

Volume X.

Number 3

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# Westminster Review

*The Social, Educational and Religious Monthly  
of the Canadian West*



## Our Ideal:

Social Betterment, Educational Enlightenment,  
the Upbuilding — in City and Church and State  
— of Christian Government, and the Develop-  
ment of Spiritual Life

The Provincial and the National:  
Letter from Earl Grey

The Church and Social Service:  
A Challenge and an Appeal

Western Canadian Church Notes

The Educational System of British  
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# WESTMINSTER REVIEW

D. A. CHALMERS, Managing Editor  
Published at Vancouver, B. C.

SUPPORTING SOCIAL BETTERMENT, EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS,  
AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.  
INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS

VOL. X.

NOVEMBER, 1916

No. 3

## Editorial

### The Provincial and the National

*Letter from Earl Grey to Editor Westminster Review*

" . . . I am in full and hearty sympathy with the aims, objects and ideals of the "Westminster Review," and heartily wish you success in your endeavour to create a strong public opinion in support of such electoral reforms as will secure for your country the blessings of 'absolute freedom to both voter and representative alike.' . . . "

As often happens, the month has brought a budget of subjects under review, but owing to the limitations of space and the unusual demands of unforeseen conditions affecting other departments of this magazine, editorial comment is restricted.

It may be in place however, to mention that, at a time when our independent comment on the British Columbia provincial election seems to have proved too much for a prominent provincial politician, we had the altogether unexpected pleasure of receiving a holograph letter from the ex-Governor-General of the Dominion, the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, who, in addition to writing encouraging words, graciously asks to be added to our subscribers' list.

The letter resulted directly from the reprint of the articles published in this "Review" on Proportional Representation, copies of which were sent from our office to the members of the P. R. Society of Canada, of which Earl Grey is Honorary President.

These articles, it need scarcely be noted, were, like other contributions, given space solely because of their dealing with a subject which commended itself as one worthy of public attention and thoughtful consideration.

Contrary to our usual rule, no name was put to the articles, but that was because the articles were really a work of collaboration. One man, who is nothing if not an enthusiast on this subject, raised the question, through a valued contributor, of our giving publicity to it. The contributor in question collaborated in various ways, and was responsible for the rather striking title. The whole treatise seemed too long for these war times, when every page of type is worth about half a dozen in other days; but after careful revision of the copy and the elimination of redundancies, the editor of this magazine decided that the only fair and satisfactory way to deal with it was to publish it in parts. Lest anyone concerned is held to be making an unwarranted claim, it should be added that the part of the pamphlet requiring most care and capacity, namely, the illustrative election, with the tabulated analysis thereof, was incorporated wholly from a pamphlet previously published on the subject.

It may also be noted that the editing of the reprint, with supplementary notes, was undertaken gratuitously because of our interest in the subject and the publicity the pamphlet gave to the "Review's" service.



## Notes and Comments

(By the Rev. R. G. MACBETH, M. A.)

An incident which has attracted much attention and favorable comment in the East was the coming of Sir Wilfred Laurier to Toronto to give an address on a purely historical subject. This address which was couched in classic language, gave evidence of wide reading on a phase of early Western history which few have studied. The reports in the press were not extended enough to justify the distant reader in forming a true estimate of Sir Wilfred's viewpoint, but the fact that he took up the subject purely as history is in itself praiseworthy. If more of our men in political life would come off the partizan platform and deal occasionally with historical and kindred subjects, they would do much to soften the asperities of politics, and they would at the same time add to their own stature as national figures.

\* \* \* \*

Another point of interest emerges in connection with Sir Wilfred's address. It proceeds on a plane where slang expressions could find no lodging place for the speaker learned to use the English tongue by the reading of the great masters of Englishmen whose writings were in truth "wells of English undefiled." Public men could do much to keep slang down by refusing to use street expressions however vivid and expressive they appear to be for the moment. The type of oratory changes in different periods of history, but no permanent influence is exerted on the trend of events by men who deliberately lower the status of the tongue in which they express themselves. Men will find it easier to use good language if they deal with good themes.

