her own way. Germany, thanks to her chemists and the schools in which they were trained, now enjoys a very lucrative trade. The wonderful advance of Germany in the development of her ship-building industry and the success of her chemists in the production of artificially prepared indigo furnish other striking examples.

The manufacture of steel in the United States twenty years ago was in its infancy; now it exports steel products to England, and excels in making tools, sewing machines, agricultural implements, etc.

Formerly soda was obtained only from vegetable ashes. Now artificial soda is the object of commerce amounting to many millions. The progress of chemistry has brought about the change.

England's Commercial Future.

HER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

And yet no one has doubts as to the commercial future of England. She must continue to pay her ever-increasing food bill with the product of her mills. She has still the lion's share (more than one-half the world's trade), in the matter of exports of machinery and implements. She has still in her hands some of the great staple industries such as cotton goods and hosiery.

The amazing material development of Germany and the United States has attracted the attention of Eng and to their system of technical education, which furnishes equipment to their producers. Of the one hundred Scientific and Technical Schools of the United States, nearly all have sprung into existence within a very recent period. Mr. Carnegie is now making provision for a Technical School at Pittsburg, and is setting aside for the purpose $1,000,000. A Commercial High School—the first on the continent—was opened only the other day in New York City, the tuition being free.

Ten or twelve years ago no public money was spent in Eng-