

- (1.) Faculty of Science.
- (2.) Faculty of Letters and Social Science, including ancient and modern languages, literature, and philology; pedagogy; economics; history; geography; comparative civil law.
- (3.) Faculty of Law.
- (4.) Faculty of Protestant Theology.
- (5.) Faculty of Medicine.

Besides extensive laboratories, there are also attached to the University a surgical and medical hospital, a dental school and hospital, an observatory, and various museums.

The arrangements of the University and other State and City museums, which are also open to the public, are such as to render them of the greatest benefit to students, who have free access at all reasonable hours; moreover, in many cases there are skilled experts to give them information and guidance. Among these museums can be named the Museum of Natural History; the Musée Rath, with a fine educational collection of pictures and sculptures; the Museums of Decorative Arts, of Archæology, of Ethnography, of Clocks and Watches, of Arms, of Numismatology, of Photographs of Swiss National Documents (for the study of history). There are several other institutions whose aims are chiefly educational, *e.g.*, the Zoological Gardens, with an old museum giving a general idea of the progress of civilisation; a laboratory of bacteriology and serotherapy; a public library with a fine collection of maps (among others there are here all the maps made by the celebrated geographer M. Élysée Reclus while he was writing at Geneva his *Universal Geography*).

All study at the University is specialised. It is recognised that the University does not exist for general education, the essentials of which have been satisfied before entrance, evidence thereof being given by a leaving certificate of the College or an equivalent. (This certificate secures a completer training in languages and mathematics than is secured in the pass degree course of the University of New Zealand.) There are two terms or semesters—from the 15th October to the 22nd March, and from the beginning of April to the beginning of July. The number of students in 1905 was 1,417, many of whom were foreigners. The contribution of the Canton of Geneva towards the expenses of the University was as follows:—

	£
For salaries of professors	14,912
For salaries of professors' assistants	1,935
For maintenance of laboratories	1,972
For other expenses	2,560
Total	£21,379

Other sources of income were fees and endowments.

THE FEDERAL POLYTECHNIKUM AT ZÜRICH.

This is a technical university of worldwide fame, maintained by the Confederation of Switzerland, in the same rank as the Technical High School at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, and the Massachusetts School of Technology at Boston, and in some respects probably superior to either of these institutions. Among British institutions which aspire, with good hope of success, to a similar position may be mentioned the Manchester School of Technology, and the Technological Departments of the University of Birmingham (I have named only institutions the working of which I was able to observe).

The Polytechnikum is well staffed: in 1905 it had 65 professors, 5 assistant professors, 39 lecturers, 70 laboratory demonstrators and assistant lecturers, and 40 other assistant teachers not on the regular staff. It is thoroughly well equipped with laboratories and workshops of every kind, including laboratories for the following branches (in many cases, several laboratories for each branch):—

General Physics,	Electrotechnics,
Research Physics,	Analytical Chemistry,
Industrial Chemistry,	Electro-chemistry,
Thermo-chemistry,	Physico-chemistry,
Pharmaceutical Chemistry,	Agricultural Chemistry,
Photography,	Bacteriology.
Hygiene,	Agriculture.
Machinery (laboratories and workshops),	Industrial Mechanics (laboratories and workshops),
Botany,	Zoology,
Pharmacy,	Analysis of Foods and Drinks.
Astronomical Observatory,	