

Divisions; and so as to extend the benefits of the previous Acts to such divisions, and also to afford some special encouragement to the arts and manufactures, and to horticulture, another Act was passed in the year 1857, and with other statutes was consolidated in 1859. This Act provided that a Board of Arts and Manufactures should be organized for each of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and very fully defined the duties of such Boards; and also constituted the Boards of Agriculture, with whom for this purpose should be associated the presidents and vice-presidents of the Boards of Arts and Manufactures, the councils of the respective Agricultural Associations for Upper and Lower Canada; and also provided that the secretaries of the Boards of Agriculture and Boards of Arts and Manufactures should be, *ex-officio*, the secretaries of the respective Associations.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of directors of the Association, held during the Provincial Exhibition in the City of London, in 1861, a meeting of delegates from all the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and members of the Board of Agriculture and Arts and Manufactures, was held in the City of Toronto, in January, 1862, which resulted in the adoption of a draft bill, to amend that of 1857-9. This draft was published in the *Canadian Agriculturist* for April, 1862.

A necessity for amendments was generally admitted to exist; but although various bills were submitted to the Legislature, both by the Government and private members, the above draft among the rest, from some cause or other all were defeated, or had been introduced too late in the session to secure their passage.

At the annual meeting of the Association at Kingston, during the last Exhibition, it was resolved to hold another convention, similar to the previous one, with the addition of admitting delegates from the Mechanics' Institutes also, with a view to framing such amendments to the present law as the altered circumstances of the Province of Ontario requires. A report of this meeting, held on the 12th and 13th November, will be found in this issue of the Journal.

At present some forty-four counties or ridings draw each up to \$800, and thirteen up to \$1,000 each, on their subscribing one-third of these amounts, respectively. Five city electoral divisions receive each \$400 annually, on contributing equal sums; and three towns receive, \$400 each on contributing one-third of that sum. The convention would place all the counties and ridings on an equality, and grant them \$800 each; and leave all

the city and town divisions as they now are, except that the City of Toronto, which has two electoral divisions, should be considered one for the purposes of this Act, and be entitled to draw up to \$600, on subscribing two-thirds that amount.

The annual grants to agriculture for all Canada have been, of late years, from \$100,000 to \$110,000—say for Upper Canada \$55,000. Under the system now proposed, and with the seventeen new electoral divisions constituted by the present Act of Union, the sum total of legislative aid would be about \$66,000. The whole of these grants is exclusively devoted to the promotion of agriculture and horticulture; except so far as prizes are awarded to articles of arts and manufactures (other than implements for agricultural purposes), the attraction of which brings in entries and admission fees more than an equivalent to the prizes paid for such.

We trust that in any new Bill that may pass our Local Legislature, more justice than heretofore will be accorded to its arts and manufactures interests.

Correspondence.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION--THE FOREIGNER AND THE BRITON.

(NO. II.)

SIR—As to the assertion of the superiority of the provision for the higher education of the people on this continent, let me say that, leaving out altogether the educating influence of our many-sided popular literature, with its mechanical and scientific information, in which the continent has little or nothing comparatively to show, Britain is not behind, but greatly a-head in educational appliances calculated to enable the whole people to advance in scientific information and art ability.

If we give full credit to the account given at page 264, in your October number, by an enthusiastic admirer not likely to err through under-estimation, the provision for technical education in Paris amounts to little more than that which every city of Britain possess. The schools, academies, and studios of artists who depend entirely on their own exertions for their success and support, are but counterparts of the thousands of private establishments under similar titles to be found in Britain, while the 3,000 francs expended by the government in providing houses for the purpose, is not half the amount proportionally usually expended by city corporations in Britain for a like purpose.

Or take Mr. Kitson's view, who also seems carried away by the fanfarronade of the Kensington-