

he German among the settlers from the Fatherland, that "many country districts once thoroughly German are now so completely English that not a word of German can be heard." Various explanations are suggested. One reason given is the competition of other nationalities—of the French-Canadians, who, we are told, have long memories, and shut out the Germans from Eastern Canada, and the rivalry of Americans who cross the border in large numbers "when their unscientific methods of farming have ruined their land in their own country." The German correspondent confesses with sorrow that the German in Canada compares very unfavorably with the Yankee; the American he regards as an all-round smarter man than the German, "who is not adaptable." This will surprise the German-Canadians as much as it surprises the Germans at home. As a laborer the German is not able, probably, to hold his own with other foreigners, but in the cultivation of the soil, in business enterprise, in the professions, and wherever he is found, the German holds his own with the other nationalities.

That the flying correspondent from Berlin has failed to locate the progressive German in Canada is the highest tribute to the latter's adaptability and to his practical outlook on life, for, while the term may loosely be employed to designate his origin, there is no such thing in the Dominion as a German-Canadian. Canada has absorbed and made her own of the German settler.

GERMANS IN CANADA.

The tourist who makes flying trips to foreign countries and records his impressions in newspaper articles or in the more ambitious form of a book is always interesting, and not infrequently entertaining. A distinguished "Georgian" poet recently spent three days in Toronto, and discovered a city "absorbent of whiskey," in which there were the faint beginnings, the "premonitions" of art, and where "a handful of men" knew about books. Another recent visitor was the special correspondent of The Berlin Lokalanzeiger, who has written a series of articles on the present position and prospects of Germans and "Germanism" in the Dominion. Canada has an open door for all visitors, and is always willing to add to her stock of knowledge about herself. But all countries have learned to estimate at their face value the literary trifles served up by lightning impressionists who travel too quickly to gain a first-hand knowledge of the things they write about. The English poet, no doubt, fell into the hands of the art critics in Toronto, and the German correspondent must have passed the Hydro-electric offices without inquiring for Hon. Adam Beck, and visited the Conservatory of Music without making the acquaintance of Dr. Vogt. For the articles in The Berlin Lokalanzeiger are a gloomy confession of German failure and inferiority in the Dominion.

This will be news to Canadians who know anything of Waterloo and Bruce, and of the prominent men in Parliament and in other positions who have shown a marked capacity for public service and an enterprise and success in private undertakings not inferior to that of other nationalities that have assumed the duties of Canadian citizenship. The articles in The Lokalanzeiger are the more remarkable inasmuch as it is the mouthpiece of the German Government. From it we learn that not only have Germans not succeeded in playing any role whatever in the public life of Canada, but that "Germanism" is actually on the decline in the Dominion. What are the grounds on which these sweeping conclusions are based? That the English language has superseded