Leighton Steeplechase at the Werrell hunt meeting in England lately. Kingfisher, who was weighed out by his owner, fell in the preliminary canter at the fence opposite the stand and the rider was severely injured. Mr. C. J. Robinson, dressed in his ordinary attire, mounted Kingfisher, and riding bareheaded in the race, made all the winning with him, and beat the favorite Stirrup Cup, upon whom odds of 5 to 2 were laid, by three lengths.

The thoroughbred stallion Redfellow, owned by Mr. J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, is getting a very fine crop of colts, and many winners will be placed to his credit in a few seasons. At Maplewood Farm this spring the well-known mare Siskin and Little Jenny dropped filly foals to this grand young horse, and Mr. Henry Hogan, the popular proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall, has two well-bred mares in foal to him. Word also comes from Henry's mare Scotch Reel, who has foaled a handsome chestnut colt to Redfellow. —*Canadian Breeder*.

In a popular vote was taken on the two ranking living sires it is odds that Nutwood and Director would be the selection. One of them has a record of 2:18 and the other one of 2:17. The first got his fastest performer, Manager 2:06, out of Carrie, record 2:20, by George Wilkes 2:22. The latter got his fastest performer, Directum, 2:05, out of St. Andrew, record 2:31, by Venture, record 2:27, and his next fastest, Direct 2:04, out of Echora, record 2:23, by Echo, record 2:37, two-mile record 5:19. And still sundry journalistic ravens continue to squeak "nevermore" if it is suggested that "speed" begets speed. —*Clark's Horse Review*.

At the Liverpool Races, on the Cup day, a gang of Welshers carried on a robbing business in the outer ring. They became painfully conscious, however, that they would not be able to decamp with the money. It was clear that their cus-

tomers, mostly rough looking operators, did not intend to be trifled with. Just before the races two detectives made their appearance, and arrested the Welshers for robbing money betting. They were treated very roughly, and made to carry their own bags to a cab, and were driven off to Liverpool. Great was the backers' chagrin when they saw their property seized by the police, but they positively howled when they found, too late, that the detectives were the Welshers' confederates.

A HORSE that never gained his liberty by breaking his halter never becomes a halter or bridle lover. They were always the cause of horses acquiring the habit of breaking loose. It is therefore of the most importance that whatever a colt is tied with it be beyond his power to break. If the first few attempts to free itself are vain there is very little danger of a colt trying the experiment soon again. When horses have once become accustomed to breaking loose the best way to break them is to fasten them securely with strong straps or ropes and then give them an opportunity to pull away until they get tired of the sport. A few lessons of this kind will sometimes break them of this habit. As the habit is one of the worst that a horse can contract, every precaution should be taken to prevent it, or when once contracted it should be broken up as speedily as possible.

## ALL-ROUND SPORT.

ROBERTS, the famous English billiardist, won 1,992 in a recent match, breaking his former record by 285 points.

A BASEBALL umpire named McCloud blew the brains out of a catcher who questioned his decisions, in Canton, Kentucky.

Six hundred wheelmen are expected to start in the century run of the New Jersey Cycling Association to be held shortly.

Geo. ONTO, the Toronto collegian, won the mile race at the University of Pennsylvania's games, the other day, in 4:55.

FREDERICK MULHALL, the Colours baseball player, has been released by Buffalo. It was the cause of the alien labor row a short time ago.

JEN MACE is playing the part of towel-flicker to James J. Corbett during that worthy's engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, London.

STEINIZ won the thirteenth game in the championship chess match, at Montreal. The score now stands Lasker, 7; Steiniz, 3; drawn 3.

J. S. JOHNSON has accepted the offer of \$1,000 by the Waltham track manager to any bicyclist who makes a record for the track of two minutes or less.

The Lacrosse Clubs of Almonte, Arrivour, Perth, Carleton Place and Smith's Falls have formed a league and will play home and home matches.

GALT and the Berlin Rangers are tied for first place in the Western Football Association. Preston succumbed to the superior prowess of Galt last Saturday.

WHEELER, the professional bicyclist, will not get any letter that third in a race will be Zimmerman's only opponent worthy of the name.

