

is made to clinch the arguments and elucidate the details of the previous lecture. The scheme is thus essentially a teaching one. Besides the weekly answers written by the students, at the end of every course the university authorities set an examination paper, and the results of the examination are made known and certificates stating the standing of the candidate are granted to successful candidates. It is understood that attendance at the class is voluntary, and of course the examination is voluntary also, but there is no extra charge for these, which really entail so much more work on the representatives of the university. It is well to remember this, that for the fee charged, and the fees are regulated by a fixed table or tariff, the student not only hears the lectures that have been carefully prepared, but also can have the further instruction of the class, the criticism and correction of his weekly exercises, and a terminal examination, the last two entailing much detailed work on the representatives of the university.

Some little difficulty has arisen occasionally on account of the fact that the examiner and lecturer are in England different persons, and in this pioneer and extension work it is more difficult for an outside examiner to gauge the degree of proficiency which ought to result from one course of lectures in any given subject. The subjects are, of course, very different and rather numerous. Many are literary, such as lectures on Shakespeare, or on periods in English Literature, or on periods in English History. Political economy has been found to be a favorite subject. Into mathematics, Latin and Greek the university subjects *par excellence*, i.e., the foundation of a training in arts, which ought to precede any special or technical or professional training; into these fundamental subjects these lectures do not go, for the simple reason that so little could be done in these in short courses. But such subjects as descriptive astronomy, as treated by Proctor or by Beckett Denison in astronomy without mathematics, or descriptive sound and light, the steam engine, heat, electrical science, have been successfully taken by some lecturers in various centres.

The University of Cambridge, which, under the influence of Professor James Stuart, started the movement in 1867 or thereabouts, goes so far as to excuse from one year's residence, out of the three years ordinarily required, those who have attended and passed examinations in a certain number of connected courses prescribed by the university. Furthermore, as to practical details, the university takes no financial responsibility; it has its recognized charge for the lecturer; if