\* \* \* \*

Conscription has not succeeded in gaining popular approval in Australia despite the influence of Premier Hughes, who is a strong Imperialist and an intense advocate of strenuous measures to defeat Germany. It is doubtful if, under present conditions conscription would carry in any of the free self-governing colonies of the Empire. And yet one feels that something ought to be done to secure the enlistment of young men whose business and family reasons are not such as to excuse them from active service. Medical inspections turn many back at the threshold and there are some who are needed to keep the home fires burning, and the home business running. But the young man who has no such reason to plead, and who haunts the picture show and the pool room, should be made to feel the utter indefensibility of his attitude. If war ever had any glory it has departed now that battles are mere displays of murderous machinery, but the human hope of the world demands the suppression once for all of such egotistic madmen as the Kaiser, and everybody should help to that end.

\* \* \* \*

The necessity of one day's rest in seven, according to the Commandment, has been strikingly proven again in the munition factory work in the Old Land. The fourth word of the Decalogue was written not only on a table of stone, but upon the very constitution of man. And whoever under any mere pretext of gain or pleasure-seeking compels unnecessary labor is an enemy of humanity. If a day of rest was necessary when herdsmen were travelling two miles an hour in the wilderness, it is supremely necessary in these days of irrespressible speed. Even

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at the expense of being called by the honored name of Puritan, Canadians should guard this sacred institution.

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The price of paper is harrassing publishers these days as is evident by many explanations from leading publications east and west. Under the circumstances it is at least reassuring to know that British Columbia bids fair to become one of the great paper producers of the world. The East was lax in guarding its pulp industry, but the West Coast will profit by the mistakes of others and hold fast her immense resources in this regard. Canada has done too much in the way of allowing her raw material to be exported to countries which returned it to us in manufactured form. Let us foster our own industries and develop our factory pay-rolls.

\* \* \* \*

At the time of this writing the Presidency of the United States is a close race prize with the chances slightly in favor of Woodrow Wilson, whose election probably means that Washington's advice to keep out of old-world entanglements is still considered good. But the world has grown smaller since Washington's day and isolation is becoming more impossible all the time. In any case, so far as the Presidential choice goes, the men who were before the people were both of great ability and unblemished character.

\* \* \* \*

The soldiers' vote on Prohibition, though not affecting the general result, was a good deal of a disappointment to their friends here. The facts that a good many of them are of other lands than Canada, and that the liquor men circulated reports among them which there was no time to answer, account in part for the situation. The soldiers, like others, will discover that the interest the saloon has in them centres upon their payday. The Churches, not the saloons, are the parties that are exerting themselves to provide comforts for the boys at the front as the Christmastide approaches.

### Baptist Notes

(By Rev. G. R. Welch)

#### *Baptist Foreign Missions*

The Baptist folk are nothing if not missionary. On them rest the honor and the responsibility, of initiating the modern missionary movement. As early as 1784 the Northamptonshire Association of Baptist Churches of England met monthly to pray for missions. At a meeting of this Association in 1792 William Carey, the famous pioneer foreign missionary, with apostolic fervor preached his great missionary sermon from the text: "Enlarge the place of thy tent," (Isaiah 54:2-3.) The divisions of this discourse are much quoted: "Attempt great things for God—expect great things from God." Not a little since then has been attempted, and the God-given fruitage of the world-wide missionary enterprise has surpassed the wildest hopes of William Carey himself. In 1793 this consecrated Apostle sailed for India and blazed the trail for the missionary hosts of all the Christian bodies who have "followed in his train." It is in India especially, and also in Bolivia, South America, that Canadian Baptists are attempting their share of the world's evangelization.

The Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board presented its annual



report to the Ontario-Quebec Convention, assembled in the City of Hamilton, October 18-23. The occasion marked the semi-centennial of the organized foreign mission work of this particular Convention. The honor of priority, however, in foreign missions belongs to the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, who organized in 1832, and nine years later sent their first missionary to Burma. In this particular denominational enterprise Canadian Baptists have one board for the whole Dominion. The Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board has had a good year spiritually and financially. It is most gratifying in times like these that a foreign mission treasury should show a balance of nearly \$5,000. The churches raised nearly \$115,000. The Board maintains a staff of 88 missionaries, of whom seven are physicians, thirty-seven educationists, and the balance evangelists. The native staff numbers 723. In the 70 native churches with a membership of 10,106 and a Christian community of 20,212, there have been 600 baptisms. The Mission maintains seven hospitals and four dispensaries with a record for the year of 40,212 patients, receiving about 60,000 treatments and 1,469 operations. This department of missionary activity has so impressed the Rajah of Pithapuram that he has contributed for hospital extension the sum of \$14,000. Canadian Baptists rejoice in having one of the very best organized and most efficient missions in the missionary world to-day.

