

# The Advocate.

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HEAD OFFICES

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The Prohibition motion in the House of Commons has gone to the foot of the list, and will not likely be heard of again this session.

MR. MACLEAN did a wise thing in dropping his motion to abolish the House of Commons law. The matter was not big enough to trouble a legislature body with.

RECENTLY a Scott Act election was held in Charlottetown, P.E.I. On the Sunday preceding the election Rev. W. W. Brewer, the leading Methodist clergyman, preached at the First and Second Methodist Churches, taking for his subject the election which was to be held on the following Thursday. In the course of each discussion he made the statement, "I dare any member of this church to vote against the Scott Act, and if he does I will see that he be disciplined and his name removed from the membership of the church." Comment is unnecessary.

MAKERS of native wines are rejoicing in the prospects. Mr. Alex. McNeill, of Walkerville, told a *Windsor Record* man the other day that the grape crop would be all right, and that the vineyards are in a better condition this year as regards cultivation. The spring was very favorable and in consequence the grape growers have been able to work to good advantage. Notwithstanding the French frost there will be a great deal of wine made this year. Some growers will make all their crop into wine. The prospects are that grapes will bring a fair price.

A CASE is being heard in the Baltimore Courts which involves the constitutionality of the act of the last Legislature providing that indigent habitual drunkards may be cured at the expense of the city or county in which they reside. The law provides for the payment of \$100 for the treatment of each patient, and that part of kin may apply to the Circuit Court for leave to send the drunkard to an institution for treatment. The first application under the law was made in Baltimore last week by Frederick W. Spay, counsel for the Keeley Institute, on behalf of a Baltimorean who wishes to go to the institution. The judge has determined to have all sides of the question heard before acting on the application.

For more than thirty years Potter County, Pa., has had a prohibitory liquor law, but it has always been honored more in the breach than in the observance. Scores of arrests for violation of the law have been made every year, but the difficulty in procuring evidence has made convictions comparatively few. The county has expended thousands of dollars in the costs of these prosecutions. At the last term of court, though, the county secured the conviction of fifteen illicit liquor sellers, and with the probable purpose of making good some of its losses by others, the court sentenced each one of the fifteen to pay a fine of \$500 and the costs, making each man's outlay over \$700. This is probably the highest fine ever imposed in Pennsylvania for violation of the liquor law. But the fun of it all is that the whole proceedings are farcical, in so far that no term of imprisonment is attached as an alternative, and the State cannot prove properly in any case. Thus the \$10,500 which the fines with costs aggregate is all in the court's eye.

## WHAT STATISTICS SAY.

THE *Vanguard*, "a journal of moral reform," edited by F. S. Spence, is a publication that appears semi-occasionally in advocacy of prohibiting everything that does not suit the editors' somewhat peculiar views as to what constitutes morality. In the latest issue, the prison population of the different States of the union are set out, and the deduction is drawn:—"It will at once be seen that the highest ratio of crime in Prohibition states is far below the highest ratio in license states." This is a favorite Prohibition argument. It is ingenious and ingenious. It is arrived at by taking for instance, the proportion of crime in South Dakota, a blizzard swept prairie, sparsely populated with mortgage burdened farmers, and the State of New York, dotted over with big cities, large populations crowded into small areas and the *entrepot* for all the scum of Europe that have flocked to this western land.

Now let us make a fair comparison. We will take Kansas. Prohibition came into effect in that state in 1880 and its criminal population at that time was 893 per one million as population. In 1890 after ten years of prohibition its criminal population was 946 per million of population. In the same term, Nebraska, lying contiguous but under license decreased from 783 to 576 per million of population. Moreover in all the twelve states known as the "Northern Centre" group, so classed in the United States census returns, Kansas had in 1890 absolutely the highest ratio of prisoners to population. Missouri the much berated, and Illinois with all the wickedness of Chicago make a better showing than "saintly Kansas." That there may be no mistake about it, we append the figures:—

Ohio.....	887	Iowa.....	497
Indiana.....	834	Missouri.....	823
Illinois.....	798	North Dakota.....	841
Michigan.....	720	South Dakota.....	841
Wisconsin.....	519	Nebraska.....	576
Minnesota.....	492	KANSAS.....	946

We may return to this subject again. In the meantime the above is sufficient to show the true value of the average Prohibition statistical statement when dissected.

