DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1906.

Commercial Education in Germany

Thoroughness of the Fatherland's System of Training.

tion for the Improvement of Commercial Education which was field at Wiesbaden last autumn. The congress was attended by 200 delegates, mostly representatives and members of the various chambers of commerce throughout Germany. A Chemnitz delegate to the congress furnished the information used by the consul in preparing the following report;

It was decided to recommend more intensive methods in the instruction of commercial geography, and to use every possible effort to add to the pupil's knowledge of products. Technical training as to the proper application and worth of different raw matertals was of prime importance to every student. The idea of this is to give young men an opportunity to learn a business in every detail, for the reason that such expert knowledge is often of inestimable value in times of a crisis or strikes. A large manufacturer of hosiery in Chimnitz told me the other day that during the 25 years of his business experience he had at dif-

ONSUL HARRIS of Chemnitz, bases an interesting report on the proceedings of the fifth con-gress of the German associa-for the improvement of Commer-Education, which was field at baden last autumn. The congress crabled him to frave a better appreci-ation of the capacity of his employes for work as well as putting him in a position to enforce a stricter standard of discribine d discipline

STENOGRAPHY AND APPREN-TICES.

It was decided at the congress to take immediate steps to introduce one uniform system of stenography into all the commercial schools. Thus far va-rious systems of stenography have been in use throughout the empire, much to the detriment of young men coming out of the schools and entering upon practical life by taking up posi-tions in business houses. A committee tions in business houses. A committee was appointed to thoroughly examine into the different systems now in use and to select the most practical one for exclusive and permanent use. The apprentice system of training is very widely extended in Germany. Ap-

prentices from the small villages in the country swarm to the larger cities to learn trades, etc. It has been found necessary to establish permanent homes for these boys in order to safeguard them from evil associations and to surround them as much as possible

with home or parental influence. It was also recommended that appren-tices living with their parents should also visit these homes wherever prac-ticable. Such homes have already been established in Kiel and Lubeck, with the most satisfactory results to the Association for the Intprovement of Commercial Education Commercial Education.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

The question of commercial educa-tion for women was discussed at length. There are at present com-mercial schools for girls at Cologhe, Berlin, Cassel and Munich. These schools have passed the experimental stage, They have been proved a suc-cess, and thenceforth they are to be-come a permanent thing, to be estab-lished alongside the commercial schools existing for boy apprentices all over the empire. During the past 16 years doors of her universities, as well as orening many of the professions to wo-men, and their advent into many phases of commercial life has now be-come a part of the established order of things. The only question now is how to best prepare them to fill mer-cantile positions of importance and trust. It was decided at the congress in easures for the establishment and maintenance of stri apprentice schools wherever necessary in Germany. The question of commercial educawherever necessary in Germany,

COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITIES.

The present condition of the commercial universities at Leipzig, Cologne, Aachen, and Frankfort was discussed. The question of the feasibility of admitting foreigners was debated at length. The conclusion reached was

that the commercial universities occu-pled a different position than the tech-nical schools, which have been agitat-ing against foreigners of late. In the commercial schools no pronounced com-mercial secrets are treated; therefore it was only right that foreigners should be admitted only it might be well to insist that all students from foreign countries should be equally as well pre-pared for the work as German students, The policy of refusing to admit foreign-ers generally to German universities was condemned as something which would reflect discredit upon the country and probably lead to some form of retaliation on the part of some neigh-boring countries. Commercial education in Germany is

Commercial education in Germany is still a subject which continues to in-terest all classes of the people. The work is not allowed to rest. There seems to be everywhere a ken realiza-tion of the fact that upon the right training of the young men and young women depends the commercial and in-dustrial future of the empire. To achieve this end, therefore, the govern-ments of the different German states are lending every effort to ald municiare lending every effort to ald munici-pal and private enterprise in the estab-lishment of schools for the furtherance of practical commercial education.

