

land for technical education. She has now nearly three hundred such schools. Indeed, every county in England has now a Technical Board and receives a grant. Five or six millions of dollars a year is given for this purpose, and in addition the municipalities give considerable grants.

Even Oxford University gives a degree of Bachelor of Science. A School of Science, Technology and Art has been established at Liverpool with four thousand students. In the other large centres in England the same educational trend is manifest. A similar process of evolution is clearly apparent in France.

London University is now devoting itself largely to the scientific and technical side of educational work.

Lord Rosebery has been advocating the immediate addition of a commercial faculty at Glasgow University, of which he is the rector.

The Duke of Devonshire recently said: "Foreign nations have anticipated us to a very great extent in realizing the close connection which exists between educational and industrial and commercial success. This is a fact which is being brought home to us almost daily in various directions of the increasing competitions to which we find ourselves in every quarter exposed. The urgency of the question is coming to be recognized by practical men of business."

A partner of one of the foremost steel companies in England, in speaking to Mr. Carnegie, said: "It is not your wonderful machinery, nor even your unequalled supplies of minerals, which we have most cause to envy; it is something worth both of these combined, viz., the class of scientific experts you have to manage every department of your works. We have no corresponding class in England."

### **Our Needs, Our Duty.**

We must look to the schools, of course, to give us the scientific experts. We need scientific education for utilizing, to the best advantage, all our resources, alike of forest, farm and