

CANADA IS RECKLESS

IN MATTER OF HANDLING EXPLOSIVES IN WHOLE WORLD

Hundreds of Deaths Annually Which Are Preventible—A Much-Needed Law Has Been Held Up

(By Bernard Muddiman, in Toronto Star Weekly) In proportion to its population Canada uses perhaps more explosives per capita than any other peaceful country in the world. On railways, in mines, and on other construction works explosives are very largely employed. In fact, where in Europe, for example, rocks are removed from a road by the picks and shovels of a gang of laborers, in Canada where human labor is costly and scarce, a hole is drilled in the offending boulder and with a stick of dynamite it is blown to atoms. It would seem, therefore, all the more necessary for a series of rules and regulations to be enforced in a country where the use of explosives is so very common. But the fact remains that up till the present Canada is a country entirely without any efficient legislation as to the use and preparation of explosives.

Furthermore, in no country today is the relative loss of life from explosions so heavy as in Canada. In the metalliferous mines in the vicinity of Cobalt, for instance, it has been said one man is killed every three days. So bad, indeed, is our record in this respect, that Jacobson, the Norwegian consul-general of Montreal, through Norwegian papers under date of August 22nd, 1910, and apparently issued by the Norwegian minister of justice, warned his countrymen not to work in Canada, and basen his authority for so doing, to a very large extent, on the use of explosives in Canada. One statement made that one hundred and fifty men are killed annually by dynamite and other accidents has not been challenged or refuted. Yet in Great Britain, where 31,297,838 pounds of all kinds of explosives were used for the year 1912, only thirty men were killed in using it, one in manufacturing, and four in storing this vast quantity. But in 1909 in the metalliferous mines of Ontario 466 men out of a thousand were killed as compared with 1,32 men for the previous year in all the mines of Great Britain. And in accordance with a statement made by the Ontario explosives expert some time ago, there is a hundred per cent. increase in these fatalities.

In 1910 Captain Arthur Desborough, H.M. inspector of mines, was brought out to Canada, and in conjunction with his advice and the justice department at Ottawa, J. G. S. Hudson prepared a proposed bill which is printed in the blue book of the mines branch for 1910.

Here for the first time in the history of the statutes of Canada we find the word "explosive" explicitly defined in section (d):

"Explosive" means and includes gunpowder, blasting powder, nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, dynamite, blasting gelatine, gelignite, "lanimates of mercury or of silver, fog and other signals, fireworks, fuses, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every other substance, whether chemical compound or mechanical mixture, which has physical properties similar to those of the substances above mentioned, and every adaptation or preparation of everything above named."

The bill in question, without entering into a prolonged legal discussion as to its merits, is based on the British Explosives act of 1875, with simplifications and modifications in accordance with the conditions of the country. For the first time inspectors will be given powers to inquire into the causes of a disaster, whereas now the Dominion expert can only attend by courtesy of the local coroner. It provides for a test of explosives imported or manufactured in Canada. It arranges for a table of distances for powder factories and magazines in the country. The proposed legislation has received the hearty recommendation and co-operation of all the leading explosive manufacturers. But owing to the advent of reciprocity and then of the naval question the bill has not yet been presented to the house.

At present there are no rules and regulations for distances from towns to be observed in the construction of explosive factories and magazines in Canada; although, be it said to their credit, the leading manufacturers of their own accord consult the department of mines at Ottawa. But there is nothing to compel them to do so. Yet at the present moment there are as many as twenty-three factories manufacturing in the Dominion;

FIVE MINUTE CURE IF STOMACH IS BAD

When "Pape's Diapepsin" Reaches Stomach All Indigestion, Gas and Sourness Disappears.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you must injure it with drastic drugs. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmless nature; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.



PETER THE PACKER.

Some Stories of Ireland's Retiring Lord Chief Justice.

So far from resenting the description of "Peter the Packer," bestowed upon him by the Nationalists, on account of the manner in which he resolutely set aside jurors notoriously in sympathy with defendants in cases which came before him, when Mr. Balfour was Irish Secretary and the Coercion Act was in force, Lord O'Brien, who has just tendered his resignation as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, has on more than one occasion, remarked that the title was quite justified.

"I certainly eliminated from the jury-box," he has said, "those who were prejudiced. I did so without apology, and would do it again if in the same position. I ought to have been called 'The Great Unpacker.'"