The mission to Bolivia is the pioneer effort in that South American Republic. It has largely been instrumental in bringing religious toleration to the Bolivians. At first our missionaries were not allowed to preach openly, and were stoned by the bigoted populace. Now there is full religious freedom and many converts are being added to the Baptist Churches.

#### *Baptist Missions in British Columbia*

"Joy cometh in the morning." The mission work of the denomination has passed through a night of weeping, but the glow of a better dawn is already tinting the horizon. The Provincial Mission Board has been worrying away at its burdensome debt and after three years of most rigid economy has reduced it near to the vanishing point. Instead of retrenchment, soon, we hope, the word will be "Forward!" Arrangements are under way to secure for a couple of years one of the fine "chapel-cars" of our American Baptist brethren. It will work in the two provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. These chapel-cars have done a very gratifying work in the newer districts of the United States and they should help to solve the difficult task of reaching the scattered population of the outlying settlements of the Canadian West.

#### *Two Good and Faithful Servants*

The Denomination recently has lost by death two of its outstanding personalities. Rev. W. E. Norton, D. D., for fifteen years superintendent of missions of the Ontario-Quebec Convention, died September 20th. Dr. Norton was a Christian statesman of rare wisdom and choicest spirit.

Mrs. Susan Moulton McMaster, wife of the late Senator McMaster, founder of the Baptist University at Toronto that bears his name, like her husband, will long be held in grateful memory by her co-religionists because of her interest in and benevolence to the cause of Christian education. Mrs. McMaster was founder of Moulton Ladies' College of Toronto, an academic department of McMaster University. She donated her beautiful home which, enlarged, is still the attractive college residence. The denomination has long regarded Mrs. McMaster as one of its best-loved members. She passed away August 26th at Montreal.



## Methodist Notes

(By Rev. A. E. Roberts)

Since the last Methodist Notes were penned the annual meeting of the General Board of Missions was held in Toronto and the whole missionary work of the Methodist Church was brought under review. There was great cause for thankfulness as the reports of the Home and Foreign work were submitted to find that there were signs of increasing interest, and of a forward movement on all the fields. The report from the Oriental work in British Columbia told of the revival meetings held last spring when so many in the various Japanese missions gave their allegiance to Jesus Christ. Mr. Kanamori, the Japanese evangelist, conducted these meetings and in two weeks he secured the signatures of nearly five hundred of his fellow countrymen on decision cards. Another cause of great rejoicing was the fact that the Methodist people had showed their liberality by giving an increase of \$15,634 for the work of the Missionary Society, and that so careful had been the management that the expenditure was \$31,507 less than the income. The total current income was \$661,567. Owing to the stringent conditions in British Columbia the Methodists of this Province did not help to swell the increase in the missionary givings, but there are sure signs that this year the slight decrease of last year will be overcome, and that the income will be much larger.

Among the recent enlistments of ministers the name of Rev. G. R. B. Kinney of Merritt, is included. Mr. Kinney is well known as the man who first scaled the mighty peak of Mount Robson, and his sturdy physical strength will stand him in good stead in the Army Medical Corps. Rev. D. W. Scott also joined the Army Medical Corps since Conference, bringing the total of ministers and probationers of the British Columbia Conference, who have enlisted, up to twenty-five. One of this number, Rev. J. S. Weir, has paid the supreme sacrifice, having been killed in action during one of the recent advances. The Army and Navy Board of the Methodist Church is at the present time compiling statistics of the number of Methodists that have enlisted in the Army and Navy and it is hoped to make a complete and up-to-date return shortly.

This month, November, the Social Service Department of the Church has had the benefit of a short visit from the General Secretary, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, of Toronto. Discussion was had concerning the general attitude of the Methodist Church on the great movement towards Dominion wide Prohibition, and other timely topics that are of vital interest to the public welfare. Each church in the Province is to be asked to set aside one week for special meetings calling the people to prayer, repentance and consecration. Each District Secretary is to urge the matter on his own District, and each pastor will be asked to arrange the matter on his own field. This week may be taken at the time of the Universal Week of Prayer or at such other time as each church may determine. The department of Social Service and Evangelism is leading the church in many strong and wise ways.



