

controllers. The electors of Ottawa have recently abdicated their rights as free men by deciding in favor of a federal district. But, since trade constitutes a great part of the country's government, why not have a tariff commission? The only objection seems to be a possibility of their power being too strong, if commissioners, chosen for their wisdom and disinterestedness, were invested with the responsibilities entailed by such a method of controlling tariffs.

"University and Schoolmaster"—C. B. Sissons.

Much complaint is being made of the low standard of knowledge which is displayed by secondary school graduates. Tracing back the cause of this deficiency, we arrive at the schoolmasters themselves. We find first, that there are very poor attractions for teachers, and that an improper spirit of commercialism corrupts the enthusiasm of the graduate who has become a professor. But the universities are not without blame. These institutions should see that teaching is rendered attractive to its ablest graduates. By uniting their efforts with those of the board of education, universities could accomplish much towards obtaining able men for the secondary schools.

*North American Review*, February, 1912. "The Negro as a Farmer"—Booker Washington.

An issue of the last census in the United States shows a marked increase in the number of the negroes in the Southern portion of that country. The figures quoted by the author show that, although Northern farmers are going south to pursue agriculture, and many negroes are going north, the number of negro farmers is sufficiently great to enable that race to hold the lead. Though the negro has no education in agriculture, and hardly an education of any sort, he displays a willingness to improve his methods. The efforts of that race certainly deserve to be attended with success.

"The Germany of To-day"—Hugo Munsterberg.

The theme of the worthy author's article seems to be that Germany is a land of contrasts. It is the home of hard work, and yet of enjoyment; of aristocracy, yet of democracy; of materialism, yet of idealism. However, Germany seems to be misjudged by other nations. She is considered as almost a Siberia. German art is said to be formless. German social life seems to lack elegance and beauty. A few weeks' visit to that country would suffice to reverse our hard criticism. Many features of German civilization are found to be exactly in common with those of United States. Ger-