It has been truly said that Lord O'Brien has had some bitter political opponents, but not a single enemy. He is a typical Irishman—gentle, kind-hearted and witty, with a brogue of exceptional strength. He was Queen Victoria's guest on several occasions during Her Majesty's last visit to Ireland, and he greatly amused the Queen on one occasion by describing how, when traveling abroad before his elevation, he inscribed himself in the books of the Swiss hotels as Her Britannic Majesty's First Sergeant-at-Law. Although the title was strictly correct, its pompous nature threw the officials of Switzerland into consternation, and they had much to do to decide whether diplomatic courtesies were not due to this high and mighty personage.

A story which Lord O'Brien is rather fond of telling against himself relates to an occasion when he hired a hackney-car to drive for a drive on a weary day in court. He mounted the car beside the driver, and the "Jarvey," believing the Attorney-General, as Lord O'Brien then was, to be inside the vehicle, remarked, "That's a hard man inside."

"Yes," said Lord O'Brien, "I believe he is a man with an indifferent reputation."

At the end of the drive the Attorney-General handed the "Jarvey" a gold coin, and the surprised and delighted man, looking first at the coin and then at the Attorney-General, whom he then recognized, said:—"Well, after all, the devil isn't as black as he's painted."

Hidden Money. Among the eccentricities of the rich, the passion for always possessing enormous sums of ready cash is surely one of the most extraordinary. A former Lord Dysart one day asked a companion-nurse to go to town and get a check cashed for him at the Bank of England. When she was ready to start the old peer sat down and wrote out a check for \$500,000, and told her to be sure and see that she got one note for the whole amount.

The check was duly presented, and the bank, having satisfied themselves as to the nurse's authority for making such a request, suggested that a clerk should accompany her and hand the \$500,000 note in person to his lordship. After having done so the clerk told the peer that only three such notes were in existence. "One," he said, "we have at the bank, another I have just handed to your lordship, and the third, which some time ago disappeared from circulation, have never been able to trace." "Perhaps I can help you," said Lord Dysart, and going to a bureau he unlocked a drawer and took out the missing \$500,000 note, which had been lying there for years.

Saving Famous Landmark. William Blake's house at Lambeth, London is now in danger of demolition, and it is hoped that an effort will be made to preserve the place as a museum. The district has altered considerably since the time when the poet-painter made Lambeth his home.

"Hercules Buildings," writes Gilchrist in his life of Blake, "was then a street of modest, irregular-sized houses from one to three stories high, with forecourts or little gardens in front in the suburban style. Blake's was . . . on the right-hand side as you go from the bridge to the palace. It had a wainscoted parlor, pleasant, low windows, and a narrow strip of real garden behind, wherein grew a fine vine. . . . Open garden ground, interspersed with a few lines of clean, new-built houses, lay about and near, and at the back Blake looked out, towards Lambeth Palace and the Thames."

Cheese in the Middle Ages. Cheese must have been a rather dear or scarce article of food in 1502, for it is recorded in the "Black Books" of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn that at Easter term, 1502, it was "agreed by the governors and benchers this term that if any one of the society shall hereafter cut cheese immediately at the time of dinner or supper or shall give of dinner or supper or shall give cheese to any servant or to any other or shall carry it away from the table at any time, he shall pay fourpence for each offense. The butlers of the society shall present such defaulters weekly under pain of expulsion from office."—London Law Times.

GRIM FAMILY FEUD AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, QUEBEC, LASTED SEVEN YEARS.

The two-column picture shows John McGill, father of the murdered man, and the dead man's two sisters. Single column picture below is Leonard McGill, who was sentenced to seven years, following a feud of seventeen years' duration, which originated in a land deal. Leonard McGill, in company with his father, Peter, aged 58, and a brother, met John and Elizabeth McGill, his cousins and members of the other branch of the family, in the fields between the two homesteads. There was a rowing a cow which had disappeared, and John leveled his gun and shot Peter in the leg. Leonard immediately picked up his gun and killed his cousin, John, with one discharge. He appeared on a murder charge and his lawyer claimed that he fired in defence of his father. The case lasted two months, requiring two juries, and resulted in a finding of manslaughter.

these being divided up as follows: eight in Quebec, ten in Ontario, four in British Columbia and one in Nova Scotia. These new ones are now going up two of which will cost a million dollars each. There are also sixty-six large storage explosive magazines, of which thirty are in Ontario. At the present moment no explosives are prepared in any of these factories can be tested for the safety of its Canadian user; and when we consider that for the fiscal year 1911 alone 913,498 lbs. of explosives were imported in addition to home-made explosives, it must be recognized that we are taking big risks or that we are careless of lives.