The hitherto invincible Scots, the champion association football team of Toronto were defeated by the Parkdale collegiate team the other day. Score two to nothing.

GEORGE BURKAR, in his recent record breaking race over the Thames course, against George Barry, rowed in the same

boat that carried William O'Connor in his race with Seale.

SEBASTIAN MAJOR MORRAN, of the M. C. Kingsport, won the fencing championship of America last week by defeating Instructor Clark of New York by twenty-three points to ten.

The sculler who lowers the time 100 made by Gaudaur on the Austin, Texas, course last year will be presented with handsome gold watch at the conclusion of the fourth coming regatta, at that place.

LOUIS PENNY DOUGLAS, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, has been severely punned in Australia while acting a referee in a prize fight. Lord Penny is evidently a believer in his father's rule.

ANNIE OAKLEY, the woman shooter, broke 100 in ninety targets in 25 minutes and thirty-two seconds recently. She also broke the record formerly set by Rollo Heikes by one minute and eight seconds.

The salaries of the Baseball players of the National League are on a more reasonable basis than they were a year or so ago. The average salary is now \$2,000, less by thirty per cent. than in the seasons.

LIKE THOMPSON'S brook, it looks as if the flow of verbal nothings will be the case of Corbett and Jackson go on forever, without coming to any satisfactory termination. Each man, so it is said, has at present \$7,000 in the hands of a temporary stake-holder.

The twenty-five mile world's best record was broken the other day by an amateur Lincolnton race man. Nat Boling, of Cambridgeport, did the trick in 1 hour 5 minutes and 28 1/2 seconds. He captured the first prize of a horse, harness and buggy, also the first time prize, a \$10 diamond, and \$150 diamond for being the world's record.

TOM BROWN, the Australian bare and club wrestler, now in England, at the Aldershot gymnasium lately started at 7:24 in the morning to swing a pair of Indian clubs weighing 2 lbs. 2 oz. and kept up the performance of his exercises till 8:30 p.m., a stretch of hours and 15 minutes without a sign of check of either hand. This is the latest performance of the kind on record.

The National Baseball League stands at the end of the second week of the season as follows:—

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Played.
Cleveland	9	2	11
Boston	9	4	13
Baltimore	9	4	13
Pittsburgh	8	4	11
Philadelphia	8	4	11
St. Louis	6	6	12
Chicago	6	6	12
Cincinnati	4	6	10
St. Paul	4	6	10
Louisville	4	8	12
Washington	3	11	14
Chicago	2	11	13

## CIGAR MACHINES HARVIE

- FOR SALE -

※

- 10 Hammerstein Rollers
- 2 Little Gint Bunching Machine
- 3 Scrap Cutting Machines
- 2 Platform Scales, Capacity 600 lbs.
- Several Hundred Moulds, Nearly New

For Particulars apply to

BOX 112 "ADVOCATE" OFFICE

Lag

Export

Liquor Men

J. E. Doy

MANUFACTURERS

.. Co.

Manufacturing, Coking Machines, Blotting

St. James Street

P. O. BOX

of any Size

HARVIE

- Box No.

SHEPPARD STREET

Brewers' Cases

Workmanship

Self Sealing

Patented, Printed

Low Prices

For particulars to

HARVIE



# REINHARDT & CO.

Lager Beer Brewers . . . Toronto



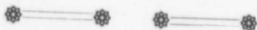
Only Brewers in Canada of those justly Celebrated Brands, viz :

Export "SALVADOR"

Select "HOFBRÄU"

Genuine "BOCK"

Original "BAVARIAN"



Liquor Merchants and Leading Hotels throughout the Dominion handle these Goods

**J. E. Doyle & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

-OF-

**...Corks**

Wines, Corking Machines, Tinfoil, Bottling Wax and Wire.

21 St. James Street, - - Montreal  
P.O. BOX 502

Corks of any Size Cut to Order

**HARVIE & CO.**

- Box Makers -

SHEPPARD STREET, - - TORONTO

♦ ♦ ♦

Brewers' Cases a Specialty...

Workmanship - Best Materials -  
Self Sealing Fasteners -  
Addresses, etc., Printed on Cases to Order.  
Low Prices - Prompt Delivery.

