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## The Canadian Mining Journal

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It has been made plain by Alberta coal operators that much more coal could be produced if an all year round market could be obtained. At present there is a period of several months when some of the mines must be idle. Could not the railway companies co-operate by giving a special low rate during the months that cars are not in great demand for grain? Mr. John T. Stirling, Inspector of Mines of Alberta, in his report for 1915 said: "There is no reason in my opinion why the mines in Alberta should not be supplying the Winnipeg market."

When we consider that over 4,000 employees of the Dominion Coal Company alone have enlisted, it is not surprising that the output of coal in Nova Scotia has decreased during the war. Can nothing be done to help Nova Scotia operators to secure miners to take the place of the men who are in France?

### EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

During the past few years there has been more or less general recognition of the fact that capital and labor are getting so far apart that a crash must come after the war. In the years just before the war it was believed by many that a crisis would be reached in another year or two. Some believe that the war has merely postponed the crisis, the united action of men of all classes against the common enemy naturally causing differences to be more or less hidden but not removed.

Many believe that a better understanding between classes must result from the life on the battlefield, and there can be no doubt that such belief is well founded. Threats of strikes at home, strikes which might sacrifice the lives of those at the front, prevent anyone from assuming, however, that more than a temporary solution of the labor problem has been found. If differences are so difficult to reconcile while the enemy threatens, is it surprising that many expect an industrial revolution after the war?

Expectation of trouble is based on the assumption that little effort will be made to remove the differences that exist. Whether expectations are realized or not will depend on the success of those who endeavor to solve the problem that is always presenting itself. We can take it for granted that the old condition of affairs will not be accepted as satisfactory. How can a satisfactory basis be found?

Mr. C. V. Corless, of Coniston, Ontario, who has taken a keen interest in this problem for years and who has recently presented his views to members of the Canadian Mining Institute, believes that we must start at the bottom. He considers that the indispensable groundwork upon which a change for the better must be founded is a thorough social and economic training along sane lines, running through our entire educational system from common school to university. Mr. Corless' papers and addresses have attracted a great deal of favorable comment and we may expect to hear much discussion on educational reform in the near future. The Canadian Mining Institute has already taken action as a result of Mr. Corless' efforts and passed the following resolution, submitted by President A. A. Cole, at the annual meeting.

"Whereas in view of the enormous importance that capital and labor should co-operate amicably, and in view of the fact that, in the opinion of this meeting, the present antagonistic relations between capital and labor are largely the result of economic misunderstanding of the true relationship of industry to the welfare of the society as a whole; Be it resolved that this Institute endorses the general position set forth in the series of papers presented by Mr. C. V. Corless as to the necessity of educational reform as a basis for the correction of this misunderstanding; And be it further resolved that