be marketed at its inauguration by the impetus which its own progress aids it to acquire, and subsequently in attaining. The opening lectures of Leutenant represented pioneer work, and they were under the stimulus of a natural inspiration, and notwithstanding the fact of having been provided with the means of transmitting it to the public, the audience was much brighter than that of those present. The address is to be given at 83 days' time, to meet the convenience of the majority of the audience, and the administration fees have been fixed as low as the lowest possible to be. They are deprecated, and the help of the public, in particular, is thrown on the audience, as the other charges of themonsterat itself is a special attraction in itself. Professor Benney's descriptive and historical account of ancient Rome should prove to be a fascinating study, especially to the eye as well as to the ear of the audience. It will be appreciated by the special feature of the series being illustrated by the help of the lantern which has lately been so wonderfully developed as a platform auxiliary.

Professor Benney has chosen a theme the interest of which is as comprehensive of human kind itself. Though the "Atmosphere" cannot be depicted in disolving views, the Professor's verbal description of "its constituents, its function, properties, and uses in nature, is likely to be intensely interesting and instructive. On few other subjects is there general commonness and want of precise knowledge as there is, regarding the composition of the air we breathe. It is only lately that the savants discovered argon, the "new" constituent of the atmosphere, and an example of the up-to-date character of the lectures is supplied in the statement that one complete address is to be devoted to the explanation of what argon is, what it does, and what incidental revelations were connected with its discovery. The work now undertaken by Professors Benney and Remus is fairly typical of the purpose of the University extension movement. In the discussions connected with it instruction and entertainment are combined in carefully proportioned measure. The diversion does not consist in attraction by meretricious glitter, and the knowledge imparted is profitably substantiated. The lectures seek to supply a stimulus encouraging research at the source of education, on which they have drawn. The professorial staff of the University have infused so much spirit into the new department of instruction as to deserve public appreciation and substantial support, and we trust that both rewards may be granted to them in the fullness of the degree. The people of the metropolis have in these lectures an opportunity for mental culture which is denied to the country residents, and they should esteem their privilege at its proper value. We do not despair of seeing University Professors and other public officials dispensing high-class popular education in the rural districts, and the medium of the Institutes, which ought to be intellectual centres for the communities in which they are situated. Such buildings should be utilized as a means by which the infallible laws of the sciences' life may be preserved, and the tendency in Parliament to bolster the support of such institutions is a disquieting sign of the times.