

(2) If a country is industrially unprepared, there is great danger and loss due to unavoidable delay in providing necessities. The necessary steps for industrial preparedness are a cheap form of insurance against such danger, particularly as industrial preparedness is, *per se*, a decided economic gain.

(3) A country must not only have the necessary resources within its borders but must have already established the industries necessary to the manufacture of munitions of war and should, if possible, be independent of essentials from other countries.

(4) The resistance of the enemy has been made possible by the remarkable economic and military organization effected by German engineers and technical men. The lack of such co-ordination on the part of the Allies demonstrates that, in times of peace, engineers must realize their responsibilities and must play an important part in affairs of modern government and of progress.

Having in view the lessons taught by the war and the suggestions outlined above, let us see what can be done in Canada, more especially with reference to the mineral industry.

**Technical and  
Industrial  
Education**

The opinion prevails in Germany that the nation possessing the best educational system is the best prepared to promote industrial progress and national welfare. Neither money nor personal effort appears to be lacking for the establishment and maintenance of institutions, schools, classes and other means which will accomplish these ends. The development of continuation and technical schools, if not the cause of the industrial and economic growth, has accompanied the progress of science and the practical applications of it. In 1910, the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to study the needs and present equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education, and the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries. The report of the Commission was published in 1913 and is an invaluable examination of Canada's requirements and of the best practical achievements elsewhere.

A proper system of industrial training and technical education aims to promote not only the efficiency of industry but the general welfare of those engaged in it. Under such a system workmen become better educated and more contented. One result of particular importance to the mining industry is that the risk of accident is considerably lessened among trained workers.

The death rate among miners in Canada is greater than in any other civilized country. This is largely due, not to reckless dis-