

How equally, if not much more, should the possibility of being overmatched by commercial rivals, and her supremacy endangered, have the effect of evoking in England a similar spirit, but in a more peaceful direction, that, in the practical arts of life, she should not be surpassed by any Nation on the globe.

England has doubtless been studying that lesson deeply; as recent parliamentary proceedings have indicated.

It is gratifying to know that the practice has become general for public men—in and out of Parliament—to address gatherings of various kinds, in which some phase, or feature, of practical education is discussed or criticised.

As a rule these addresses are non-partizan and non-political.

Even when the Speakers are advocates of Voluntary, (Denominational,) Schools the special features of these Schools are generally kept in the back ground.

I have noted down from the English newspapers, a number of these addresses, and to these I would briefly refer, by way of illustration, of what I have stated.

In addition to various addresses by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Gorst, of the Education Department, and those of other Members of the Cabinet, the following are among the many educational addresses which were made by the parties named during the year 1898:—

*Lord Reay* on the Problems of Business Education. (December, 1898.)

*Lord Russell*, of Killowen, on the Urgency of Technical Education. (Dec., 1898.)

*Earl Spencer* on Recasting the Machinery for Managing Education. (Nov., 1898.)

*Viscount Cross* on sustaining Voluntary Schools. (April, 1898.)

*Lord Battersea*, on Recreative Evening Schools. (July, 1898.)

*Lord Portsmouth*, on Efficient Education in Voluntary Schools. (June, 1898.)

*Lady Warwick*, on Elementary Science in Rural Schools. (July, 1898.)

*The Archbishop (Temple)* of Canterbury, on the multiplicity of subjects to be taught in Schools. (June, 1898.)

*Bishop Westcott* of Durham, on the three principles as a basis of Education. (Nov., 1898.)

*Bishop Creighton* of London, on two qualities in pupils, to which Teachers should appeal,—curiosity and observation. (October, 1898.)

*The Hon. Lymph Stanley*, on the Position of higher Grade Schools. (Dec., 1898.)

*Dean Maclure* of Manchester, on the Desirability of Secondary Schools. (Dec., 1898.)

*Sir Bernhard Samuelson*, on the Desirability of Combining Literature with one's Occupation. (March, 1898.)

*Sir Philip Magnus*, on the great change which had taken place in Education in the Victorian era. (April, 1898.)

*Sir Albert Rollit*, M. P., on the necessity of Commercial Education. (Dec., 1898.)

*Sir Norman Lockyer*, on the progress of Knowledge. (October, 1898.)

*Sir William Harcourt*, M. P., on the Necessity of giving the Humblest a Chance of a Good Education. (October, 1898.)

*Sir Joshua Fitch*, on what London has done for Education. (November, 1898.)

*Mr. Arnold Foster*, M. P., on the Necessity for Thoroughness in Commercial Education. (October, 1898.)

*Earl Spencer*, on the necessity of meeting the keen industrial competition of America and Germany by establishing Technical Schools, open and free to all. (January, 1899.)