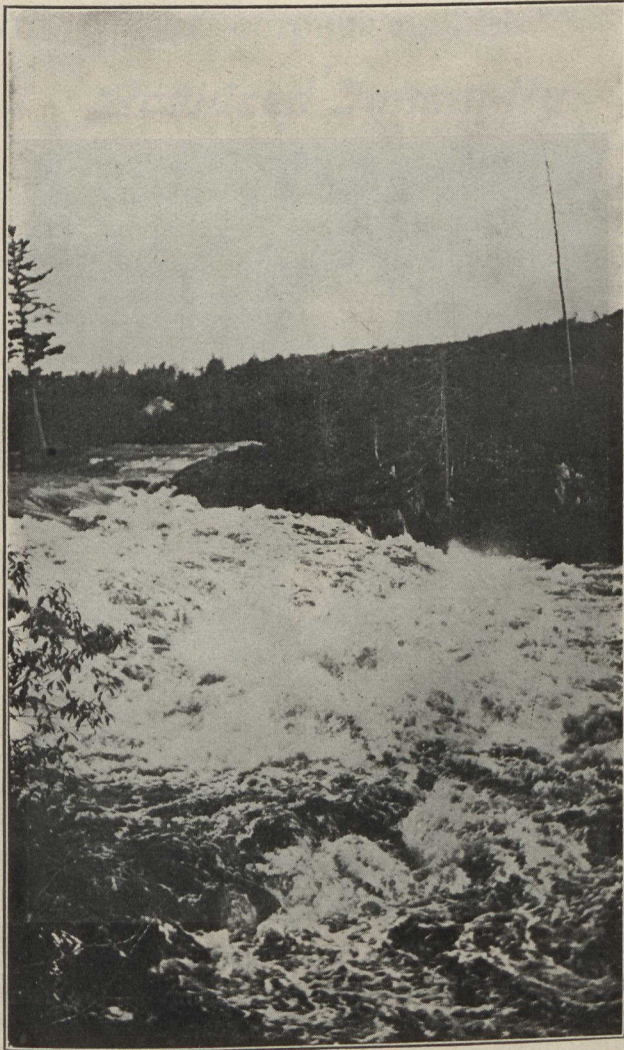
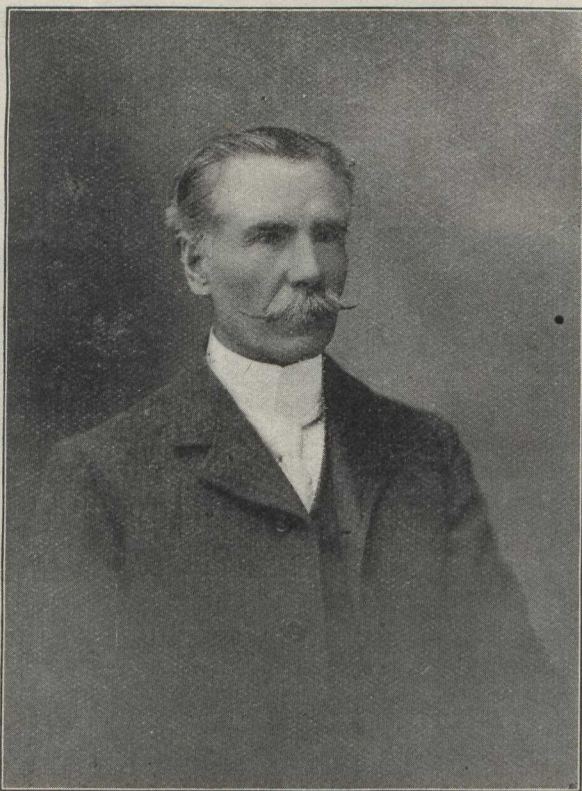


QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY
JOURNAL





DR. A. P. KNIGHT,
Who holds the Chancellor's Lectureship at the Alumni
Conference this year.