♦ ♦ ♦

For particulars to

**HARVIE & CO.**

No Hotel can be run successfully without

**Eddy Co's.**

MATCHES and

- TOILET PAPER

Mammoth Factories, - Hull, Can.

**OWEN SOUND BREWERY**

PALE ALES

EXTRA... DOUBLE STOUT

EATON BROTHERS

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

FRANCIS McMONAGLE,

244 YONGE STREET

Agent for Toronto.

WM. MARA

75 YONGE STREET

Agent for Family Trade

**FOYLE BREWERY**

HALIFAX, N.S.

P. & J. O'MULLIN

BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS OF

India Pale Ales

Brown Stout

Specialty . .

"GOLDEN SHIELD" INDIA PALE ALE  
In Pints and Quarts.

**BOOTH**

ESTABLISHED  
..1854

COPPER WORK  
FOR BREWERS  
and...  
DISTILLERS

Correspondence Solicited

The Booth Copper Co., Toronto, Ont.

**M. McConnell**

WHOLESALE IMPORTER

-OF-

Wines, Liquors

AND CIGARS

OFFICE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE:

46 Colborne Street, - - Toronto.

**BOWIE & CO.**

BREWERS

Brockville, - - Ontario

R. BOWIE A. G. BOWIE

LICENCES AT HAMILTON.

(Continued from page 228)

Table listing names and amounts for various categories like 'Licences at Hamilton'.

Table listing names and amounts for 'Licences at Hamilton' (continued).

The Markets.

Barley.

The market continues dull for mauling. Feed is steady and several sales of cars are reported.

A Washington, D.C., dispatch under date of May 27th, says "Representatives Lockwood, Tracy and other New York members are watching closely the barley item of the tariff bill and are relying mainly on Senator Morphy's familiarity with the brewing business to secure an arrangement of the barley schedule satisfactory to New York.

MARKET PRICES. Toronto, mulling... Montreal, mulling... New York State, six rowed, 48 lbs... Western.

Hops.

Market is unchanged. Choice Pacific Coast hops are getting scarce and prices are stiffening. The Prof. Price Current of New York says: "The weather has recently been very favorable for work in the hop yards, and growers have been busy grubbing, etc. In this State roots are said to be scarce, but there does not appear to be much demand for them, our eastern farmers feeling that at the rate new yards are being planted on the Pacific Coast business is likely to be overdone."

UNITED STATES MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods like 'N.Y. State, crop 1888, choice', 'California old and new', etc.

CANADIAN MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods like 'N.Y. choice 1888, duty paid', 'Washington choice 1888, duty paid', etc.

Prices Current.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Oats', 'Hay', 'Straw', 'Butter', 'Mutton', etc.

CANNED MEATS.

Table listing prices for various canned meats like 'Comp. Corn Beef', 'Mince'd Collops', 'Par. Ox Tongues', etc.

CANNED GOODS.

Table listing prices for various canned goods like 'Apples', 'Blackberries', 'Beans', 'Corn', etc.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Pears, Bartlett', 'Pineapples', 'Peaches', 'Plums', 'Pumpkins', 'Raspberries', etc.

COFFEES.

Table listing prices for various coffees like 'Mocha', 'Old Government Java', 'Plantation Ceylon', etc.

FRUITS.

Table listing prices for various fruits like 'Currants, Provincial', 'Filizars, lbs', 'Patras, lbs', etc.

FOREIGN.

Table listing prices for various foreign goods like 'Panama, first Van', 'Dates, Persian', 'Natural Wax', etc.

SAUCES.

Table listing prices for various sauces like 'Imperial cabinet', 'Royal clusters', 'Black buckets', etc.

FISH.

Table listing prices for various fish like 'Whitefish', 'Salmon', 'Lake Herrick', etc.

SAUCES.

Table listing prices for various sauces like 'Worcester Sauce', 'Pickles', 'Harvey Sauce', etc.

PRODUCE.

Table listing prices for various produce like 'Butter, creamery', 'dairy, lbs', 'old grads', etc.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Potatoes, per bag', 'Honey, extracted', etc.

