

rator of strange tales, pilot of aircraft, disciplinarian of the railway, compass of the navigation—and, most of all, wielder of changes which will mightily assist in the fusing of a world's people into one great neighbourhood!

E. A. W., '26.

EVOLUTION AND THE BIBLE.

EVOLUTION dates back as far as the Greeks, when Pythagoras put forth the statement that he believed that the sun, moon and stars did not whirl about the earth, but the earth whirled about a central fire and from this Aristotle, Lucretius, Augustine and other ancients based their opinions concerning living forms.

From the postulations of these ancient men Lamarch emerged his definite doctrine of evolution, that all species, not excepting man, were descended from other species. Then in 1859 Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species" appeared. But Darwinism is far from the present day thought regarding evolution.

Darwinism is a particular theory of the factors that have been at work in the process of evolution. Darwin tried to explain how evolution came to pass, and his explanations can be brought under three headings.

First, he noted that however much offspring may resemble their parent forms, they always vary in detail, and that some of the variations mean advantages and others mean disadvantages.

Second, he noted that more offspring are produced than can exist without overpopulating the earth, so that in the struggle for life the forms with advantageous variations tend to win and the rest to perish or stagnate.

Third, he noted that, provided novel peculiarities can be inherited, those variations which help survival will tend to perpetuate themselves in descendants differing from their ancestral forms.

But Darwinism could be utterly given up without affect-