

be more satisfactory to themselves, in the better hanging and judging of their pictures.

Coming back to the question of the judges, we are aware that their services are gratuitous, often arduous, and frequently rendered disagreeable by the cantankerousness and fault-finding of *some* of the exhibitors; but the duty is a public one, and whoever serves the public gratuitously, and faithfully, must expect to have not only his judgment but his motives impugned—his only satisfaction being, that, in the faithful discharge of his duty, voluntarily or otherwise assumed, he has the approval of his own conscience, and the appreciation of the good and honourable of his fellows.

### EVENING CLASS INSTRUCTION FOR ARTISANS.

Within one month from the date of the present issue, a large number of evening classes for the instruction of operative adults and youths, ought to be established in the various cities and towns of this Province; and we know of no organizations to whose management they could be so appropriately entrusted, as the Mechanics' Institutes. The instruction of the industrial members of the community, by means of lectures, classes, and books, was the leading idea of the originators of these useful institutions; but we regret to have to say, that but few of them are carrying it into practice. A library, composed largely of works of fiction, open one or more evenings in each week, and in a few cases a reading-room attached, constitute the only active operations of nine-tenths of them. The Toronto Mechanics' Institute is an exception, as it has not only a large library and excellent reading-room open every day, from 8 A.M., to 10 P.M.—an Annual Exhibition of works of taste, art, and manufactures; and musical and other entertainments; but, each winter season of five months there are organized about seven evening classes, for instruction in English, French, Mathematics, Phonography, Freehand and Geometrical Drawing, Book-keeping and Penmanship; and for the session now about to open it is proposed to add a class for Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. These classes, for each of the past three years, have averaged between 150 and 200 pupils, the most of whom through the day have been occupied in active labours, and consequently were the most likely to appreciate at their real value these opportunities for instruction. How much better, even in a moral point of view, to have these young men thus engaged in improving their minds, rather than to be spending their leisure time in indulgence, or something worse; but when we consider that not only

morally are they the better, but that they become much better fitted for their several positions in life, we conclude that such institutions, in their active operations, are entitled to the moral and pecuniary support of all well-wishers of the industrial classes.

That pupils attending these institutions will become better and more intelligent workmen, none will attempt to deny; and this being the case, how necessary that we should provide that *all* who *will* shall have the opportunity of participating in their benefits. It is only by the thorough instruction of our engineers and artisans, that we can hope to successfully compete in manufactures and artistic designs with older communities. Even in our dear old mother country, the importance of this subject is beginning to be fully appreciated, and an agitation is now being excited on the question of technical education for the working classes, that will undoubtedly lead to practical results. We would direct the attention of our readers to articles in this and the two or three preceding numbers on this subject; and especially to the article on "Art education of artisans in Paris" in the present number; and hope that some will be stimulated thereby to assist in providing similar means of instruction here, and that others will be induced to receive the instruction when the means are provided.

### MR. WILLARD'S ADDRESS AT THE CANADA DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the "Convention" held at Ingersoll, Ontario, on Wednesday, July 21st, an address was delivered by Mr. Willard, of Herkimer Co., New York State, on Cheese and Cheese-factories. The address will be found in full in the "*Canada Farmer*" of the 2nd of September.

Mr. Willard commenced by assuring his hearers of "the good will and respect which all men of liberal views in New York held towards the people and Government of these provinces," and referred to the privileges we are enjoying under the free institutions secured to the Anglo-Saxon race, as resulting from the great magna charter forced from King John, more than six hundred years ago; and urged that, from our commercial relations, to say nothing of race, language, religion and laws, the most close friendship should exist between Great Britain and the United States; and trusted "that no unkind feelings may ever be engendered between such near neighbors as the States and these provinces; and said:—"We hail, therefore, the inauguration of a Canada Dairyman's Association, hoping it will make common cause