

false in art as in opinions will always yield to the true. A child or an uncultivated man is pleased with a daub which he calls a picture, but familiarize his eye, and correct his taste, with the higher production of art, and he turns with disgust from his first love. It is the same with music; and the intellectual and moral results are the same. The loftiest and purest music, like the best paintings, refines, softens and exalts the mind; and the passion for music which is so universal is transferred from the productions which are popular in drinking saloons and where coarseness and vice prevail, to the works of Handel, Haydn or Mozart.

It is due to the energy and talent of Mr. John Carter, aided by the liberality of the ladies and gentlemen who have successfully carried out his views, that we are now in this transition state. The Reunions inaugurated this kind of entertainments. But the Reunions were fast falling in the musical sense, and the great success that has already rewarded Mr. Carter's efforts in the higher direction are encouraging indications of advancement in musical taste. To gratify and strengthen this improved taste an excellent programme of musical performance, comprising selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Rossini, Mendelssohn and other eminent composers, is promised for the winter season. No doubt the directors have an eye to the financial prosperity of the Institute in entering upon this new field of enterprise; but, as we trust, they are actuated by the same high purpose as that which leads to the establishment of evening classes, we suggest that to make them useful in a moral and social view as well as successful in a financial one, they should fix the rate of admission as low as possible. The popularity, combined with the purity of these entertainments would go far to weaken the attractions of drunken singing saloons, and would claim for them the sympathy and support of the best friends of social progress.

The usual provision for giving public readings are also included in the arrangements for the season, and include the names of Mr. Vandenhoff and of Mr. Taverner. The latter gentleman gives a series of reading this week, and will be shortly followed by Mr. Vandenhoff. We attach as much importance to these readings in their intellectual and social bearings as to the musical entertainments. For this reason we would suggest that means should be adopted to give them more frequently and to render them more accessible to the people. "Penny Readings" have become an institution in England, and have, to a great extent, superseded popular lectures, which from their dullness and absolute worthlessness* had long become unpopular. The "Penny Readings" are crowded with all classes of people, and are as unostentatious as their name. The readers are drawn from every and any rank or profession. The clergy, teachers of every rank, wealthy manufacturers and the humblest mechanic, have in their turn contributed to the general amusement, and while they have been the means of bringing forward a great amount of talent previously unknown, their high moral and social influence, has been as remarkable as their popularity. We have ample material in our city for carrying into effect "Penny Readings," and as Mr. T. C. Carpenter, the editor

of the volume, entitled "Penny Readings," justly remarks, we have "both in music and in oratory many amateurs who can successfully compete with the professional, the distinction only existing in the necessity or non-necessity of exercising the same talent for a living." The directors of the Institute have had so much experience in the preparation of entertainments for the people, that it lies in their province to inaugurate this new movement in behalf of those who cannot afford to hear the higher class of readings, and the satisfaction following the success of so good an effort for the people would richly reward their labors, and strengthen the influence of the Institute.

[* We enter our protest against the view taken by the writer of the above article, as to the "absolute worthlessness" of "popular lectures." We have known many persons first prompted to study mechanical or scientific subjects, through an interest excited from attendance at such popular lectures; and many others have attained to a good general knowledge, sufficient to enable them to pass creditably in the Society of the more accomplished, by means of the information thus obtained. We would be pleased to see Popular Lectures revived.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

Board of Arts and Manufactures FOR UPPER CANADA.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade marks registered in the office of the Board of Registration and Statistics, and open for inspection at the Library of this Board.

(Continued from page 231.)

- Wm. Matthews, Toronto. "Royal Glycerine Diamond." Vol. A, folio 141, No. 390. Dated, August 7th, 1866.
- Edward Lawson, Toronto. "The Queen's Own Regiment Cigars." Vol. A, folio 133, No. 406. Dated August 18th, 1866.
- John Radway, M.D., & Co., Montreal. "R. R. R., Radway's Ready Relief, &c." Vol. A, folio 134, No. 453. Dated September 1, 1866.
- Samuel Davis, Montreal. "Cable Cigars." Vol. A, folio 135, No. 458. Dated September 3rd, 1866.
- C. Martin, Montreal. "Concentrated Cardinal Food." Vol. A, folio 136, No. —. Dated September 8th, 1866.
- Perkins & Stephens, Agents, Montreal. "The Robert's Petroleum Torpedo Co." Vol. A, folio 137, No. 485. Dated September 18th, 1866.
- C. L. Thomas, of Hamilton, C.W. "Western Piano-forte Manufactory." Vol. A, folio 143, No. 528. Dated October 16th, 1866.
- John Francis Henry, Montreal, "Henry's Vermont Liniment." Vol. A, folio 141, No. 542. Dated October 18th, 1866.
- P. E. Picault, "Clarified Spruce Chewing gum." Vol. A, folio 140, No. 542. Dated October 18th 1866.