

HERE'S A NEW PLAN

STOP WHEAT EXPORT; BONUS FLOUR MILLS.

J. Lockie Wilson Makes a New Proposal to Meet the Scarcity of Bran and Shorts — "Cut Out Military Expenditure."

Toronto Weekly Sun.

If the Dominion government is bound to bonus industries, and has the money to be devoted to the purpose, it should bonus, not steel industries, but flour mills and kindred industries, declared J. Lockie Wilson, speaking to a large gathering at Clinton on the evening of the highly successful spring show held there this month.

The governments are coming to the aid of farmers, said Mr. Wilson, in building railways and subsidizing steamships, and of late, government-owned elevators. There is government owned light and power, and he believed eventually would be government telephones. Then, would it not be good policy for Canada to grind her own wheat in at least government-assisted mills in conjunction with the present elevators, especially at such a time when bran and shorts, and other feeding by-products of the industry are so sorely required by the livestock feeders of the country?

Last year Canada exported, he explained, approximately \$100,000,000 worth of wheat, which is a raw material. In this wheat there was \$20,000,000 worth of feed material, such as bran and shorts, which is in such a famine state on the Canadian markets to-day. They, in addition to that, there is a fertilizer value in this feed which is worth \$24,000,000. It will be seen by this analysis that the flour is a comparatively small part of the products of the wheat. Mr. Wilson's point, then, was "Why not make the wheat into flour in Canada, ship the flour to the markets where it is required, and feed the offal to Canadian cows?"

The speaker explained that wheat has remained practically stationary in price during the past 15 or 20 years, as also has flour, but the real demand has been for bran and shorts, which at that time sold for from \$10 to \$14 per ton.

Though Canadian wheat has a long trip around the curving face of the globe of nearly 6,000 miles before being milled in England, bran and shorts are selling there at \$20 per ton, or \$5 less than in a wholesale way in Canada.

"Instead of large subsidies and bonuses to the iron industry," said Mr. Wilson, would it not be better, if necessary, to subsidize or erect flour mills in conjunction with government-owned elevators? Perhaps it would not be a bad plan to let militarism rest for one year, and utilize that \$14,000,000. This would at least build fifteen magnificent, up-to-date flour mills, and give the laboring men of the country cheaper flour and the farmer the necessary cheap feed for his cattle, to reduce the high cost of living."

It is generally possible to get away with graft, but you can't bribe destiny.



THE SLEEVELESS COAT DEMANDS A SLEEVELESS WAISTCOAT.

Some of the new tailors have scarcely no jacket at all—merely a little bolero or eton affair gullible of sleeves and reaching only to the waistline. Such a coat demands a smart silk waistcoat, made with sleeves, and it will be noted that the waistcoat pictured has also a pleated penum, and a collar that rolls over the top of the coat. This waistcoat is of striped kismet tartan in shades of terra cotta, dull blue and white accompanied a tailored suit of dark green worsted and mohair mixture. Embroidered silk gloves and smart buttoned walking boots with cloth tops complete the effect.

WHAT THEY OWE MOTHERS

Famous Frenchmen Pay Them Tribute.

The great parts that mothers have played in the lives of famous Frenchmen are shown in an interesting symposium made by "Femina," of Paris. Many great men eulogize their mothers, and declare they owe to them the greatest influence of their lives.

M. Anatole France remembers the deep impression made on him when his mother said: "The world itself punishes your sins. The trees, the moon, the sun will not be gay if you are naughty. The world is the mirror of yourself."

Pierre Loti says: "My mother's influence has never ceased. Every-

thing that belonged to her has assumed importance in my life. When I touch the treasures of her that I have I regain peace and confidence and faith."

M. Louther says: "I had the joy of my mother being with me for many years, and I mourn her now. That is the most precious influence."

M. Berlioz says that his mother wished him to be a priest. "When she learned that I had flown the channel, she wrote me just an ordinary letter. Her chief desire was to make me an honest man and to give me a sense of duty."

The product of flattery, in many instances, is nothing more or less than fools.

