ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING CLASS—1st prize, — Wallace; 2nd do., — Anderson; 3rd do., George Roberts.

ORNAMENTAL DRAWING—1st prize, Miss Annie Webster; 2nd do., E. Dack; 3rd do., J. E. Pollock.

MATHEMATICAL CLASS—1st prize, G.W. Hodgetts; honourable mention to be made of Williams, who was almost equal to his competitor; 2nd prize, E. Burke.

BOOK-KEEPING CLASS—1st prize, James Bain; 2nd do., J. Robinson; 3rd do., R. McGregor.

WRITING CLASS—1st prize, R. M. Foster; 2nd do., Geo. Brent; 3rd do., Wm. Rennie.

FRENCH CLASS—1st prize, S. S. Stephenson; 2nd do., Geo. Hume.

Report of Class Committee.

According to the Report, there were 180 pupils in attendance, and seven classes in operation, namely:—Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, taught by Mr. James Smith, Architect; Ornamental and Landscape Drawing, by Mr. Richard Baigent; Mathematics, by Mr. Henry Browne; Book keeping and Penmanship, by the *Principals* of Bryant, Stratton & Odell's College; French, by M. Pernet; Elocution, and Phonography, by Mr. Richard Lewis.

With reference to the conduct of the classes, the Committee quote the report of the Mathematical Master, as indicative of the whole. Mr. Browne says:—"There are very many who, for regularity, punctuality, and diligence, deserve my highest commendation. I must not omit to state that all evinced their good sense by cheerful submission and prompt obedience; and their gentlemanly and respectful demeanour towards myself, commands my admiration." The Committee in their report also speak highly of the efficiency of many of the pupils in the several classes; and "thank the teachers for the zeal and interest they have manifested in their work;" and also "acknowledge the kindness of those who acted as examiners of the classes, and heartily thank them for the valuable time and talents they have devoted to the work;" they also "gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of $100 from the Northern Railway Company," in aid of the classes.

On the subject of adult instruction for those engaged in industrial pursuits, the Committee say:—

"Although so much has been done for the instruction of the industrial population by the Mechanics' Institute, the Committee feel that there is much more to be done—far more than the Institute, with its present resources and prospects can hope to do. It is very desirable that our mechanics and artizans should be instructed in the principles of chemistry and other physical sciences, which not only bear upon their respective occupations, but would also have a powerful moral bearing upon their minds. Much of the low language and profanity which prevails in some of our workshops would be superseded by profitable conversation if the minds of our workmen were furnished with their allotted tasks when they are familiar with the natural laws under which they are working, has been proved by experience.

"The establishment of classes for the study of the natural sciences involves a large outlay at the beginning; and a subsequent expense much larger than can be met by fees from pupils. The great problem is how to obtain means for their support. The Minister of Agriculture in his report of 1866, speaking of the manner in which Mechanics' Institutes, science schools, schools of design, &c., are supported in England, admits "that the government of Canada ought unquestionably to do much more than it has done to promote similar objects and interests; but he thinks that in order to make them successful there must be a liberal and continuous local co-operation.

"We cannot but feel that the intellectual advancement of the industrious classes of our cities has been much overlooked by the government. We see colleges and universities established for the upper classes and due provision made for the proper education of professional men. The agricultural societies get from government for their assistance an amount equal to that contributed by themselves; but mechanics and artizans, who fully bear their share of the burden of public taxation, are left, with the exception of the very small sum allowed to the board of arts and manufactures, to provide as they best can for their scientific and technical education. We do not desire that the government should aid the lighter branches of our Institute, such as novel reading and public entertainments, but we do think it would be only just if in the matter of classes and instructive lectures a subsidy were granted proportional to the amount raised locally, as in the case of agricultural societies, and we think that the benefit thereby conferred on society would more than compensate for the outlay.

"We trust, however, that our country under its new organization will see the desirability of having not only her profesional men well educated, and her agricultural population scientifically instructed, but also in having her artizans (in whose workshops are produced those articles of usefulness, elegance and taste, which mark our social advancement and refinement, and without which all the other interests of society would be incomplete and barbarous) well trained in those branches of knowledge which will make them not only more proficient in their ordinary occupations, but also better and more useful members of society."

The meeting, although not numerously attended, on account of the very unfavourable state of the weather, was of a very interesting character. The subject of Adult Education by Evening Classes, and Education generally as applicable to the pursuit of manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, is a very important one, which we may in a subsequent number discuss at greater length.

Modern majesty consists in work—What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.