## SIR OLIVER IS DEFINITE.

FOLLOWING the example set by Mr. Meredith, Sir Oliver Mowat in his speech at London took occasion to reiterate his stand on the Prohibition question, and did it in distinct words that leave no possible shadow of doubt as to his intentions. Here is what he said:—

"You all know that I have announced my conviction that the time had come when the great experiment of Prohibition should be tried in this country. There may be difficulties in framing the law, but my view is that we should encounter those difficulties and not despair of finding a way to conquer them. I have announced that so far as I am concerned, and so far as those are concerned who may in this matter follow me, when I may influence, we purpose in case the privy council decide we have the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory law—*we purpose*, I say, to pass such a law—(loud applause)—and I know that in passing it and in our efforts to enforce it we will have the moral support of the women of this country as well as a large proportion of the men of this country."

Taking that statement together with the declaration made a week previously from the same platform by the leader of the Opposition leaves, as we have before said, the trade but one option. They must drop all party connection and fight for their own business.

Sir Oliver proposes but the legislature disposes.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

THE Ontario election campaign is in full swing this week, Sir Oliver Mowat opening his tour of the Province at London on Monday evening, and Mr. Meredith following suit at Toronto on Wednesday. Neither leader has swerved from their respective positions on the Prohibition question, and the trade must look to the individual candidates in defiance of the party platforms.

Each candidate must have the question put straight to him as to his position and the stand he will take on this matter if elected, and by his answer he can be judged. Where the candidates views are already a matter of public notoriety this may not be necessary, but in most cases it will. The position we take is that in every case, the whole strength of the trade should be thrown against the Prohibitionist no matter by whom he is nominated or under what auspices he runs. Perhaps a reference to the Toronto constituencies will illustrate sufficiently the stand taken by THE ADVOCATE.

In North Toronto, both candidates are undoubtedly fanatical Prohibitionists. There is no choice between Mr. Marter and Mr. Tait. The only trouble is that both cannot be defeated. Under the circumstances our friends are left with a free hand, choosing between what they may consider the lesser of two evils or not voting at all. Their support should be given elsewhere.

In West Toronto Ald. Crawford, who was nominated by the Conservative convention, but has refused to state his politics on his election cards is an avowed Prohibitionist. His opponent, ex-Ald. Lindsey, the Reform nominee, is an equally open anti-Prohibitionist. The whole strength, power and influence of the trade should be thrown against Crawford and in favor of Lindsey.

In South Toronto the situation is not yet clear. Both candidates are said to be anti-Prohibitionists. If they maintain that position there would be no choice, but they have yet to declare themselves.

In East Toronto Dr. Hyerson is a strong anti-Prohibitionist. His only opponent at this writing is Mr. Armstrong, the labor candidate, also an anti-Prohibitionist. There is talk of bringing out a straight Prohibition candidate, but this is not likely.

As matters now stand, therefore, supposing both candidates in the South maintain a satisfactory position, the interest of the trade will be in crushing Crawford in the West. Every other constituency in the Province should be sized up in like manner.

## SKILL IN MANAGING CIDER.

ONE hundred pounds of average apples contain 3-2-10 pounds of fiber or cell structure, 2-10 of a pound of gluten, fat and wax, 16-100 of a pound of casein, 1-4-19 pounds of albumen, 3-7-10 pounds of dextrine or soluble starch, 8-3-10 pounds of sugar, 3-10 of a pound of malic acid and 82-60-100 pounds of water, with small quantities of tannic and gallic acids. All of these materials are held together together in minute cells, invisible to the naked eye, constructed of the fiber or cellular tissue, and all enveloped with the outer covering or skin. The writer does not propose to enter into any chemistry or discuss the mechanical principles which are, or ought to be, employed in cider making, but to take the cider as it comes from the press, and speak of the chemical changes which take place and how they may be managed to the best advantage.

The juice as it exists in the cellular structure described, holds in solution the other substances, and is perfectly colorless and transparent, and when expressed contains in addition considerable quantities of the fiber or cell structure of the fruit which has been broken or destroyed in the process of grinding, and is only mechanically suspended or floats in the fluid. Upon its exposure to the air the juice almost instantly begins to assume a reddish color, which seems to depend somewhat entirely upon the action of the air in connection with the pectase, for if any apple is smashed or ground, and the pectase and juice are instantly excluded from the air, the cider will remain colorless for any length of time, and if the juice is separated from the pulp as fast as expressed, it will also remain clear, proving that the pectase and air both have a part in coloring the fluid.

There has been no lack of investigation and information in regard to the manufacture of wine from grape, but there have been a great lack of interest and skill in the preparation of wine or cider from apples, and the control and manipulation of the changes which take place in it, on through the first stages of fermentation to the final stage of putrefaction and decay. It has been treated as a waste product. All that cannot be sold and are too small and knotty or too wormy for family use, or too rotten for hog feed, are good enough for cider. Everybody knows