or practical commercial education. The following contribution on what is being done in Germany to increase the efficiency of artisans and skilled mechanics comes from Consular Clerk George H. Murphy, of St. Catherines, Ontario, who was formerly attached to our consular service in the country first named: first named:

first named: To no other country, perhaps, is the successful solution of the question as to how best to maintain the position which it has already gained in the mar-kets of the world a matter of such vital

importance as it is to Germany. In some countries whose trade is growing there is a tendency to reduce prices and develop competitive power by in-creasing the use of labor-saving machcreasing the use of labor-saving mach-inery, and by resorting in each fac-tory to the production of a single ar-ticle, or of a very small number of different articles in immense quantities. The adoption of this plan is a small and densely populated country like Germany would be sulcidal, for such a country must provide for the constant employment of its great host of labor-ers unless it is willing to see its power rapidly decline, owing to the enforced emigration of that class of its people upon which the prosperity of the na-tion chiefly depends. Accordingly, from the German point

tion chiefly depends. Accordingly, from the German point of view, the present struggle for com-mercial supremacy is a contest of brains against machinery. Fortunately for Germany its frugal workmen are accustomed to small wages, but the cost of living is increasing and thereafore of living is increasing, and therefore, it would not be safe to attempt to facilitate competition with other coun-tries by a further reduction of wages, which would certainly result in popular which would certainly result in popular discontent and in the weakening of the next generation. Consequently the Germans fully realize that, in order not only to hold their ground, but to go forward, as they are bravely deter-mined to do, their chief hope lies in a general raising of the standards of effi-ciency in every trade and in every branch of commerce. With a view to this end good training schools of every imaginable kind have been established in cities, towns, and villages throughin cities, towns, and villages through-out the empire, and close attention is given to thoroughness in the education of multitudes of apprentices, the object being to convert every laborer into

shoemaking, for instance, there was not shoemaking, for instance, there was not a single applicant. Another effort, however, was made in January, 196, under the management of Mr. Hein-rich Back, director of the industrial school at Frankfort; he order to as-sist in making this strengt successful a society for the encouragement of sup-plementary training was recently or-ganized at Frankfort. This society has already 180 members and the support of 15 corporations, including six trade guilds and three commercial clubs, by skilled hands and master workmen which will increase their value as units and thus favorably influence the welfare of the nation.

SCHOOLS FOR WORKMEN.

One such plan, which has proved successful, is the establishment of wan-dering schools for skilled workmen. In many towns these schools offer practical evening courses relating to different trades for men who have worked throughout the day in factories or in their own shops. Another plan is to provide permanently for similar sources

GROUP. Begins with the symptoms of a common cold; there is chiliness, sneezing, sore throat, hot skin, quick puise, hoarseness and impeded respiration. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, (the child will cry for it) and at the first sign of a croupy cough, apply frequently Ballard's Snow Liniment to the throat. Mrs. A. Vilet, New Castle, Colo., writes, March 18th, 1801: "I think Ballard's Horehound Syrup a woderful remedy, and so pleasant." Sc. Sc and st. O. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., Its lit South Main Street. B provide permanently for similar sources at important industrial centers-one, at least, in each province. In connection with schools of this kind there are usually well-equipped workshops, to-gether with exhibits of new machinery and tools. Much has already been done in this direction in Austria, Sax-ony, and Baden. In Prussia a begin-ning was made at Hanover in 1901, an experiment which proved so valuable that it has been repeated at Posen and Cologne, and still more recently at Dortmund and Isterburg. The courses at Cologne, in connection with which

Dortmund and Isterburg. The courses at Cologne, in connection with which a machinery hall has been provided, are supported by contributions from the Prussian state, the province, the municipal government, and the local chamber of commerce. At Nuremberg courses in industrial art have proved equally successful. On the other hand, a recent attempt to establish at Frank-fort technical courses for masters failed, owing to the lack of interest shown by the class of workmen which would have been most benefited there-by. For admission to the course in Sneeze and Blow. That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medi-cine soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by ex-pelling from the blood the scroftdous taints upon which it depnds. Be sure to get Hood's.

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CROUP.

