

"The bench and bar,  
"Ring and jar."

"Whilst we  
"Scorn and hate, execrate, abominate  
"Thee the brawler and embroiler of the nation and the  
State."

There were no newspapers in those days, but it looks as if Aristophanes felt the want and did his best to supply what was lacking.

Dr. Johnson then dwelt on the pleasure and benefit to be derived from a visit to these classic lands.

He mentioned the various English schools in Athens for classical studies, and their importance, then proceeding to a consideration of the British Association and its meetings.

"The annual meeting of this Association frequently takes place at a time that is inconvenient for those whose duties begin so early in the autumn as ours in this University. In 1889, for example, I was in England, and could have attended, only that the week of meeting coincided with the beginning of our session. This year, however, it was earlier than usual, and I prolonged my stay a month more than I originally intended, in order to get the advantage of it. Of course, my chief object was to be present at the meetings of Section A, that for Mathematical and Physical Science. I thought, too, that I might go occasionally to some of the other sections; but I found so much of the highest interest in my own that I was unable to leave it even once. I am not going to dwell on the work of the section. But I think it may be well to try to remove a misconception that I believe exists in many minds as regards the special objects of the British Association. No distinction appears to me made between it and other scientific societies, such, for example, as the Royal Societies of London or Edinburgh. It is, of course, a scientific association where scientific papers are read and discussed, and in that respect like them. A great difference, however, is indicated in the fact, that while others always meet in the same place, it moves about, never holding two meetings in the same place except after long intervals. This is done that it may attain two objects which the Association keeps in view, and which are additional to those of the ordinary local societies, viz.: 1, the promotion of intercourse among scientific men in general as distinguished from those of a particular locality: 2, to excite and promote a desire for scientific knowledge among the public. It is these last two objects that are overlooked or misunderstood not only here but in Great Britain itself, and that have caused some discussion there latterly. It seeks to attain them by admitting as members of the Association not merely scientific men, but all interested in science. It cannot impose an entrance examination for this purpose. The sole test is, therefore, the payment of the annual fee. For the benefit of these members there are special lectures to them only, as well as the admission to the sectional meetings. There is always one lecture to which the public are admitted on payment of a trifling fee. The distinction between meetings that are exclusively for scientific men and those to which others also are admitted is by no means new. It is as old as

least as the time of Aristotle, who delivered his *esoteric* lectures to a chosen few in the morning, and his *exoteric* lectures to a more promiscuous gathering in the afternoon. The promotion of social intercourse among the members, scientific and non-scientific, is sought by means of conversaziones and excursions."

The lecturer then proceeded to remove the general misapprehension as to the nature of these conversaziones, and showed their value to the scientific man as affording him opportunities of meeting socially the great men of the period distinguished in the various branches. He then advocated strongly a meeting of the British Association in Canada in 1895.

In his own words:

"Speaking of my regret to a well known member, the thought was suggested that the Association might be induced to visit Canada again soon, and I proceeded to make enquiries for a visit in the year 1895 among the members individually, taking them as I casually met them, in order to test the general feeling. To my great delight, I received favorable replies in every case but one. The one exception was going to Chicago in 1893. I may say that 1895 is the earliest possible year, since meetings are appointed for 1893 and 1894 at Nottingham and Oxford respectively. I found there was apparently no chance of their coming to Montreal after so short an interval as 11 years, but the suggestion of Toronto met with approval. The individual replies only confirmed an opinion expressed to me by one who was very likely to know the general feeling as well as it could be known without formal enquiry. Since my return I have written to some of the leading educational and scientific men in Toronto, and the suggestion was, as might be expected from the reputation of Toronto, warmly taken up, and now I am happy to be able to state that the Canadian Institute has resolved to take steps preparatory to sending an invitation to the British Association to meet in Toronto in 1895. They will give this invitation in their own name, but they give it not for themselves alone, nor for Toronto alone, but for all Canada, just as the Natural History Society in this city did in 1884. And as the invitation of the Natural History Society was endorsed and supported not only by Montreal but by all Canada, so I feel sure it will be in this case. The benefit will be to all Canada, and not to one locality. I may say more, the advantages will extend not merely to Canada, but to all English-speaking America. Who does not remember that in 1884 the Americans came to the British association and the British went to the American association, and all worked heartily together in the common cause of science and in the practical recognition of the unity of the race. Was this not really an initial step towards establishing that Anglo-Saxon Olympiad which is being discussed in the magazine, whose object would be, like that of the Olympic games among the Hellenes, to recognize and further a feeling of common nationality by race, if not by government. But the Canadian Institute does this in the expectation that it will be aided from every quarter of Canada, and not least from this city in which so much of the power and energy of Canada is centred. When I say this