

meteorological research observatory for industries, and especially for agriculture and the shipping industries. It is now supported by federal funds but was originally a local institution in Toronto. (The agricultural academies attend to this line of research in Prussia, the meteorological institute in Berlin being mainly a collecting point.)

This aggregate of eleven government institutions of research for the industries of Ontario, on the basis of two and three quarter millions of population at the outbreak of the war, makes a total of four per million people, or four times the number in Prussia for the same unit of population (one million). In making this comparison where the number of institutions of research for the industries is the criterion, there is no separation of research for specific problems from research for the general benefit of industries, as the two are so closely associated.

Comparisons of data on the numbers of officials and instructors employed, students trained (where it is a teaching institution), and public money expended, when referred to a population basis, would reveal for Ontario, if space warranted their publication, similar favorable results. And it would be easy to cite other provinces and states on this continent comparing favorably with Prussia.

It is not difficult to understand why the faith in German and Prussian "greatness" in research has become so general in America, as it was the privilege of the Germans themselves, as usual, to bell the cat. In November, 1915, a debate took place in the Reichstag over the spending of 40,000,000 marks in propagandist work in the United States of America, and a socialist member asked what good they had received from it. The outlay involved liberal sums for illustrated articles on the industrial training institutions of Germany, inserted in United States illustrated