

round his neck, and calls for air, and finally may become unconscious.

The treatment I would adopt if these signs were exhibited is to keep the patient flat; undo all tight clothing round the neck; provide for best air available, fan him; sprinkle cold water on his face; apply smelling salts to the nostrils, if any were available; give him ice to suck, if obtainable, or cold water to drink, raise the feet a foot or two, and bandage the limbs firmly from the feet to the hips, and from the hands to the shoulders. Avoid stimulants in all cases of internal haemorrhage. I would leave that to the doctor.

The signs the collier would show if he were suffering from shock, or if collapse were impending, are:—Complains of feeling cold; face pale; skin cold and clammy; pulse is weak; breathing is scarcely perceptible; temperature of body falls below normal (98°). If the patient has been severely crushed and the injuries are deep seated the temperature may fall to 94 deg., but if he gets so low his recovery is rendered doubtful. He may remain conscious but looks dazed. In some cases of shock the patient may keep quite quiet, but in other cases much restlessness prevails. He may become delirious owing to severe pain, loss of blood, or mental anxiety, or he may collapse entirely from extreme loss of blood, or the severity of the shock. I should do my best to relieve the patient and allay any fear of collapse by preventing his temperature falling by covering him with a coat, blanket or anything available, taking care to protect the injured part. Get him home, and into a warm room as soon as possible, and promote warmth by the application of hot flannels, hot bottles, etc., wrapping them up in a piece of flannel to prevent injury to the skin.

SHOT-FIRING.

Q.—State the precautions to be observed before firing a shot in a fiery or dusty mine.

A.—Before firing a shot in such a mine the following observations should be made:

1. See that the hole is not drilled into the fast, or a blow-out shot may occur. If it is drilled to a grater depth than the undercut, it should be tamped with clay to the required depth before the explosive is inserted.
 2. An examination should be made for gas with a locked safety-lamp.
 3. The dust for a radius of 20 yards around the shot-hole should be laid, either with water or some other suitable substance.
 4. The direction of each shot should be taken and marked plainly on the roof, to minimise the danger of drilling into the charge in event of a miss-shot.
 5. The charge must be placed in a properly drilled shot-hole, and tamped with clay or some substance that will not under any circumstances become ignited.
 6. Persons working in the vicinity should be warned to keep a sufficient distance away from the shot, and not to let any other person pass in the direction of the shot till the shot-lighter announces all safe.
 7. The battery should not be connected with the cable until all is in order for firing, and the cable run out to a safe distance.
 8. The roof and timbering should be thoroughly examined before each shot.
- The above is the routine which should be followed before firing a shot.

As regards the laying of the dust around the hole, not only that on the floor, but that on the roof and sides also should be laid.

If the above were carried out the risk of accidents would be greatly minimised.

CHURCH AND LABOR.

'Church and Labor' no longer suggest alienation, but opportunity, says the Rev. Charles Stelzie, a frequent writer on the subject of the relations of the Church and the workingman. As a matter of fact he further asserts, so changed has the attitude of workingmen toward the Church become that 'there is no other class of men among whom there is this conspicuous movement toward the Church'. He does not assert that 'alienation of the working man from the Church' is not still to be found, but the facts of the opposite tendency are so many as to indicate the speedy relegation of the phrase to the realm of the obsolete. To prove this contention he cites first the fact that the 'greatest meeting' of the recent Presbyterian General Assembly held in Kansas City was that of the Church and Labor mass meeting. It was attended by twelve thousand persons, at least half of whom were workingmen. Partly as a result of this meeting the writer continues the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor has received invitations for similar meetings from trade unionist leaders in every part of the United States. In an article in The Outlook he enumerates some further facts thus:—

"In over one hundred cities in the United States the ministers' associations and the central labor unions are exchanging fraternal delegates, the ministers and workmen regularly meeting with each others organizations and freely taking part in the discussions. This exchange of delegates is resulting in a more cordial relationship between the Church and labor. In many instances the ministers are elected to the office of chaplain, and the regular meetings of the union are opened with prayer.

"From many cities come reports of prominent trade unionists uniting with the Church on confession of faith, among them one of the most prominent officials of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. No man in labor circles is more highly regarded by the men than he. Obviously, it is a delicate matter to be specific in enumerating these cases.

"At a recent conference of ministers who were discussing the question of attracting workmen to the Church, several of them who have been active in the work of dealing directly with artizans declared that the number of workmen in their congregations had grown from about 15 per cent. to figures varying from 40 to 60 per cent.

"The three hundred and fifty weekly and monthly labor papers of the United States print regularly a syndicated article which is usually strongly religious in character and always friendly to the Church, and which is written by a minister who invariably writes the title 'reverend' before his name, so that there is no masking his profession. Some of the labor editors insist on adding 'D. D.'

"It has been noted that the articles which are most pronounced in their religious tone and most fearless in dealing with the sins and shortcomings of labor are given the biggest headlines.