UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The third of the series of "University Extension Lectures" by Professor Bray was given on Tuesday evening, when the audience was well filled with students. The subject of the lecture was "Spectrum analysis," and the lecturer showed how a prism would bend rays of light, and bend those of shorter wave lengths more than the longer ones. Consequently a prism would spread light upon the screen the rays of different wave lengths in order, thus forming the colored spectrum. Vapors which gave light had no spectra, and solid substances gave complex spectra. In the dark spectrum were many dark lines, which were due to the presence of material passed through the prism, and the nature of those vapors were therefore known. This was spectrum analysis. The spectrum may be used for the measurement of the velocity of the approach or recession of stars, and the reversing of the signs may be made in this way, as may also the warning of glowing vapors on the sun's surface. The spectra of stars were of different kinds, and from their nature and color the subject was in some measure of the atmosphere of the stars. The professor's remarks were capably illustrated on the blackboard.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening Professor Mitchell continued his lectures on "English Literature and Philosophy" from 1770 to 1790. At the beginning of the lecture there was a large audience. The professor referred particularly to the second period, and the subject of the recitation was a poem, "The Schoolmistress," which was an illustration of a similar subject being treated from a poetical standpoint by Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," being given as a typical example. Reference was made to the didactic and natural poetry of the period, the composition and preservation, and in the latter part of the lecture Professor Mitchell gave an explanation of the "Essay on Man," being explained more in detail. The poem, "The Grave," was a true imitation of the subject and in its style and treatment it was compared with Thomson's poem "The Seasons," and "The Hymn." The "Night Thoughts," by Young, and Blair's poem "The Grave," were briefly treated of, and the moral and religious aspect of the subject were emphasized. The whole of the poem was discussed in language or argument.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

On Wednesday evening Professor Bray delivered the university fourth lecture of the series on "University Extension Lectures." The subject of the lecture was the "Spectrum analysis." The lecture was given in the manner of a recitation, and the lecturer showed how a prism would bend rays of light, and bend those of shorter wave lengths more than the longer ones. Consequently a prism would spread light upon the screen the rays of different wave lengths in order, thus forming the colored spectrum. Vapors which gave light had no spectra, and solid substances gave complex spectra. In the dark spectrum were many dark lines, which were due to the presence of material passed through the prism, and the nature of those vapors were therefore known. This was spectrum analysis. The spectrum may be used for the measurement of the velocity of the approach or recession of stars, and the reversing of the signs may be made in this way, as may also the warning of glowing vapors on the sun's surface. The spectra of stars were of different kinds, and from their nature and color the subject was in some measure of the atmosphere of the stars. The professor's remarks were capably illustrated on the blackboard.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The fourth of the extension lectures upon "English Literature and Philosophy" from 1770 to 1790 was delivered by Professor Mitchell at the University on Tuesday to a large audience. The lecturer's subject was "Spectrum analysis," and the subject seemed to be a matter of special interest in the lectures, and the audience was well filled. The lecturer had evidently adopted a popular method of securing the sympathy of the audience in the work being carried on. The lecturer continued his analysis of the various lectures, beginning particularly the didactic and natural poetry contained in Pope's "Essay on Man," the "Hymn," and the "Essay on Man." The "Hymn" being illustrated by Young's, Parry's, "The Poet," and the "Essay on Man" by Blair. A clear analysis of the subject was given, and the lecturer's explanations of the process was particularly strong from the true position the process of poetry carried. The reading of the subject, and the student's interest, was to be the true test of poetry, and this was demonstrated in the fact that many human nature in Pope's prose was more or less directly the subject of all the poetry the poems shown in the form of treatises rather than in the subject itself. "What is it but a hasty attempt of the author's writing, and served as a very comfortable doctrine for the assured that he had a fair share in the honors and the divinity of his ideas. It was comforting to, too, the virtuous man to feel in this pursuit of his own path, and pleasure in being good and pleasure upon all which his actions affected. In the whole of this long essay there was nothing in it in language or argument.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

There was a large audience at the University on Tuesday evening to listen to the fourth lecture of Professor Bray's series of lectures on "English Literature and Philosophy" from 1770 to 1790. The Professor dealt with the dramatic and its productions during the period, indicating that the restoration of the drama began with Charles II. Queen Anne had no sympathy with the stage, and issued a proclamation for the suppression of all plays, and a further statement that it was passed which threatened to do away with the property in dramas. The suppression was almost complete, and the condition of the drama at the end of the century, the dramatic ideas concerning it, the realistic form, the attention of the public, and the manner in which it was depicted were all discussed. The drama was then presented in the form of a play, the leading actors, and types of plays and comedy. The prose writers, however, made their work capable of the laudable part of the license, the principles of style and the matter of the dramatic writers of the day were not analyzed. Addison being introduced as the best of the earlier writers, Novel-writing was usually set down as being the author's of the works of Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett, who introduced what was afterwards a new kind of story about 1749, which had made the most prominent form of literature. Brief reference was also made to the essays of Addison, the essays of Fielding, and the satire of Defoe and Wilkes. The last lecture of the series will deal with the philosophy of the period as expressed in the literature.