regard for human life but to the hazardous nature of the work and to the class of labour available for employment. The fatality rate in coal mines in Belgium is the lowest in the world, slightly exceeding one per thousand employed. In 1850, the fatality rate in Belgium was as high as it is in Canada to-day. The decrease is the result of the combined efforts of the mine owners, the workmen, and the administration of mines; it is due, in great measure, to diffusion of technical and professional education. This phase of mining education is of great importance and deserves more attention from our governments, especially as the safety of coal mines depends upon the individual intelligence of every man employed in the mines. The opening of a safety lamp in the mine, the carrying of matches, pipes or tobacco underground is forbidden. It is impossible, however, to keep constantly in touch with every man, and one act of carelessness, negligence or ignorance may blow up the whole mine. Attention should be directed to the education of the workman, that he may not endanger himself and others, and that he may become a more efficient workman and intelligent citizen. The law requires that coal mine officials have a certain standard of competency, yet nothing is done to enable the ordinary miner to qualify for this work.

Application of Science to Industry—Scientific Research

Modern industry, to be successful, must be based on scientific research. In Canada insufficient attention has been paid to the advantages of scientific research, and many business men fail to appreciate the economic importance of science. Since the outbreak of war, some of the largest corporations in Canada have taken up this work in their own interests but, naturally, some will not be willing to disclose the results of their investigations. To achieve the greatest success, such as Germany obtained before the war, requires complete co-operation between manufacturers and the Government to eliminate overlapping of effort and to promote the national welfare.

British Advisory Council

In 1915, Great Britain appointed an Advisory Council, for the threefold purpose of instituting scientific researches, establishing or developing institutions for the scientific study of industrial problems, and for the institution of research studentships and fellowships. It is intended that this Council shall form a permanent organization to promote industrial and scientific research throughout the kingdom and to organize the weapons of industry as the Government has