

CANADA'S LOSS BY FIRE, LAST YEAR, 26 MILLION

(Continued from page 1)
Grant for Families of Empire Victims.

Two thousand dollars was voted by the C. M. A. this afternoon to the survivors through the sinking of the Empress of Ireland. This sum had been left over from the Regina cyclone fund, and the association unanimously agreed that it should be given to the Empress survivors.

The first social event of the convention was a reception tonight at the Ritz-Carlton. The guests were received by President Gordon, Second Vice-President J. H. Sherrard and T. P. Howard, chairman of the Montreal branch of the association. A dance followed the reception.

The treasurer's report for the past nine months, owing to the fact that the meeting is being held in June, instead of September, shows that the receipts amounted to \$22,462, and there was a profit on the period of \$6,111, the total balance of the association now being \$45,180.

H. W. Fleury, chairman of the insurance committee in his report reviews at considerable length the history of the Central Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the association's grievances with the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. Referring to the voluntary liquidation of this company, the report adds: "While never financially

responsible for the Central Canada, the association allowed the company to be formed under its auspices. A forced assignment would have been expensive for Mutual policy holders and hurtful to the prestige of the whole organization but a voluntary liquidation, with all creditors paid in full, gives ground for the hope that failure will never attach to any enterprise backed by the C. M. A.

Canada's Fire Loss Enormous. Notwithstanding the great quickening of interest in Canada during the past few years in the subject of fire prevention, losses kept increasing at a rate that should give cause for real concern. The following figures tell the story in brief form:

Total fire losses 1911, \$21,458,575; 1912, \$22,909,712; 1913, \$26,244,618.

Per capita loss 1911, 2.38; 1912, 3.05; 1913, 3.29.

For the first three months of 1914 the total losses were \$7,854,413, as against \$7,661,527 for the corresponding period of 1913; \$9,042,217 for 1912 and \$4,043,975 for 1911.

The general dullness of trade was indicated in the membership committee report. The net increase for the year was only thirty-six, bringing the total membership up to 3,043. No less than forty-six of the resignations during the past year were due to liquidations of discontinuance of manufacturing operations.

BRITISH-AMERICAN PAVILION AT THE PANAMA FAIR

Washington, June 9.—President Wilson had a talk today with M. A. W. Goode, of London, who took an active part in seeking to bring about British official participation in the San Francisco Exposition, and who is now directing the movement for an extensive private exhibition of British industry and art.

The President expressed sympathy for the interest in the project to erect a British-American pavilion at the exhibition in which the British committee has signified its desire to co-operate.

APPLIES TO HAVE SALE OF DEBTS CANCELLED

Montreal, June 9.—Before Mr. Justice Lafontaine today Hon. G. E. Amyot, of Quebec, asked that the sale to him by James Birchmough of certain debts and assets be made null, and demanded \$31,000 for losses he had incurred in the purchase. Certain shares, bonds and debts appear to have been sold to Mr. Amyot to the value of \$155,000, it being understood that there were only two mortgages on them, one for \$50,000, the other for \$105,000. Counsel for Mr. Amyot claimed, however, that after the sale his client had discovered the existence of a further \$50,000 mortgage, held by the Royal Bank of Canada. For this reason Mr. Amyot demanded the cancellation of the sale, asking \$51,000 as indemnity for his loss in the transaction.

MONTREAL BANDITS' TRIAL POSTPONED

Montreal, June 9.—The trial of Arthur Ponsault and Joseph Deschamps, so-called bandits, charged with murdering Constable Bourdon, was today postponed until September. The trial of Edward Meek, editor of Beck's Weekly, on a charge of criminally libelling A. O'Connell will take place in September.

TWENTY-FIVE NATIONS REPRESENTED AT Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION

Stockholm, June 9.—Eight hundred delegates from twenty-five countries are gathered here to attend the international congress of the Young Women's Christian Association, which will open tomorrow. The congress ends on June 18.

In the absence of Mrs. J. H. Tritton, the president, in America, Mrs. Waldegrave, England, will preside.

CLAIMS CAPE BRETON AS HOME, SENT TO JAIL FOR STEALING WATCH

Cornwall, Ont., June 9.—A young man named John Allan McDonald, aged twenty-six years, claiming Cape Breton, N. S., as his home, was sentenced to serve twenty months in Central Prison, Toronto, by Police Magistrate Dunn today for stealing a gold watch from the person of Angus Finlayson of Moulinette, while the latter was in town a couple of nights ago. McDonald sold the watch for \$5 to a local man, but it was recovered and returned to the owner who reimbursed the purchaser.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE VISITS ROGERSVILLE

Chatham, June 9.—Archbishop Stagnoli, delegate apostolic, spent the evening quietly in Chatham and left this morning by train for Rogersville. From there he will go by train to St. Louis, where there is a famous grout and will return to Chatham on Wednesday.

On Friday His Excellency is to leave for Charlottetown accompanied by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, of that diocese. After a few days on the island His Excellency will proceed to the Magdalen Islands.

THAT MEXICAN SHELL GAME.