Fortunately as far as the transportation of explosives is concerned the railway commission insist upon the utmost precautions being taken by the various companies. But even here we seem to have more than our fair share of reckless fools or of men wholly unconversant with the destructive potency of high explosives. For example, in June, 1911, a barge called the Westport with a hundred tons of dynamite on board remained for forty-eight hours in the heart of the city of Ottawa. In the same month of the same year a man traveling on the T.N. & O. Railway took with him as hand baggage 300 sticks of dynamite.

MEAT WAS CONVEYED

In a Garbage Wagon From a Local Railway Station

During the meeting of the Board of Health on Thursday afternoon, a rather startling announcement was made to the effect that the statement had been made that meat had been conveyed from one of the railway stations in Kingston, in a garbage wagon.

This is about "the limit," as one member of the board put it, if the report is true, and an investigation should be made.

Hugh McBratney gave the information to the board, and his colleagues were quite shocked to hear it.

Typhoid Rare in London.

London, March 6.—The registrar-general's figures for the last week of January furnish additional evidence to support the belief that typhoid fever will soon become a rare disease in London. The total deaths from typhoid only numbered six, and during the period only thirty cases were admitted to the London Fever Hospital. A specialist in the disease claims it has become as rare in London as typhus became twenty years ago. Many of the younger medical men have never seen a case, and they flocked to a city hospital recently when it was learned that there was a typhoid patient there. This specialist believes that in a few years typhoid, like smallpox and typhus, will become almost a memory. This result is due almost wholly to improved sanitation.

Notice We, the undersigned, hereby agree to sell a package of five standard size 5c. boxes of Silver Tip Silent matches for twenty cents. Quality guaranteed. Charles Saunders, J. Purdy, C. H. Pickering, D. B. Gage & Son, J. A. Lemmon, J. R. B. Gage, Robert McPhee, E. S. Suddard, M. Nolan and W. B. Marshall.

QUEBEC MINERAL OUTPUT

Increase in Asbestos Well Over Three Million Dollars

Montreal, March 6.—Every year for ten years now the mineral production of the province of Quebec has shown an increase and a preliminary report on the production for 1913 shows that it exceeded all previous years. The facts are contained in a report to the minister of colonization, mines and fisheries, issued to the Canadian mining institute in session here. In monetary value the output of minerals during that period amounted to \$12,918,109 as compared with \$11,178,110 in the previous year.

The most valuable output of any one substance was of asbestos, which totalled \$3,825,959. A half-million dollars more than the value of the cement output. Limestone was the third most valuable product, \$1,570,455 being the value of it; fourth place is taken by brick with a total value of \$1,372,992. The output of copper and copper ore was valued at \$856,774 and mica, ochre, mineral water and silver were valued at large sums. No less than \$2,881,489 barrels of cement, 1,556,610 bushels of limestone, 781,648 pounds of mica, 136,195 tons of asbestos and 89,345 tons of copper and sulphur ore were produced.

An appreciable increase in the shipments of asbestos from the producing centre of Thetford, Black Lake and Danville is recorded, and a marked increase in the output of copper and sulphur ore industry but the shipments amounted to a good deal more than those of 1912. The iron ore and iron smelting industry is dormant. In the graphite industry results have been very disappointing. A promising outlook for china clay and the gratifying production of structural materials are favorable points touched upon in the report.

ALASKA COAL RESOURCES

Early Action on the Administration Bill Expected.

Washington, March 6.—Early action on the administration bill for the development of Alaska's vast coal resources was forecast when the house public lands committee submitted the measure with a federal report. A committee amendment would limit rights under proposed leases to mining only, reserving all surface rights to the government. The bill would provide that Alaskan coal lands be leased in blocks of from 40 to 2,560 acres, for not more than 20 years, resulting royalties and rentals to go into a fund for Alaskan development.

The government would reserve for its own use 5,120 acres in the Behring and 7,680 acres in the Matanuska field. The purpose is to develop these lands as a source of fuel supply for the navy and, if necessary, to restrain private monopoly.

Some people would never be happy unless they felt that they had more happiness than anybody else.

MAY GET TO TORONTO.

McCord Collection Has To Find Home Soon, Says Owner.

Toronto University is likely to have an opportunity of obtaining a collection of antiquities, of natural history specimens and of relics of the early days of Canadian history which is the only one of its kind on the continent.

