

tioned in eight or nine grades. Spoon-feeding, the bane of our graded schools, was unknown. Consequently the graduates of the highest classes were strong, independent and aggressive.

Could not even better results be achieved in city schools by some slight changes in organization and methods? By the use of intelligence tests in a school of five or six hundred pupils, one or two, or perhaps even three classes of pupils with high I. Q.'s could be selected. Each class would consist of several grades, at least two or three. These classes should be placed in charge of experienced and competent teachers, and, with advantage to themselves, by judicious use of the Dalton system, the pupils might easily cover the work of eight grades in six years. The acceleration of these would probably go far to offset the retardation among the lowest third of school intelligences.

But would not such a system impoverish the other classes of the school, depriving them of leadership and inspiration? By no means. The classes of lower grade I. Q.'s would develop new leadership; and the teaching, in its nature and pace, could be adjusted to the needs of the boys and girls. The idea is worth a trial by an able and courageous teacher.

In an illuminating address to the Canadian Club of Vancouver, President Tory, of Alberta University, took for his subject "The Man of Theory versus The

Practical Man." demonstrating clearly that in many instances the so-called practical man is but building on the foundation laid by the man of theory. He recalled the invention of the first electrical machine, the progenitor, one might say, of all electrical machines since invented—by that eminent man of science; Michael Faraday. The material used cost about five pounds. Amongst other visitors William Ewart Gladstone called to see it. After completing his examination he exclaimed, "But of what use is it, Mr. Faraday?" Of its economic value the inventor had not thought, but had enough wit to answer, "Oh! Mr. Gladstone, you might tax it!" The joke proved prophetic. During a single year of the Great War the Chancellor of the Exchequer collected a hundred million pounds in taxes levied on the electrical plant of the United Kingdom. So in the ultimate analysis the man of theory is pre-eminently practical.

President Tory might well have gone back another step. The theorizing of the man of science is conditioned on the dreams of the philosopher and the seer, the Heaven-sent visions of men in religion, intellectual speculation and art. It is no accident in human development that Isaiah and Paul, Plato and Aristotle, Phidias and Praxiteles, Homer and Vergil, Dante and Shakespeare—all antedate Sir Isaac Newton; and that Sir Isaac Newton in turn antedates Arkwright and Crompton, Watt and Stevenson, Bell and Edison, and Henry Ford.

# LOW FARES

## Summer Excursions

to  
Eastern Canada  
Central and Eastern States

Triangle Tour  
a rail and water trip to  
JASPER NATIONAL PARK

COAST CRUISES  
To Stewart, B. C. - Anyox, B. C. - Alaska

CITY TICKET OFFICE  
527 Granville Street

DEPOT TICKET OFFICE  
1150 Main Street

# CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

### SPECIAL EDITION FOR CANADA

Of  
*The Life*  
of the Late  
Principal

*Alexander Whyte, D.D.*

New College, Edinburgh

By G. F. BARBOUR, EDINBURGH

Price \$2.50. Postage extra 20c.

"To know him was to know what the Covenanters were like in their most splendid hours."  
—Sir James Barrie.

"No religious biography of recent years has been awaited with so much expectation and desire. Let it be said at once that his biographer has accomplished a difficult task with great insight and tenderness. The interest is well sustained through all the stages of an unusually rich and fruitful career."  
—British Weekly.

*The Upper Canada Tract Society*

James M. Robertson, Depositary

8-10 Richmond St., East, Toronto