

as several technical papers on subjects that are of unusual importance at the present time. A list of the papers appears elsewhere in this issue. The meeting will be held in Montreal, March 7th, 8th and 9th.

FILL IN THE CARDS

There was recently organized in Toronto a committee, composed of representatives of the various technical organizations having branches in Toronto, whose object is to assist the government in the prosecution of the war. This committee has held several meetings during the past month and it seems likely that the committee will be able to make the services of technical men more readily available for war purposes.

As one result of the meetings held during January the committee is now endeavoring to obtain information concerning the qualifications and experience of all the technical men in Ontario. With this object cards are being distributed and it is hoped that they will be promptly filled out and returned by those who receive them. Owing to the very incomplete lists now available many technical men will not receive these cards. It is therefore particularly desirable that requests for cards be sent in by those who wish to assist the committee in making the files complete.

Those mining men in Ontario who are members of the Canadian Mining Institute will receive the cards. There are many others whom the committee will not be able to reach without some assistance.

We urge mining men in Ontario to fill out their cards promptly and return them. We further urge that the names of technical men who do not receive cards by Feb. 15, be sent to the secretary of the committee.

The taking of a technical census is of course only a small part of the work of the committee. It is however an important part and as it is the first in which all technical men in Ontario have been asked to cooperate it should be made a success. Do not be satisfied with sending in your card therefore; but do whatever you can to make the list of technical men engaged in the mining industry complete.

LABOR AFTER THE WAR

Owing to the present great industrial activity in most parts of the world and owing to the large number of men being used in the great armies in Europe there is at present a great demand for men and wages are high. In some quarters there is therefore considerable uneasiness concerning what will happen when the war is over, if it is found impossible to continue paying high wages.

Writing on this subject in the February number of "Industrial Management," Mr. Lewis R. Freeman makes some statements which may help to dispel the fears that have been expressed and point out the way in which the difficulty may be overcome. Mr. Free-

man emphasizes the fact that present conditions are the natural result of supply and demand; there is more work to be done and fewer men to do it because so many are on military duty. This condition he expects to continue for some time after the war because so many formerly productive men are being killed or incapacitated and because of the expected demand for reconstructive work. He believes however that cooperation between labor and employer may result in conditions being not worse after the war, but better. He says:

"At a time when the cloud of industrial dissension looms darker on the horizon than ever before, it may be well in point to call attention to the sane and earnest efforts the British employer and workman—both chastened in spirit by the great war in which each is playing so crucial a part—are making to "get together" in the matter of their differences. How far they have already progressed—in thought, if not in action—will be evident from the two following extracts from letters which I find in a recent issue of the London Times Trade Supplement. The first is from a labor correspondent:

"To promote good understanding there should be, in all big works, what I may call workshop consultative committees. The men should be invited to elect representatives to form these committees, along with an equal number of foremen, managers, directors or shareholders. The committees should meet regularly, and freely and frankly discuss anything and everything of mutual interest. The employers should explain their difficulties; the men their grievances. Grievances could be remedied in their earliest stages, whereas at present they are seldom brought to the notice of employers until they develop into strikes, or threats of strikes, after causing much discontent. On the other hand, the employers or management could often explain difficulties to the men, and get their loyal support where at present the men are unaware of such difficulties."

"The other letter is from a large firm of manufacturers:

"One can only witness the antagonism between labor and capital with feelings of sorrow. Speaking as employers, and in the assurance that employers generally are with us, we feel that the time has come when some bold step should be taken. Leaving out of consideration the question of bias, it must be agreed that there are many excellent ideas on both sides which could be welded into one great and beneficent scheme. Should it not therefore be possible for a select committee, representing employers of various trades, to meet a corresponding committee composed of the trade union leaders? If these gentlemen could only get together, firmly determined to make an absolutely square deal, a result far exceeding our highest expectations might be attained."