

inferior position should be given, for a copyist is merely a transcriber of another's work and merit, and as such should rank no higher in art than a pupil—a copyist is merely a pupil of somebody.

Three divisions might be adopted. 1st originals, 2nd copies, 3rd copy work by pupils.

Present division one might be amended—in Canadian subjects—and more prizes offered.

Sec. 13 'any subject' omitted.

Sec. 17 'pencil portrait' omitted.

Sec. 19 'pen and ink sketch' omitted.

These have no artistic merit, any one with patience (with no art feeling) could execute such. Moss pictures excluded, or placed with extras. I agree with your suggestion (*Journal Board of Arts and Manufactures*,) that no second prize be awarded in the same section to the same exhibitor in any department whatever. In Canadian subjects, I think from three to fifteen prizes might be given, even if the 1st and 2d are lowered thereby; the design of encouraging art should be so evident, that all persons should have an inducement to compete. At present, artists of well known excellence, ability and deserved repute, divide the prizes. The system of attaching exhibitor's names is in one sense objectionable, while in another it is but fair to the public that they should know who are exhibitors. Objections might be met by having the cards filled up on both sides—one without the name, the other with it—the first being placed uppermost before the decision of the judges, after which an attendant might reverse the cards.

A clause might be added that all articles arriving after a specified time, would be exhibited, but not allowed to compete. They cannot be called perishable or involving keeping expenses; therefore every thing in the Fine Arts Department ought to be in the building and arranged one clear day previous to the opening day. It would answer far better to have an incomplete competition, orderly and arranged, than the dissatisfaction resulting from disorder and damage."

Correspondent No. 7, in answer to our communication, writes:—"1st. A professional artist is one who paints to support himself. An amateur is one who paints for honor. 2d. Originals and copies should not compete in the same section. 3d. The distinction between 'professional' and 'amateur' ought not to be done away with. I would advise that no prize be given to a professional for copies; but that prizes, both for copies and originals may be given to amateurs. [An opinion is here expressed that a professional artist who has not practised for profit for a number of years past, should be entitled to enter as an ama-

teur. Another correspondent expressed a similar opinion.] No *soi-disant* amateur or pupil, wishing to exhibit pictures in which he has had the assistance of others, ought to be permitted to exhibit either as professional or amateur."

We believe we have given in the above extracts, a fair representation of the writers' views; and although on some important points considerable unanimity is shown, yet, on others, such as "what constitutes a professional artist?" nothing satisfactory has been elicited. The council of the association will have to give the subject full consideration before publishing the rules for the coming exhibition in this city, in September next.

### THE CHOLERA—SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

In our last issue we referred to the probable visitation of cholera to Canada during the coming summer. We now revert to the subject, and to some sanitary precautions connected therewith, not with a view to creating a panic or exciting the fears of the people, but rather to allay such fears. We hold that to be familiar with the designs or mode of approach of an enemy is a point of advantage gained in defence; and to understand as far as possible the nature of cholera, the circumstances which tend to induce it and the steps necessary to prevent or check its development, as far as possible, is the duty of every one. These points should be intelligently studied, and rendered familiar to the mind; every available means of prevention or amelioration of the disease should be attended to—such as cleanliness of person, dwellings, yards, &c.; avoiding "all those employments or engagements in pleasure which tend to exhaust nervous energy and depress the bodily powers;" the practice of strict temperance in both eating and drinking, and avoiding all sudden or important changes in diet; avoiding the use of all quack or patent medicines, except such as are recommended by reliable medical men; the performance of our duty towards our fellowman, and the exercise of every Christian virtue, especially maintaining a firm trust in God, who alone can control the pestilence. These things secured, the mind will not be disturbed by undue fears, nor will the body be especially liable to attack of cholera or any other form of disease.

Having said this much we may point out some of the existing causes of sickness and epidemics, which exist to a greater or less degree in almost all our towns and villages. The first and most important of these causes is the absence of good and sufficient drainage. Mr. Edwin Chadwick, in an address in the city of Salisbury, says, that for