This collection will go to Toronto if McGill University turns down the offer which has been made to it of a free gift, and it appears likely that the Montreal university will do so as, for the past several years, the McGill authorities have refused to accept the charge of the collection on the ground that they have no building suitable to house it.

The collection is the property of David Ross McCord and has taken years to gather. Part of it was inherited from his father, Col. the Hon. John Samuel McCord, a former judge of the Supreme Court of Lower Canada, and since the present head of the family retired from the active pursuit of the legal profession many years ago, he had added considerably to the collection, notably in the historical department.

Mr. McCord has offered this collection to McGill, accompanying his offer of the free gift of the collection with an offer of continuing to add to it on the same present level and to remain curator of it as long as he lives, free of charge to the university. The offer was renewed recently and has been again turned down by McGill, on the grounds that they had no building in which to house it.

Mr. McCord states that as a college is the proper place in which to house the collection, he will offer it to Toronto. "I am very near the three score and ten," he said, "and no prudent man would permit the matter to longer remain unsettled."

"Any university with which this collection is associated would at once become not only the historical centre of Canada, but the repository of many of the most valuable articles in the world and a site for pilgrimage and study. I do not desire to see the collection leave this province, for there is, so to speak, the historical heart of Montreal and of the province, but my self-imposed obligation will be equally carried out in any part of the Dominion."

"I am weary of years of procrastination. In view of the importance of the gift, there is an element of self-respect involved in the matter." Mr. McCord has further offered to endow the collection by his will in such a sufficient manner that any institution with which it is housed will have an opportunity of adding to it from time to time, and will also be relieved from any financial obligation in keeping it intact and in proper condition.

Seven of them. A despatch to a Montreal paper says Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the only member of Parliament in the present House who was in the Commons when Sir John A. Macdonald was Premier. We beg to add Hon. Gen. E. Foster, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. T. S. Sproule, Mr. David Henderson, and Mr. William Smith (South Ontario).—Montreal Mail.

The theories that make the most noise are the exploded ones.

WRITING to the agent entrusted with the purchasing of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton uses these words:

"I consider the question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—

it must be Bovril"

Men who trust their lives to their food take no risks, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, planning this expedition with as intimate a knowledge of stores as of ice and snow, has recognised the scientifically proved value of Bovril.

The independent scientific investigation which proved the Body-building Power of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken was carried out by one of the foremost physiologists of the Kingdom on behalf of a Government Department, and the results obtained applied to Bovril and Bovril alone.

Even were it double the price, Bovril would still be an economical and indispensable article in every home.

Of all Stores, etc., at 1-oz., 25c.; 2-oz., 40c.; 4-oz., 70c.; 8-oz., \$1.30; 16-oz., \$2.25. Bovril Cordial, large, \$1.25; 5-oz., 40c. 16-oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbo), \$1.20.



"\$6. less for Flour! How did it happen?" "I used 'BEAVER' Flour last year. It makes so much more Bread and Pies and Cake, that I did not have to buy so much of it. I am using it this year, too." DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Course Grain and Cattle. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, Chatham, Ont.



Buy a Box of "Sunkist" Oranges

The Finest Fruit Grown—Seedless Tree Ripened

Save money—buy your oranges by the box or half-box. "Sunkist" oranges keep solid, juicy, perfect for weeks. Finest treat in the world for babies and school children.

Save Doctors' Bills

"Sunkist" Oranges are health-makers. Have them for breakfast every morning—see how they make you feel brisk and energetic.

Special Sale "Sunkist" Oranges

All Next Week at Your Dealer's—Special prices by the dozen—half-box—or box.

Get Rogers Silverware With Your "Sunkist" Wrappers

Cut the trademarks from the wrappers around each "Sunkist" orange. Send the trademarks to us. We offer magnificent premiums of Rogers' Guaranteed All Standard silverware. 27 different tableware premiums. All our exclusive design. Send for this orange spoon. Examine the quality and design. Nothing handsomer anywhere. For this spoon send us 12 "Sunkist" orange wrappers and 12 cents. In remitting, send amounts of 20 cents or over by Postal Note, Post Office or Express Money Order. "Red Ball" orange wrappers count same as "Sunkist". Send your name and full address for our complete free premium circular and Premium Club Plan. Address all orders for premiums and all correspondence to

"Sunkist" oranges are the cleanest of fruit. Picked and packed by experts wearing clean, white cotton gloves! "Sunkist" packing houses are models of spotless cleanliness.

California Fruit Growers Exchange, 105 King St., East, Cor. Church, Toronto, Ont.