

THE ADVOCATE

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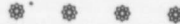
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VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY LOOKING NORTH.

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Statistical.

FEBRUARY RETURNS.

Following is a statement showing the quantity of spirits taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion, during the month of February, 1894:

Provinces.	Proof Spirit-Gallons.
Ontario	92,861.22
Quebec	66,503.53
Prince Edward Island	1,961.34
Nova Scotia	3,339.90
British Columbia	1,528.77
Manitoba	1,528.77
British Columbia	1,528.77

Total 182,478.30

FEBRUARY MALT RETURNS.

Following is also a statement showing the quantity of malt manufactured and taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion during the month of February, 1894:

Provinces.	Lbs.
Ontario	1,283,762
Quebec	635,495
New Brunswick	85,716
Nova Scotia	296,300
Prince Edward Island	2,000
Nova Scotia	1,835
British Columbia	112,721

Total 2,443,793

THE FARMER.

How he Would be Affected by the Adoption of Prohibition.

When we come to the question of the effect a prohibitive law would have upon agricultural business we reach a subject of great moment. The annual average of barley manufactured into malt for brewers only for the four years ending in '90, 1886, was 1,415,719 bushels. The yearly average product of barley in Ontario for the past nine or ten years is twenty-five bushels per acre. The amount of barley for brewers' purposes would, therefore, take the product of 93, 400 acres yearly. Of the entire product of 694 farms of 100 acres each devoted entirely to barley. But, on an average, only one-half of the farm is devoted to grain, the balance being taken up with bush, pasture, fallow, hay, roads and waste land. If the grain part of the farm were devoted entirely to barley it would take the product of 1,208 farms to produce the supply required by brewers. Allowing five to a family and one farm laborer to each farm, 7,248 of our agricultural population would be devoted to raising this supply of grain. But the average amount of grain land used in the raising of barley is in Ontario only about one-sixth, as shown by the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1893.

It will be seen that as barley bears its fair proportion to the five great cereals (all wheat, spring wheat, oats, peas, rye, and clover), by the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1893, farms would be left without a purchaser by the enactment of a prohibitory law. This would mean a loss of one-sixth of their income from grain (counting five to a family and one farm laborer to each farm) to 43,448 of our farm population. This pertains only to the brewery business. In addition, Prohibition would mean the entire loss to the farmers of the corn product of Essex, which is purchased by Hiram Walker & Co. Further, the distillers purchased and used in the last year 273,045 bushels of rye and wheat, 136,407 bushels of barley, 46,884 bushels of oats. Add these all together and an idea of the loss to the farmer will be something like that of the following:

Amount of grain used, calculating 400,000 bushels as to the quantity of corn purchased in Ontario; 2,350,000 bushels. Average price, say 50c. per bushel: \$1,

150,000 that would be lost to the farmers in grain yearly. But this is only one item.

Take hops, for instance. The amount of hops used in 1891 by brewers and distillers was 1,307,336 lbs., which at an average of 20c. per lb., would mean \$301,467. The amount of hops imported that year was 698,464 lbs. It may, we think, be fairly calculated that the amount of Canadian-raised hops used for other purposes would equal the importation, leaving the hop-grower of Canada a deficiency in his market, if Prohibition were enacted, for the amount covered.

Then take the question of the feeding of cattle at distilleries and breweries. The figures in this item are as follows:—

Cattle fed.	Cost of cattle.	Tons of hay.	Cost of hay.	
Distillers—10,000	\$400,000	125,000	\$1,250,000	
Brewers—30,000	300,000	11,250	125,750	
Total	19,000	\$700,000	237,500	\$381,250

The farmer would lose a market for 19,000 tons of cattle, valued at \$760,000, and 237,500 tons of hay, valued at \$291,250. In the loss of the sale of the fodder for all the tanning and truckage of brewers and distillers, which must mean a very large amount.

"The effect of a prohibitory law upon the agriculturist who produces grapes and apples for cider may be fairly calculated. The great bulk of the grapes produced in Canada are made into wine. They must either be made into wine or rot. At any rate 41 industries, employing 150 men would be destroyed, and in cider 175 industries, employing 321 men.

And finally calculate the loss to the farmer when an enormous number of men are thrown out of employment and their wages gone, as would be the case under Prohibition. There can be only one conclusion as to the effect upon agricultural interests—it would be most disastrous. The farmer would be hurt, and hurt badly in his surplus and his home market. It is argued that there is no one to substitute for barley and hops; that changed conditions would be met by changed methods. This talk is fallacious; supply is only the result of demand. A man cannot produce what he does not want because he cannot take barley in a liquid form, nor will he devote himself exclusively to the consumption of it, because he cannot sell his cattle. When he cannot sell his barley or his hops or grapes or cattle advantageously he is injured, and anything that tends to prevent him from selling to advantage is to him an injury.

Moreover, both barley and cattle are what are known as "ready money" products. Barley is a crop only produced on certain lands. It is easily cultivated, is the best grain known with which to get a good catch of clover, matures early, is a safe crop, is quickly harvested and threshed, and may be sold at once. It brings the farmer ready money just at the time he most needs it; the home market is always open to him; he is not subject to foreign competition; and he is always a sale. With cattle and hay, the latter can be sold at any time when he is at leisure, and his steers, having looked after themselves during the summer, are ready to be disposed of before the winter sets in. In these he is again not subject to competition. But in both the law of demand rules, and to interfere with that demand is to injure him most seriously.

But here is another feature of the case. Prohibition would throw out of employment, directly, 37,049 men who are employed in the liquor trade. Is it too much to assume that each of these men purchase of the products of the farm \$100 yearly? We think that figure, considering that the majority are men with families, very low. Here, therefore, the amount of the sale of \$3,704,900 of his products yearly. Every farmer's district in the country would feel this.

There is another loss that cannot be estimated. Once let Prohibition prevail in Canada, and the tourist travel will for the greater part of the year be without the plague. How much the farmer would lose in that connection, and in various other incidental ways can only be conjectured. What we know as to his actual loss as given in the figures above is:—

On Grain	1,415,719	700,000								
On Cattle	19,000	On Hay	237,500	300,000	On Value of Products	3,704,900	3,700,000	Total yearly loss		\$5,385,900
On Hay	237,500	300,000								
On Value of Products	3,704,900	3,700,000								
Total yearly loss		\$5,385,900								

Prohibition would mean about six million dollars a year out of the pockets of Canadian farmers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AFFAIRS in this State with regard to Dispensary law are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it looked at the beginning of the month very much as though there would be bloodshed, the Governor having called out the militia to enforce the obnoxious provisions of his pet measure in Charleston. The danger was momentarily averted, but may recur at any time owing to the arbitrary and tyrannical course pursued by the State Legislature. Several cases of assault and one deliberate murder have been charged against the Governor's minions, while the violation of the privacy of homes and places of business by these lawless representatives of the law are common occurrences. The conviction of his officers on every such charge brought against them infuriates the Governor, nor is his wrath mollified by the fact that nearly every prosecution for the violation of his detested law results in an acquittal. Beyond this, the continued opposition to the opening of dispensaries in all parts of the country and the establishment of the fact that the maintenance of the dispensary system involves a heavy loss to the State, there is nothing to report.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPORTS OF MALT LIQUORS.

For several years there has been a steady decline in the exports of malt liquors from Great Britain. Towards the close of 1893 a slight increase in shipments gave rise to the hope that an improvement might be expected, but the returns of quantities and values published by the Board of Trade for the calendar year 1893 proved to be unfavorable, and showed a decrease of 37,350 barrels in the exports of malt liquor as compared with 1892, and 47,808 barrels in comparison with 1891:

	1890.	1892.	1891.
To Egypt	11,400	12,263	16,478
" United States	16,250	14,962	24,478
" West-Indies	1,000	1,000	1,000
" South Africa	16,215	19,225	16,737
" British East Indies	26,125	20,288	50,091
" Australasia	79,240	118,980	139,252
" British West India Islands and Guiana	22,816	20,625	22,628
" Other Countries	141,231	146,404	146,434
Total	414,621	431,972	462,419

One English barrel contains 63.75 Wine Gallons.

As our table shows, there is a normal increase in the exports to Egypt, the United States, the British West Indies, the Guianas and miscellaneous countries not enumerated, while although exports to the British East Indies have fallen off as compared with last year, they are higher than in any other year. The decrease occurs in the imports by the British colonies in Australasia and South Africa, the former showing a falling off of 56,703 barrels since 1891. With this decrease it is to be attributed to the operation of new breweries in the colonies and the world-wide dullness in business, as British brewers hope, remains to be determined when prosperity returns.

BEER PRODUCT OF EUROPE.

A STATISTICAL report recently published by official authority in Paris gives some noteworthy figures in regard to the production of beer in Europe. These figures estimate the yearly product at 138,000,000 hectolitres (a hectolitre being twenty-two gallons of our measure). This makes a total European beer production of 96,125,000 barrels a year. The figures do not look so enormous, in comparison with a total beer consumption of 24,000,000 barrels in the United States.

At the head of the beer-drinking countries of Europe, of course stand Germany, with 47,002,939 hectolitres. Next follows Great Britain, with a beer consumption of 38,852,991 hectolitres. Then comes Austria-Hungary, with a modest figure of 13,728,453 hectolitres, of which 5,000,000 hectolitres are produced in Bohemia, the land of the best hops, and 2,000,000 hectolitres in Vienna.

Fourth in rank of the beer-consuming countries of Europe is France, with 10,000,000 hectolitres. In France, the heaviest production, as might be anticipated, is in the north, nearest to the home of Gambrinus. Municipal statistics of Lille give the production of 230 litres to each head of the population; and at Quentin is 240 litres per head. But large as is the beer production of the French Republic, little Belgium, with nearly 10,000,000 hectolitres, or 166 litres to each head of population, does not fall behind.

The figures for the rest of Europe are Denmark, 2,186,423 hectolitres; Spain, 1,025,000; Italy, 157,710; Turkey, 129,000; Roumania, 100,000; Luxembourg, 93,250; Serbia, 93,000; and Greece, 67,000 hectolitres. As the statistics show, the Italians have little taste for beer; and the descendants of Pericles and Demos thenes still less. The Italians acquire a taste for beer only when they leave their warm but sunny land for colder climates. Since the Turk is forbidden by the Koran to taste any alcoholic liquor, the consumption in Turkey must be attributed to the Christians who visit the Sultan's dominions who may visit Constantinople.

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GUARANTEES THE AGE, STRENGTH AND QUANTITY.

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Comment.

If you meet a Prohibitionist, take him in, propound certain questions to him, and we will undertake with facts and figures to refute about everything he asserts.

ABUSE, not use, is the foundation of evil. Do our readers know a single earthly thing, acknowledged by all the world to be a general blessing, that cannot be converted into a curse by excess?

COURT life is popular in Prohibition Kansas remarks the *Western Brewer*. The "clubs" are wet always, and because of a recent legal decision in their favor, they "don't care who knows it."

CONVULSION is usually considered the best way to settle a dispute. "There are some men that won't and cannot be conciliated. Such men it is only possible to fight with their own weapons in their own way."

The *Berliner Journal* points out that in the County of Waterloo out of 12,255 names upon the voters' lists only 3,191 were cast in favor of Prohibition. Might we assume that this indicates "an overwhelming public sentiment."

"DAVID liked a glass of good wine," recently exclaimed Scotland's Grand Old Man, Professor Stuart Blackie, eighty-four years, seven months old; "and so do I," he sentimentally added amid a hurricane of applause.

AN article in *The Empire* states that the habit of alcoholic drinking is growing among the young men of Toronto. It is such a formidable staff that hastens people to the grave, the credit of which is given to good Canadian whiskey and ale.

HON. A. S. HARDY says he is not a prohibitionist, although willing to vote for Prohibition. There is a wholesome precept that we used to write in a big round hand in our copy books at school: "Practice what you preach." We commend it to Mr. Hardy.

BEFORE the prohibitionists force their doctrine on the country they should be compelled to guarantee a supply everywhere of perfectly pure water, for it has been amply proven that those who drink good liquor, such as we have in Canada, escape some at least of the dangers connected with a doubtful water supply.

ENDEAVOR to get every farmer you come across to read the article in this week's paper on the manner in which he would be affected by the adoption of Prohibition. Perhaps when he comes to consider that products of the farm would be affected directly to the extent of \$6,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the greatly increased taxation that would be necessary, he may alter his tune.

DR. WEYL, of Hamburg, Germany, states that when cholera was epidemic in that city, of 1837 men employed in the breweries only two succumbed to the dreadful plague. From that fact the

doctor argues that "either the drinking of beer saved them from the dangers of the city's pest-laden water, or the acid elements of the beer destroyed the bacilli and thus acted as a prophylactic."

A GOOD story reaches us from England. Two friends were discussing the places they had chosen for their annual holidays. One of them who was a teetotaler said, "Are you not afraid to go to—?" "It's water supply is bad," "Not at all," said the other, "I import all mine from Burton." The friend was such an innocent that he failed to see the joke. It is undoubted that many feel safer, and are safer, in taking a glass of beer or whiskey in a strange place than they would in taking water.

In his book just published with the title "If Christ Came to Chicago," Mr. W. T. Stead says: "The saloon-keeper is practically the only man who survives few warmth to the chilled and shivering wanderers on the streets." If Prohibition were general on the northern half of this continent, there would be more than one million more unemployed than there are at present. Who would supply them, not only with warmth, but with food and clothing?

HERE is a question for your Prohibitionist—How many of the world's really wise and witty men have been total abstinents? Mind, we don't mean local lights. They are not world-famed. Take poets, for instance: were Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Ben Jonson, Chaucer, Spenser, Burns, Byron, Scott, Moore, Shelley, Wordsworth, Southey, Hogg, Tennyson, or thousands of others who have gone? If they had been, depend upon it the world would have missed many of their best flights. The same may be said of statesmen, politicians, novelists, artists, and all kinds of clever men. Did not Lord Rosebery recently set the England's great coal strike by the aid of a bottle of champagne?

It seems as if we had yet to see the day upon which the power of the ballot has advanced the cause of the Prohibitionists. A plebiscite has now been taken in four provinces, Ontario, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and like the gentle breezes that sometimes make a little snowdrift outside of a bar-room door, which is like each individual flake, "a moment white then gone forever," the electors have in each case piled up a majority for Prohibition which has at first threatened to impede the liquor traffic, has been the talk of a day, has been as ineffective as the little snowdrift, and has soon been relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness. And so the world wags on.—*The Toronto Mail*.

SEVERAL hotel changes are reported from Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Geo. W. Srett having retired from the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Mr. H. S. Dunning, formerly the most popular and obliging of clerks there, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Dunning has been managing the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, where he will be succeeded by Mr.