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OCTOBER 27th, 1910.

No. 2.

Acquired Immunity.

DR. W. H. PARK.

IT gives me great pleasure to return to you after my visit of last year, and especially since the University has honored me with a degree, for which I am very grateful. I am sure that I would rather obtain the degree in this way, than to be obliged to earn it as you have to, and we who graduated twenty-five or thirty years ago, should rejoice that we did so then when we view the work that has to be gone over in order to receive a degree to-day.

I am to address you on the subject of "Acquired Immunity," and as the students who have only been here a few days have not had a chance to become familiar with the outlines of this subject, the senior students will, I am sure, pardon me if I seem too general in places.

You all know that we have in immunity, Natural Immunity and Acquired Immunity, that we as human beings, and the animals and plants are all fortunate in that only a few of the pathogenic micro-organisms can attack us. There is certainly little danger to human beings in micro-organisms attacking plants, except they might generate a poison in the plant which would later find its way into the human body. In the same way with the fishes and other higher animals, there are only a few parasites that can attack the different species, and which can result in any harm to the human race. We are thus protected from the great mass of organisms which can produce diseases and death. This protection or power of resistance is due to a great many different factors—the germicidal properties of our blood, the protective covering of epithelium on the body, the temperature which our bodies and other organisms develop. However, all these various properties of our bodies are not to be touched upon in this lecture, as we are to discuss acquired immunity.

It has been known ever since intelligent human beings have existed that if we pass through certain diseases, we become no longer susceptible to similar attacks. It has also been known that this immunity had different features for different diseases, being lasting in some diseases, and in others transient. In some, also, it was known to be perfect, while in others it was incomplete.

Immunity then, has been for a long time, a matter of general observation. It was only when Jenner first used cowpox vaccine against smallpox that man was passively inoculated with a disease to procure immunity. This was latent for a long time after Jenner's experiments until Pasteur made its application practical as the result of different methods of experimental work.

All are familiar with the use of modified anthrax vaccine for transferring immunity to cattle and sheep. The experiment on which this was based was made on a group of sheep. One-half of these sheep were injected with a dose of modified anthrax serum. After a few days, all the sheep were injected with a fatal dose of the same serum. Those which had been earlier injected withstood the fatal dose, while those which had not been injected at all died. This method was adopted by the government for the general protection of live stock. The same method has been adapted to hydrophobia, forming the Pasteur treatment. This work of Pasteur was with attenuated living virus, and many other men discovered that if we take the products of bacterial growth and inject them into animals, it will produce immunity to infection by that bacterium which produces the poison. Then the jump was made to the theory that in certain diseases, peculiar protective antitoxins are produced in the blood, which can be transferred to people and confer on them passive immunity. Thus it was a series of steps from Jenner to Pasteur who carried through experiments and produced a larger and more comprehensive way of applying similar principles.

These protective substances are formed not only against poisonous substances, but against all types of certain proteid materials, whether it be diphtheria toxin, the product of cholera, or certain poisonous proteids however introduced. In assimilating these substances, the cells transform them and then produce in themselves certain other substances which we call antibodies to the substances injected. These substances which the cells produce are not in themselves anti-poisonous. They are simply antibodies to whatever proteid substances are injected.

When we come down to the question of those antibodies which are of importance to us, we divide them especially into three classes, that is, we have antitoxins which act upon these cellular poisons. Certain bacteria tend to throw out into the fluid in which they are grown, these soluble poisons and these poisons which we call the extra-cellular poisons, have that remarkable effect in animals of creating antitoxins, and when the two come together the antitoxin unites with the poison and renders it inert. These are simply against the extra-cellular poisons. The various endotoxins do not make these antibodies in the same way, but the protoplasm of the bacteria, just the same as egg albumen, will make an antibody which will attach itself to it, and having attached itself to the bacteria, tends to render them incapable of further mischief. We know that it is normally in us through our natural immunity, that these substances will unite with the sensitized bacteria, that is, these antibodies unite with the ferments of the blood and become bactericidal substances.

