

its own auspices, and when our teachers hear that between the Halifax convention and the Ottawa convention there is likely to be an interval of three years, something like despair is expressed that the association is even likely to become more than a mere meeting place of pedagogical courtesies, and educational congratulations. The transactions of the Halifax meeting, we are told, have not been issued yet, and by the time they do appear it is possible that all interest in the proceedings will have died out. This is unfortunate, but if the next convention is not to be held till 1901, nothing can be gained by complaining over the delay. The Dominion Educational Association, some one has said, wants a more active policy to be of much general service to the community; and it is our opinion that, were its meetings held annually, a "more active policy" would very soon come to it as a gift from the educational activities that prevail in our provinces, until, borrowing strength from every current educational movement, it would finally become the influence it should be, though, perhaps, it might not fulfil to the complete letter the intentions of its earlier organizers.

Another educational movement the EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY has advocated has been the organization of a general Education Bureau for the Dominion. This is a national movement in which the Provincial interest has no chance of suffering; and we are glad to learn from the newspapers that some progress has been made towards its realization. From the *Ottawa Citizen* we learn that a deputation from the Dominion Educational Association of Canada, consisting of Hon. Dr. Ross, Minister of Education; Dr. MacCabe, President of the above Association;

Dr. Harper, from Quebec, and Mr. Hay, from the lower provinces, lately waited upon the Premier in regard to the organization of a Central Bureau of Education for Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier received the deputation with his usual urbanity, and listened with the greatest of interest to the representations made by the gentlemen entrusted with the explanation. A memorial was placed in the Premier's hands setting forth the objects of such an organization, and the deputation left highly pleased with their reception, and with the promise that the matter would receive due attention at the hands of the Government. And thus has one of the most important educational movements in Canada been introduced to the notice of our statesmen. There will be opposition no doubt, as there is always opposition to every great public movement; but the day is gone when any man may stand up in Canada, even in the most obscure hamlet, and say, "I object to this thing, and refuse to give my reasons." Even the man who turns his back on the Empire Day notion, or who refuses to join in the national mirth of a Dominion Day, has to give some reason to his neighbors for his conduct; and, if there be any educationists amongst us who, while neglecting to advance arguments in support of their opposition to what will promote Canadian unity, at the same time refuse to acknowledge their prejudices against Canada as a British colony developing nationwards, then the opposition they endeavor to stir up need not alarm any one. The promoters of the Educational Bureau project have advocated it from purely patriotic motives, and they deserve well of the country for their action in bringing the question prominently before those who, from their official posi-