

A MILITARY FAMILY.

Mr. J. Bryan, of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, has the unique record of having three sons and a son-in-law and daughter who are or have been at the front.

Gunner Harry Bryan, of the 32nd battery, returned June 6 from overseas for hospital treatment. He was wounded at Vimy Ridge, and again at Hill 70, and it is from the latter wound he is now recovering.

On June 8, Gunner Bert Bryan of the same battery was decorated by the King at Aldershot for distinguished bravery at the battle of Passchendaele, receiving the Military Medal. In this battle, when all the artificers of the battery had been killed or wounded, volunteers were called for to repair guns. He volunteered, and while working under the gun at 9 a.m. he was hit in the foot by a bit of bursting shrapnel. He bound up his foot with wet earth and continued to work on the repair of the gun till he got it in action at 3 p.m. when he was sent to the dressing station.

In the hospital the doctors took from his foot a piece of shrapnel as large as a man's little finger. He has recovered and is now going into the air service.

Sergeant Douglas Bryan, of No. 2 battery, who went over with the first contingent under General Morrison, was badly gassed at Vimy Ridge and is now home in Ottawa, discharged.

The son-in-law, Staff Sergeant W. J. Phillips, P.A.M.C., has been overseas since the beginning, and his wife is working in one of the Royal Engineers' clearing stations in England.

Thus the whole five are in uniform, which is somewhat of a record for one family, and Mr. Bryan would have been with them only at the last moment the examiners decided he was over age.

NOTES FROM THE JULY BULLETIN CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.**The Brain Workers.**

The first general convention of the chemists of Canada was held in Ottawa in June. A point worth remarking is that the bulk of the members of the new chemical Association, like the majority of the members of the Institute, really represent Labour rather than Capital. In fact this is true respecting the character of the membership of all our technical and many of our industrial societies. The man who serves others with his brain for pay, the engineer, the chemist, the mine or works' manager, is just as much a labourer as the man who works with his hands for a wage. As a rule, however, the brain worker, sometimes because he may be in tolerably comfortable circumstances, sometimes because of pride of caste, or sometimes because of the position he may occupy as a director of the labour of others, has shown little disposition to recognize this affiliation, or, at any rate, has not directly made the cause of Labour his own. He has therefore been classed by Labour as ranged on the side of Capital. In other words, he has been regarded as naturally antagonistic to Labour. The technical societies can accomplish a great service by correcting this impression, and in aiding to unite all the workers, the producers of wealth, of the country in the bonds of fellowship and sympathy. The technical societies in a sense—as a matter of fact they should indeed—represent the brain workers' 'unions,' and as such can fittingly and usefully play their part in 'agitating' for 'reforms' to benefit not only their own class, that of Labour, but 'reforms' in the interests of the community as a whole, that conditions of life and living generally may become more harmonious, and that the standard of human happiness, of health, and of well-being may be raised to a much higher level than at present.