PHYSICIANS.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Bacon, long chop, per lb', 'Moose Pork', 'Hams, smoked', etc.

RICE.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Rice, Arcan', 'Patna', 'Imperial Seda', etc.

SPICES.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Pepper, black, pure', 'White, pure', etc.

STARCHES.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Wheat, extra', 'Geniva Carolina', 'Sago', etc.

SUGAR.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Granulated', 'Extra Ground', 'Powdered', etc.

SALT.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Coarse', 'Dairy', 'Quarter sacks', etc.

TEAS.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Gimpowder', 'Cases, extra firsts', 'Half chests, ordinary firsts', etc.

PEANUTS.

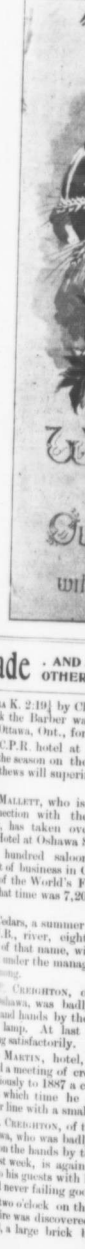
Table listing prices for various goods like 'Young Hyson', 'Half chests, firsts', 'Half boxes, pickings', etc.

BLACK.

Table listing prices for various goods like 'Cedars, a summer', 'N.R. river, eight', 'Caddis, Paking, Kasow', etc.

THEY HAVE REACHED THE SUMMIT.

OVER 70,000 stock-owners have made the summit of success, by the use of the National Cash Register System. You can't get up in the world without it. On the face of the testimony of all these users, can you afford to struggle along with your old way of doing business? Over 70,000 in West, Toronto, Ont. are not only not falling good for two weeks, but are with a fire was discovered and a large brick



**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.**

At 2:19 by Clarion Chief, dam Jack Barber was sold to Moore, Ottawa, Ont., for \$2900.

The C.P.R. hotel at Banff will open for the season on the 15th. Mr. W. Matthews will superintend the opening.

Mr. MALLET, who is so well known in connection with the Royal Hotel, has taken over the "Cedar" Hotel at Oshawa Station.

One hundred saloon keepers have lost of business in Chicago since the opening of the World's Fair. The number that time was 7,200. It is now 6,000.

At Colars, a summer hotel on the St. Lawrence river, eighteen miles from the city of that name, will be opened on the 15th under the management of William G. CROFTON.

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considerable headway before the firemen could respond, and in spite of their efforts the building was completely gutted. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000; cause, unknown.

SPONNER'S Phenyle Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Germicide. This is one of the good things in its way. It is being used all that is claimed for it. It is more largely used by brewers in Chicago and other western cities than any other disinfectant. We can advise our friends to use it. It's right; send to Spooner direct.

Do saloons breed drunkenness? Let us see. Before the Brooks' Law went into effect in Pennsylvania there were nearly 6,000 saloons in Philadelphia and Now, with a greatly increased population, there are but 1,600 saloons, while the arrests for intoxication have increased to 28,065. Fewer saloons and more drunkenness. Make your own comments.—*Liquor Dealer's Herald.*

MR. HARRY CORBY, M.P., has been for the last two or three days superintending an extension of his hop gardens. This year Mr. Corby will have thirty-five acres under pole; twenty acres more will be ready to be poled next year, and he proposed to break up thirty acres more next fall. In about three years' time Mr. Corby expects to have over 100 acres of hop gardens, using as fertilizer the manure from 400 head of cattle which are being fed in his distillery.

The following words contain the essence of horse philosophy:—"Reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him, and the whip may urge him forward, but the human voice is more potent than all. Its

assuring tones will more quickly dispel fright; its sharp, clear, electric commands will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindly praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse than the united force of the bit and use more readily responds to the power of kindness than the road horse."