IT KEEPS YOUR UNCLE SAMMY GUESSING.

FROM THE TRAINER'S CORNER

[A Column of Comment on Sporting and Athletic News and Events, Physical Culture, Exercises, Health Measures and Body Building.]

By Mac Levy of Babylon, The Famous Trainer and Physical Instructor.

Although Summer will not officially begin for over two weeks yet, the newspapers are already recording fatalities and prostrations attributed to the heat, and in many cities the list of Old Sol's victims has reached formidable proportions.

It isn't very consoling, but it is a fact based on experience that "the worst is yet to come."

For those who are forced to live in a small city slum, escape from the discomforts, ills and fatalities incident to Summer is well nigh impossible, although the lot of these unfortunate might be made more bearable by the intelligent application of the principles of physical culture.

People in more fortunate circumstances, however, need have no fear of the benign Old Sol, if they exercise ordinary "horse sense," and enjoy fairly good health.

That the rays of the sun are beneficial and healing, when taken in moderation, is well known. It is possible to get too much of even a good thing, however, and on very hot days certain precautions are necessary to prevent possible disaster from exposure to the sun.

People who have taken regular exercise during the Winter and Spring

who have not filled their bodies with poisons by gluttony, and who refrain from alcoholic beverages, have little to fear from exercising in the open, even on the hottest days.

Baseball players are directly exposed to the sun's rays in the hottest part of the hottest days, and yet heat prostration or sunstroke is practically unknown among the diamond fraternity.

"Heat prostration is usually a case of 'the last straw that breaks the camel's back.' People who succumb to the heat are usually about ready to break down anyway, and the heat is only 'the last straw.'"

Regular outdoor exercise should be continued through the Summer, as a means of keeping the body up to par, but on very hot days the exercise should be light and taken early in the morning by those who are not physically strong.

Diet, water and the right mental attitude are all highly important in getting through the Summer with a minimum of discomfort.

Gluttony is especially dangerous in the heated season. The man who eats as much in Summer as in Winter is pretty certain to become sick, and, if his occupation requires anything resembling violent labor he is billed for an attack of sunstroke.

Temporary loss of appetite is common on very hot days; and this warning of nature should be heeded, and very little food, and that of a non-heating kind, should be taken.

Less meat and more green vegetables and fruits are required for the summer bill of fare.

Opinion differs as to whether beer or ale are good summer beverages, but, in any event, they should not be icy cold, nor should they be gulped down.

One of the best precautions for the avoidance of sunstroke, aside from proper eating, is to drink lots of water. It is better to drink beer, but water is pure, and when pure water can't be had it is better to drink beer.

Drinking water should be cool, but not ice-cold. The American habit of consuming large quantities of ice-water can be guaranteed to wreck the strongest digestion sooner or later.

The external application of water is quite as important as its internal use. The sponge, shower, plunge and douche baths are valuable for purposes of keeping cool, and should be taken up on arising each morning, and as often during the day as is convenient and desirable.

After violent exercise, or when the body has become very hot from exposure to the sun, it is not advisable to take a cold plunge or shower without a little preparation. First sponge the face, hands and arms with cold water, after which, if possible, bathe the body in lukewarm water before turning on the cold water.

A bath should always follow violent exercise at any season of the year, but it is especially necessary in summer, owing to the excessive perspiration.

When it is impossible to take a bath, the immersion of the wrists in cold water for a few minutes will be of great assistance in reducing the temperature.

The mental attitude is important if one would be comfortable in summer. When the mind is pleasantly occupied one may often go through a sweltering day without realizing it.

Hang on the walls pictures of icebergs and Polar scenery. This may sound foolish, but while such art works may not actually reduce the temperature they will suggest pleasant thoughts and help you to "keep cool" mentally.

For summer reading, "My Attainment of the Pole," by "Doc" Cook, and other works on Arctic exploration, are calculated to have a good influence.

Wear as little clothing as possible. Leave off your coat whenever the law will permit. Avoid underwear that sticks to the body. If you wear washable trousers underwear isn't necessary. Give the air access to the skin and sunstroke becomes almost impossible for healthy individuals.

It is highly advisable to begin now to take daily sunbaths, exposing the whole body, or as much of it as circumstances will permit, to the rays. The first "sunbath" should last only a few minutes, but the time may be gradually increased each day.

Athletes and others who expose themselves to the sun on very hot days should heed the first warnings of impending sunstroke, such as severe and acute discomfort, dizziness and headache and immediately seek the shade.

In cases of sunstroke and heat prostration, it is hardly necessary to say that a physician should be called at once. In the meantime the stricken person should be removed to a spot as shady and cool as can be found. The clothing should be loosened.

A heat exhaustion or prostration, the commonest form of "sunstroke," in which the surface of the body becomes clammy and cold and the pulse feeble, calls for hot applications and warm water, while in true "thermic fever," characterized by a hot, dry skin and a bounding pulse, cold applications, ice rubs of the flushing of the body with cold water are called for. In such cases, while a majority yield readily to proper treatment, delay is dangerous, and a physician should be called at the earliest possible moment.

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