

nesses, which have been investigated so carefully by the greatest modern thinkers,—do not these things, we say, throw more light on the subject, and afford more satisfaction than any of the theories of bygone days?

Let us then be enlightened and not be so ready to condemn Darwinism as being derogatory to religious ideals, but let us reason and then try to reconcile reason with the more figurative ideas of popular belief.

L. P. S. '22.

The Romance of Tungsten

THE world's history has been roughly classified into ages, each characterized by some "key" substance upon which the existence and advancement of civilization to a great extent depended. First was the old Stone Age, then the Ages of Metals—Copper, Bronze, Iron and Steel. However, as a result of the rapid advancement in the world of science during the past century, the Age of Steel has been, or at least is being gradually displaced by a new era, the Age of Tungsten. Just as in all other ages, the transition from the one age to the other has been a very gradual process. This, perhaps, is the reason that so few people have recognized the dawning of this new age. For, in spite of the tremendous influence of Tungsten upon our modern civilization, whether in the scientific, industrial or commercial world, it is surprising to not how little knowledge the average individual has of this important element. Most individuals have a vague idea of the existence of such an element, perhaps in connection with electric lights; or some, blessed with a smattering of elementary chemistry, may recall the name among the list of chemical elements. Therefore, before we go farther, we must answer the questions—What is Tungsten? and, Where does it come from?

Tungsten is a rare element of the chromium group, found in certain minerals such as wolfram, scheelite and hibernite. These minerals are usually found in various parts of the