Frank Stanton, for many years the most courteous and ever neat and smiling clerk in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. Mr. Stanton's promotion will prove an attraction to the Ancient City, and it affords THE ADVOCATE much pleasure to wish both him and Manager Dun-ug continued success with a long and happy life.

THE Prohibition societies throughout the land have united in celebrating the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow the father of the Maine law. They are right. No man on earth has done as much for their cause. Not only did he frame the law but he has since added forty-six amendments thereto in an attempt to make it workable. All honor to the old man, he has never deserted the ship; and if there are any doubts on that subject please read his evidence, volunteered on both occasions, given before the Royal Commission at Montreal and at Portland.

NOVA SCOTIA took a plebiscite on Prohibition. It was on a plan to give the local Government the greatest amount of credit with Prohibitionists, and the least amount of worry if the verdict went "Yes." The question on the ballot paper read:

"Are you in favor of the immediate Prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in the Dominion of Canada?"

Premier Fielding has been cleverer than Premier Mowat. The latter is being bothered with delegations asking for provincial Prohibition. If such come to Mr. Fielding he will send them to the Dominion Government. He has received no demand for the local suppression of the traffic.

ALCOHOL is an acknowledged stimulant. As such it has undoubtedly cured many more than it has injured. People who are said to have suffered from it are continually prated about. If the truth were known it would be found that many even of those who are supposed to have died from its effects have been kept alive for years by its stimulative and life-sustaining power. When a medical man kills with his drugs no inquest is held and yet often they are compelled to take risks with their patients that really mean kill or cure. And then it frequently happens that when but a flicker of life remains it is whiskey or brandy that brightens the flicker into a beautiful blaze and returns the patient happy and well to the arms of those he loves.

SOME years ago the leading physician in Sheffield, England, was called in to see a youth suffering from a fever. He prescribed mild doses of brandy as part of his treatment. The mother, a teetotaler, protested strongly against this, and said, "Doctor, I have had four of my children ill with the same fever, and I never gave them any brandy, or any other stimulant, and I will not break my rule!" The doctor, who had not been previously consulted, asked, "Pray, Mrs. J., what was the result?" "Oh!" she exclaimed, "poor darlings, they all died!" The physician picked up his hat, and left her with the remark, "You helped to kill

four of your children, but you are not going to get me to help you in killing the fifth!" He kept his eye on the case, when another adviser was called in who humored the mother—and helped to remove the youth from this wicked world.

THAT was a strange mistake in last week's paper which made us say that it was a singular fact, but as true as it was singular, that in countries where civilization is the furthest advanced there are the most "idiots." What we wrote was "there are the most idiots." The statement is literally true, and on it we suggested that, taking the argument of the Prohibitionist, we might, with as much reason, advocate the abolition of civilization. Another thing that is correct is that there is more insanity comparatively in the rural districts, where there is less drinking than in the cities and towns. Permanent insanity very seldom, indeed, results from excessive use of intoxicants. It is more often the outcome of something else, that something else having formed the strongest argument of the free lovers for the adoption of their obnoxious doctrines.

At the last meeting of the lower house of the convocation of Canterbury in England, the Dean of Chichester made a somewhat remarkable speech. He said that, fond as he was of children, he never could advise them to join a Band of Hope, as it tended to make them confound temperance with religion, a danger further enlarged on by Canon Bright, who, in a later discussion, said that "temperance work" was a vague phrase and, "as he thought the inclination to one-sidedness was a prevailing fault with young clerics, he could not vote for the resolution that students at theological colleges should give up their studies and necessary exercise in order to attend temperance meetings. The practical question was, were they to teach their future clergy about teetotalism what the Roman clergy were told as to a single life?" By twenty-six to nineteen the resolution to request the principals of theological colleges to make temperance lectures a necessary subject was rejected.

WHATEVER Government is in power at Ottawa when Prohibition comes into force, if that day ever makes its appearance, will, in the language of the English sport, wish themselves "bally" well in the cold shades before two years pass over their heads. Their successors will be none the better off and Canada's progress will be checked for many and many a long year to come. The worst feature will be that the business situation will become so wholly bad that people will cast around for any way to improve it. A way likely to present itself is that generally obnoxious one—annexation! Why annexation? Because it will mean a new order of things altogether. Because it will mean re-organization and new provincial constitutions. Because then the people who will have seen their utter foolishness will have a chance to retreat, but at a great cost, at a tremendous wrench to their feelings and sacrifice of their sentiments. But liberty, like truth, is mighty and will prevail.

Trade - AND - Notes.

MR. JOHN L. PERLOW has again leased the Union Park Hotel, Brockville, Ont.

MR. P. A. DUNDAS has leased the Hotel St. Louis, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, P. Q.

MR. JOSEPH PETERSON, late of the Chapman House, Sarnia, has leased the Lambton House.

LORD ABERDEEN has consented to let his name be used for the hotel that is being erected by Messrs. T. Thrasher & Son at Brockville.

RHODES, CURRY & Co. have brought suit against the best, new hotel at Yarmouth, N. S., the Grand, the consideration being \$17,600.

MR. WILMARTH S. KETCHUM, of Bristol, has leased the Hotel Wilbur, at Manchester, Ont., and will take possession on April 1st.

PORT Elizabeth, South Africa, imported in 1892 malt liquors to the value of \$6,814 pounds sterling, compared with 17,904 pounds sterling for the preceding year.

The consumption of malt liquor in England for the first nine months of 1893 was 321,838 barrels in excess of the corresponding period for 1892.

The Danish Minister of Finance advises the raising of the tax on brandy and on beer, as well as an increase of the customs duty on maize for distilling purposes.

FEEDING wheat to hogs is reported in the N. W. Miller to be of a value of seventy-three cents a bushel, based on four cents per lb. being got for the animals.

THE new mode of making artificial ice to cost eight cents a ton packed is to be gone into on a large scale in the States. The old way is not likely to be superseded in Canada.

NOTICE is given in the *Ontario Gazette*, of the incorporation of a company, called the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel Company, of which Thomas McTear, hotelkeeper, L. N. Beard, accountant, W. M. Milligan, merchant, S. W. Beard and Eleanor Beard, are the incorporators.

CHARLES W. HAYWARD & Co., Halifax, N. S., have just occupied their new ale brewery, which has a capacity of 20,000 barrels, and is fitted with every modern convenience. The building is 100 x 117 feet and 40 feet high, surmounted by a cupola.

TUESDAY, March 27 is, we understand, the date of the deputation to Ottawa, to press Prohibition upon the Dominion Government. A great many counties and societies are sending representatives, and there should be activity among the Prohibition hosts.—*The Templar*.

A THEATRICAL company in Sioux Falls, S. D., where Prohibition prevails, was recently enjoying a little supper with invited friends after the show, when the cast iron bottom of the stove used to heat the stage fell out and the hot coals set fire to the stage. No water was to be had, and the fire was quenched with the beer which had been provided for the supper.

THE imports of malt liquor into Durban Natal for 1892 show a remarkable decrease in the quantity of malt liquor in casks, which declined from 290,392 gallons, valued at 25,121 pounds sterling to 212,575 gallons valued at 19,536 pounds sterling. The previous year revealed a similar decline in the imports of draught beer (all of which is English ale).

THE exports of porter from Dublin, Ireland, in 1893 were 422,348 hogsheads, as compared with 474,006 hogsheads in 1892 and 460,985 hogsheads in 1891. (I English hogshead = 87 1/2 U.S. gallons.) Guinness & Co.'s share of these exports were 216,412 hogsheads in 1893, 373,710 hogsheads in 1892 and 364,057 hogsheads in 1891.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, imported in 1892 draught beer to the value of 100,327 pounds sterling (90,068 pounds sterling for the previous year) and bottled beer valued at 248,209 pounds sterling (274,926 pounds sterling for the preceding year). A few brands like Kaiser, etc., have attained considerable popularity, but the growth of the business has been slow and the local brewers do their best to crowd out the light varieties of beer.

A SALOON-KEEPER at Welland, Iowa, who was converted at a festival meeting last month gutted his saloon and made a public house of his furniture, fixtures, billiard tables, etc. The school children were given a holiday in honor of the event, but the account of the occurrence is given in either that because of the stock of liquors now the saloon happened to be in existence in a Prohibition State. And, strange to say, the same man a week after, was doing business in another part of the State.

ANOTHER party remarks that when Prohibition can secure a majority of thousands the Province cannot be other wise than ripe for Prohibition. This journal has perhaps lost sight of the fact that a large percentage of voters refrained from voting, and that many record themselves as in favor of Prohibition who will not afterwards lift a finger to enforce the measure, through fear of their business being harmed or through lukewarmness.—*Aspenic Chronicle*.

ON Saturday evening the parlor at the Queen's, Toronto, was the scene of a very touching tribute to the sterling qualities of "Jack" Brown, who has recently resigned his position in connection with the hotel and started in business with his brother "Phil." The employees of the hotel presented him with a handsome French clock in which was a pair of candleabra to match. The presentation was made by Mr. McTear, who in a few simple and touching phrases expressed the feelings of all present. Mr. Brown responded suitably.

THE latest method of defrauding a hotel out of the money due it from a guest is unique in the extreme. A man becomes indebted to a hotel for a considerable sum, when a sheriff appears on the scene, who arrests the delinquent boarder and hustles him out of town. Later it transpires that the alleged sheriff was no sheriff at all, but simply came to rescue his friend and conspirator from an unpassing predicament. The hard times serve to develop some queer talent that has lain dormant throughout the country.—*Latin World*.

FROM a financial point of view the State liquor saloons of South Carolina have proved a complete failure. According to official reports the dispensary system has already cost the State \$450,000, and has resulted in disturbance and bloodshed, but the "rule or ruin" policy of Governor Tillman, backed as it is by the Populist element, leaves the citizens no option but to submit. How long can such a condition of affairs exist in a Commonwealth so jealous of the rights of the citizen as to brave the armies of the nation when in their opinion they were endangered?

THE North-Western Malsters, in a second memorial to the United States Government, say:—"Canada is in a position to send to this country with ease

from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels of barley annually, and more if necessary. The quantity of such a quantity on the American market would be most serious matter for the American grower. If the Wilson bill goes into force this summer at least 15,000,000 of Canadian barley will be sent here during the next fiscal year, and an equal quantity of American-grown barley will be crowded out.

IS a recent lecture given in Minneapolis by Dr. Keeley, of "Gold Cure" fame, stated that he considered his remedy far more effective in the eradication of the drink habit than a world of Prohibition effort. "I saw in a Prohibition State," he said, "and yet that State stands second in the number of patients it has contributed. It is a singular fact that the Prohibition States are the most prolific in drink disease. I do not attribute this to the quality of the liquor drunk, but to the fact that it is secured in larger quantities and the drinker is thereby more rapidly deluged."

ASSEMBLYMAN DAY, of Massachusetts, has a bill before the Lower House, aimed at the treating custom, which prohibits a person from receiving money from one person for drinks served to another. Assemblyman Gerry, of Boston, has a bill before the same body which limits the sale at retail of malt and foreign liquors to one quart per person a barrel when the sale is made by brewers; also another bill forbidding the bottling of malt or fermented liquors on the premises of brewers. Assemblyman Buck, of Chelsea, has introduced a bill limiting and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor by druggists for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United States Brewers Association the presidency of the association having become vacant by the untimely death of Mr. W. W. Miller, New York, the First Vice-President, Mr. Geo. J. Oehrmann, Milwaukee, was elected President, Mr. Leo Elkert, of Ironton, Ohio, the Second Vice-President, being elected to succeed him as first Vice-President. Mr. C. W. Bergner, of Philadelphia, Pa., was then elected Second Vice-President. Mr. Charles Schutte, New York, President of the Ale Brewers Association of the States of New York and New Jersey, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Miles.

THE Legislature in the old "Bay State" has its hands full of liquor trade business this session. The most important measure under its consideration is the draft of a bill providing for a trial of the Norwegian plan of liquor selling, known as the Gothenburg system, handed in with a favorable report on the system by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to investigate the Norwegian, Swedish and South Carolina liquor selling plans. Considering the disastrous effects that have followed the adoption of the State saloon in the latter State, it is somewhat remarkable that the Commissioners should recommend it to a Commonwealth that has already tried different schemes for controlling liquor sales and rejected them as failures.

THE international exhibition that will open in Antwerp, Belgium, in May next is attracting sufficient attention from manufacturers in the United States to make it worthy of the consideration of our brewers and members of kindred trades. A spacious and ornate structure, the "American Building," will contain all the exhibits from the United States and the American Commissioners have received encouraging reports from manufacturers, inventors and producers all over the country who intend to participate in the display. Antwerp is one of

the important centres of European commerce, Belgium is one of the busiest manufacturing nations, and the attraction at the exposition is likely to be very large.—(*Brewers' Journal*).—Should not our Canadian distillers and brewers take up this matter?

SENATOR OWENS, of Brooklyn, has introduced in the State Senate at Albany a bill permitting the sale doors of saloons remaining open on Sunday within certain hours, with appropriate restrictions. Soon after he assumed his official duties a delegation of the brewers of New York and vicinity called upon Mayor Scherers for the purpose of ascertaining his views regarding the administration of the Excise law, concerning which some unpleasant rumors had been circulated. At that meeting the Mayor's Excise and Police Commissioners, speaking for him and for themselves, asserted that they had no objection to Sunday sales of food and spirituous liquors provided the upward indications of an observance of the law were maintained, the pitcher trade on Sunday stopped and all offense to churchgoers avoided.

THE *Ontario Gazette* announces the appointment of the following license commissioners: For North Hastings—Harry G. Bleeker, Frankfort; Jas. W. Clark, Belleville; Henry Farley Young, Trenton; For South Bruce—Daniel Sullivan, Malcom; Andrew Waechler, Walkerton; John Kennedy McLean, Tasswater; For North Oxford—Malcolm Douglas, Woodstock; Wm. Stuart, Strathallen; David Robert Ross, Embury; For North Bruce—John Ashcroft, Warton; Whitford Vandusen, Tara; Andrew Hutchings, Port Elgin. The following appointments will have also been gazetted: For North Renfrew—Andrew Meehan, Robert Allen and Joseph Dowd. For Cornwall—A. K. McDonald, Robert C. McGregor and John J. Slaver. For North Essex—Wm. J. McKeen, Wm. G. Nutson and Israel Belleperche. For South Lanark—Ralph Dodds, Joseph Miller, Oliver Cromwell and Henry Hutton. For St. Catharines—Henry A. King, Jamesarty and Henry King. For Lincoln—Wm. Brown, Pittenhouse, Ira Fletcher Calder and Jesse Pawling.

BOCK BEER.