### Presbyterian Notes

(By Rev. J. Richmond Craig)

The congregation at Trail expects to build a new church shortly. The friends of Rev. A. M. O'Donnell will be pleased to learn of the progress he is making in his new charge.

The Rev. A. McLean is now comfortably settled in his new charge on the prairie, and has great hopes for the future of his congregation.

The Murrayville and Langley congregation, in calling Rev. A. M. Grant, a recent graduate of Westminster Hall, has made a wise choice. Angus has few competitors in the line of stick-at-it-iveness. "A stoot hert tae a stae brae" will win out in this complex rural charge.

Rev. David Smith, another—or rather, the other, recent graduate is one of the few men who began, continued and ended their training in Westminster Hall. Mr. Smith will settle in Whonnock for the present.

That Dr. H. W. Fraser is to remain in the city for some time longer is a source of pleasure to many, and to none more than to the workingmen, to whom the Doctor has been counsellor and friend for so many years. It has been said that Dr. Fraser is consulted by more people in one day than the average minister is in six months.

The Anniversary Services at St. John's, Vancouver, were very successful. The men's meeting, a decided innovation in the West End, is a step in the right direction. This is development along the right line. The church has still its ancient power.

The Sunday School Institutes recently held under joint auspices, cannot be said to have been a huge success. Six ministers and two or three laymen constituted the attendance at one of them. The lack of interest thus manifest is in a degree accounted for by the fact that the average Sunday School teacher cannot attend an afternoon session.

The presentation of the subject matter at these institutes was not all that could be desired. There were too many apologies for lack of preparation. If we are to present to our people the intricacies of "The unfolding Life" as revealed by modern psychological students, we must do so with more assurance and certainty. The halting attempts of amateur philosophers are not enough.

Rev. Alver MacKay, after three years of faithful and persevering work at West Vancouver, has resigned, and taken up work with the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers at Victoria.

The call to Rev. R. G. MacKay of Riverview and North Arm congregations was well merited. The Presbytery has no more faithful worker than Mr. MacKay, and with pleasure we note the success of his labors.

A recent communication from Lieut. (Rev.) H. D. Henry, of the 158th, tells of the arrival of his battalion in England. He intends having a stroll around Old London with Lieut. J. T. Smeeton of the 131st before crossing over to France. No doubt they will visit Westminster Hall and have pleasant recollections of past memories associated with another Hall of the same name. We will forgive them if they should think of "revival" meetings while within the precincts of the noble edifice.

Next month we will discuss the question of "Recruits for the Ministry"

Sympathy will be generally felt for the respected clerk of Westminster Presbytery, Rev. J. L. Campbell, Minister of Abbotsford, who has this month been in Vancouver General Hospital undergoing an operation. Mr. Campbell's many friends will be glad to know that the operation has been successful, and from latest reports it is hoped that it will result in a marked improvement in his health and strength.

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## The Church and Social Service—a Challenge and an Appeal

(By Rev. W. H. Bridge, the Rectory, Cranbrook, B. C.)

We are still being told by the official world, our mayors and city councillors and business men, to mind our own business—this whenever we get out a word about social iniquities whenever we suggest that a connection exists between Sunday worship and Monday business. Assuredly we have not made plain to the world what our business is. They still take us for a joke, a harmless set of muddle-headed preachers—albeit useful for patriotic meetings, etc. When I say it is the Church's business to attack the red-light traffic, to define social righteousness, to urge civic honesty, they call me an agitator. "It's none of your business, anyway," quoth the Mayor! Now, it is time all the mayors and councils and parliaments in the world knew and accepted (with a grin or otherwise) that the Church exists to witness against evil, against wrongdoing: to define and lay down the right way between man and man. It doesn't matter whether the wrong is found in a private sin or a land deal or a city by-law, or a corner in wheat. The principle of the Gospel is applicable all round. If the Church had had the courage to preach Christ in international policy, in industrial organization and social conditions for the last century there would have been no war. "Might-have-beens" are dead things, I know, but there is time to determine the future. If we do not use the high emotional susceptibility of this hour we may never have such another psychological moment. I appeal to my Christian brothers throughout the Province. First: to realize the Church's business in this direction; second: to let the men outside the Churches understand the position.

