are sent the world over to inquire, inspect and investigate, and her university men, the most learned of them, are absorbed into trades. The manufacturers of Germany have in their regular employment no fewer than 4,500 chemists.

In ten large technical schools in Germany (among them those at Berlin and Munich) there were last year 11,447 students taking a three-years' course in Chemistry, pure and applied, Physics and Mathematics. In her twenty-two universities Germany has 2,500 professors and 22,000 students.

· As further proof of the thoroughness of the German system, and its all-round adaptability to the needs of every class in the community, I will say a word of the Province of Wurtemberg, which has 2,081,000 inhabitants. It supports 1 State University of world-wide fame (Tubingen); 1 Technical School (really a university); 2 Special Technical Schools (1 textile and 1 mechanical); 1 Royal Building Trades School (at Stuttgart); 3 Weaving Schools; 231 Industrial Improvement Schools; 1 fully equipped Commercial College; many Improvement Schools (18 of these for women, preparing for household management); 1 elaborate Agricultural High School. The winter instruction in agriculture is far more thoroughly organized than any similar system in the United States (not excepting Cornell).

Germany's constant and sustained devotion to the cause of sound and thorough technical education has made her both rich and great; this it is which more than any other agency has so rapidly built up her trades and manufactures, and stimulated that spirit of scientific investigation and research which has won for her scholars world-wide fame. What other country in the whole word to-day stands in greater need of the services of the chemist and the analyst, the engineer and the metallurgist, than our own Province? What other country possesses richer or more varied natural resources inviting immediate development? Should we not, then, place easily within the reach of our young men the technical training they so greatly need?