THE bock beer season has opened. Eugene O'Keefe placed his stock on the Toronto market on Tuesday. It was a splendid sample and was greatly enjoyed. As the poet says, in spring the young man's face lightly turns to bock.

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Every Description of Corks on hand and for order. Also Cork Wood, Cork Life Preservers, Bottling and Capping Machines, Bottling Wire, Capsules, Tin Foil, Bottle Baskets, &c.

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 Distilled and Bottled by
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 HIRAM WALKER & SONS
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The

LOUIS P. I.

ISSUE

ABERDEEN

Corner Adelaide

TORONTO

Per Year, in

Card of

Toronto and Montreal

AGENT

We are favored through the kind Orilla Packet, as the subject of speaker is deceased Esq., of Maine Consul for the the event took on the shores of Mr. Soule is would imply, a honorable person only infer that, he has taken part himself as to the that state. Other account for some instance here is a

True, the tar towns. But it would suspecting a todo with it. If and asked for a night, having co applicant was to "spotted," lead I some lack room, there pour out a

Does Mr. Soule open bars, just as of Orilla, in Bang Old Orchard, in the towns of the that in Bangor t been closed, that three years of a there are probab liquor, that in the are more Federal per head of popul the Province of C percentage of comm Does Mr. Soule k village or hamlet to support a taver sold? If he does and we assume that inform himself up taking the platfor statement:—

The Maine law w proved that "Proh it was broken, but the laws against ste

Let us examine Prohibition is a su forced, because the and theft are brok beautiful. Bangor

The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIBS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

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Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, March 22, 1894

A GENTLEMAN FROM MAINE.

We are favored in having had sent us through the kindness of the editor of the *Orillia Packet*, a report of an address on the subject of the Maine law. The speaker is described as "R. W. Soule, Esq., of Maine, retiring United States Consul for the district of Orillia," and the event took place in the pretty town on the shores of Lake Couchiching.

Mr. Soule is no doubt, as his name would imply, a very respectable and honorable person, and we can therefore only infer that, being a native of Maine, he has taken particular care not to inform himself as to the condition of affairs in that state. Otherwise how are we to account for some of his statements? For instance here is one:—

True, the tariff still existed in the towns. But it was so disreputable that a self-respecting man would have nothing to do with it. If a man went into an hotel and asked for a drink of whisky the clerk might, having convinced himself that the applicant was to be trusted and not a "spite," lead him by devious paths to some back room, and from a single bottle there pour out a glass.

Does Mr. Soule know that there are open bars, just as open as the hotel bars of Orillia, in Bangor, Augusta, Portland, Old Orchard, in fact in half or more of the towns of the State? Does he know that in Bangor the saloons have never been closed, that in Portland, after forty-five years of attempted suppression, there are probably 200 places selling liquor, that in the State of Maine there are more Federal licenses to sell liquor per head of population than there are in the Province of Ontario, and a greater percentage of committals for drunkenness? Does Mr. Soule know that there is not a village or hamlet in Maine large enough to support a tavern but where liquor is sold? If he does not know these things, and we assume that he does not, he should inform himself upon his subject before taking the platform. Here is another statement:—

The Maine law was then a success. It proved that "Prohibition does prohibit." It was broken, but so in this country were the laws against stealing and murder.

Let us examine the gentleman's logic. Prohibition is a success, though not entered, because the laws against murder and theft are broken? The analogy is beautiful. Bangor has 125 places selling

liquor. Say they sell fifty glasses each a day, and they will need to do that to live at all. That means 6,250 infractions of the liquor law daily. Can any sane man imagine that number of murders or thefts in a day, and the same number the next day, and the next, and next? If it were murder the entire population of Bangor would be wiped out in a few days; if theft, it could only be done by all turning thieves, and stealing from each other a universal grandiose carnival of plunder. Or take another example. In many places in Maine, where the train stops for a few minutes, passengers can, and do, go across to the nearest hotel for liquid refreshments. Would it be possible, under any condition of affairs, for such a party, to, for instance, commit four murders and a dozen larcenies, and then quietly step aboard the train to proceed upon their journey, nobody raising a hand to stop them nay? And when one considers this going on day after day, the mind becomes bewildered with the logic, the singularly analytical turn of the gentleman from Maine. Perhaps we had better pass on.

In some towns where public sentiment was particularly strong in its opposition to the traffic it was almost impossible to find liquor. One of those was Lewiston.

So! We were in Lewist-on last summer. It was roughly calculated by the police that 300 places were selling liquor. One could see them by the scores walking along the streets. Perhaps Mr. Soule was wrongly reported.

From one of the poorest states in the Union, Maine has been transformed into one of the most prosperous.

The United States census returns show that Maine made the least progress in population, in industries, in commercial development, and in acquired wealth of any State in the Union outside of New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. Soule, being a United States Consul, surely had these figures at command. We offer no comment, but the expression of our deep sympathy for those unfortunate people of Orillia who may have been present in St. James School House upon the occasion of the deliverance referred to.

YOUTH AND PRESENT-DAY MORALITY.

A LEADING clergyman who appeared before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature the other day in connection with the Toronto Sunday car question must in his youth, according to his remarks, have been somewhat of a bad man, although judging from what we know of him to-day, we cannot believe he was ever so very bad. He said: "I do not think that many fathers in this city will agree with that opinion when they remember what they were at twenty-one." "That opinion" was that young men should have the right to vote on the question. It would be interesting to know what particular vice the gentleman here referred to affected when he was at his majority. Was he a rake? Did he swear unduly? Did he drink to excess? Did he haunt gambling rooms? What did he do that

he now so distrusts young men? It must have been something awful or he would hardly have declared that, "It is miserable sophistry to tell me that regarding any great moral question like this the broadest franchise should be the deciding principle. I think the very opposite."

The only deduction to be drawn from the words quoted is that not only would our clerical friend deprive young men of the franchise, but that he would override the will of the people into the bargain, or that he would not have it expressed, which amounts to pretty nearly the same thing.

The other day another clergyman and brother in creed to the one quoted, declared that it was sacrilegious to think of abolishing tax exemptions. Truly these excellent teachers of the people—and where they are not crossed they are excellent—would arrogate to themselves a great deal. What absolute power we wonder to what length those less liberal, and there are thousands of their cloth of that species, would go. It is tolerably evident that their intolerance would be quite as heavily felt as was the tyranny of the Norman kings with their curfew bells and down-day books.

If this kind of thing goes on the time will soon be ripe for a new Magna Charta. There is consolation, however, in the fact that the gentlemen above spoken of have shown a willingness to receive gifts and bequests from men whose income was largely, if not wholly, derived from the sale of liquor. For their liberality to that extent let us honor them.

IN IOWA.

The situation in Iowa has at length reached a stage that promises something. There is now before the Senate for final passage a local option bill that it is believed will pass both houses. The iridescent Funk and his atrocious "Mule" scheme have been knocked off their perch, and the present measure provides that each county or city having a population of five thousand shall have the privilege of voting on the question whether sales of liquor shall be allowed. If this is decided unfavorably, it cannot be again submitted for five years; if favorably, the question of abolition may be submitted annually thereafter. Petitions signed by one third of the voters of the district are the preliminary conditions. When it is decided to have saloons, power is given the district courts to issue permits, a fee of \$600 annually being required. The present law to be kept in force where no election is held or where it is decided not to have saloons. A bond of five thousand dollars is required of permit holders; no person on one bond is allowed to go on another of similar nature. No sale is allowed to minors, drunkards or Keeley graduates. Business must be confined to one room on the public street; no music, dancing, chairs, tables or pictures allowed. Cities are allowed to impose an additional permit fee besides what the law provides, but in all cases \$50 goes to the state, 200 to the county, the remainder to the city or town. Permit fee to be collected

as tax on property where the business is carried on.

The discussion makes very amusing reading. The great Funk himself admitted that there were 300 saloons in Dubuque, 300 in Sioux City and 200 in Des Moines, but held that "energy" should be infused into the enforcement of the law. Think of "energy" after ten years of trial with the above results.

Excitement was created by one Shoemaker, an advanced Prohibitionist, on the floor of the Chamber accusing Senator Brewer of breach of faith. The Senator hit the good man on the eye, the nose and the mouth, drawing Prohibition blood copiously and leaving his opponent a wreck. Evidently the good people of Iowa are obtaining common sense through travail of soul and the effusion of blood.

A WHOLESOME INSULT.

WHAT can be said of and to a man like Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C.? Before the Private Bills Committee of the legislature the other day this gentleman said of the last Sunday car voting in Toronto: "Personation was influential, but, happily for the people on the other side, the bar-rooms were open and drinking checked the practice." "Drinking checked the practice!" It is well to know that drinking had a shadow of avirtue on one occasion, at least in good Mr. Maclaren's opinion. But what a wholesome insult the worthy Q.C. is guilty of! If he would canvas men of his own cloth he would find that 90 per cent. of them are not Prohibitionists. Education has made these men of liberal minds, and therefore they believe in personal liberty. Mr. Maclaren would probably like to chain up every man who does not believe as he does, just as he would disfranchise 10,000 young men on an important question affecting their welfare, although willing to allow them a voice in saying who shall represent the city in parliament. If those 10,000 young men are not capable of voting on a question like the running of Sunday cars, they are certainly not in a position to say what their elders shall drink! yet the great strength of the so-called temperance party is in the young men and women of the country. Possibly later on they will bear in mind that Mr. Maclaren and Principal Caven declared they were incapable of deciding as to the right or wrong of what they choose to assume is a great moral question, and will fall them at a critical juncture. Perhaps Mr. Maclaren thinks the personators he talks about included the army of young men, who must also have been of those who preferred drinking to voting.

On this same question Mr. Whitney, the member for Dundas, gave Mr. Maclaren a homily in twelve lines that the most eloquent preacher could not more than equal in the same time and space. Mr. Whitney said: "I am surprised to hear that young men of 21 and upwards, who are considered thoroughly competent to vote at provincial elections, are not fit to vote with respect to one great moral question, while this is all that should be desired with regard to another great mor-

al question. Young men who are competent and fit and moral enough to elect the men who control the highest destinies of the province are also competent to vote on such a question as this, which is comparatively subservient." The other question to which the member for Dundas referred, was of course that of Prohibition. William Pitt was a member of the British Parliament at 21 and Prime Minister at 24, but the modern young man, with all his advantages of education, according to Mr. MacLaren, is not capable of judging between right and wrong. We live in degenerate days.

POPULAR RIGHTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

When the clergy of England frequently put themselves forward as the champions of the liberties of the people it is not remarkable that a state church has been maintained so long as it has. A perusal of the report of the recent meeting of the lower house of convocation would startle many well-meaning Canadians. From the first the speakers stood up for the rights of the populace, the whole tenor of their speeches being that what they can do at home, the less well to do have a right to do abroad.

They did not believe in the maturity of riches, that is they did not think that because one was possessed of a better income than another it was right that the other should be deprived of the rights of a free man. Neither did they believe that because a man was hard working he was unable to distinguish between right and wrong, between what was food and what was poison. To hold such an opinion would be an insult to their own teaching. There is a point that Canadian pastors frequently overlook—that the reason for their desire to hem the people in, to erect an iron fence around their acts, is because their own persuasive powers, their own industry, their own devotion to the task in hand, are deficient in strength, in application, in perseverance and in power. If they would work harder, and place less stress in theatrical declamation, they would find less need for new laws, new enactments. Following their present line of conduct in course of time their services will become valueless, because men will have to be wholly righteous or be adjudged guilty of crime.

In that case the ministers will find it necessary to change their attitude from that of priest and ruler to that of pleader; and we really do not know but what in the latter character they would be approaching nearer to the personality of their divine master.

As has been said, at the convocation the members sturdily stood by the position that what was right for them could not possibly be wrong for their flocks. They went further, and held that so long as they were able to drink what they liked at their Sunday dinners, the members of their congregations were entitled to do the same, even if they did have to send to the public house for a pot of beer. Diverging for a moment we would say that the great mistake was made when

the law was enacted compelling license holders to close at seven o'clock on Saturday night. That was at once an assertion that the people needed to be, and must be, protected against themselves. A position of that kind leads logically to conclusions that cannot be fathomed, for what is right before seven o'clock can hardly be wrong immediately thereafter, when clubs and other private resorts are allowed to remain in full operation for hours later. Make the well-to-do feel the oppression as well as the poorer, and they will not so readily endorse repressive laws as they do at present. They will not be so anxious to carry a banner in the ranks of the privates, as a prominent newspaper man once put it, if their own supplies are cut off. They will be compelled to take the broad manly stand that if it is wrong to drink abroad it is also wrong to drink at home.

Archdeacon Patt, of Berkshire, laid down the doctrine that the people had as much right to their dinner and supper beer as had the members of convocation. This opinion the Archbishop of York, with a large experience as rector of Newington and Vicar of Kensington, two populous districts of London, had previously expressed elsewhere.

Archdeacon Patt declared that the idea that total abstinence was the highest virtue in the matter of temperance was complete and absolute heresy. He advised the Archdeacon of Bedford when he next told an audience that he was not a teetotaler to add that a higher virtue than total abstinence was the use of liquor without excess.

Other speakers earnestly endorsed the remarks of Archdeacon Patt, who moved a resolution that was carried by fifty-seven to nine. Thus does the Church of England prove itself a bulwark against assaults on the positive rights of the people.

The *Citizen and Home Guard* takes issue with us on these two points:—

- (a) Did Mr. Meredith at the last session of the Legislature vote in favor of the Marter Bill?
- (b) Did Mr. Meredith declare in favor of prohibition?

There is no necessity for discussion of the matter. The facts are these: Mr. Marter moved the second reading of his bill to abolish retail licenses. Mr. Davis, of North York, in amendment moved the three month's hoist. Hon. G. W. Ross in amendment to the amendment moved that a plebiscite be taken. Mr. Meredith voted against the plebiscite, which, however, carried, therefore Mr. Meredith (together with all other members of the Legislature) had no opportunity of voting on the Marter Bill. During the discussion Mr. Meredith not only declared in favor of the Marter Bill, but also for direct Prohibition. We make this statement on the authority of the editor of the *Advocate* who from the press gallery listened to the debate.

PARADOX.

A PARTICULAR BRAND of bread is commended because it is "not kneaded."

A PROSPEROUS YEAR ENDED.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company of Ontario.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Increases in Desirable Features of Business.

A Satisfactory State of Affairs Presented to the Shareholders The Directorate Re-Elected.