A MAN of increasing energy, Mr. M. McConnell has decided to once more go into the retail trade, at the same time maintaining intact his successful wholesale business on Colborne street. Mr. McConnell has purchased the Hub Hotel, corner of Leader Lane and Colborne street, Toronto, where he proposes to keep the finest brands of liquors and cigars. He also proposes to make extensive alterations to the present premises—alterations by which there will be ample room for the extension of trade that is bound to result from his management, and that will at the same time add greatly to the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the St. Thomas and Elgin License Holders' P. A. was held on May 1st. Reports all over Ontario showed a thorough and united organization everywhere. It is understood that the Association is pledged to use its influence for the general benefit of members, irrespective of politics. Since the action of Mayor Kennedy towards the recent convention at Toronto, it has been generally resolved not to support any extreme Prohibitionist in any way, and all members doing so are liable to a heavy penalty. An insurance and benefit branch will be embodied in the constitution of the Order.—*St. Thomas Times.*

MESSRS. SPILLING BROS., the widely known cigar makers of 137 Jarvis street,

Toronto, have bought out the cigar factory on Colborne street of the late Dennis O'Halloran and have engaged all the employees as well as taken over the stock in trade and machinery. The Messrs. Spilling, it is hardly necessary to say, are the makers of the popular brands of cigars, Gold Point and Board of Trade, and of the famous La InAmidad, a cigar, the superior of which for the price cannot be found in the market. In another column the firm announce a quantity of cigar-making machinery for sale, particulars to which can be obtained by addressing Box 112, The Advocate's Office, Toronto.

The hop dealers and growers of the United States have passed a resolution declaring that "the proposed reduction in the tariff on hops from fifteen cents per pound, specific duty, to 20 per cent. ad valorem would result in a great injury to a large and growing industry on the Pacific coast. In 1893 25,000,000 pounds were produced in California, Oregon and Washington, and the coming crop is expected to yield 30,000,000 pounds. In seasons of low prices an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. is equivalent to placing hops on the free list. Under the circumstances, and if a reduction cannot be obtained, the duty of eight cents per pound, recommended in the Wilson bill, would be no more than just."

**DO YOU KNOW THE WHISKEY DETC. ?**

If not, it will be to your advantage to have a photograph of them. They have secured convictions by the wholesale in Kingston. You may be the next "victim." Send 25 cents for their photo and be on the "look-out." Address, Box 654, Kingston, Ont.

Wit and Humor.

A Faithful Animal.



TOWNSMAN—"Look here, Deacon, I'll give you five dollars for that dog—I need a dog to watch my wool-pile nights."  
DEACON WOOLPOOP—"I hate to part with him, sah; but five dollars is five dollars."

SISTERLY SARCASTIC.

"HAVE you a sister?" said Willie Washington.  
"No," replied his friend.  
"Then you cannot realize what it is to be utterly humiliated. I was telling my sister last night about a young woman that I sometimes call upon. I remarked that she made me feel like a fool."  
"And what did your sister say?"  
"She said I was too self-conscious."

A MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

Little Benny—"Mamma, please let me hold the baby for a minute."  
Mother—"I am afraid, Benny, you might let her fall."  
Little Benny—"Well, if she does fall, she can't fall very far."

REVENGE.

"You say you want to make a will?" said the lawyer in surprise.  
"Yes, sir."  
"But you told me just now that you hadn't a dollar to leave, and that your relatives had all neglected you so that you wouldn't do anything for them if you could."  
"That's just it. I'm going to make a will for revenge. I'll get 'em all tied up in a law suit that'll keep 'em poor all the rest o' their lives."

WHY HE FALTERED.

"HERE" said the farmer; just split up some of that railroad timber and I'll give you a good meal."  
"Aha! I can not," said the tramp;  
"the greater part of my life has been passed walking on such as those. It is too much like breaking up home ties."



"If he'd a' said seventy-five cents I'd a' took it!"

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

Real Estate Agent—"Yes, sir, I can recommend the place to you. No malaria, chills unknown. Healthiest locality in the state."  
Stranger—"Guess we can't do business—I'm a doctor."

WARNING TO BE HEHEDED.

"You are not putting money in a letter, are you?"  
"Why, of course. Why not?"  
"Didn't you see that sign as we came along—'Post no bills'?"

CRACKED A JOKE IN THE PULPIT, BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT.

