

The Protestant reformation that asserted the right of the individual was met by the counter-reformation that reasserted the inviolable validity of the church authority. Consequently, Loyola organized his followers on the model of the army, and insisted on the need of absolute obedience.

The Salvation Army is organized on the same model. All selection of officers is from above, and each subordinate is responsible, not to those under him, but to those over him, and ultimately to the General.

In education, we may contrast the method that starts from the side of a consideration of the individual, and the one that is framed on the despotic or paternal model.

The paternal, or despotic, is carried on in accordance with precise instructions from above. It has its authorities, and to those it appeals. The work of the teacher is to instruct; that is, to unfold the authorities, being most careful not to add anything thereto. As so much depends on the authorities used, there must be a careful selection, and an "index expurgatorius" of everything questionable, or not in accord with the ultimate authority. This is still upheld as the only true method by the Jesuits.

The other principle starts from another point of view. It is most anxious to awaken the powers of the pupil, develop his capabilities, and train his faculties, so that he may eventually become independent of his teacher, and think matters out for himself. This is the principle of Protestantism applied to education. One of the difficulties in the way of uniting the separate and public schools, not generally recognized, is this fundamental opposition of theory of education.

I have called the principle of education, as opposed to instruction, the Protestant principle. But, perhaps, in view of recent events in the United States and Canada, we ought to say this is the principle that guides Protestants in education, with the exception of the theological colleges.

In recent discussion a large section of the Protestant community and most of the theological journals openly advocated the Jesuit principle as the only one applicable to the teaching of theology. Comment is need less.

If we have clearly before our minds the principles that underlie the two extremes that I have termed pure individualism and