The fourth general annual meeting of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company was held at the company's head office, corner Adelaide and Victoria streets, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The list of shareholders present was large and representative, and included E. F. Clarke, Esq., president; A. W. Lang, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sutherland, E. H. Talmadge, Esq., Rev. S. T. French, John Ferguson, M.P., M.T. Joseph Duggan, Esq., Capt. Charles Hood, David Fasken, Esq., William Bell, M.J., Graham Toronto, Hon. Peter White, M.P., A. Foster, Esq., Pembroke; E. S. Parker, Esq., Owen Sound; John Gushart, Esq., M.L.A. Thomas Howarth, Esq., and S. H. Gullidge, Esq., both of Wainwright, and C. A. G. Place, George E. Weir, Esq., Brandon; A. P. Falls, Esq., Chatham; David Barr, Esq., Newfrew, and others.

Over twenty of the company's general and district agents were also present. The directors' annual report was read and unanimously adopted.

The excellent statement of the company's affairs and the evidences of its sound and prosperous financial condition were very gratifying to the large number of shareholder and agents present.

The following is an abstract of the financial statements:

Cash receipts, premium and interest	\$44,373 24
Total cash receipts	53,550 28
Total expenses of management, payments on policy holders	29,953 12
Total net assets	122,995 59
Reserve fund	86,650 00
Total gross assets	420,349 99
Loss surplus on policy-holders' account	355,328 85

On moving the adoption of the report the President said that the share and policy-holders had every reason to be gratified at the condition of the company's affairs, as shown in the report, as well as with the operations for the past year. Financial increases were reported in all desirable features. The cash received for premiums was \$44,373.24, an increase of \$1,000 over the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. The receipts from interest, add-d to the amount due and accrued, proved that the company's assets were safely and profitably invested. The expenses of management had necessarily increased during the year, corresponding with the increased amount of business the company's books, but he quoted figures to show that not only did the company continue to compare most favorably with other companies in the cost of securing new business, but in the amount of business done, and in the rate of mortality experienced, which was unprecedentedly low.

The result of the year's operations showed increases of \$83,570 in business in force on the company's books; of \$20,508.79 in cash receipts; and a 100 per cent increase in the amount of net assets. These figures proved conclusively that the company had been a prosperous one for the company. With total net assets of \$122,995.59, a net surplus of \$157,325, gross assets of \$420,349.99, and a gross surplus of \$355,328.85, the company's property was assured. This handsome surplus should enable the company's agents to procure a much larger volume of business at even less cost than in the past.

J. W. Lang, Esq., in reading the resolution, stated that the directors, and especially the President of the Executive Committee of the board, had been indefatigable in their efforts to secure the welfare of the company's business interests had not been considered. The property of the company was and would continue to be paramount, and he hoped that every shareholder and policyholder would be actuated by similar motives.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland stated it gave him much satisfaction to see the evidences of prosperity embodied in the report. The information given by their esteemed President had further convinced him that the company's future prospects could hardly be better. The report before them was an inducement to the shareholders to pay their arrears, to promote their own interests by assisting the company and its agents in every possible way.

Hon. Peter White, M.P., E. H. Talmadge, Esq., S. J. Parker, Esq., and other shareholders also addressed the meeting, alluding in glowing terms to the satisfactory condition of the company's affairs.

John Ferguson, Esq., M.A., M.D., in responding to a vote of thanks to the medical director and medical examiners, stated that not only was the number of rejected applications in indication of the care exercised in the selection of risks, but the rate of mortality experienced was without doubt far more accurate guide. He held the favorable record of the company in this respect had not been surpassed. The rate of mortality experienced during the year had been 2.7. This feature, in connection with the other favorable features, augured well for those interested in the company.

John Urquhart, Esq., M.D., medical referee, also responded, stating that when considering the merits of an application he always had an eye single to the company's interests, and invariably acted in the benefit of the doubt where one existed, and he trusted all the gentlemen who acted as examiners would continue to act in a corresponding manner.

The President, in tendering the company's agents the thanks of the shareholders for their able and efficient work, stated that it gave him much pleasure to see such a large number of agents present. They were all gentlemen of any company would be proud of. They had done splendid work, and were deserving of the utmost consideration at the hands of the shareholders.

Messrs. James Craig and J. H. McInnis made fitting responses.

An interesting discussion took place on the advisability of procuring a Dominion license, but after a few remarks by the President a resolution was agreed to empowering the directors to take the necessary steps when they should deem it advisable to procure a Dominion license.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year: E. F. Clarke, Esq., M.A., Toronto; A. Lang, Esq., Toronto; Hon. Peter White, M.P., Pembroke; S. J. Parker, Esq., Owen Sound; Hon. John Gowan, K.C.M.G., Barrington; John Ferguson, Esq., M.P., E.C.P., Toronto; Hon. John Halliday, Toronto; Capt. John Gaskin, Kingston; John Urquhart, Esq., M.D., Oakville; J. B. Armstrong, Esq., Ottawa; David Fasken, Esq., Toronto; S. A. MacVicar, Esq., Sarnia; George E. Weir, Esq., Brandon; David Barr, Esq., Newfrew, and A. Foster, Esq., Pembroke.

After passing the usual vote of thanks to the officers of the company, the meeting which was characterized by a most enthusiastic and friendly spirit, was declared adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors E. F. Clarke, Esq., M.P., was unanimously re-elected President, and W. Lang, Esq., and S. J. Parker, Esq., Vice-Presidents, and the members of the Executive Committee of 1891 were re-elected.

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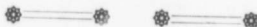
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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING
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BY ALL PROCESSES.

MESSRS. REINHARDT & CO.

A Visit to the Extensive Lager Beer
Brewery on Mark Street,
Toronto.

A WALK through a brewery is always laden with interest. It may be but a cursory observation that you are able to make, not being intimately acquainted with the various processes, and knowing that brewing is a special avocation of its own that only years of levitation can bring to that perfection that warrants its discipline in making an essay to cater for public approval. It did not surprise us, therefore, to learn that Mr. Lothar Reinhardt, the proprietor of the famous lager beer brewery on Mark street, Toronto, or rather, as the citizens would call it, on the banks of the classic Don, and a Bavarian by birth spent years in special study at the Brewers' College in Worms, Germany, before coming to Canada to enter upon a branch of the business of brewing in which he is now among the foremost in America.

Seventeen years amount to a big space in the majority of people's lives; in Mr. Reinhardt's not only have they dealt gently with him personally, but they have also been eminently progressive, and therefore, satisfactory. In 1877 he made a start, and in 1888 became proprietor of the well-known brewery on Duchess St. The premises there not proving adequate he moved to Mark St. This was in 1890. There the fame of his brews continued to spread and with such rapidity that in three short years, although the premises were spacious before, he found it necessary to go in for extensive enlargements and improvements. It was the completion of these that led to a visit by a representative of THE ADVOCATE.

The process in the brewery is from the basement upwards and then down again, and that will be the order in which an endeavor will be made to give our readers an idea of the great industry carried on under the firm name of Reinhardt & Co., first promising that the additions to the old buildings include a great and more storage room, new and splendidly arranged and handsomely fitted offices and new bottling and boiler rooms. All these are comprised in a fine, specially built structure, three stories high, many feet in depth and of wide frontage. The offices are in the south-east corner, and from the outside, as well as on the inside, present an elegant appearance, the foundation being of Credit Valley stone, faced with New Brunswick granite, while the external ornaments and carvices are of copper. Before going further into particulars it may be wise to give an idea of the magnitude of the brewery by stating that it now has a capacity of 6,000 gallons a day and storage room for 750,000 gallons. It must not be imagined that because there is such enormous storage room as a capacity for three quarters of a million gallons indicates, that the beer is kept long on the premises. Its very nature would not permit that, although the various brands are of such excellent quality that without the use of ice, if stored in a cool cellar, they will remain good for twelve months. These brands, which are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, being shipped in large quantities all over Canada are SALVADOR, HOFBRAT, BOCK and BAVARIAN.

They are honored with prefixes thus: Export Salvador, Select Hofbrat, Genuine Bock and Original Bavarian, to distinguish them from the brands of other makers. Messrs. Reinhardt & Co., it may be mentioned here, enjoy the honor of being the only proprietors exclusively of lager. Still they employ upwards of a hundred hands, Mr. Lothar Reinhardt himself doing all the brewing.

Shipments are made aboard the cars right at the doors of the brewery, both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway track running close alongside.

Now will we commence our walk through the premises conducted by the chief of the office, Mr. McBain. Descending to the basement we find two 75-horse power engines and boilers, made by Smith & Martin of Toronto, one of which has only just been put in to meet the increased demand consequent upon the extension of the buildings. These engines in the summer are run night and day, so great are the orders received, and so necessary is it that the supply shall be kept ever fresh. Leaving the boiler room we come to the big boiling tub or kettle with its ability to turn out 3,050 gallons twice a day. Incidentally is noticed a carload of malt passing down the immense shoot, 30,000 bushels of which is converted into beer a week. In an off room the carpentering and repair-

quite cool, and then it passes to the fermenting room. While this is going on we incidentally step out-on to the roof and there get a view of the great hermetically sealed ice-houses, the firm using no less than 6,500 tons of ice per year, which is said to be more than the consumption of any other brewery in Canada. Here it is desirable to remove a popular impression that the ice comes into contact with the beer. In no sense whatever does the ice touch or mingle with the liquor. It is merely used to make cold air that being excluded from the worms and pipes cools the beer. This is a fact that both the city council and the public need to be informed of.

Descending, we come to a room where an immense number of the signs and beautifully illustrated show cards used by the brewery are being framed and packed for shipment to the various agencies, which, by the way, are being greatly increased in number this year and over

around the walls are a number of giant punchcocks, which are known as Reinhardt's babies. They are at present fifteen in number, but more are on the way. They will hold 4,000 imperial gallons each, and are 10 ft. 6 in. in height and 8 ft. 6 in. in width. Empty they each weigh 2 tons 200 lbs.; full of lager their weight is 27 tons 200 lbs. These punchcocks are the only articles of foreign manufacture about the place, and Mr. Reinhardt says he would only be too glad to buy them in Canada, but no firm can make them.

From the realms of the giants we pass on to the tun room, where there is an array of tuns which will shortly be greatly added to by consignments from New Hamburg, Waterloo Co. Then we come to the packing room where the kegs are filled ready for shipment. Here are stored a vast number of empty kegs, and the number needed to be vast when 3,000 holding from 4 to 32 gallons, can be filled per day. An indicator is used in filling by which the slightest thing wrong with the beer can be immediately detected as it flows.

A brief visit to the stables, where sixteen fine, massive horses are kept as well as Bossy, a formidable and unpleasantly attentive cow, and a return is made to the noble oak-finished offices, where, in the reception room attached, between signs of genius superfluous, we see ascertain that Mr. Reinhardt learned the secret of brewing the world-renowned Salvador in the original brewery at Munich. For centuries this highly-flavored brand has been made in the Bavarian capital. Although Salvador has gained great fame as a bottled export lager, the Select Hofbrat, Genuine Bock and Original Bavarian are as nearly as possible its equal in popularity, the demand for all four, as has been shown in this article, being simply prodigious.

In conclusion it only remains to be said that Mr. Reinhardt prides himself on the purity and wholesomeness of all his makes of lager, as no one there is ever used any artificial coloring or foreign flavoring whatever.

THE SACRIFICIAL SPIRIT.

Rev. Dr. Grover. "Surely during this solemn Lenten season every Christian ought to make some sacrifice to show his devotion."

Jobida. "You're right, Doctor. Sacrifice? I should say so! Why, I'm selling off every article in my store twenty-five per cent. under cost. You can give it out from the pulpit if you like!"

WISER THAN SOLOMON.

AFTER his mother had got through padding him, the boy, who had never whimpered nor shed a tear during the ordeal, calmly remarked:

"Well, father was a wiser man than Solomon."

"What do you mean by that, sir?" she asked sharply.

"I mean that Solomon had seven hundred wives."

JUST WHY HE ATE SHEEP.

"The rich," said a Dutchman, explaining his liking for mutton, "eat venison because it is all deer. I eat mutton because it is sheep."

ETYMOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED

Dumbore. "There is something cynical about you, Miss Keene."

Miss Keene. "Yes—a puppy!"

A NOTABLE CASE.

Marigold. "What an interminable time it does take a woman to say good-by!"

Clover. "Yes; just look at Patti now."



MR. LOTHAR REINHARDT.

ing are done. Then comes the malt room, whence the malt is passed to the cleaner, and on to the mill, from which it passes to the hoppers as ground malt. Malt, next to rice, is the hardest matter to grind, having a very hard shell. Going into the mash tun it remains there until the saccharine matter is taken out. Then an extract of malt it passes into the boiling kettle and is boiled to a certain degree, when the hops are added. The next operation is to extract the substance of the hop, when to all intents and purposes the operation of making beer is complete.

More remains to be done, however, before it is made palatable. Up the beer goes and from aloft it passes down over a percolator or cooler with a capacity of 6,000 gallons a day. This cooler consists of a row of copper pipes filled with ice. When the beer strikes the top row it is boiling hot, but when the bottom is reached it has been gradually cooled until

which Mr. C. S. Stapleton is supervisor, Mr. Reinhardt preferring to conduct his business this way to the employment of an army of travellers, being, thus, he thinks, better able to deliver his beer in prime condition.

Passing on the bottling room is reached, where, at the time of our visit, the interesting process of cleaning the bottles was going on. The tremendous quantity of 2,500 dozen patent sealed bottles, and specially made, can be filled each day. After the bottles are filled they are placed in a tank and subjected to a heat of from 168 to 175 degrees Fahr. to prevent subsequent fermentation. It is claimed that the bottling capacity of the apparatus used is the greatest in America.

Mr. Reinhardt himself having joined the party a casknet is made into the cellars, which, unlike other nether regions, are almost shivering cold. Cold air pipes run in every direction. Ranged



THE OUT

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IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD



HONORABLE MENTION

PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST

MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters

Brewers

Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

PHILADELPHIA,

1876.

COSGRAVE & Co.

MEDAL AT

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,

ANTWERP, 1885.

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EXTRA STOUT

HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR

AND

GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF

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THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

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

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

ASK FOR IT.

311 King Street East, - - - TORONTO

Sporting.

THE GREAT HOSS WRITER.

In the spring a purple glory clusters in the morning rose.

In the spring the great hoss writer gins to scrape his rusty pen. Writes about the horse creation—fights his battles o'er again. Jumps an editor and journal, talks in learned, thundering sound. While his grammar and his venom, both alike, he flings round.

Be ye patient, gentle reader; soon he'll leave us for his rub!

True, he signs himself "Columbus," "Bonaparte" and "Belshazzar."

If you hunt him up next summer, when the blossoms meet, Hunt him up to lay your laurels at his intellectual feet.

You will find him in the stable with his pup and corn-cob pipe.

And you'll learn his name is Dennis—Dennis Dickerson, the Swipe!

