

the McGill FORTNIGHTLY to criticise the details of the new Ontario Medical Act. The licensing bodies in Canada have all felt more or less acutely the wave of progress in medical education, and are now following in lines laid down by our own medical school, and attempting in various ways to combine a protective system with a higher standard of qualification.

How they are trying to accomplish this will be taken up in a subsequent number of the FORTNIGHTLY.

The University Lecture.

The McGill Annual University Lecture was delivered on Friday last, Nov. 18th, in the William Molson Hall, by Dr. Johnson, vice-principal, who chose for his subject "A Professor's Vacation," dealing with his late holiday on the European continent. Mr. J. H. R. Molson presided, and the other members of the University present were:—Fellows, Rev. Dr. Cornish, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Barbour, Messrs. H. T. Bovey and T. Wesley Mills; acting secretary, Mr. J. W. Brakenridge; officers of instruction, Messrs. P. J. Darcy, A. J. Eaton, J. Cox, C. A. Carus-Wilson, J. T. Nicholson, P. T. Lafleur, F. D. Adams; sessional lecturers in arts, Messrs. J. L. Day, H. M. Tory, N. N. Evans and L. R. Gregor. Revs. Dr. Scrimger and Dr. Shaw were also in attendance, as was likewise Bishop Bond.

Immediately upon the members of the University taking their seats, the chairman called upon Dr. Johnson to deliver his lecture, which occupied close upon an hour, and during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

Dr. Johnson began by saying that Sir William Dawson had suggested to him that he might use the material collected during his recent visit to Europe as a subject for the Annual University Lecture. On reflection, it had, he said, seemed to him that a general account of his visit might be useful, at any rate, as suggestive of a mode by which greater opportunities and inducements might at some future time be offered to its professors for the acquisition of the most recent additions to knowledge and for original investigation. The sketches I present, said the popular lecturer, will best point their own moral.

THE DUBLIN TERCENTENARY,

whose celebration was appointed for the beginning of July, was the original and sole cause of my trans-Atlantic trip. But it fortunately happened that I was enabled, without neglect of duty, to leave in the middle of April, a fortnight before the session ended. It was the gain of this fortnight that enabled me to visit Rome before the unhealthy season, and afterwards to get to Athens before the heat was unendurable.

It will be convenient to put what I have to say in connection with the Dublin tercentenary first. There are many ways in which it may be treated. A delegate, from France, has published his account in a French periodical which I have seen, and in it the historical element enters most largely.

I prefer, however, instead to treat it more directly

from the educational point of view and to explain the secret of the high standing of Dublin in this aspect after three centuries of existence. The whole secret consists in the

METHOD OF CHOOSING PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

In this method Dublin has succeeded in reconciling the ambition of graduates with the efficiency of the University.

The learned professor then proceeded to draw the necessary distinction between "professor" and "lecturer," with the duties of each, their method of appointment, and the value of the latter to the University and the senior professor whose labors they share.

After a sketch of his route, via Gibraltar, to Genoa and Rome, he described points of interest at Athens, the Theatre of Dionysos, the Agora, the Pnyx, the Propaganda, alluding to some events connected with them, the performance of dramas, political abuse, the discussions of philosophers, the visit of St. Paul, etc.

After an extended reference to the Theatre of Dionysos, past and present, the lecturer went on:

Let us go back to the spectators in the theatre; spectators or legislators whichever you please to call them. In this double capacity it was natural that politics should enter largely into their amusements, and Aristophanes certainly gave them an ample supply, and he didn't treat the politicians gently. Horace tells us that he used to censure any bad man or "boodler" *malus aut fur* with a good deal of freedom, *multa cum libertate*. Of this there can be no question. He took liberties with their characters and in his suggestions for their punishment that even in these days of the liberty of the press might surprise us. In the play of the "Knights" attacking the great political party-leader of the day, the prime minister, if he may be so called, Cleon, and accusing him of dishonesty in dealing with the public funds before the very men whose votes kept him in power, there is a part where the chorus begins with *Paic, paic ion panourgon*, etc., which is translated by Frere thus:

"Close around him, and confound him, the confounder of us all,

"Pelt him, pummel him, and maul him, rummage, ransack, overhaul him,

"Overbear him and out-bawl him; bear him down and bring him under,

"Bellow like a burst of thunder, robber! harpy! sink of plunder!

"Rogue and villain! rogue and cheat! rogue and villain, I repeat.

"Oftener than I can repeat it, has the rogue and villain cheated."

And again, further on, beginning with the words "O miare kai bdelure," which Frere translates:—

"Dark and unsearchably profound abyss

"Gulf of unfathomable

"Baseness and iniquity!

"Miracle of immense

"Intense impudence,

"Every court, every hall,

"Juries and assemblies, all

"Are stunned to death, deafened all

"Whilst you bawl.