The report of the Lambeth Conference, 1908: p. 156, states: "It is the duty of the Church to apply the truths and principals of Christianity . . . to the solution of social and economic difficulties, to awaken and educate the social conscience, to further its expression in legislation (while preserving its own independence of political party) and to strive above all to present Christ before men as living Lord and King in the realm of common life."

And Resolution No. 47, p. 57, reads: "A committee of organization for social service should be a part of the equipment of every diocese and as far as practicable of every parish."

Have ten per cent. of our congregations heard that before? I doubt it. No; we, the ministers of Christ, for the most part have stood silent before the most unspeakable crimes: scarce a voice has been lifted. By our silence, a comfortable, mean, toadying respectability, a morbid sensitiveness to so-called proprieties, our fear of giving offence, we have condoned white slavery, and graft, and fraud.

It is little to be wondered at if our people still ask for quiet undisturbing sermons and ministers; if they still cry to us "prophecy smooth things." For so long our official attitude has been one of silence, if not of acquiescence, before communal evils. It was comfortable, but, oh! it was mean. Think of it! think back to Christ and the Disciples of the persecution days. And then realize, the great body of Christ's Disciples to-day who will tell you: "Business is business"—a euphemism for "theft is lawful, and prostitution is necessary and segregated areas good for business." I know of a congregation which for years has worshipped



in the very view of the red light district—and never a stone been turned, a word spoken to deliver men and women from the accursed temptation at their very doors. "*Lead US not into temptation: deliver US from evil,*" but never mind the other fellow; and if a woman falls—let her fall—they want her at the brothel.

I say to my brother ministers and to every Christian whose eye strikes these words: This is *your* business: get out, for God's sake, and *do* something!

## The Educational System of British Columbia —A Viewpoint—Article VI.

(By C. N. Haney, M. A.)

My next criticism has to do with Manual Training Work as taught in our public schools.

It can safely be taken for granted that it is wisdom on the part of an Educational Board to train the body as well as the mind, and to provide, as far as may be, the pupil not only with an intellectual equipment but with a trade or occupation which will be of use to him in any case, and on which he may have some time to depend for a livelihood, temporarily at least. The day of the unskilled labourer has largely, if not entirely, passed, and we should recognize this fact at all times and in all ways.

It is, therefore, highly proper that the educational authorities in British Columbia should seek by manual training to round out the former preparatory work. No one will, probably, pretend that the manual training work at present carried on in our schools is anything beyond a mere preliminary canter, giving a pupil an idea of what might be done in preparing him for the trade or occupation rather than by giving him a preparation. Talking with manual training instructors on different occasions rather develops the idea that the boy has simply grasped the elementals in bare outline and has just reached the point where he is really ready to do useful work when his manual training course is completed.

Special work which has been made a matter of particular effort in the accomplishment of which has been centred the larger portion of the pupil's time and attention, is at different times shown as evidence of the value of the instructions received. To my mind such evidence is very superficial. A proper manual training course should make a boy master of, in carpentry for example, a knowledge of the different woods in the Province; the different uses to which they may be put; their qualities in supporting strain; taking on finish for this or that purpose; and all other useful information which he may be required to have in the building industry or the ordinary branches of the work he may undertake. We should prepare our boys to be first-class carpenters, with ability to become contractors, and have them really know their trade or occupation, not merely have a glimpse into it from this or that particular viewpoint. More than one boy has had to regret that his manual training course was not of longer duration, and of more practical use to him for that reason. In addition to the shortness of the course we find an absolute lack of reinforcement in the way of compelling schools to provide in the way of cabinets illustrating the different matters to be taught and learned in our manual training course.

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Again I criticize the attempt which is being made to handle the question of agriculture in our schools. Not long ago our educational department announced its conviction that agriculture should receive the attention it deserves as part of the school curriculum. At the same time it announced that it was carrying this instruction out by the introduction of text books on the subjects. What possible value text book instructions in agriculture unsupported by anything else can be, we can imagine.

Let us suppose that the ordinary text book of agriculture, instead of being prepared for a particular purpose and to suit a particular want, is, in itself, fitted to give a general conception of agriculture with definite and useful instruction in its various branches. This is not the case, but we will assume it to be such. What then happens? It is put in the hands of a body of teachers, the far larger percentage of whom are women. While we read of ladies in England who are at the present time giving ladies instruction in gardening owing to war conditions, the idea of an agricultural school in which the majority of the teaching staff would be women would impress the ordinary person rightly as more or less absurd.

