

13 per cent. The gun will be of special design. It will be composed of only 3 parts—a tube, jacket and hoop—and will be assembled by means proposed by William Sellers, Philadelphia.

It is claimed for this class of guns that they can be dismantled after considerable service, the corroded or damaged tube readily removed and a new tube substituted, the old jacket and hoop being used on the new tube. Should the experiment be found a practical success, not only will the original cost of the gun be considerably reduced, but it will be possible after extensive use to make virtually a new gun by merely supplying another tube, the wear and tear on the jacket and hoop being of no particular account in firing. Mr. Sellers contends that the jacket and hoop can readily be removed by a process of artificial contraction and expansion, similar to that recently applied to the 13 inch gun.

A most interesting showing of the causes, the cost and the results of strikes in Great Britain is given in a report issued not long since by the Labor Correspondent to the Board of Trade. This report covers the year 1891, and starts out with the announcement that the strikes during this year were not so numerous as those of the year preceding. During 1891 there were 893 strikes, affecting so far as known 4507 establishments, and there were 13 lock-outs affecting 48 establishments. Disputes as to wages were the chief causes of strikes, 54.2 per cent of the total arising therefrom; 30.23 per cent were due to demands for advance of wages. In the 3 previous years the proportion of strikes due to wages disputes was, in 1888, 41, and in 1889, 67 per cent on a rising market, the percentage of advance of wages strikes in 1890 was 42.4. The strikes against reduction of wages were 11.6, as against 8 per cent in 1890. In 1891 the strikers won 45 per cent of the wage strikes, and 23.4 per cent were particularly successful. The number of persons engaged in the unsuccessful wages strikes was, however, much larger than in the case of the successful or partially successful strikes. One particularly interesting feature of the report is that referring to strikes against non-union workers. In 1891 there were 47 strikes of this kind in Great Britain, and 51 per cent were total failures. A general review of all the results shows that in 676 of the chief cases 266,885 work people were concerned. 369 out of 893 strikes were known to be successful, which is a proportion of 41.32 per cent, in which 68,247 persons were engaged, 18.1, or 20.27 per cent, with 98,117 persons affected, were but partially successful. 263, of 29.45 per cent, with 92,763 persons involved, were entirely unsuccessful.

As to the loss incurred by these strikes, the report presents an estimate, and states that a total of £1,500,000 in wages which might have been earned during the time taken up in these strikes. Reports from 237 firms state that the actual outlay caused by stopping and reopening

their works amounted to £92,238. The trade unions spent £145,785 in sustaining 261 strikes. Statistics given by the trade unions apparently show that the strikes entered upon were not a total loss, for in 234 strikes of the year the weekly wages previous to these strikes were £89,667, and after the strikes they amounted to £94,325, an apparent gain in wages per week of £4,658. By following out the calculation and taking into account the loss of wages during the strikes it will be seen that a long period of advanced wages must follow before the workers can catch up with the cost of their strikes.

The report mentioned contains some additional statistics showing the trend of opinion among the employers and workmen of Great Britain as to the best means of avoiding strikes. In answer to a question of this character 222 employers made replies and 77 were in favor of arbitration boards specially appointed as occasion might demand. Out of 231 trade unions, 68 were in favor of the same mode of settlement, 21 employers and 19 trade unions were in favor of State boards of conciliation and arbitration. Conciliation, rather than arbitration was favored by 45 employers and 92 trade unions.

The gas trustees of Findlay, Ohio, after carefully going over the accounts for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1893, the receipts for March being now nearly all in, find that during the year the net profits of the gas office had been \$56,500. This amount does not include the receipts from the factories for the gas consumed during the month of March, which will aggregate \$5,500. This is not received until next month, so does not come in as receipts during the present fiscal year. If this were included, the total profits would be \$62,000. During the past year the city has spent \$20,000 on new pipe lines and mains which will not have to be laid next year, and this would indicate that the net profits of the plant next year will equal \$82,000.

As a play upon mining terms and phrases, the following contribution on the "wants of the miner," from a United States contemporary, is very good:—"He wants a 'false set' of teeth for the 'mouth of the tunnel,' 'stopping' for the old ones, and a girl of experience to paint and powder the 'face of the drift.' He wants a four-in-hand tie for the 'collar of the shaft,' and a boot for the 'foot of the incline.' He needs a jockey who can ride a 'porphyry horse,' and use the 'spur of the ledge' on a 'bucking donkey' (pump), and 'drive a crosscut.' He wants an 'expert' burglar to 'tap the ledge,' a detective to 'follow the vein,' and a watchman to guard the 'silver plate." He wants a hat that will fit a 'head of water,' and a man who can wear the 'cap of a tunnel-set.' He wants a soldier who has been 'drilled' to handle a 'gun' and to 'shoot' and work a 'battery'; also a painter who can distinguish a 'color.' He wants a 'square set' of men to work for him, some feed for his 'giraffe,' a bird for the 'cage,' a hunter to hunt a 'gopher,' and a 'grizzly' and a sprinter to 'run

a drift' against time. He wants a tidy man who will put an 'apron' on and 'clean up' the mill, sweep up the 'dust' and 'wash dirt.' He also would like to have the Government furnish him with 'stamps' free of charge. He wants the 'roof of the drift' shingled with twenty-dollar pieces. And when he 'dies' he wants to go to the 'upper level' and play on a silver 'horn,' and have his 'slapjacks' baked in a 'gold pan.'"

A most valuable addition to mining literature is the very comprehensive review of the mineral industry, its statistics, technology and trade in the United States and other countries, presented in a handsome volume of some 600 pp. by our esteemed contemporary the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York. This volume covers so wide a field that we can do no more at present than recommend it most heartily to every reader of the REVIEW who may desire a handy, serviceable, and reliable review of the mineral industries of this continent. We bespeak a wide sale in Canada for this latest evidence of the snap and enterprise of our New York contemporary.

Mr. H. M. Wylde, secretary of the Mining Society, has issued his prospectus convening the June meeting of the Society, at Glasgow, on 29th and 30th insts. As intimated in a previous issue the proceedings promise to be of unusual interest. On arrival of the morning train (29th) from Halifax at Eureka Junction (Ferrona) members will be taken to the Iron Works, thence on to Bridgeville, where they will visit the mines of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Co. who have undertaken to conduct the excursion, and to lunch the party. An opportunity will also be given to inspect the new works of the Pictou Charcoal Works, recently erected at this point. The first session will be held in the evening, in Bell's Hall, New Glasgow, commencing at seven o'clock. Among the papers announced are the following: "Prospecting and Mining Magnetic Iron Ores with the aid of Tiberg's Magnetic Inclination Scale," by E. Sjøstedt, and a note on the "Occurrence of Manganese and Zinc Ores in Nova Scotia," from the pen of Dr. Gilpin, the Provincial Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines. A Conversation and Reception will be held in the same building at eight o'clock, when an address, on behalf of the local reception committee, will be made by the Hon. A. C. Bell; to be followed by a short historical paper on "The Discovery of Coal and Iron Ore in Pictou County," from the Rev. Dr. Patterson (the historian of Pictou County). The proceedings will be enlivened by music, and refreshments will be served. On the following day (the 30th) an opportunity will be given to participate in a visit to the steel works and collieries of this district, as well as a geological excursion to the Pass of McLellan's Brook. Needless to say that this attractive programme should conduce to make this the most successful outing yet held by the members of this energetic and enterprising