

Place the patient on his back, with a small firm cushion or rolled up article of clothing under his shoulder blades; kneel at the patient's head, and grasp his arms just below the elbows; draw them gently and with a sweeping motion above the head, and cross them; keep them in this position for about two seconds, then carry the arms down to the sides of the chest, and press firmly for two seconds. Repeat these movements slowly and steadily about fifteen times a minute till breathing commences or till a medical man pronounces life to be extinct. As soon as breathing has commenced promote the circulation by rubbing the limbs with a firm upward movement (only), using warm flannel or cloths if obtainable, to prevent irritation of the skin by using the bare hand. Before his operation is commenced all clothing should be removed from the patient's chest, and all other clothing loosened to allow the muscles of the body to have a free action for expansion.

When a man receives an electric shock a medical man should immediately be summoned, and the above operation continued until breathing is restored, or otherwise ordered by the medical man upon his arrival.

Dr. Lewis Jones, in a discussion at the Institute of Electrical Engineers, in addition to artificial respiration, recommended the elevation of the lower limbs and trunk, the rhythmic traction of the tongue which has lately been advocated, and a smart tap over the region of the heart, repeated a few times in the course of the first half minute.

The elevation of the trunk and legs is to send the blood to the brain as a remedy for syncope, which may be a result of the shock. A blow over the heart may start that organ again if it has stopped beating. The drawing in and out of the tongue is in itself a form of artificial respiration.

EXPLOSIONS AND EXPLOSIONS.

Who can tell the countless explosions that, in legal phraseology, have been ascribed to 'the act of God', that have really been due to the act of man? A few days ago a Londoner was sentenced to a month's hard labor and fined for smoking in the fiery part of a large colliery in the Rhondda Valley, and for having in his possession a box of matches, tobacco, and a bottle containing whisky—all in defiance of the rules and regulations for the safe working of collieries. There were seven hundred men working in the colliery at the time, and their lives were imperilled. One of the men smelt tobacco smoke and traced it to this miner, whose hot pipe he found lying beside him. Had there been an explosion, the cause of it would have been unknown. Very few of the 700 men, if any, would have escaped. It would have been attributed to atmospheric influences. People, more learned than the rest, would have ascribed it to volcanic upheaval, having some remote connection with the Messina disaster, and a hot controversy would have raged, while the actual cause of the catastrophe, the lighting of a match or matches, and the smoking in the mine, would have remained unknown. The magistrate might well remark, in sentencing the prisoner, that the case was most serious. We wish, says the Mining Journal, all colliers would act as the one did who traced the peril in which his 700 companions were put by the criminal folly of the lone man. It seems to us that the King's medal might

well be bestowed upon the collier who brought the Londoner to justice, for is it not better a hundred times to prevent a disaster than to form relief funds for the families of the slain after it has taken place? The colliers themselves cannot be held guiltless of negligence. After explosions there have been found the tell tale matches and the tell tale pipes as any Government Inspector of Mines can testify. Some of the explosions that appear to be unexplainable, are often due to causes about which the inspectors of mines have a suspicion that they dare not urge, at the inevitable inquest, for not in every case is the absolute evidence at their command. When, for instance, a man sees fit to thaw frozen gelatine in a frying pan, there is, as Prof. Louis recently remarked, nothing accidental about the resulting explosion, except it be the fact that a man so ignorant, or so reckless, should have been entrusted with such an explosive at all.—S and A. of Mining.

THE U. M. W. CAMPAIGN.

Says the Glace Bay Gazette of the 18th. inst:—

On Monday evening a delegation of the P. W. A. saw Peter Patterson, organizer of the United Mine Workers, and served on him a formal declaration of war. Mr. Patterson was told of what he was probably well aware, that the P. W. A. was by no means knocked out, but on the contrary it is flourishing more actively and energetically than ever; that the membership is being largely increased every week; and that the efforts of Mr. Patterson and his supporters to establish the U. M. W. in Cape Breton would be fought by the P. W. A. at every stage.

Doing this was more or less of a formality, of course, since it was not expected to secure Mr. Patterson from the field. It has, however, put Mr. Patterson and his propaganda squarely before the public. He and the U. W. W. cannot deny that they are engaged in an endeavor by one labor union to disrupt and disorganize another. This is not a fight for organized labor. It is not a fight to organize this territory. It is simply an underhand attempt by a foreign and interloping organization for their own aggrandizement and selfish ends, to supplant a native organization which has given abundant proof that it still maintains the vital spark of life and is expable and destined to accomplish much further good for the miners of this province.

This feature of this matter is carefully concealed by U. M. W. officials. In his annual address, Pres. Lewis said that the miners of Nova Scotia were being organized and there was every prospect of a large district, comprising several thousand miners here being added to his organization. He did not say that the miners of Nova Scotia were organized nearly ten years before the U. M. W. began its existence. The United Mine Workers' journal said that Mr. Patterson's campaign was meeting with much opposition from the Dominion Coal Co., but it did not say that his principal opposition was from the P. W. A., an order organization and one incomparably better for the miners of this province, the members and officers of which quite properly resent the unwarranted invasion of this field by the U. M. W. especially while there are thousands of miners in the United States unorganized.