

simple in its character, some eight or ten playing in two teams, by striking the ball with the hand up against the high board wall, the side failing to keep the ball upon the rebound losing a man. It thus affords much innocent fun and gentle exercise to those who do not care to indulge in more severe sports. It has been from time immemorial the undisputed right of the freshmen to see that said alley-board is always clear of snow during winter months.

There is no C. I. et V. at Victoria. But instead the freshmen are given a six weeks *probation* in which to manifest their cheek, neck, copper, brass and other verdant and harmless qualities, when the long pent-up feelings of sophomores, refusing to be restrained longer, burst forth in the form of a 'Bob'—named in honor of the very obliging janitor—in which all offenders are personated in a manner not to be mistaken by the large crowd of onlookers who came out to see. A limited supply of prison fare—cake, I think it was, and lemonade—is then furnished to those present. The 'Bob' this year closed at 4 o'clock a.m. and there have been no freshmen since.

The student life and interest in the college are represented by the students in the Union Literary Society, which serves the same purpose as the Alma Mater at Queen's. The society has fitted up for its meetings a beautiful room on the third floor. The meetings are divided into three parts—Business, Mock Parliament and Literary. The meetings are well attended and much interest is manifested by the students.

A chapel service is conducted by the faculty each morning, at which all students are supposed to be present, but often a few are found missing. The chapel is the convocation room of the college but has no gallery, which is very much missed by the students on the occasion of any college day. They have to sing their songs and crack their jokes as best they can from the rear seats.

A very good Y. M. C. A. organization exists in the college. The meetings are well attended and are very helpful to all. The singing is spirited and most of the students show themselves to be acquainted with the old-time class-meeting practice of "telling their experience." There is some tendency, however, to have the meeting conducted by some one from outside the society, while at Queen's the students feel the work done by themselves gives the most satisfying results.

The spirit of the work done at Victoria is on the whole good. The students are an earnest and energetic body who, with rare exceptions, come to the college fully resolved to work, knowing that soon the time will come when they will be asked to go out and give of what they have received.

As compared with Queen's—if the comparison be not odious—the spirit of thought and life in Victoria seems to rest on a scientific basis rather than on a philosophic or literary foundation. The facts of nature and history are carefully collated and studied. Thus the work done is not so much that of a speculative character, as a gathering of facts, and an attempt by a proper classification of these, to arrive at whatever results may be deduced.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the facts and impressions received by your correspondent about the halls of Victoria.

As a centre of learning it, too, is doing a grand and noble work for God and for the men and women whose faith is based on the principles of religion as laid down by John Wesley, of whom it is no unworthy successor. And if the methods pursued by her are not just the same as those followed by sister institutions such as our Alma Mater, yet because of the similarity of aim and purpose, we can easily join hands over all such differences and heartily bid each other the highest success in the great work of raising the world to a higher plane of thought and life, for

"God fulfils himself in many ways

Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

W.H.E.

EMBRYOLOGY.

A PAPER READ BY W. MOFFATT, M.A., BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

[The union of the male and female pronuclei marks the completion of the initial stage in the development of the embryo. One single cell is formed by the union of these two elements and immediately this newly constituted cell divides.]

The fertilized ovum immediately begins to segment. The first division is effected by the cleavage of the nucleus into two, each half appropriating its share of the remaining protoplasmic contents of the cell.

Even before the sub-division is complete differentiation of cells begin. All these are physiologically different, as will be more manifest by the history of their subsequent development. The upper cells or epiblastic are situated directly over the others, or hypoblastic. These epiblastic cells divide more rapidly than the hypoblastic, and so by following the lining membrane or envelope of the cell come to encircle the hypoblastic cells, which do not completely fill the cavity, and this discoidal area of contact of these two layers forms what is known as the "blastodermic membrane." It is in this membrane that the first approach to definite form of the embryo takes place, and it is therefore sometimes spoken of as the germinal disc. The blasto-