—Clarke's Horse Review.

NOTES.

As a sketch of the connection of England's Prime Minister with the turf cannot fail to be interesting we present the following from the London Sportsman:

"Born in 1847, Lord Rosebery was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He never shone conspicuously either as a Wet Boh or a Dry Boh, and while at Oxford his chief interest in the way of sport was in racing. He attended a good many meetings, and directly he came into the title and left the university—two incidents in his life which occurred almost simultaneously—he registered his colors and bought some horses, which he sent to the late James Dover at Delsey to be trained. One was Ladax, after whom the present favorite for the Derby is named. He was a smart two-year old, and his young owner thought he was going to win the Derby at the first time of asking, but he did not. The colt could not stay, and the only race he won after his two-year old season, was one over five furlongs.

He also had Mavella by Macaroni, and Lady Beaconsfield by Newminster. This pair between them were the cause of no end of annoyance to his lordship. His character was not so well known then as it is now, and someone who had lost money over Mavella had the temerity to embody some very bitter remarks in a letter which he indited to the press. The owner of the mare was so disgusted that, although he had already been elected a member of the Jockey Club, he advertised the whole of his stud for sale. Most of them were sold, but one or two were retained.

"It was not until 1874, however, that he came back to the turf. He has always been wanting to win the Derby, but has never done it. He has several times retired, always returning to have another try, and he is not likely to give up his ambition till its accomplishment. In 1874 he gave Matthew Dawson 2,500 guineas for Couronne de Fer, by his favorite Macaroni, out of Miss Agnes, who certainly seemed to have a big chance for the Derby, but he was beaten by George Fre-

derick. His lordship made several other attempts to win the same race, but they all ended in disappointment. He won the City and Suburban on his well-loved battle cloud, however, with Aldrick, and among other big handicaps that have fallen to his share may be mentioned the Lincolnshire and Liverpool Summer Cup with Controversy, and the Northumberland Plate with Snail. These victories were all gained in 1876, when the stakes and prize-hoops won £13,000 in races—the largest sum "Ruff" records as standing in any one year to his lordship's name; 1879 was for him another good year. He won the Lincoln handicap with Toucher, the Ascot Stakes with Riletto, the Cambridgehire with La Merveille, and the Manchester November Handicap with Rhidarooh, and he came out fourth in the list of the winning owners. He was third for the Derby in 1880, this time with Town Moor. In 1883 Rosterer, who was disqualified for his classic engagements through the death of his breeder, won the City and Suburban, starting at 50 to 1, and Vista completed the double event by winning the great Metropolitan Stakes. His home course was a very lucky one for him this year, for after carrying off the two big spring handicaps, he won his first classic race, the Oaks, with Bonny Jean, while his second string, Etare, was third. He won seventeen races in 1885, but after that he gradually reduced his stud, and practically retired from the turf, so far as running horses was concerned, and the best of late he has owned have been Cippolina and Chatter. He has never ceased to breed, however, and his stud farm at Mentmore is still one of the most celebrated in the country. Many a good horse has been turned out from its paddocks, and it was only this week that the show of thoroughbreds at Islington for the Queen's premiums that of the twenty-nine winners two were bred by his lordship.

"At one time in his career he was very fond of making matches. Controversy, Toucher and Levant all winning races for this description for him. The majority of them were of the most sporting character and created an endless amount of excitement, notably that between Controversy and Lowlander for £1,000, which was run at Ascot. Among those who are the late James Dover, Robert Peck, the late Harry Constable, Joe Cannon and Matthew Dawson. He sent five horses to the latter when he went to live at Exning, and at this moment owns the favorite for the Derby.

"It is just twenty-one years ago since Lord Rosebery was the chief mover in the House of Lords in the formation of a committee to enquire into the best means of improving the breed of horses in this country and thus increasing the supply, the direct result of which was the starting of the various societies which have done so much to affect these objects. His charming old place at Epsom, called The Durdans, is well known to most racing men. He purchased it from the executors of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

and has improved it beyond recognition. One can walk through the grounds almost from the end of the town right into the paddock, and anyone asking for permission to do so at any race day will rarely be refused a pass. His other seats are Dalmeny park, Linlithgowshire, and Rosebery, near Edinburgh, in addition to Mentmore."

* * *

A CAPITAL idea that found birth in Halton county is spreading. An association of horse-breeders was formed three years ago, the object of which was to hold an annual show and sale. So successful was the venture that Peel horsemen, with that great horse town of Brampton as capital, expressed a desire to join in, with the result that one day last week seventy breeders met and formed an association for the two counties. Peel was, however, too late to join in the annual sale of the Halton people, which will be held on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., at Milton. Upwards of 150 horses are in the catalogue, all fairly well bred, and including carriage, saddle, roadster, cob and heavy horses. Every county should follow the example thus set. Far-sighted men can at once see the advantage that is to be derived. First of all, it leads to a kind of registration of the stock sold in the county, showing the stallions which were standing there. Secondly, it attracts numbers of people to the town where the sale is being held, giving it the appearance of an old-country town on horse-fair days, and in the third place, it encourages and develops to an extraordinary degree the breeding of good horses. While only the three leading advantages to be derived are here set down, the benefits from such county associations are really incalculable.

* * *

LAST week in announcing that the capital chestnut gelding, Adventurer, by The Miser—Peradventure, was for sale, it was stated by mistake that he could go half a mile on a fair track in sixty seconds. As a matter of fact, he can go the distance in fifty seconds, and thus should prove a splendid money-winner throughout Canada in competent hands.

* * *

RARE, indeed, is it that an opportunity is afforded to secure a genuine Irish hunting stallion. Under horses for sale we announce that Hard Lines, a stallion specially imported from Ireland, and winner of a Queen's premium at the Royal Dublin horse show, is to be had at a reasonable figure. A typical Irish hunter himself, big, strong, with Birdcatcher blood lines all through, he is exactly the horse that is wanted in this country to get good saddle or carriage horses. If not sold forthwith, in the next few days, he will be offered by auction at Eastwood, Oxford Co., on the 29th, and will assuredly be snapped up to go to the States, several American breeders having already made bids for him. The gentleman who is offering him for sale desires that he shall be kept in Canada, and, therefore, prefers putting the horse up at public auction to selling him privately to go abroad. Anybody who wishes to do the breeding inter-

ests of their county a good turn should at once write to H. G., THE ADVOCATE Office, Aberdeen Chambers, Toronto, stating the price they are willing to give. If a preference exists to bid at auction for the horse, THE ADVOCATE will accept a commission to bid up to the amount mentioned in the reply to this. Red Irish hunters are as rare in Canada as gold mines; in fact, outside of a pair of beauties possessed by the Earl of Aberdeen, it is doubtful if there are any in all North America.

* * *

WONDERFUL progress has been made in America of late years in running horse racing. Last year's English Racing Calendar shows that the amount of stakes and purses given in England under Newmarket rules was \$2,302,562, which was \$699,834 less than it took 409 horses to win in America in the same period of time, and over \$3,000,000 less than was hung up in stakes and purses on this side of the Atlantic in the season. The table which follows shows still further America's supremacy, giving as it does the twenty-five best winners of England and America in 1893 in parallel columns. The table speaks for itself:

	AMERICA.	
	Age.	Win.
Dominio.....	2	\$190,000
Bonfield.....	3	67,500
Hobbs.....	2	56,500
Sir Walter.....	3	41,129
Samuel Greaves.....	3	40,751
Rudolph.....	5	40,540
Italy America.....	3	39,000
Stovall.....	3	38,000
Rampage.....	3	29,541
Stovall.....	3	29,541
Horspice.....	2	25,213
Cliff.....	3	25,213
Cliff.....	3	25,213
Lowlander.....	5	25,145
Stovall.....	3	25,145
Declare.....	2	22,329
Stovall.....	3	22,329
Charade.....	4	21,296
Telegraph.....	2	20,906
Ye Tambores.....	3	19,576
Henry Nicholas.....	3	19,029
Prince George.....	3	18,778
Alex.....	3	18,778
Stonewall.....	4	17,448

	ENGLAND.	
	Age.	Win.
Indiglass.....	3	\$99,280
Gros.....	4	66,615
Dolphin.....	2	44,776
Mrs. Batterwick.....	3	30,425
Match Box.....	2	29,758
Lady.....	2	28,848
Arlington.....	3	28,658
Marston.....	3	22,119
Phoen.....	3	17,653
Best Man.....	4	15,829
Cabin Boy.....	4	15,829
Watercress.....	4	15,829
Sue.....	7	14,669
School Book.....	2	13,685
Primrose.....	2	13,685
Orville.....	5	13,629
Red Nickman.....	3	13,225
Stuart.....	7	12,673
Bullington.....	2	12,719
Sue.....	2	12,673
Shanacroth.....	5	11,849
Primrose.....	4	10,529
Lower Boy.....	4	10,529
Metallic.....	4	10,029

* * *

THE fifty-first Oxford and Cambridge boat race took place last Saturday, and resulted in an easy win by three-and-a-half lengths for the dark blues, who have now twenty-eight victories to their credit, against twenty-two set down in the ledger in honor of Cambridge. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead heat "by six feet," as Sam Phelps, for many years judge at the finish, most strangely announced, that his first race was held in 1829 at Henley, the dark blues winning easily. The next was not till 1836, when Cambridge won. Then there was a lapse of two years and Can-

bridge won 1856 there has been annual chinning, first in which the contest either university style of eight but it was a row of nine seats were rowed.

The record winner. Oxford, March 1; Cambridge, April 1. Oxford, April 2; Cambridge, April 1. Oxford, March 1; Cambridge, April 1. Oxford, March 1; Cambridge, April 1. Oxford, March 1; Cambridge, April 1. Oxford, March 1; Cambridge, April 1. Oxford, March 1; Cambridge, April 1.

In addition Cambridge took the times in the Challenge Cup and 1855. Car races and Oxford.

CORE STRONG trainer, winner of Brantford, Ontario, Geneva, 2 1/4, season will race. At this stable it will be campaigned. Blue Bayard, for a 2:20 mare. Among the year list are: Grace out of the date, old, two years Abanator, out of Polonius; Patti dam Mattie He fast on a snow the coming season. Annie C., 2:27 1/2 form, and will Florence H. (2) regular circuit doing well. Co- indonment he countrymen who coming season.

ADVICES from friend Gocher's American Sportsman's accounts of the get The peer Sir F. mile in 2:20 at this country. Willie, dam J. trotted a half in 2:30 circle. Sir Frederick, N. Thompson has Burton B., 11:17 by Constellation him to Maine to and to be raced Harry Wilkes in 1889. He and year by their bre-

bridge won three in succession. Since 1850 there has not been a break in the annual chain. The race of 1846 was the first in which outriggers were used, and the contest of 1857 was the first time either university rowed in the present style of eight-oared boats without a keel, but it was not until 1873 that sliding seats were introduced.

The record since 1875 has been:

Winner.	Dis- tance.	Time.
	M. Yds.	M. S.
Oxford, March 20, 1875	4 300	22 02
Cambridge, April 1, 1875	4 300	20 29
Head heat, March 21, 1877	4 300	15 08
Oxford, April 11, 1878	4 400	23 13
Cambridge, April 9, 1879	4 400	21 18
Oxford, March 22, 1880	4 400	21 21
Oxford, April 5, 1881	4 400	21 03
Oxford, April 1, 1882	4 400	21 30
Oxford, March 15, 1883	4 400	21 16
Cambridge, April 3, 1884	4 400	21 30
Oxford, March 28, 1885	4 400	21 30
Cambridge, April 3, 1886	4 400	22 20
Cambridge, March 26, 1887	4 400	20 45
Cambridge, March 21, 1888	4 400	20 14
Cambridge, March 30, 1889	4 400	20 48
Oxford, March 26, 1890	4 400	22 05
Oxford, March 31, 1891	4 400	22 09
Oxford, April 9, 1892	4 400	19 21
Oxford, March 17, 1893	4 400	19 49
Oxford, March 17, 1894	4 400	21 29

In addition to these races Oxford and Cambridge contended at Henley five times in the same heat for the Grand Challenge Cup in 1845, 1847, 1851, 1853, and 1855. Cambridge won two of these races and Oxford three.

* *

COPE STINSON, the great Canadian trainer, writing from his quarters at Brantford, Ont., says that he is jogging Geneva, 2.14, and after a moderate start season will race him for a low record. At this stable in Hildesburgh (4), 2.18, who will be campaigned along with Geneva; Blue Bayard, by Bayard, is in training for a 2.20 mark; Tascaron (2), 2.22. Among the youngsters bound for the 2.30 list are: Grace Russell, by Lord Russell, out of the dam of Bellini, 1.23; lay colt, two years old, by Leonatus, son of Alantour, out of Philoese, 2.22; by Palousin; Patti Hunter, by Patron, 2.14; dam Mattie Hunter, 2.12; has shown fast on a snow path, and will be raced the coming season. The gray mare mare Annie C., 2.27, by Melrose, is in good form, and will be in the racing string. Florence H. (2), 2.23; by Alycine, is receiving regular work. Instant, 2.14 is doing well. Cope says if given sufficient inducement he will show some of his countrymen what trotting is during the coming season.

* *

ADVISES from New Brunswick, via friend Gocher's admirable paper the *American Sportsman*, give favorable accounts of the get of Conn's Harry Wilkes. The pacer Sir Harry Wilkes stepped a mile in 2:20 1/4 at one of the ice meetings in this country. An own brother, Sir Wilkie, dam Jenny, by Sir Charles, trotted a half in 1.16, and can enter the 2:30 circle. Sir Wilkie is owned in Fredericton, N.B., where Fred P. Thompson has the five-year-old stallion Barton B., 11,177, by Harry Wilkes, dam by Constellation. He intends to send him to Maine to be handled this spring and to be raced into the 2.30 list. Sir Harry Wilkes is a black horse, foaled 1889. He and his dam were sold that year by their breeder in Fredericton to

A. J. McCarty, of Ingersoll, Ontario, who has just sold Sir Harry Wilkes to trainer Edward James. This horse showed a half last season in 1.08. His dam Jenny, 2.44, is a bay mare that raced at the small provincial meetings of 1892. H. R. McLellan, of St. John, N.B., has leased the Odell property near Fredericton and will use it as a stock farm. He has purchased the stallion York Wilkes.

* *

HAVE you bought a horse? Have you a horse for sale? Has your mare foaled? Have your neighbors done anything interesting in the horse line? If so, notify THE ADVOCATE and don't forget it.

