

two courses, one in the afternoon and another in the evening, perhaps intended for different groups of the constituency, are held in the same town, a reduction is made; and when a group of towns retain the services of the same lecturer for different evenings of the same week, a charge is made for the travelling expenses of the lecturer. A small fee, part of the above tariff, goes to the central board or office, which has considerable work in organizing. This may well be credited when we remember that Oxford alone, which was several years behind Cambridge in the field, has in 1891 lectures in not less than 150 centres in England. Not less than 40,000 students attended extension lectures in England in 1891. So much then for the original scheme in its native country, England.

Let us now glance at what was done in Toronto at the recent meeting of representatives of various Canadian universities. It came out at this meeting that something had already been done, though not strictly on the lines of the extension system as it has become established in England.

Queen's university, Kingston, has two courses going on in Ottawa this winter: one, we believe, on English Literature, the other on Political Economy, both well attended. The University of New Brunswick at Fredericton has established five courses of lectures before Christmas and five sequel courses after Christmas, in the city of St. John. Here a former Cambridge extension lecturer, the Rev. T. De Soyers, M.A., has co-operated with the university authorities. Three of the lecturers are professors; the rest are local gentlemen of St. John. The subjects taken in the first course are physics, history, botany, philosophy, zoology.

The courses have been well attended. In the above cases the professors and lecturers have given their services, but this is contrary to the spirit of the original extension movement, and, of course, no movement of this kind can become a great national force unless it is self-supporting and unless the men who do the work are sufficiently remunerated.

Trinity university, Toronto, has recently organized a course of lectures in English Literature for which payment was made and for which the lecturers were slightly remunerated, but these had no syllabus, while the class, the paper work of the students and the examination were not included in the programme. All the above experiments have been useful and are all in the right direction, though not by any means fulfilling the idea aimed at in university extension. The work done by McGill professors in giving lectures to the Ladies' association in