

"Harmonising Capital and Labour" was the subject of an address by Sir William Lever at Manchester. He declared that the cause of disagreement between capitalists and labour would have to be created conditions that would enable labour to take some democratic share in management and some responsibility for the success of the undertaking. It was impossible under the wage system alone to make labour realise that the true interests of labour and capital were identical. The only possibility in harmonising capital and labour was to provide both with the same outlook by dividing what their joint labour had created fairly and squarely between them. On this system each would also automatically share and suffer from losses when they have to be faced.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, declared at an Oxford meeting that there was no ground whatever for thinking that our population of 45,000,000 was all that these islands could hold. If we were to deal with the problem of overcrowding in a rational fashion, and spread the people over a larger area, if adequate systems of town planning were pursued still further, and there was an extension of garden cities and garden suburbs, imagination could hardly see the number of persons who could be healthily accommodated within the borders of Great Britain and Ireland.

"As a class farmers do not believe in education, and in that they are absolutely wrong," said Lord Selborne to the Farmers' Club. "It is true not only of the English farmer. I suppose it is an extraordinary microbe that gets into the soil and attaches itself to the men who farm the land in every country in the world."

From 1906 to 1913 the number of convictions for drunkenness in London and other large cities rose steadily from 81,079 in the year to 100,797. Since then it has fallen rapidly. The figures for 1914 were 99,735; for 1915, 75,342, and the total for the first nine months of this year was only 32,443—a rate of 43,257 per annum.

Mr. Montague, the minister of munitions, states that the weekly average of convictions for drunkenness for 1916 shows a reduction of 44 per cent.—males 46.9 per cent., females 38.7 per cent.

DOMINION COAL CO'S. BENEFIT FUND.

A conservative estimate shows that in the period commencing 1st. July, 1910, and ending 31st. December, 1916, the workmen's payment of \$380,000 has been added to by the Company, in order to enable the sickness benefits to be paid, by a sum not less than \$150,000.

The experience of the society has shown that the proportion of sickness to accident is as one to two, for sickness claims. The same proportion holds good for death claims. Two-thirds of the deaths since the society was formed have been from natural causes, and has already been paid out to widows and children does not mean that the total liability has been met. There is a much larger amount that has still to be paid out over a number of years to widows and children already on the Fund.

The cost of sickness relief is now \$1.10 per month per member. The members are contributing 50 cents each. Therefore the mens own contributions fall short of meeting the sickness requirements by 60 cents per month per member.—Gloucester Gazette.

A GREAT EFFORT.

"Germany's policy with neutral shipping—the freedom of the seas."—Star.

Eight square miles of wolfram-bearing area have been found at Hatch's Creek, Northern Australia. Tungsten, which is used for hardening high-speed steels among other purposes, is found in wolfram ore.

After examining nearly half the boys at a great munition works, a doctor reported to the Health of Munition Workers Committee that for the most part they were spiritless and dull, and this was in the main due to the late hour at which they went to bed. The same investigator, reporting on the boys at another factory, where the home conditions were much better, found that the boys were sound and fit, and though half of them worked sixty hours a week they were fresh enough to cycle, golf, swim, boat, or play football.

"It is believed that the Central Powers possessed over a thousand batteries of guns and howitzers of 5.9-in. calibre and over. We had six, and six batteries of sixty pounder guns, the French perhaps a couple of dozen more."

"They came from the plough, from the desk, from the mine and the factory, yet they are all alike in their indomitable powers of endurance and pluck."