

I noticed also, in the report first read, the expression of an opinion that education should be entirely separate from politics. In that opinion I concur so heartily that I used always in England to advocate the abolition of the representation of the universities in Parliament, because it seemed to me, by connecting us with political party, to bring down from their high and proper ground of impartiality the places of national education. Places of national education have to do with politics only as they produce good and enlightened citizens, which they will not do if they are under party influence. I have sometimes thought it not unlikely that the province might in time be led to consider the expediency of returning to something like the old system of a Council of Public Instruction. Not that I have any personal desire to repeat the experience which I once underwent as a member of that body. The Council had obvious defects. A body consisting of members engaged in other occupations, and meeting only occasionally, could not undertake the work of current administration. But it might be very useful for the decision of general questions, and, perhaps, as a court of appeal in questions of right, where there was any danger of political or other influences creeping in. The Council was broken up in a storm, which, perhaps, prevented the Government and the province from considering sufficiently what there was in the institution that was good and worthy to be retained. The causes of the storm were two-fold, upon both of which I, as a member of the body wrecked in it, can look back without any compunction or shame. 1st. Our insisting upon a revision of the text-books, some of which were then not only below the mark, but full of blunders, and 2nd. Our proceeding to enquire into the usefulness of the Books and Apparatus Depository. In the latter case it seems to have been subsequently proved that we did right. The Council, as I have said, had its defects, and it may have committed errors, but at all events it was entirely free from political influence, and decided questions in the interest of education without caring for any political vote. I wish that I had any matter of greater interest to bring before you, but at present I have not, and can only conclude by thanking you for your attention, and wishing success to the objects of your conference.

"INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE METHODS IN EDUCATION."

BY PROF. MOVICAR, PH. D., LL.D.

It is due to myself, and to the Association, to state that the subject I am about to discuss is not one of my own choosing. Your Executive Committee, being anxious that this subject should be brought before you at this Meeting, asked me to lead in the discussion. I consented