

drifted helplessly up and down Princess Street in his vain search for the Technical School. That is the kind of experience one often has in England and in France. Never in Germany. But perhaps the cabman was an exceptional man. Surely the great public educational institutions of the city ought to be as familiar and as well known to the man in the street as the cricket ground at Old Trafford, or Belle Vue, or the Exchange. May I, in this connection, congratulate the Technical Instruction Committee and the School Board on the two handsome buildings which are being erected, side by side, in Whitworth Street. It is important that the outside as well as the inside of buildings dedicated to education should be striking and impressive, as well as suitable to their purpose.

In education, quality matters more than quantity, and quality depends on fitness for the purpose in view. About every school and college, and institution, we have to ask what exactly does this educational institution aim at doing. Education is not a commodity that you can lay on like water or gas. It is something that, like a delicate engine, should be exquisitely adapted to the

task which it is intended to do. I say like an engine—but let us not forget that the central part of this engine is not steel or iron, but the living personality of the teacher.

As, however, quality is the essential thing in education, and quality costs a great deal of money, it becomes more than ever necessary and desirable that various educational institutions should co-operate, in order each to contribute to the education of the community that particular service which it can best render. But let us not forget that co-operation of this sort has to be based, not on a mechanical division of duties, but on a moral agreement as to aims and influence. Wherever English education is studied, the names of Mr. Wyatt and of Mr. Reynolds are household words. But I doubt whether anything could have so much enhanced their already great reputations as the part they have borne in the concordat under the auspices of which we have assembled to night. What has already been accomplished in Manchester, what it is desired to accomplish, may well make the friends of English education take heart and be of good courage.

—*The Evening Student, Manchester.*

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Payta, which is situated in Peru, about five degrees south of the equator, is said to be the driest place on earth—the average interval between two showers being seven years; the latest reported shower lasted from 10 p.m. till noon next day. Most of the flora are annuals, the seeds of which remain

dormant in the earth for seven years, until a shower comes to cause them to germinate. The natives maintain themselves by the cultivation of the long-rooted Peruvian cotton, which lives in the river beds for seven years without rain. The coast upon which Payta stands has risen 40 feet in historic times.