

ing their feet caught and being injured in this manner. The inspector should see that there is a space of at least 2½ feet, on each side between car and rib, where more than one car trip is hauled; also that it shall be kept free from obstructions; that man holes are made along all haulage roads at distances not to exceed 80 feet and that these be kept whitewashed; further that electric lights are placed every 150 feet, and also placed at all motor switches.

The examination of all feed, trolley, and machine lines should next engage his attention, and he must see that they are properly put up and so guarded as to protect any person from coming in contact with them, and receiving a dangerous electric shock.

He should see that all breakthroughs, except the last, are bratticed with suitable material, and that at least 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute is passing through the last breakthrough of each pair of headings, whether or not, and that the air is conducted around the working faces of rooms by means of cheeks across the heading, and that doors, where used, are hung so as to close automatically. It is his duty to see that all pumps, mining machines, haulage motors, and other machinery are properly safeguarded, and that lights are placed in such positions that the operator has sufficient light to work in safety, as well as to operate his machine. Notices are to be posted by him to the effect that all machinery must be stopped before oiling, wiping, or repairing; he should see that safety mottoes are hung at the entrance to each section, and at the mine entrance, and that lights are kept burning in them; also that letters regarding accidents which have been taking place are posted at the entrance of each section, to inspire workmen to have the grand old motto, "Safety First," on their minds at all times. At the entrances to abandoned places, or where final robbing has been done, fences are to be erected and danger signs posted thereon, to warn persons to keep out.

Finally, the inspector should make it his duty to inform mine foremen and assistants, that all work about to be done must be done in safety, regardless of time or cost, and that all foremen, who come in contact with their men more often than the inspector does, make it a special point to teach their men the principles of safety first, as laid down by the state and company, and have them realize that it is for their benefit and that their safety depends entirely upon the efforts they put forth to protect themselves, as well as others, by obeying those rules. With the co-operation of the miners, foremen, inspectors, and superintendents, accidents will be reduced to a minimum, and we can point with pleasure and enthusiasm to our motto: "Safety First."

- Rubs by Rambler. -

The two most professedly patriotic papers in Nova Scotia are the two Halifax dailies. Some people there are who question the quality of their patriotism, and say it is of the business brand. Sherman said war is hell. By that meaning there was nothing worse. Lloyd George, by inference at least, says there is something worse and that is drink. Germany is not Britain's worst foe, Lloyd George said it was drink. A Wesleyan minister was censured severely the other day, by his brethren in conference, for disloyal talk. What would be thought of

a Nova Scotia paper that advocated the cause of Germany. It would be loathed. Britain's, Canada's worst foe in the present crisis is drink, and what do we find the Halifax papers doing? Lauding in their advertising columns the merits of intoxicating liquors, in other words, bolstering up instead of belaboring Britain's greatest enemy.

Oh, the blessed poor man. Who has so many friends as he? Or, if that's misleading, who has so many "champions" as he? The principal war tax bill is opposed because it bears hardly on the poor man. For a similar reason Mr. White's war tax budget is denounced. E. M. was down on the government for not prosecuting vigorously the East River deepening operations, and by so doing help the poor man. The only strong objection to the local government's Compensation act is that it does not go far enough in helping the families of the poor man, in the event of the bread winner's death. There would not be a word said against all this championship were it sincere, but being mostly of the political brand it is hollow. Fortunate poor man; so long as he has a vote he will never lack friends as he. His champions are at times more zealous than wise. Some go so far as to cause the poor man to blush. The curious thing is that the poor man is not exalted by all this championship. Instead of that he longs for the day when he can escape from the poor man claps, and thereby escape all this political patting, which has become more than a trifle monotonous. The latest champions of the poor man are Mr. Gorman, M. P., and J. H. Sinclair, M. P. The other day in Ottawa the Hon. minister, supported by the latter, objected to the taxation of patent medicines. "They were the poor man's doctors and the poor man would have to pay the tax." Had J. H. said that patent medicines were robbers of the poor man he would be nearer the truth. Mr. Sinclair misleads if he wishes to convey the impression that the poor man is the chief patron of patent medicines. There are only one or two or three of such that the poor man uses, and these liniments chiefly. Those who are not really poor are the principal patrons. Don't we read, not once but continually in patent medicine ads., a sentence like the following: "After spending a 'fortune' on doctors, I got no relief until—". Now that is not the statement of a poor man, because poor men have not fortunes to spend. If I really thought that patent medicines were the poor man's doctors, I would adopt a course directly opposite to that which Mr. Sinclair recommends. I would make the tax high enough to be almost prohibitive if I could not get the length of their sale being whereby prohibited patent medicines are one of the things that help to keep the poor man poorer. There may be one or two useful patent medicines, but the great majority are surely quacks and their sale should not be encouraged. There are on the market a dozen positive Rheumatic Cures, and yet rheumatism is rife as ever.

The following is from a late issue of the irascible E. C.:-

"The last house in Thorburn would be deserted before the Mining Record would put in a word for the people there. It could not reasonably be expected to, when such word might endanger its meal tickets from the company and its advertising patronage from the government."

The "poor dear."