A FUGALIVE Hibernian divine, for many years incumbent of a well-known church in the Irish capital, had contracted the somewhat peculiar habit of addressing his hearers as "Dear Dublin souls."  
One Sunday it was arranged that he should exchange pulpits with a brother clergyman at Cork. All went well till the worthy man, waxing earnest, exclaimed in relation to something which had gone before:  
"Let me entreat of you never for one moment to forget this great truth, dear Dublin souls—I mean dear Cork souls!"  
Fortunately, the reverend gentleman was so carried away by his enthusiasm that he failed to observe the smile which flattered on the countenance of nearly every member of his congregation.



SAME DAY: Time, 11:30 P.M.—"How he is, watchin' de wood-pile—wouldn't he feels lone some!"

IN NO DEMAND.

Mouldy Mile—"I'm gittin' along slick now. Always asks for work at me trials, and never gits offered any."  
Waresy Williams—"Wot do yer pretend to be?"  
"A tomlstone carver."  
"And don't you ever git offered a job?"  
"Naw, I keeps away from towns wots got trolley cars."

HIS FEARS.

Prisoner—"What does the judge say about my case?"  
Lawyer—"He's non-committal."  
Prisoner—"Well, I'm glad of that. I was afraid he would give me seven years."

HIS PLANS.

Farmer (to young thief)—"What are you doing under the tree with that apple?"  
Bright boy—"Please, sir, I was just going to climb up the tree to put back this apple, which I see has fallen down."

THEY WOULD GET THERE.

Temperance lecturer (lowering his voice to an impressive whisper)—"If all the gin-shops were at the bottom of the sea, what would be the result?"  
Man in rear (otto voce)—"Lots of people would get drowned trying to get to them."



This is the honest maid Mrs. Innocent engaged when she was first married—

—and this is the one she got after she had been married a year.

Experience Tells.

A PHILOSOPHER.

Colonel Haddock—"What are you laughing at, uncle?"  
Uncle Mose—"I see laffin 't 'cink I ain't got no job, sah."  
Colonel Haddock—"I dont see the point."  
Uncle Mose—"De 'pint am jos' heah, sah. Ef I had a job dese yer times I'd eeder be gittin' fired or expectin' 't be gittin' fired, or gittin' mad yas' rejoiced, an' I'd be perfectly misalful."

M-BRIDE'S MISTAKE.

"WHAT on earth are you doing?" exclaimed Mrs. McBride when she saw her husband jabbing a pin into an ornamental piece of embroidery on her dressing-table.  
"Merely putting a pin into this cushion, dear," he replied.  
"Merely me? I paid fifteen dollars for that cushion at a church fair, and do you suppose I'm going to allow pins to be stuck into it?"

NO USE FOR FIRE-LIGHT.

Mrs. Peroushing—"Henry, I smell fire, I tell you!"  
Mr. Peroushing—"Well, I can't find any fire, and I've been all over the house."  
Mrs. Peroushing—"Well, light the candle and take another look. How could you find it in the dark, you idiot!"

AND SO THE FIGHT GOES ON.

First Citizen—"Can you understand this Tariff Bill?"  
Second Citizen—"I've studied it for a week and haven't got head nor tail of it yet."  
First Citizen—"Well, there's just this much about it. I—"  
Second Citizen—"That's not the way I look at it. I—"  
First Citizen—"But—"  
Second Citizen—"Sit—"  
First Citizen—"I—"



JOYFUL RECOGNITION—"Golly! he's mighty glad to see me!"

Brew

OK

THE.

Gr

Brew

RUBBER HOSE

Brewers' Supplies

RUBBER

Manufactured and Kept in Stock

THE CUTTA PERCHA

RUBBER MFG. CO.

OF TORONTO, L.

