

nians. He says: "The central school of arts and manufactures is specially designed to form engineers. London has a similar institution for the same purpose; while a cost of £52 per year in Paris puts it beyond the reach of all but the monied classes, whereas the cost in London does not exceed £4 per year, and puts the acquisition of a degree of equal merit within reach of all. The three schools of "Arts et Metiers" established at Aix, Angers and Chalons, for forming chiefs of blacksmiths and carpenters,* is not for a moment to be compared in efficiency to the theoretical education which every city in Britain offers to these workmen; while each workshop being practically a school where the best hand and brightest head, without loss of time or expenditure of money, can attain the distinction in Britain which these schools in France reserve for those able to give their whole time and £20 a-year, forby, to secure a year or two's special training.

The Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, where public lectures on scientific subjects are given, may have all the value claimed for it, but when it is said there is no parallel to it in Briton, the allegation betrays but slight acquaintance with the subject, and is entirely erroneous. Now, Sir, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other large cities, have all similar lectures, and some of them gratis, though that is no addition to their worth; and as to the library, London, in that matter, has no equal: and if at Creusot Mr. Schneider has established schools, what are they to those established at Nottingham, Stokestown, Halifax, and elsewhere in England? The very paucity of the instances of schools available to support the pretensions to continental superiority, shows the nakedness of the land. But look at Britain. In London there is *University College*, Gower street, with its faculties of arts, law and medicine. *King's College*, Somerset House, with its four departments—*theology, general literature, applied science, and medicine*—its forty-two professorships and several lectureships. In addition to the Colleges for special theological teaching in connexion with dissenting Churches, there is *New College*, Finchley Road, with its full staff of professors—*classical, literary and scientific*. *Regent's Park College*, with its theological and literary staff. *Manchester New College*, in Gordon Square, with professorships of *theology, language and philosophy*. *The Working Man's College*, Great Ormond Street, with its full equipment for teaching *classics, modern languages, mathematics, physical*

science, history, political economy, and general literature, at fees which bring the instructions within the reach of the humblest artisan; and numbering among its professors *Ruskin, Hughes, Maurice, and other most able and advanced pioneers of British progress*. *The Medical Schools*, NINE in number, connected with the various hospitals, with their staffs of able medical teachers—men who have attained the highest eminence in the profession, and teaching, in addition to *medicine and surgery, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, botany, natural philosophy, zoology, and natural history*. And last, though not least, the *UNIVERSITY OF LONDON*, which does not teach at all, but which at stated seasons holds examinations and grants degrees according to efficiency. Formerly these degrees were granted only to those educated at certain Colleges. Now they are granted to all who can pass an examination, no matter how or where they have acquired their information, or whether they have attended either school or college, or not; and not only so, but the examinations, conducted by printed papers, are held simultaneously in such parts of the United Kingdom (the Colonies included,) as may be desired and considered expedient, thus putting its advantages within the reach of the whole nation, without the expense or inconvenience of visiting London; and while the thoroughness of the examinations gives the degree a very high standing, their adaptability to various capacities enables those of distinguished ability to take their degree and place with eminence in the departments in which they are peculiarly adapted to excel. To those in London, add the *University of Dublin*, which also, in addition to its teaching apparatus, grants its degrees to all who pass the prescribed examinations, and pay the fees, no matter how or where their information is obtained. The *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*, with their recent adaptation for granting special degrees to artisans, and others passing examinations in certain subjects. The three Scotch Universities, with their low entrance qualifications, inviting all desirous of learning and rising, to accept the aid they surely afford, with their many Bursaries, enabling those with plenty of brains but little money, to push their own way to fame and fortune. The *Queen's College and University, Ireland*, with their many scholarships, affording the Irish peasant the means of making headway, or otherwise his impecuniosity must have proved an almost invincible barrier. The *Belfast Academical Institution, the Maygill College, the Maynooth College, the Catholic University*, with several other institutions in Ireland of a collegiate character. The "High Schools" of Scotland, af-

* Mr. Kitson's paper reads "To form Chiefs of Workshops and workmen instructed for industries where iron and wood are worked."—Ed.