

mar teaching,—synthesis, first, or the careful examination of the sentence as something which the child can examine in its completeness, and which he can be trained to make for himself; analysis, second, leading to a knowledge of the functions of the parts of a sentence and the parts of speech; and synthesis, last, or composition which is the converse of analysis, and in connection with which analysis is only a means to an end, the end being the right use of words spoken or written.

On Friday morning, Dr. Harper spoke on the Fundamentals of Education, and enumerated them as follows:—1. The mind and body a unit in their action and reaction on each other; 2. Education a growth in school as in society; 3. The teacher and all school appliances a means to an end, viz., the developing of the whole being through the faculties of mind and body; 4. Education the art of directing energy in the line of the least possible resistance; 5. Education the art of determining the unknown in terms of the known; 6. Permanent thought is produced by attention, from this is evolved memory and reasoning. In his closing lecture under the title of "Science for the Little Ones," the same gentleman gave practical hints on teaching arithmetic, simply and effectually giving examples in illustration, afterwards giving simple science lessons for little ones. The subjects he illustrated were Electricity, Botany, Entomology and Chemistry, showing how these, even in the primary classes, might be used as aids in making the school a pleasant place.

At the end of each day, the Question Box was opened and its contents discussed. At Lennoxville lectures were delivered on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, by Dr. Adams, of Bishop's College, and Dr. Harper. At Lachute a public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Christie, and the Institute lecturers. There were over one hundred and fifty teachers in attendance at these Institutes.