61-63 Front Street West

SPECIAL attent

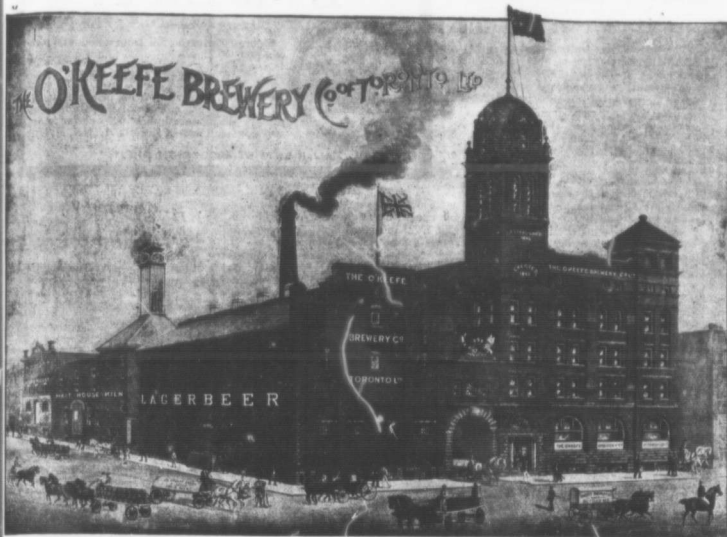
our Export I

Down Seal bottles

best system in ext

adapted for table

**Brewers of ALE, PORTER and LAGER BEER**



*Capacity, 165,000 Barrels per Annum*

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

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

EUCENE O'KEEFE, President.

WIDMER HAWKE, Vice-President

THE...

**Grant-Lottridge  
Brewing Co'y. Ltd.**

Hamilton, Ont.

— BREWERS OF —

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



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

IN CASKS AND BOTTLES

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





Highland Spring Brewery

# THE AMBROSE-WINSLOW BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LTD.

Brewers of  
**FINE ALES**  
and  
**PORTER**  
Half-and-Half  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
**CHOICE MALT**

--- PORT HOPE, ONT.

## Guelph Brewery...

GUELPH, ONT.

## THOS. HALLIDAY

Proprietor

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

# EAST KENT ALE

Made from the Finest Imported East Kent Hops

### XXX and XX Pale and Amber Ales and Porters

*Awarded a Medal and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition*

F. H. GEORGE, Wholesale Agent, 699 Yonge Street, Toronto.

TELEPHONE 3100

DEALER IN MALT AND HOPS

### CORKS

## P. FREYSENG & CO.

Manufacturers of

### Machine Cut Corks

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Cor. Queen and Sumach Sts.

TORONTO

Every Description of Corks on hand and cut to order. Also Cork Wood, Cork Life Preservers, Bottling and Capping Machines, Bottling Wre, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, etc.

## MOUNTAIN DEW

- WHISKEY -

Manufactured from the best Barley Malt. Double distilled, fully ripened in wood, and recommended by Physicians for Medicinal purposes, being free from Fusel Oil and other deleterious substances.

SPALDING & STEWART, DISTILLERS

Perth, Ontario, Canada.



# CARLING'S

"PRIZE MEDAL"

## Ale, Porter and Lager

KEPT BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

### VON NEUBRONN & CO.

Manufacturers of

### No. 1 Havana and Domestic Cigars

BY FERRERAS, THE BROTHERS, VON NEUBRONN AND VON NEUBRONN'S KNIGHT

BERLIN, - ONT.

### ADAMS & BIRNS

### Wine and Spirit Merchants

41 Front Street West, Toronto.

- SMOKE -

### Our Superior

AND 48th HIGHLANDER CIGARS

John Taylor, - - - Toronto.

### RUPTURE CURED

This we guarantee to do, permanently, and without any detention from business, free, and payable only when cure is performed. Our system, though new in this country, has been in operation in the United States for some years, where thousands can testify to the cures that have been made. Head Office, Room 91, Canada Life Building, Toronto.

THE IMPERIAL HERNIA TREATMENT CO.

**ROBT. DAVIES, Manager.**

- THE -

**WM. ROSS, Sec'y. and Cashier.**

# DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

## BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
-- THE CELEBRATED --

**WHITE LABEL ALE**

**INDIA PALE ALE . . .**

.. AND ..

**AMBER ALE**

**. . . XXX PORTER**

Which is now taking the place of the best imported.



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



**QUEEN STREET EAST  
TORONTO . . . . .**



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



**ASK FOR THEM**

*And See that our Brand is on Every Cork*



THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS OF OUR WHITE LABEL.

SEE THAT . . . .

**ROBERT DAVIES'**

**NAME IS ON EVERY LABEL . . .**

**OUR ALES AND PORTER**

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

Library of Parliament  
OTTAWA, Ont.