

Briefly stated, the action of the rugby executive in regard to officials in the game at Toronto, was the only solution of the matter. No suggestions had been received from Toronto and within the three or four days following Queen's first communication it became evident that it was impossible to reach an agreement three days before the game as is required by the rules. The statement that Queen's could not accept any member of the Toronto Board of Referees was rendered necessary as an official notice of the fact that Queen's could see no way to an agreement and desired a decisive intervention by the Intercollegiate executive. To look for any other motive in the action is to put a false construction on all that took place.

Transmission of Acquired Character.

THE first of a series of lectures to be delivered by members of the Faculty before the Aesculapian Society, was given by Dr. Etherington at the last regular meeting, the subject being "The Transmission of Acquired Character." The meeting was the most successful of the present session.

In opening his address Dr. Etherington explained that his subject was one aspect of the question of heredity. There was no agreement of opinion on the subject among scientists, he stated, and many able treatises had been written in connection with it. Briefly stated, the question, the lecturer showed, was as to the possibility of the transmission from parent to offspring of character acquired during the life of the parent. In connection with popular beliefs on the subject it was pointed out that it was generally said that parental acquirements are seen in children, and further that other effects on the parent are transmitted to children. In the literature on the subject three theories of importance Dr. Etherington stated had been developed. The first of those was that evolution had taken place through ever recurring miracles. The second was that acquirements such as use acquirements are transmitted from parent to offspring. This view was illustrated by reference to the giraffe. The long neck of that animal, according to those who expounded the view, would be that it had developed through repeated efforts to reach high branches for food. The third theory was that by a process of elimination nature had selected those characters that were fitted to survive. The last view it was shown is the one with which the name of Darwin and his contemporaries is connected. Proceeding to an explanation of the views of the subject that had been developed, the lecturer stated that the differences of opinion could be roughly summed up as acquired as opposed to inborn characters. Acquired character was developed through influences affecting the body and bringing about changes after birth. After reviewing the arguments in support of both opinions, the lecturer stated that after his study of the question he was inclined to believe that acquired character was not transmitted from parent to child.

During the course of his lecture Dr. Etherington made frequent references to the books that have been written on the subject he was considering, calling many of these to the attention of the students as being worth reading.

At the conclusion of the lecture a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Etherington.