Many writers seem to refuse to accept this theory, as the phagocytes take up certain substances themselves, even the pathogenic bacteria, and some believe that these phagocytes, or "policemen of the body," take up and destroy the bacteria. Then certain workers found among these bodies, certain bodies which unite with the bacteria, and these sensitized bacteria were not destroyed by ferments in the blood, but that they had to be taken up by the leucocytes in the blood and so destroyed. Thus we have three types of substances.

During this work it has come pretty clearly to light that in acquired immunity the cells themselves which produce these substances, are not changed. Those in the third year will know that leucocytes when washed free from all bacterial poison, will act the same as those from a non-immune animal. The leucocyte seems to be trained by the infective process to attack the organisms, but remains unaltered itself.

In breeding antitoxins, that is by injecting an animal with small amounts of toxin and gradually increasing the dose, with the increased dose we find each time that the animal makes more antitoxin. Ehrlich's idea was that the cells of the blood were the ones that absorbed the toxin and made the antitoxin, and the cells of the blood became so accustomed to making the antitoxin that they went on making more and more after the toxin introduction had ceased. When this was studied, however, we found a different explanation. We found experimentally that it is not the cells of the blood, but the epithelial and connective tissue cells which make the antitoxin. In order to demonstrate this I took a horse and injected a toxin modified by adding a certain amount of antitoxin, and by giving a horse a dose of this modified toxin, I could, at the end of the very first week, get just as much antitoxin as at the end of the three months when pure toxin was injected originally. It was not that the cell became accustomed to making the antitoxin but that they could not respond as readily to the pure toxin as to the modified toxin. Thus in acquired immunity, the cells themselves are not subject to change, but the products of the cells, which gives the immunity. Natural immunity is due to inherited properties.

If we give an injection of bacteria, there is a latent period. During that time the cells absorb the protoplasmic substances or poisons. Then there is a period during which they create the antibodies which are absorbed into the lymph and from the lymph to the blood, so that it is from four to twelve days, depending on the type of toxin or poison, before the beginning of accumulation in the blood. At the period of highest accumulation, the cells cease to produce the antibodies, the lymph no longer adds them to the blood, but the reverse takes place, the antibodies being destroyed in the system and passed out through the excretory organs, and at the end of three to twelve months we have a complete passing off of these antibodies and no trace of immunity remains in the body. Thus there is an actual cycle in this development of immunity.

If we wish to increase the antibodies, all we must do is to repeat the injection, and then as the curve of immunity passes on toward its maximum, if we give a second injection we have a moderately rapid rise with a slow fall. This rise is added to the previous rise and the fall is much slower than the production, and in this way we add to the amount of antibody in the blood. Thus we get better results from three or four successive injections than from one large one. Therefore, in making antitoxins, we give a horse repeated injections until the maximum production of toxins is reached and when the elimination is going on rapidly and the animal is losing immunity instead of gaining.

The opsonic treatment of Dr. Wright rests on the same principles, that is, giving repeated injections of vaccines so as to steadily stimulate the formation of

antibodies. Some workers have been puzzled to know why we should add more infection when the animal already has the infection. If we add antitoxins we will rob the infection of the poisonous effects, but if we do this, we also destroy the powers of producing the antibodies. Thus in a boil,, the tissue round the boil does not respond to the demand for antitoxin. The blood, of course, is bactericidal, having opsonic properties, and the toxins pass into the blood and are neutralized. But if we put staphylococci into the tissues, say on the chest, they pass into the cells of the body, and react on them. But these cells respond and give a new accumulation of antibodies to the blood. Similarly, if the toxin is injected into a vein, there is no response, but when injected into tissues, there is at once a marked response. Unfortunately the practical results are not always as good as we might think they would be from our theoretical knowledge. However, they have been used successfully in staphylococci infections.