Eliminating the women, we have among the men first those city or town bred teachers whose ideas of agriculture are more entertaining than useful. The country bred teachers have necessarily in their training for their work, not had the opportunity to master agriculture. In many cases they have come from farms which were themselves the poorest training schools for a farmer. In other cases they have seen the hard work and discouraging features of farming without having learned its truer and higher side. Few, if any, of them could cultivate a piece of land properly or give you any real explanation of why this or that particular feature was to be observed in regard to crop, orchard or garden, yet at the present time we are hoping to create a body of men capable of developing our agricultural possibilities by putting a text book, in itself a mere outline, in the hands of teachers thus qualified, or more properly speaking disqualified, and, at that point, ceasing our efforts to develop the latent ability in our pupils to become good farmers..

In a city school I see no chance of any real instruction in agriculture but in our country schools some particular way may be found to exist. Why not, for instance, go to the farmer who has the reputation of being the best potato raiser in a district, lease from him a limited area, immediately adjoining that portion of the farm in which he is planting potatoes; let that plot be apportioned between teachers and pupils and let the work be done by pupil, teacher and farmer, side by side. When the crop has been gathered the pupil will be able to judge for himself where the best results have been obtained. His knowledge of the work done on the different pieces will have suggested where good points are to be looked for, and where errors have been made. The theoretical of the teacher and the practical training of the farmer will be contrasted and each should learn something to the benefit of the whole community.

My own idea is that agricultural instruction should not be given in charge of an ordinary teacher, but should be made the work of a teacher or teachers properly trained, who should by the method just detailed, give instruction in agriculture, and when we have thus succeeded in showing a few of our leading farmers how their work with different crops could be greatly improved, let those farmers become in turn agricultural instructors. Their practical ability will then be made use of in



creating a real body of agriculturists from amongst our students and farmers. With our agricultural possibilities it is to be regretted that our boys are not made to realize how noble an occupation farming is, and how a farmer, instead of being an object for cartoons is, if a properly trained farmer, a very superior man. A farmer must know not only agriculture with its scientific problems, but he must be a good business man with a knowledge of markets and marketing, a careful administrator and a sound economist.

There will in the nature of things, always be the boys drifting from the farm to fill our business offices and our professions, but unless we rouse ourselves to the value of farming, we will fail to create that agricultural reserve with which to offset the constant drifting movement of population from the country to the urban centres.

Other phases of our educational system might be touched on, but I have already exceeded the proper bounds of a magazine article, and will simply summarize my ideas as I contemplated setting them forth in this article, though some are not mentioned in it. They consist in the following things:

- (1) The creation of a proper educational council.
- (2) The readjustment of our school districts.
- (3) Reconstruction of our Board of School Trustees.
- (4) An alteration in our system of school financing.
- (5) Extension of powers and duties of inspectors.
- (6) Proper opportunity for parents to safeguard the educational opportunities of their children.
- (7) A readjustment of the relationship of pupil and curriculum.
- (8) A shifting of the burden from the teacher to the pupil.
- (9) More satisfactory enforcement of discipline in aid of the teacher and a proper use of expulsion.
- (10) Extension of our manual training.
- (11) Introduction of proper methods of agricultural instruction.
- (12) Compelling schools to provide equipment such as flags, wood cabinets, mineral cabinets, libraries and other matters, and having them paid for in the regular and proper way.
- (13) More analytic and less mnemonic work.
- (14) Readjustment of the curriculum so that certain studies should be met with earlier, others carried farther along.
- (15) Making third-class certificates good only for two years; second-class for five or seven years.
- (16) University graduates to pass examinations for Mathematical, Scientific or Classical Superior Licenses and not be taken on as at present.
- (17) By higher salary standards in general, and better conditions, attracting and keeping superior teachers.

With this summary I conclude. For the views expressed I offer no apology or regrets. If any of them should be found correct by the court to which I appeal I shall feel a certain gratification. If they are wrong, let their errors be combatted by those who are competent to show wherein they are wrong. If this article or series of articles leads to an increased interest in educational matters, the purpose will have been at least partly accomplished. If it leads to some serious attempt to improve our educational system, the more will I be pleased, and its purpose fulfilled.

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