INDIAN CRIMINALS

Value of Their Confessions to the Police

Lord Hardinge's government has communicated to the secretary of state for India the results of an inquiry into the manner in which the police record confessions made by persons accused of criminal offences, and the use of such evidence in courts of law. A despatch, dated Simla, July 12, 1913, and published yesterday as a Blue-Book, sums up the opinions expressed by the various provincial administrations, and indicates the orders which it is proposed should be laid down for the future guidance of the police. Lord Hardinge's government, while holding that it would be advisable to adopt certain measures with the object of preventing undue reliance being placed by the police on the confessions of accused persons, considers that there are not sufficient grounds for prohibiting altogether the recording of confessions prior to trial. The despatch says:

"The advocates of prohibition are ordinarily actuated by two expectations, firstly, that it will do away with one of the principal incentives that the police have for ill-treating accused persons, and secondly, that it will compel the police to rely upon evidence and the pursuit of clues, in place of the confession of the accused, as a means of securing the conviction of the guilty."

"Of these two arguments most weight attaches, probably, to the second, which usually influences those executive and police officers who incline towards this policy, although it should be possible to achieve the end in view by other means. But the prohibition of confessions would do little in itself to diminish the risk of the ill-treatment of the accused, because the obtaining of a confession is not the sole or even the principal motive which induces incompetent or dishonest police officers to resort to a mixture of coaxing, threatening, worry, and ill-treatment; their object is rather to induce the accused to give up stolen property or to indicate where some clue may be found, and the opportunities of putting pressure on him with this in view would still exist."

"If this is the case it seems to us to be unwise to ignore the proved fact that the novice in crime in this country is frequently unable to keep his guilty knowledge to himself, while even the more hardened criminal not infrequently insists upon unburdening his mind and the prohibition of confessions would only deprive the courts of evidence which in many cases may be quite reliable and of value, without ensuring that a higher standard of police investigation will be attained in consequence."

"That confessions, after they are made, are frequently retracted, is not surprising; once the accused finds himself awaiting trial there are his fellow-prisoners, and in some instances, possibly even the prison wardens advise him to withdraw his statement and adopt a line of defence, which they sometimes suggest. It is easy to represent that retraction can do no harm, while it may turn the scale in his favor, and after the first moment of excitement in which the confession was made these considerations may well prevail, but that fact does not inevitably indicate that the first confession was false, and for what it is worth, we are strongly of opinion that the courts should be able to consider it."

GOATS' MILK SAFER

Practically Never Have Tubercle—Needs No Pasteurizing

That many diseases are spread by milk is a fact on which physicians are agreed. But they differ widely as to how the milk shall be made pure. Of course the ideal method is to insure the cleanliness of dairy farms, the health of the cows, and the sanitary condition of the pails, cans, and bottles in which the milk is placed. But this is both difficult and expensive.

Many physicians urge the pasteurization of the milk, that is to say, its heating of 140 degrees F., and its being kept at that temperature for half an hour. Others say that this destroys the food value of the milk and it is better to run the risk of septic sore throat, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria than to drink milk that is valueless as food.

Another suggestion comes from an eminent English physician, Dr. Walter Edmunds of London, who urges that cows' milk be discarded in favor of goats' milk. Writing to the Lancet, he says:

"Goats practically never have tubercle, therefore their milk can be given without pasteurizing; further it can be obtained fresh and clean. I once caught in a test tube milk from the teat of a goat being milked by a boy; the test tube was placed in an incubator and remained sterile. Goats are small and cleanly animals, and can be kept in health even in the centre of a large town; their milk is said to be better for infants than cows' milk because the curd is finer."

The Goat Society of England calculates that for every 2s. 1-2 cents spent on the keep of a goat it returns one quart of milk.

Should Have Glued It

A new minister was complaining of the very small collection of the previous Sunday, whereupon one of the elders remarked that the previous minister had always put a shilling or two in the plate, "to give them a guide start," adding that he took the shillings back again after service.

