

the fact that Dr. Kerchensteiner manages each trade school with the advice and help of all the employers of that trade in Munich. Some employers give the boys full pay for the time spent in the continuation schools; some do not. First of all, the boy is instructed in his trade, and this takes most of the time. If he is a goldsmith's apprentice, he learns about the goldsmith's trade, and works at material provided by the employers themselves, who, it should be added, constitute a majority of the school board controlling this department of education. For every trade school there is an organization of the men who employ labor in that trade; they act as would a board of trustees of an American university. So far, so good. That is the factory boy's training. How about the whole boy? This is where Dr. Kerchensteiner shines. First of all, he provides instruction for an hour a week in what he calls "life lore" as well as in "citizen lore." Here is the way "life lore" is set forth in the coppersmith's curriculum:

First Year—A short survey of apprenticeship and the apprentice's contract; the structure of the human body; nourishment; breathing and circulation, care of the hair and teeth, houses and clothes, work and recreation, sports; the dangers to health in the coppersmith's trade, especially the precautions to be taken against dust, acids, soot, gases, and smoke; first aid to injured.

Second year—Brief history of the coppersmith's trade in general, standing of the craft in the Middle Ages, the flowering of German trades and crafts, their downfall, the development of the present trade organizations (guilds, partnerships, labor unions, corporations, boards of trade, etc.); the trade to-day, factory work, hand work, cottage work; the history of Munich's coppersmith guilds; the strongest possible emphasis upon the relations of master, journeyman, and apprentice, and their several responsibilities and privileges.

Then comes "citizen lore," be it noted, not alongside but after "life lore."

Third year—The organization of the community, the mission of the community, social and economic institutions, the workingman as a townsman; Bavaria; the founding of the German Empire; the more important imperial laws; local ordinances; workmen's protection and insurance, patents, etc.

Fourth Year—Trade and commerce and what they mean for German labor and the well-being of Germans, Germany's place in the world of trade and in the world of culture, the significance of the German colo-

nies, Germany's representation abroad (consuls, etc.); discussion of important practical problems in the light of fundamental social laws; history of coppersmithing and the metal trades from the days of ancient civilizations to our own times.

The boys also get an hour a week in religion. Their parents may choose whether the boys shall become members of the Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish classes. Another hour goes to reading and writing. Another hour a week goes to bookkeeping—first family bookkeeping, and then that used in the management of a factory. It is no wonder that there are now sixty-four obligatory continuation schools for boys in Munich, with a total attendance of nine thousand students. Such schools, so planned, not only aid a boy in his apprenticeship and advance him in his trade efficiency; they make a whole man, not merely part of a man. They also make him a citizen.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA

The statistics of the year 1910 indicate a revival of business activity in Russia. This must be specially gratifying to Premier Stolypin, as well as to Mr. Kokovtsef, his able Minister of Finance. For the first six months of the current year the reports of the Department of Customs show an increase of more than a hundred and twenty-five million dollars in Russia's foreign commerce. This includes a gain of fifteen per cent in the export of breadstuffs. Largely increased quantities of timber, iron, and manganese were sold abroad, and the export of leather goods was nearly doubled. In Russia, as in the United States, a measure of business prosperity is the demand for iron and steel. In that, too, there has been a very large increase, amounting, in the first five months of the current year, to about fifty-two per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1909. This increased demand for iron and steel, which threatened at one time not only to exhaust the visible supply but to outstrip production, was due partly to the erection of a great number of new buildings in the cities and towns, and partly to a sudden revival of railway construction. In 1908 Russia added only 215 miles to her railway system, and in

1909 only 137 miles, while in the first six months of 1910 she completed no less than 275 miles, and had under construction, including the Amur road in eastern Asia and the second track of the Trans-Siberian, more than 3,000 miles. The same story of increasing material prosperity, or at least of increasing capital, is told by the banks. Since 1907 the deposits of incorporated banks of the ordinary type and the deposits in savings banks show a gain of available capital amounting to about four hundred and fifty million dollars. These results are largely due, of course, to the bountiful harvests with which Russia has recently been blessed. The Empire's yield of grain in 1908 was much above the average, while in 1909 it surpassed all records since 1880.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Thanks largely to these propitious economic and monetary conditions, Mr. Kokovtsef will be able to make the Government's receipts and expenditures balance in the Budget for the ensuing year. The estimates, as they were recently submitted to the Duma, showed a deficit; but this will undoubtedly be covered, either by departmental economies and readjustments, or by a transfer of funds from what the Minister of Finance calls his "free balance." When the *actual* revenue for any year exceeds the *estimated* revenue for that year, the excess is regarded as a free or unappropriated balance, and is carried to the credit of a special surplus account. In this account it gradually accumulates, until it sometimes amounts to a large sum, which the Minister of Finance can use to cover deficits or to meet unexpected demands. In his History of the Russo-Japanese War, General Kuropatkin severely criticised what he described as the artificial creation of these free balances, and said that Count Witte made them by consciously and systematically understating in the Budget the amount of revenue actually expected. Be that as it may, Mr. Kokovtsef expects to have a free balance of nearly \$150,000,000 on the first of next January, and this after balancing the Budget for 1911, at about \$1,350,000,000, without a deficit or a loan. In spite, however,

of bountiful harvests and Budgets that balance, Russia's national debt continues to increase. Nine billion rubles, or approximately four and a half billion dollars, is an enormous debt for a people as poor as the Russians. But the unfailing regularity with which the Government has hitherto paid interest on its securities and the almost boundless extent of the country's undeveloped resources have kept its credit generally good. In a speech made to the members of the Moscow Bourse last autumn Mr. Kokovtsef referred with some pride to the fact that Russia's five per cent bonds, which were quoted in 1906 at 79, had risen in 1909 to 103. This, he thought, was a proof that Russian finances were in a sound condition. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the taxpaying power of the Russian population is keeping up with the steady increase in the weight of the burden that it has to bear. Two or three bad harvest years in succession would almost certainly force the Government to make new foreign loans. The service of the public debt and the maintenance of the military establishment together consume more than half the revenues of the State. The Minister of Finance could not make ends meet now were it not for the liquor monopoly. While the Government's revenue from it is enormous, it is having a disastrous effect upon a large part of the peasant population.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Few institutions of the higher learning in the country are more strongly entrenched in popular esteem than the University of Minnesota, over which Dr. Cyrus Northrop has presided for many years, full of labors, of honors, and of usefulness. The University holds a position of leadership in the Northwest, and its army of students are drawn from a population as vital and capable as any in the country. Its resources are likely to be greater than those of any other American university; for its lands have developed mineral values which promise to give it an endowment far beyond that of any other university in the world. The University has