university doors one-third breaks down, and one-third goes to the devil, but that the remaining third governs Europe. Such expressions are oftentimes more apt than true; yet, on the other hand, they sometimes represent a popular conviction more correctly than formal tables of statistics, just as a bit of floating straw shows the direction of the current more truthfully than the powerful cruiser. However that may be, the educated man, trained in either the university or the polytechnicum, governs Europe to-day.

No one connected with the government of the United States in any executive capacity can fail to see that the government of this country is also passing rapidly into the hands of educated men. The population of the country at this time is approximately 76,000,000 of people. The number of college trained men is perhaps less than one per cent of the population. From this small percentage, however, are filled a majority of the legislative, executive, and judicial places of the general government which have to do in any large way with shaping the policy and determining the character of the government.

The presence, in constantly growing numbers, of educated men in government service means the displacement of an increasing number of the poorly trained. It is the old story of the untrained against the trained man, and to-day the world recognizes that the day of the untrained man has gone by.

At the present time the federal government is devoting more than ten millions annually to the work of the scientific departments of the government. At the very beginning of organized government in this commonwealth the question of education was one of the first with which the state concerned itself. The principle of state aid to higher education, then recognized, has been since that time accepted by the general government and by every state government.

There can be no question that, judging by the general result attained, the expenditures of the state for higher education are justified by the result, and that the harvest which the state is to reap from its investment has only begun.

Notwithstanding this general outcome, there are certain directions in which the state may reasonably demand additional results. One thing which the government has a right