* *

THE Bel Air Jockey Club of Montreal has chosen June 14, 15 and 16 as the days for its summer meeting. There will be four successive running meetings in Canada: Toronto coming first, May 22 to 26, then Hamilton, Windsor and Montreal. The purses and added money will amount to \$50,000. The officers of the Bel Air club are: President, Charles Cassia; vice-president, J. P. Dawes; hon. treasurer, D. McIntyre, jr.; hon. secretary, J. H. Wardlaw; secretary, Joseph White, executive committee, Charles Cassia, J. P. Dawes, Colin Campbell, J. H. Wardlaw, D. McIntyre, jr.

* *

COMMON horse breeding has received another blow. An electrically driven delivery van has made its appearance in the crowded streets of London, Eng., and has proved an immense success. Even the poor, over-at-the-knees Hansom horse with oftentimes a good junk of breeding in him, appears to be doomed. Whatever will become of that noble Cockney institution—"the growler," it is impossible to say. Meantime farmers and breeders in Canada may as well make up their minds on the instant that that mongrel, the general purpose horse has to go, and that only the best stock in its class will fetch any price at all. If it weren't for the cost of keeping the cost of buy, we couldn't stop the merest shop boy from being a horse owner these times. The only decent outlook is for massive, heavy draught, stylish, good moving roadsters, handsomely carriage horses, saddle horses and hunter's riding is the fad in all the big cities of America, and Canadians will soon take it up. "It is so much better than bicycle riding, you know," said a young chap the other day, "and one looks so much more dignified sitting on a horse than he does on a wheel."

HORSES FOR SALE.

TROTTING STALLION.—Forest Mambrino; earned in service fees last year \$2,100; grandest sire in Canada; has produced more fast trotting stock than any other horse in the Dominion; will be sold cheap on easy terms or rented out at reasonable parties. This is a chance of a life-time. Apply John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

CHEBENUT GERLINDA.—Advertiser, by Miser out of Pearlant, 5 years; a winner at Guttenburg and Gloucester last

year in capital company; can run half a mile in 50 seconds sure and cannot be broken down; a regular Barnum for campaigning. To any one wanting a cheap horse to win in Canada this is a rare chance. Address, John Brennan, 69 Bay street, Toronto.

IRISH HUNTER.—Hard Lines, a typical Irish hunting stallion, winner of a typical Irish Hunter in Ireland; possessed a liberal degree of the much-prized and very rare quality of "staying"; an animal whose value to breed cannot be overestimated; big, strong and sound; and the only Irish Queen's Premium winner in Canada guaranteed; immediate application necessary to H. G. J. and B. Alderton Chambers, Toronto, this being the only time this notice will appear.

HERE is the place to advertise: five horses sold out of seven announced. One dollar first insertion; subsequent insertion by contract.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

WANT TO KNOW, Perth.—The best trainer in Canada is, undoubtedly, Cape Stinson, Brantford, Ont. Consult him about your colt.

* *

WEST, Waterloo.—Abe Orpen, 69 Bay street, Toronto, will quote you all the odds you want.

* *

C.T., Windsor, Ont.—We answer any kind of question, except of a legal order. Why didn't you say what you wanted to know, instead of asking us if we would tell you? Yes, we will quote prices for any paper in connection with THE ADVOCATE.

* *

P., Stratford.—We cannot do better. We deal in facts, not surmises. Facts cost money to procure. Such a notice as you suggest will cost you \$1.50 in THE ADVOCATE. We cannot do as you hint; nor will we reduce in price.

* *

WATSON, Hamilton.—If you choose to send your son to New York do so, but our advice to you is to come to town and consult Ras. Burgess at the Woodbine. A jockey's life is a hard one, and the boy will have to be very patient and at the same time plucky. Weights run from 70 lbs. up to 132 lbs., but if the lad can't get below a hundred at his age, we should advise you to put him to something else rather than in a trainer's hands.

* *

YES, SIR, City.—You are right; W. H. Gocher, formerly of the *Canadian Sportsman*, is the publisher and editor of the *American Sportsman*, Cleveland, O.

* *

CLUBMAN, City.—You ask, do hunting men ever jump wire in the course of a run. Yes, and in New Zealand they have wire-jumping competitions.

* *

SASKATCHEWAN, Medicine Hat, Assa.—The half-mile record for 2-year-olds is 47 1/2 seconds, made by Olitipa, with 97 lbs. up at Saratoga in 1874. For aged horses we have not the record, but Gerelinde, 4 years, and carrying 122 lbs., has run a half-mile in 46 seconds.

* *

INQUIRE.—The gelding Adventurer advertised for sale can run a half-mile in a fair track in 50 seconds. He would be a cracking good campaigner to take through Canada.

ALL-ROUND SPORT.

The income of the League of American Wheelmen last year was \$51,957.54.

A MATCH race between Yo Tamblin and Clifford for a large purse is being talked of.

The betting privileges at the Ontario Jockey Club meet have 'sen secured by Franks & Primrose of New York, with an offer of \$10,000.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York State Legislature to compel Canadian sportsmen to pay a \$20 license fee for shooting in that State.

W. D. GRAND sold 48 head of saddle and harness horses in New York recently, and netted \$8,632. The average sale price was about \$180.

The only Mike Kelly of baseball fame, it is said, will not play in the National League this year; and will instead manage the Allentown State League team.

The gate receipts of the Aston Villa, Birmingham foot ball club, English, in three recent matches with Sunderland, amounted to nearly \$11,000.

"HONEST John" Kelly, who was referee of the Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville in January, is still waiting for the \$1,000 that he was to receive for his services.

MOONLIGHT, the Canadian mare, daughter of Princeton and dam of the great Ajax, by Dandie Dinmuth and Japonica, by Mikado, is to be mated with Ormonde, the "Horse of the Century."

"PARSON" DAVIS, commenting upon Corbett's statement in regard to a probable delay in the meeting of Corbett and Jackson, said the fight would without doubt be arranged in London within the next 60 days.

A JOCKEY club has been organized in Windsor, Ont. The club will lease the mile track of the Windsor Driving Park Association for its meetings, and the dates claimed for the first meeting are June 7, 8 and 9.

HAMILTON has now two pool rooms, Julius Mandelbaum, son of the famous New York "fence," Mrs. Mandelbaum, being the proprietor of the second. The opinion in Hamilton is that the city will not afford sufficient play for two rooms.

At the Tennessee breeders' sale of trotting horses at Nashville bidding was slow but prices fair. Seventy head were disposed of for \$10,450. The highest priced animal was Buck Franklin, pacer, with a 2-year-old record of 2:17 1/2, bringing \$650.

THE Short Stop Billiard journey held at Chicago for the last three seasons was won by the Canadian champion, J. W. Capron, of Galt. Capron played splendidly throughout, and made hosts of friends by his unflinching courtesy and good humor.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS had a easy time defeating a local man named Selznar at St. Louis the other night. Over \$5,000 was taken at the doors, but nothing could be found, when an attachment for \$600 was served by one of Fitzsimmons' creditors.

THE Imperials won the Bank Hockey championship of Toronto by defeating the Dominion Bank seven 18 goals to 5. The match for the bank championship of Canada played in Montreal was won by the Bank of Montreal who scored 5 goals to the Imperials 2.

Geo. BUREAU has bobbed up in England with a challenge to row his name in the country over the Thames course excepting Thos. Sullivan and Wag Harding. The challenge is evidently intended for Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick, who at one time allowed "Bubear 10 seconds start and defeated him.

(Continued on page 160).

HORSES CHAWIN' HAY.

I tell yeh what! The chankin
Who the tired horses makes
When you've overploughed the harness off
They shove the chankin
From the hay-mow everted
Is jest about equal to the chankin
They's nothin' soon's so confutable
As the horses-chawin' hay.

I love't hear 'em chankin'
Jest agrahlin' slow and low,
For their stumps a rowin' clever
Keep as their feet the chankin
It's kin o' rest o' rostin'
To a feller's chawin' hay.
It soon's a might confutable
The horses-chawin' hay.

Grain-ook, grain-ook, grain-ook!
It's a siddy kind o' waagin'
Not a tail-a-waagin' to you,
N'r another sound 'round 'em
For the fells is some a-snoozin',
Then I load around an' watch 'em
In a steezy kind o' way,
F'r they soon so mighty confutable
As they rest an' chaw the hay.

As it sets me thinkin' sober
On the day of it
When you pioneered the prairies
I was an ad and an ad
In a dummed-up a seonener,
In a rough-an-tumble way,
Steakin' out at night, a noise
Of the horses-chawin' hay.

Oh, I do thinkin' of my comrades
In the fall of '88
When I rode with Kilpatrick
Through an' through Tennessee,
I was in it in a steady way,
With my head agin a stone,

Gazin' upwards towards the North Star
Wily Sykes and Davy Sloan
A seonier in a black-saw kind o' way,
An' me 'n' him, histin',
On the horses-chawin' hay.

It's a might me turbid cur-uns
That a little noise like that,
Can float a feller back-ward,
Use the droppin' of a hat,
An' start his throat a-rarin',
Strike his eyes with a steady way
They ain't no sound that git me
Like horses-chawin' hay!

HAMLEN GARLAND.

ON BREEDING MARES.

How They Should Be Treated and When Served.

On many farms much loss and disappointment is occasioned by the mares being neglected. Physical conditions, weather and a hundred other things bear more or less directly on this subject, and we will endeavor to take them up in detail, beginning, as in last week's article, with the case of the mares which are regular breeders. It may be set down as a fact that the earlier a foal is born the better grown and developed he will be in proportion to his racing age, hence it should be our object to have the mares foal at as early a date in the year as is compatible with the climate in which we are situated. The usual rule is to send the mare to the horse on the ninth day after foaling, but this if followed up by any number of times would bring the foals out of season. Whenever practicable, however, it should be done as the mare is much more likely to "catch" then than at any subsequent period. She will not necessarily come round on the ninth day. Some will come on day or two earlier some a day or two later. The writer has known a mare to be covered the sixth day, and produce a healthy foal from the service. The evening of the seventh or in the morning of the eighth day wet mares should be tried, and each day thereafter till they take the horse. On every farm there should be constructed a trying stall. At the head of it and reaching across it should be a smaller stall for the foal to stand while the mare is being teased. If separated from their foals the most of mares become very nervous and fidgety, feeling more inclined to kick than to be peaceable. Lead the mare into the stall, slip the foal into his little stall, and hold his head and trouble of various kinds will be averted. It only takes a minute and often saves an hour and a good many dol-

lars. The mare should be possible be teased by the horse that it is to cover her. The practice of using a teaser may be necessary for a jackass, but it is unnatural and only fit to be put in use in such a case. It is of the greatest importance when the lord of the harem is a very nervous, high strung horse, but only then to find out whether the mare is in season or not. If she is, the teaser should at once be taken away, and the mare left to it is to cover her brought out. Quite often it is not necessary to lead the teaser near the mare. The less she has to do with him the better, for which the reasons are obvious.

The mare should be teased till she is, so to speak, "in love" with the horse. The scientists may talk loud and long and learnedly about the germ plasma being unchangeable, but the writer's experience teaches him that when the contracting animals are in mental union the resulting foal is sure to be docile, whereas, if the mare is hurried and covered, both parties being inclined to fight, the progeny will be inclined to run and to be trusted. There is no doubt that the condition of body and temperament existing in the parents at the time of copulation has a marked influence on the disposition of the resulting young. For this reason then a mare should never be bred until she is perfectly ready. It is a good deal of trouble to return her to the horse, and much easier to hold her and breed her "in nature" than to put her to the studs or dismount, but the wise breeder will insist on nature's law being respected. Tried into perfect acquiescence the mare is much more likely to get with foal and the foal to have the good qualities of its parents, which is the chief end in all breeding operations.

Hobbles should always be used. A pair should be kept handy and used on every occasion, no matter how quiet the mare may be. A stallion worth breeding to is fit to catch any animal, but to run any risk with a chance kick caused by some unforeseen and accidental occurrence may destroy his usefulness. This again is a matter that entails some trouble, but it should be made a point of care. Accidents are chronicled every year because it is not done. It takes but a few moments to adjust the hobbles, and the insistence against accident is certainly worth more than it costs. The mares should be regularly tried. If this is neglected some of them are not sure to get with foal, and the loss of a whole season consequently ensues. It is not sufficient to bring the mares up once or twice, they should be brought back again and again every three weeks. Many a mare will go over a time or two when nursing a foal and if she is not brought up no one is a whit the wiser than to believe the first service will be the last.

With young mares that have never been bred we have no ninth day to start with, and we must make a beginning earlier than we wish them to foal. They require to be brought back in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Condition has, of course, much to do with their getting in foal. When in training a mare rarely catches and sometimes resents the presence of the horse. In the case of young trotting or pacing mares the writer believes that the wisest course is to indulge them to a certain extent with a rest in the winter, breed them early and when settled put them in training and race them until half of their time has passed by. The mare, however, should be soiled before being sent to the horse. If a mare has a heavy cold she will rarely get with foal no matter how favorable other conditions may be, and it is therefore time lost to no purpose to make the attempt. The same is true of some other kind of ailments involving an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane. By providing them with warm comfortable quarters and

thus lessening their liability to contract colic, a larger percentage of the mares on the farm may be gotten with foal, and the profits thereby materially increased.

All mares, the first time brought to the horse, should be treated with the greatest gentleness and, as a rule, examined before being bred. This applies more especially to mares which have attained some age. Often some natural obstruction prevents conception, and this may be removed. Obviously the sooner this is done the better. The hideous practice of "opening" a mare indiscriminately, is productive of more harm than good, though occasionally some accident or natural growth renders the operation necessary. Mares, when in a very fat, phlegmatic condition, are hard to get with foal and in such a case it will be put them to some work suited to their capacity, thus working off the surplus adipose tissue. The thousand and one schemes which have been devised to secure conception, such as bleeding, etc., are comparatively valueless and deserve no attention. The true principle is to have the contracting animals in vigorous condition.

Artificial impregnation is destined to come into much more general use than at the present time. The writer has practiced its usefulness and fully endorses its practice. When it is resorted to positive results may be expected. The operation has been described so often that there is no necessity for repeating it here. Its advantages are manifold and its economy great. Some years, though no cause is apparent, the mares on a farm fail to get with foal and the loss is incalculable. When artificial impregnation is practiced this cannot happen. Even the shy breeders may be turned regularly and a great saving of the stallion's time is effected. The writer is truly convinced that every mare on the farm should be artificially impregnated. Two mares, or even three, may be operated on from a single service, and the one covered, the other not forgotten. When the operation was first advocated it was performed almost altogether with a syringe, the fluid being mixed with water. A simpler method, however, in warm the capsule, insert and fill with the fluid, close the capsule, withdraw it and then introduce it into the uterus of the mare to be impregnated. The gelatine very quickly dissolves and its contents are set free. This method is preferable because there is less danger of the spermatozoa being destroyed by cooling. The capsule being held tight in the hand is not exposed to the air at all, and hence has no chance to become temperature lower than blood heat. Both operations can be performed by any man of average intelligence and handiness. In proof of the writer's sincerity the following examples are offered: A friend of his owns a large farm, and in view of a fall in the confidence of the premier stallion the mares were not setting. Visiting the farm in company with his owner four mares were served to be in season. One was served and the other three impregnated from the service. These three got with foal, but the one served did not. Subsequently all the mares which had missed were operated on, and all but two—twenty-three—were safely covered. This is the reason for the writer's faith. The operation to be successful must be swiftly and deftly done. Bumbling, slow, clumsy movements will produce nothing but disappointment.