So next Sunday the new minister placed a shining half-crown in the plate. What was his astonishment, however, to find later that the collection was lower than ever, and, worse still, his half-crown was gone.

Sorrowfully he confided his loss to the elder.

"Aye, mon," cried that worthy, "ye've no knowledge of the world! Ye should ha' glued the money to the plate, as the auld minister did!"

It would, I fancy, be difficult to secure a large membership in an anti-gossip club.



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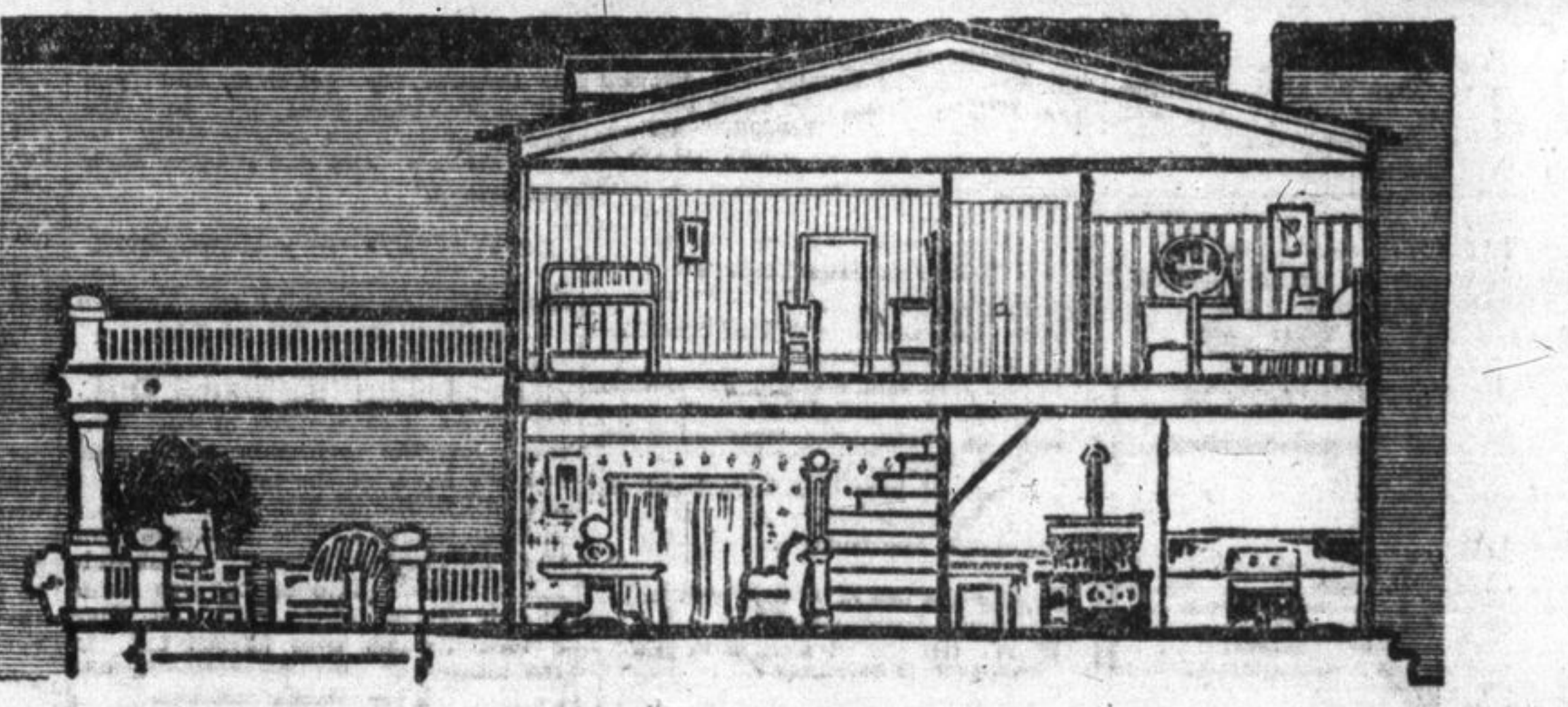
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