

transformers which have a range of voltage anywhere between 110 and 20,000 volts.

Among the experiments made in this last mentioned chamber are, the piercing of different insulators and the measuring of transformers. The students become accustomed to precautions necessary in the handling of high potential currents. Every apparatus or wire conducting the high-voltage currents is enclosed in a glass case, the door of which in opening breaks the circuit automatically.

To complete its scientific equipment the electro-technic institute has furnished a drawing room, a large one, very well lighted, where the student finishes four series during the last year—a series of drawings in connection with the wiring of a house, another for a direct current dynamo, another for an alternating dynamo and finally a system of traction—in all, 9 hours a week.

The nature of the equipment already suggests the teaching done. The programme includes, 3 principal courses; the general electro-technic course, a special course in alternating currents and a course of electro-technical construction.

The theory is concretised as much as possible, each chapter ending by a mathematical application; the experiments in the laboratory and the schemes done in the drawing room together with a series of excursions to the different factories in the neighborhood complete the practical part of the course.

The course is four years for electric specialists.

Such is the splendid effort being made by the Catholic University of Louvain, the direction of the important question of technical education. What Louvain can do in little Belgium, Ottawa can do in magnificent Canada.

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