It is plain that if the practice of artificial impregnation becomes at all general much good must result to breeding interests. By its use a stallion can get at least twice as many foals in a season as he can usually, and the stallion's owners of prominent and popular bloods can lower their fees and make more money, at the same time conserving the vigor of

their horses. Again, by increasing the number of colts by famous sires the whole breed is directly benefited. No man doubts that a more general distribution of colts and fillies by the great progenitors would greatly improve any breed of horses, and this may be effected, too, that colts begotten in this way can be the characteristics of their sire as distinctly as though begotten in the natural way, and all other things being equal are as good as the mare. It is admitted that the insertion of a tube into the os uteri before service provides an unobstructed passage for the spermatozoa and conduces to conception. Does it not then stand to reason that a method which introduces the spermatozoa directly into the uterus without distending the os, thereby providing for their retention, must be far more successful? Certainly it does. The benefits to be derived from artificial impregnation are manifold and widespread. Its practice is worthy of inauguration on every horse-breeding farm in the country.—Chicago Horseman.

HANNIS THE TERRIBLE.

THERE was just one man on earth, when Hannis was in Turner's stable, that the little stallion would not attack on the slightest provocation, and that was a big Irishman called Mike, who took care of him, and apropos of Mike a good story may be told. After the famous race at Chicago in 1884, in which Hannis beat Charley Ford after the latter had won two heats and the odds on him were from \$1,000 to \$80, there were some friends of Turner's living in Chicago who wanted to see the horse. They were not race going folk, but had read so much about Hannis that they were very curious that they asked Turner to afford them the opportunity to see the horse. The general replied that this could be easily done if the party would come to the Fort Wayne depot on a certain afternoon as the horse was shipped to Chicago at that time.

The day arrived, and Turner came down town from the track to meet his friends and escort them to the depot, there to await the arrival of Hannis and Mike, the latter having been given particular instructions as to his own personal appearance as well as that of the horse. Turner was naturally anxious that the outfit, when it arrived at the depot, from the track, should look well. Accordingly when Turner came to the depot with his friends he talked considerably about Hannis in answer to numerous questions, and became so interested that it was not until nearly time for the train to leave that he suddenly became aware of the fact that Hannis had not arrived. There was not much time to lose. The other horses belonging to the stable were already in the car, and of course the train would not wait.

Turner began to get anxious. He knew what a vicious little devil Hannis was, and he also recollected to his horror that Mike was at times too fond of the other horses. There were plenty of saloons on the road from the track to the depot, and the longer Turner waited the more nervous he became, until finally he was sweating freely enough to scrap, for in addition to his worry about the horse, value at \$20,000, there were some horrible visions of Hannis eating up school children and doing other things in strict accordance with his nature.

Just as the strain was most intense Turner saw Hannis coming up Canal street, which was full of teams, apparently alone. There was certainly nobody at his head, where the groom should have been, but in instant later Turner saw the redoubtable Mike, drunk as a lord, at the head of Hannis. After a few moments in immediate danger of being walked upon at every step he took. And the

curious part of it was that he didn't know that he was leading, as he is all the teams and objects that can certainly have come from his heels. Turner made a grabber the horse and he evidently didn't speak; to the depot in the car just as the time being of the driver. Turner then relinquished responsibility in but to this day of the little stallion through a crowd at the fan of the relief that he knew that he was trans.—Chicago

OR Postcard—sent in the paragraph—Chubbiger—was assailed the door on

THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING CO. (LTD)

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OUR BRANDS ARE

DIAMOND ALE.
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HALF & HALF.

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

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curious part of it was that Hannis evidently knew that it was Mike who needed leading, as he kept a steady step, avoiding all the teams and paying no attention to objects that on any other occasion would certainly have caused a demonstration from his heels.

Turner made a dive into the street, grabbed the halter from Mike, who was evidently enjoying being towed, so he spoke to the depot, and hustled the horse into the car just before the train started, the time being so limited that the friends of the driver had no chance to see him. Turner then relieved Mike from further responsibility in connection with Hannis, but to this day he cannot recall the sight of the little stud leading a drunken man through a crowded street, without a smile at the fun of the incident and a sigh of relief that the horse was smart enough to know that he must not cut up any tantrums. —Chicago Horse Review.

OFF COLOR.

Postcoast.—"I didn't notice your servant in the parade." —*Coburger*.—"He has the yellow jaundice, and was afraid to show his face outside the door on St. Patrick's day."

BREEDING THE ROADSTER.

A Very Valuable Paper Written by a Former Resident of Toronto and Montreal.

The question of improving the American road horse is one that is at present receiving a great deal of public attention. There are a great many ways in which it is suggested that the type be improved, and, while no thoroughly satisfactory basis has yet been obtained, the text of a lecture by Dr. George M. Twitchell in Boston, some time ago, held the statement that the future would call for a reproduction of the American roadster if bred to produce a type larger in frame and of considerably increased weight.

The subject of the lecture in question was the French coacher, and if the type to be secured only meant one of very fair trotting ability, coupled with the strength and endurance to pull weight, the solution would be an easy one, but the French coacher with ability to trot at a three-minute gait, or slightly better, will not suit everybody, nor will it wholly suit those who make the greatest outcry about the American road horse.

It has been the aim of men like James S. Sanborn, Edgar Payson and others who are breeding coach horses, to com-

bine in their stock not only the general utility of the carriage horse, but also, by breeding to the high class of American trotting mares, to give a certain dash of the extreme speed which is so desired in the trotter, coupled with the symmetry, level-headedness and general road attributes of the imported horse.

In Boston, men of the stamp of John Shepard, George Hall, George Bixby and others, whose experience in road riding is of great value, pin their faith to the roadster which does not stand over 15.2, and preferring that which is 15.1. Of course, these gentlemen look for extreme brush speed, and seldom think of the weight-drawing ability which is necessary to the man who only wants one horse for the family or pleasure use.

If it can be generally accepted that the perfect type of the roadster is that represented by the horse of solid color, standing 15.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 hands, and weighing in the neighborhood of 1,100 pounds, it might be hard to suggest any way to improve on the idea of breeding a perfect specimen of symmetry, like one of the French coaching stallions, to mares which would add a dash of speed for ordinary light harness use.

Even were it proven that the greater mass of people were looking for such hor-

ses, this might be a good method were it not equally feasible to secure a trotting-bred horse with the size, color, action and level-headed disposition which would more uniformly size the desirable amount of speed.

One thing is very certain—that the old horsemasters have remarked on the disappearance of the fine-appearing, high-styled and long-distance roadsters of twenty and twenty-five years ago. One veteran, a few days ago, said that he remembered twelve or fifteen years ago sitting on the veranda of a hotel at Saratoga and noticing from fifty to a hundred single hitchers or double teams of horses from 15.2 to 16 hands, and capable of leading ten miles an hour or better, pulling weight. He also made the remark that one could sit for a week at the same place now and not see half a dozen of the same kind.

In Dr. Twitchell's lecture the reason ascribed for the falling off in the number of fine roading horses was that, in the inordinate desire to breed speed all the other attributes of the American light harness horse were overlooked.

This is a statement which I am not prepared to contest further than by saying that trotters come in all shapes, and one must never forget that while some of the

fastest horses have been small, light-limbed and very light-waisted, there still can be quoted many magnificent specimens among those which have achieved great track distinction and which are in every way suited by physical conformation, brains and general appearance to be ranked with the foremost horses which ever appeared on the road.

Possibly no man that ever harnessed a horse will claim that any better sample of the American road horse can be seen than John Shepard's Arab. Here is a horse of good size, color, with all the brains necessary, and fully able to pull weight, while at the same time his undoubted speed has been the subject for many a paragraph.

Of course, it may be argued that Arab is not a poor man's horse, but it equally cannot be questioned that, so far as speed goes, it is becoming a more easily obtained commodity than it was five years ago.

Down in Maine, as well as in Massachusetts, two owners of French imported stallions have been experimenting by breeding coaching stallions to well-bred trotting mares, and in several instances they have reproduced a type which for all carriage purposes it will be very hard to surpass.

But, then, the most enthusiastic admirers of their school will hardly claim that for brush purposes they can ever produce a horse which will take the place of the American trotter or his ever-glorious competitor in popular favor, the pacer.

I know a breeder comparatively young in the business who has made a specialty of raising trotting-bred horses for the road. He has not been a very long time in the business, but has produced a very high average style horse that can speed and show the conformation necessary. His book has been that if he did not get a trotter he got a salable road horse, and his account book will show a very profitable investment.

His maxim is: "Give me a stallion bred in producing lines, one that has size, conformation and individual ability. Breed him to mares of an equally good class, and the percentage of failure will be very limited indeed, with an ordinary care in the handling of the stock."

"In this way the much-talked-of lottery of the breeding business will resolve itself into the good faith with which he deals with his customers and the absolute surety of his guarantee."

"He will have well-sized horses of a class that cannot fail to attract the attention of men who are buying horses to sell again, and it is to this class of men that the average breeder must look for his money, for very few will be found to give customers direct in any number to keep the stock from his door."

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that like produces like, there is no question at all but that the American trotter of size, substance and color, with breeding in lines that have produced speed, will mix it with more uniformity, from the same class of mares, than any other known breed of horses.

The production of the road horse through American-bred mares and by the French coach horse in a study that will be most interesting, and if they are produced evenly and in anything like the form which Dr. Twitchell portrayed in his recent lecture, they will fill a demand which is very rapidly growing.

From personal experience I may say that an order which is as hard to fill as anything that I can possibly think of is that for a well-sized pair of road horses, closely matched in style, gait, color and disposition, for anything like a figure which an ordinary man is able to pay.

Another point which must not be overlooked while on this topic is the fact that a president of the United States gave to George E. French an order to pick up a perfectly mated team, such as he would

be satisfied to buy for himself, and gave no limit as to price. Mr. French searched all through New England, New York and other horse-raising centers, and at last was forced to admit that he saw nothing of the description which he felt that he could send to the president as his choice of an ideal road team.

Now, if any man engaged in the horse-breeding business can produce with uniformity an ideal roadster and can hitch up pairs that will please the fastidious taste of the American trotting or road-horse buyer, there is a fortune in it so great that he need not think of anything but the production in excess of quantities of his goods.

One point in Dr. Twitchell's lecture which perhaps more than other demands the attention of those who would fill orders for the American road-horse public is buying speed, and that is the question of purity of gait. On this subject I had an interview a very few days ago with W. H. Peterson, who represents possibly the largest handlers of protecting boots sold in the country.

He told me that the increase in his varieties and stock of boots in the past five years had grown to much more phenomenal figures than any other two branches of his business. This is a most significant commentary on the trotting families of the country.

If we produce a horse of good size, brains, good color, high style and generally perfect make, but which has to wear a pair of knee boots or any other marked protecting necessity, all the labor is in vain, unless the owner wants to sell him for an ordinary purpose horse price.

Nine out of ten buyers would rather select a horse that could brush a 240 gait, and that did not need boots, than one which could go at the rate of ten seconds to the mile faster, but which had to be armed at points like an old-time warrior going to the fray.

The future trotting-horse breeder, to be successful, must aim at raising a type of horse which will combine with speed a freedom of action and a general excellence of form and finish which will stamp him the ideal production of all horse kind.—Allen Love, in Boston Globe.

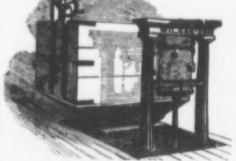
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ALL
(Contd.)
The betting Jockey Club's pool of to M Hamilton, not a good offer for York firm.
The thirteen-ton flour mill was paid in a draw, goals. This series that E Ireland had of matches of the
No good New York for berg will re-Jersey Loggala in most of Jersey are on and the "pull the county office to bear any strain
The Canadian classes and h Island Jockey Powerfull; D fellow and F Japanica; A. S away, Mirabaw and Lizzie Mc Flynn; A. M. Campbell's Wat
Mr. Ras. B. ducted as trainee Geo. Forbes o charge of the r Davies is on Bucey is on of horse-flesh in magnificent matly bred colts to considerable suc
The attention of Buffalo has been ment of Fischer third place in Buffalo Basical asked to declar in Buffalo unde President Fran says the law can Both are minor lin's case doubly
LOUIS CVR, has challenged match at various pursue of from competition in lifting the great end of the e his performances net tricks, and money to compet world.
According to Register there 1,871 paces in performances w among them is th by Guy at Detroit ting stallion Gu last September a also thrown out. Wild Croon, trot Out, in 2:20 1/2 for that age in G not accepted.
At the Chicago champion Bull Woodland Kenn The American Fir The best sporting taking first in t ockers. Mr. T. won the pointer kennel and the Spanker. Mr. W added another fir

ALL ROUND SPORT.

(Continued from page 159.)

The betting privileges for the Hamilton Jockey Club's spring meeting were disposed of to Messrs. Fitch and Stroud of Hamilton, notwithstanding the fact that a good offer had been received from a New York firm.

The thirteenth annual match at association football between England and Ireland was played at Belfast, and resulted in a draw, each team scoring two goals. This was the first match of the series that England failed to win, and Ireland had only scored six goals in the matches of the preceding twelve years.

No good authority can be found in New York for the statement that Guttenberg will re-open as soon as the New Jersey Legislature adjourns. The sheriffs in most of the racing counties of New Jersey are on the other side of politics, and the "pull" of the race tracks with the county officials is not strong enough to bear any strain.

The Canadian entries in the steeplechases and hurdle races of the Coney Island Jockey Club are:—G. Cousins' Poverful; D. Higgins' Jugurtha, My-fellow and Fellowship; John Nixon's Japonica; A. Shields' Pat Oakly, Right-aw, Mirabeau, Iron Duke, Bucephalus and Lizzie McDuff; Col. Strathy's Tom Flynn; A. M. Orpen's Alfonso; F. A. Campbell's Waterloo and George C.

Mr. RAS. BURGESS for many years connected as trainer with the racing stables of Geo. Forbes of New York will take charge of the racing string of Mr. Robert Davies at Thorncliffe this spring. Mr. Burgess is one of the best handlers of horse-flesh in America, and with such magnificent material as Mr. Davies' royal-blooded colts to work with, he should have considerable success this season.

The attention of Inspector De Barry of Buffalo has been called to the engagement of Fletcher Mulhall of Cobourg and third baseman Johnson of London by the Buffalo Baseball Club, and he has been asked to declare them ineligible to play in Buffalo under the alien contract law. President Franklin of the Buffalo Club says the law cannot interfere with them. Both are minors, which make Mr. Franklin's case doubly strong.

LOUIS CYR, the Montreal strong man, has challenged Eugene Sandow to a match at various feats of strength for a purse of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The competition is to be decided by the man lifting the greatest number of pounds at the end of the contest. Cyr states that his performances are feats of strength, not tricks, and that he is ready with money to compete against any man in the world.

ANSWERING to the American Trotting Register there are 9,402 sters and 1,871 pacers in America. Ninety-seven performances were rejected in 1893, among them is the mile in 2:09 trotted by Guy at Detroit last July. The trotting stallion Gold Ring's performance last September at Windsor of 2:12 1/2 is also thrown out. The 2 year old filly Wild Crocus, trotted a mile at Hamilton, Ont., in 2:25 last year; the fastest mile recorded in Canada, but the record is not accepted.

At the Chicago bench show last week champion Black Duke, the best of the Woodland Kennels of Woodstock, won The American Field \$100 silver cup as the best sporting spaniel, in addition to taking first in the class for challenge cocks. Mr. T. G. Harvey of London won the pointer spectacle for the best kennel and the best bitch, Lady Gay Spanker. Mr. Wm. Hammal, of Toronto, added another first to the winnings of

his Vesper Bell, the best heavy weight bull terrier bitch in America.

YACHTMEN WORLD.—John A. Murray of New Westminster, champion chopper of British Columbia, has signified his intention of going to Tasmania in August, to take part in a chopping contest for the championship of the world, which takes place in November. He will go as a representative axeman of Canada, and as such will be entitled to \$100 forexpenses.

Spindrift is by Egotist, 2:22 1/2 (son of Electioneer and Sprite), dam Sylvia, 2:29 1/2; by Stranger (son of Gen. Washington and Goldenlith Maid 2:14); second dam Sylvia, by Jay Gould, 2:21 1/2; third dam Lucy, 2:18 1/2, by Geo. M. Patchou, 2:23; fourth dam Lady's Clifton. Possessing he does such high speed inheritance he should be a valuable addition to the breeding ranks of this Province.

A reporter of the Berlin News was

Canada, and during his existence has killed two men. The string for the Woodbine leaves next Monday for Toronto. There are a large number of colts in the stables.

THE BATTLE IN IOWA.

The following excerpts culled from Iowa exchanges relate to the condition of affairs with regard to the liquor question in that state.

When Finn and Funk both get warmed up on the liquor and morality issue, the icicles begin to drop from the scenery as far north as Kane's basin.

If J. H. Funk of Hardin county, could only break himself into sections he might conveniently fill all the thrones of Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea.

The very latest from Des Moines confirms the belief that the Anti-Prohibition republicans and the bear still have each other caught.

There is one thing certain. If the Iowa Legislature does nothing on the liquor question, the members can take advantage of the new game law and seek seclusion on farms where they will be secure from angry constituents with dogs and guns.

Felag Sawyer's bill exempting poultry from execution has passed the senate, and the state would like more light thrown upon it. Can it be that this bill prohibits the killing of poultry in Iowa? If it does the Republican party will have to get along without the colored vote hereafter.

The What Cheer Reporter is scolding the Democrats of its town and says: "They forget that a vote for Republican municipal control meant expression of confidence in the present status of the prohibitory law, with its attendant evils of high taxes and immorality." The people can be trusted. If the present Legislature does not repeal the prohibitory law, there will be a landslide worthy of mention.

Prohibition as it now stands has been and is a grievous detriment to the state, and the best men of all parties want a modification of the present law.

Demagoguery is still rampant in the Iowa Legislature. The house has passed the innocent purchaser bill—which should be labeled a bill to save the Varn foal from his folly.

Now, perhaps it is just as well to give Representative Funk, of Hardin county, plenty of time to make a record. He has lately corrected some misapprehensions as to his purposes.

Since Kansas is going to furnish Mr. Coxe's army a few recruits, Geo. Waite should head a command. Under the conditions imposed by Mr. Coxe the journey is going to be a free-for-all for cranks.

We never said the plank was "prohibition." We have frankly confessed all along we did not know what it meant, and from this it might be inferred we thought it worse than "rotten."

The Spencer Herald wants to know what the prohibitory law prohibits, anyway, when there are in Iowa 3,985 retail and 58 wholesale liquor dealers, 27 brewers, 271 beer sellers and 238 wholesale dealers in malt liquors.

Razze.—"I always have a quiet smile at Bragger's expense whenever he springs any of those wonderful adventures of his on us."

Old Sook (eagerly).—"Introduce me, there's a good fellow."

HOOKED.



MR. HARDY: "Shut your eyes and pray, Sir Oliver. It may carry you over, but you're taking chances."

The prizes aggregate \$2,500. Murray has chopped in matches in Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin and British Columbia, and has never been beaten.

LOVERS of the light harness horse will be pleased to learn that the richly-bred colt, Spindrift, lately purchased from the Foundation stud, Alta Vista, Kenosha, to head the Northlynd Farm, Downsview, arrived safely in Toronto last week, and is now quartered at the farm

shown through Seagram's stables recently and saw the great English stallion, George Frederick. As a rule visitors are not allowed to see the animal, as he is so vicious that it was necessary to blind him, and his stall is kept locked. Two men are required to tend him, and when taken out of his stall he is muzzled. This horse is a fine rich chestnut in color, and his build is almost perfection. He is the only winner of the English Derby now in

Wit and Humor.

MARCH.

"Ho! ho!" said young March and he grinned,
 "Look out for your clothes if they're pinned,
 For I'll blow them and tear them
 Until you can't wear them,
 And your noses and hands shall be skinned
 With my roisterous, boisterous wind."

But his grinning in tune proved a grind,
 When he couldn't unpin as he pinned;
 For he found—this young scion
 Of the fierce, roaring lion—
 He must go, like the lamb and its kind,
 With a meek little, wee little wind.

A TRIUMPH OF PERSEVERANCE.



I.

EXTREMELY ILL.

Mr. Youngblood— "Oh, doctor, come at once. My wife is suffering awful torture."

Doctor— "Is it so bad as that?"
 Mr. Youngblood— "Yes; she has such a cold she can't speak."

ONE EXPLANATION.

"How does it happen that the sun sets in the west?" asked the teacher.
 "It does it Occidentally," replied Benny Blivens, who was kept in half an hour after school for his smartness.



II.

HERE is a story of a young man which is credited to a Chicago divine: The night he took the "third" the Senior Warden, at the proper time, gave him the "jewel." Then the Worshipful Master, with stately tread and solemn face, came down from his seat in the East, and approaching the young candidate said:

"My brother, what is the jewel of your office?"

The young man blushed, and in a hesitating manner stammered out:

"The typewriter."

The face of the Worshipful Master relaxed into a smile, and he said:

"Well, that is not exactly the answer I expected, but as you have alluded to typewriters, let me ask you which one you prefer?"



III.

There was no hesitation on the part of the candidate this time. With a happy look he answered eagerly:

"Oh, the blonde."

From a magazine, catering to housekeepers and usually filled with admirable and irreproachable matter, is taken the following metrical receipt for "pork cake":

One teacupful of chopped pork, salt and fat;

One cup of sugar, lightest brown for that;

One teacup of molasses, and one cup of boiling water on the pork poured up;

One teacup raisins seeded and chopped fine,

One teacup currants, heaping, I opine,

One-half cup citron, and of brandy two Tablespoonfuls; one nutmeg; flour stirred through,

One teaspoonful of soda, and one each Of every spice you have within your reach,

Teaspoonful salt, but with the pork, not flour.

Bake it in a slow oven for an hour.

HIS PREDICTION CAME TRUE.

"Be mine!" he cried at twenty-eight in a voice surcharged with anguish. "If you refuse me I shall die!"

That was forty years ago and the heartless girl refused him. On Monday he died at sixty-eight. Girls, beware.

WHERE IT COMES FROM.

Little Jack— "Mamma, does milk come from cows?"

Mamma— "Yes, dear."

Little Jack— "Well, then, mamma, condensed milk comes from calves, don't it?"

STRIKING AN AVERAGE.

Departing Diner— "Do you find your patrons usually very liberal?"

Waiter— "Yes, very liberal."

Departing Diner— "Ah, then, there's not the slightest necessity for me to give you anything."

BLESSINGS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Philanthropist— "See here, Madam, I gave you some money to buy food, and now I hear that you went with it direct to a photograph gallery and had your picture taken!"

Beggar— "It's true, sir. You see, I wanted my friends to have something to remember me by, in case you hard-hearted rich folks let me starve to death."



IV.

WHERE A PINT'S A POUND.

Druggist— "The doctor says here that you are to take an ounce of whiskey three times a day."

Pat— "An' how much is an ounce of whiskey?"

Druggist— "Well, sixteen drams make one ounce, 'on know."

Pat (quickly)— "Gimme a pound uv it!"

NO TROUBLE ABOUT IT.

Prohibitionist— "I can tell a Prohibition town the minute I strike it."

Citizen— "Yes, it's easy enough; all the drug stores have side doors."

HARD LUCK.

Gayleigh— "Cheer up old man, don't be downhearted; remember 'everything goes' in this world."

Sallegh— "That's just the trouble, everything goes and nothing comes in."



V.

COULD DO WITHOUT IT.

O'Jones— "I don't object to a man blowing his own horn, if he wants to, do you?"

M-Smith— "Not at all; still, I have very little car for that kind of music."

IN MORTE VERITAS.

"Dobson married an heiress, but he always protested it was a marriage of the soul."

"Did he prove it when her father lost everything?"

"Yes. He was found dead the next day with a note saying it was heart-failure."



VI.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mrs. Hays (the farmer's wife)— "What good does Sunday do me? Here it's four o'clock and I haven't set down since I got up."

Bill Bingo (the hired man)— "Wal, Sunday suits me. Ef you hev'n't got set down since you got up, I hev'n't got up since I set down."

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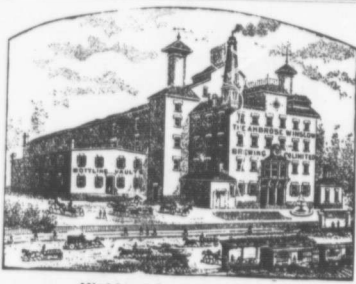
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...and in restoring the dislocated arm to its socket.
REMARKS.—Where the battle was of such short duration, it is, of course, difficult to find much to say in the shape of remarks. To every judge of mulling who was on the ground, it was obvious from Brettle's own friends, that Brettle was the very first round that, but an accident, the victory must lie with the favorite. In fact, in our own hearing, at the conclusion of the first round, where Tom drew the crimson from Brettle's mouth, and set his sign manual on his forehead, one of the backers of the latter said, "It's all over; we shan't win." It had been anticipated that the Champion, in his anxiety to win the bet of £200 to £20, would at once take the initiative, and that thereby he would throw himself upon the dangerous right-handed counters of Bob; but those who knew Tom Sayers were too well acquainted with his judgment and tact to believe any such thing; hence their confidence and the great odds they so freely laid. From the very commencement it was obvious Tom saw the game he had to play, and the calm way in which he shifted his position so as always to present a square front to the dangers delighted everyone. He was, of course, taken by surprise at Bob's getting home first, but this only rendered him steeper, and convinced him that he must act in a cautious manner. We do not believe he for a moment contemplated going for the bet, although we feel convinced that he had seen every upper-cut got home he must have won it to the greatest certainty. In all his recent fights he has been the one

that has fought in the jump-about, dancing-master style, but here he was the steady old stager, quietly biding his time and seldom throwing away a hit. The knock-down blow in the fourth round was undoubtedly a fair knock-down, but it must not be forgotten that although Tom thereby looked favorable for Brettle, the real fact was that Tom in his counter got home much heavier than his opponent, and that had he been stepping in instead of back at the moment he would not have been floored. The proof of the effectiveness of the blow could be seen on the men again appearing at the scratch, when Tom showed no mark, while the evidence of his visitation to Bob's eye was unmistakable. That the battle terminated as it did we cannot help feeling sorry for Brettle. Tom's danger was right—never brought into play until he has his man "safe," as he says—was already busy; true, he missed once or twice, but it is not the man to do this often, and had it got home effectively there is no telling what injury he might have inflicted. The actual cause of Bob's accident is impossible to fathom. Some aver that it was partly caused by the heavy blow in the fifth round, others that the shoulder was injured by the fall on his hands, but as he was able to use it so vigorously in the last round, we believe both these suppositions to be wrong. Possibly they may have rendered the muscles weaker than usual, and predisposed the arm for such a contretemps, but our own idea is that Bob, swinging his arm out so very viciously at a distance from his man, and receiving a tap on the

collar-bone at the same moment, the joint was jerked out entirely in that manner. That his arm was dislocated there was not the slightest doubt, for we have the evidence not only of the surgeon himself, but also of Jack Macdonald, as to the dislocation, the expression, and even if we had not, the expression on poor Brettle's countenance and his contortions when in his corner were far too natural to have been put on for the occasion. We should not have thought it necessary to make these observations had we not heard it whispered that a set of idiots, who think everything connected with the ring is "a barny," or something tantamount to it, have been going about saying that there was no accident at all, and that the statement as to Brettle's accident was all moonshine. The gentry who make these remarks should look at some, and before throwing mud at persons in a different walk of life, should consider whether in the event of a similar compliment being paid to themselves, there would not be a much larger portion of the sticking part attached to them, and whether they could be as easily washed as their händler, though perhaps, the honestest, brethren of the P. R. Of Brettle's performances we need say but little. He evidently found himself out-generated from the first; and this being the case, all that remained for him to do was to make the best of a bad bargain, and this we are bound to say he did to the utmost of his ability. Our own opinion was, before the battle, that he had not the ghost of a chance, and that opinion was borne out by the result. We are

sorry that he was disappointed in his expectations, which were entirely raised by his underrating his man; but as we do not believe he will be a loser by his defeat as some of his less fortunate competitors. He has been always a general favorite, and so long as he perseveres in his present straightforward course he must retain the good wishes of all parties.

Previous Battles.

The following fights have already appeared in THE ADVOCATE:

- Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan.
- Tom King and J. C. Heenan.
- Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan.
- Nat Langham and Tom Sayers.
- John Morrissey and J. C. Heenan.
- Benedigo and Caunt.

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