Just a word in the line of vaccine therapy. There are reasons why immunity does not give as good results as expected. In the first place, many bacterial poisons make no antibodies, so that for many diseases we can only attack the bacteria. Then a single injection only gives a feeble response and different people or animals respond very differently to the same amounts of antitoxic serum. Thus in an experiment, a horse that made the smallest amount of diphtheria antitoxin, made the largest amount of tetanus antitoxin. The fact that the antibodies accumulate so much in the blood and so little in the tissues, allows the blood to be strongly protected while the other tissues are not, and we might get infections in the tissues, even when the blood is immune. Thus the injection of antimeningococccic serum into the spinal canal has been much more successful than injection into the tissues or blood. Even the injection of a person's own serum from the blood into the spinal canal has been suggested by some authors as a means of rendering the treatment more successful. One of the greatest difficulties in getting immunity is that different varieties of bacteria vary so. Thus there are three or four different kinds of pneumococci, etc., each of which may make different antibodies, to some extent. Thus it is necessary in some cases to have a poly-serum which will neutralize many different kinds of toxins.

(To be Continued.)

Convocation.

The annual fall convocation was held on Wednesday night, Oct. 19th. Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of the University, presided. The installation of the new professors made up the evening's proceedings. Dean Cappon presented Professor Grant, and Professor Scott presented Professor Dall. Dean Ellis and Professor Laird, of the Faculty of Education, were presented by Principal Gordon. The speeches were excellent and appropriately brief. It is to be deplored that more students do not attend Convocation. Those who failed to do so, on Wednesday night, are the poorer.

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Editorials.

CONVOCATION.

CONVOCATION this year was duller and tamer than usual. The proceedings resembled nothing so much as a girls' college commencement or a Sunday school rally. There was a little singing, led by an orchestra; an orchestra forsooth! There were rows and rows of correctly attired and ladylike youths, demure and subdued. There was the traditional throwing of coins, (fewer this year than ever), at G. Y. And that was all. A few sickly yells were attempted; but, of course, such boisterous conduct as shouting is too much for delicate throats. The monotony was particularly galling when one speaker dilated upon the old-time spirit of Queen's. In fact the old vigour and enthusiasm is in danger of being superseded by a new spirit; a spirit which causes Convocation to be boring; and which prompts senior to attempt to stop the traditional rush which through their excessive gentleness had been suspended. What is needed at Queen's is less prudishness and more enthusiasm.

That obnoxious species of the human race, the "late-comer" was unusually conspicuous at the lecture in Convocation Hall, on "Labrador," last Tuesday evening. The speaker was interrupted continuously from the time he commenced his address, until nine o'clock. This nuisance is discouraging to the lecturer and trying to the audience. The only effective remedy seems to be the closing and locking of the doors as soon as the address commences.

To the second year in Arts the honour of reviving the precedent of rushing the freshmen must be accorded; and to the first year in Arts the honour of making "the best scrap" that ever freshmen of any faculty have made. Altogether the first Arts' rush "was a very delightful affair"; and satisfactory to all concerned, inasmuch, as both sides claim the victory.

The Kingston Standard alleges that Queen's football team is suffering from "capus magnus." Poor things!

The Medical Faculty, bent on giving to the students in Medicine a strong course in the theory of their subject of study, brought to the University for a special lecture Dr. W. H. Park, of New York, one of the most able and competent investigators in the field of Bacteriology and scientific medicine. Of the spirit that animates this action of the Faculty too much cannot be said in praise. The results in which it issues provide for the students a glimpse of the expansion of medical knowledge on its far distant borders. This means inspiration and zest for work. It means the development of a conception of the importance and dignity of medicine as a profession. When this has taken shape it gives rise to steady purpose and serious effort. The students should not be slow in letting the Faculty know that they appreciate its action in bringing men who are specialists in certain lines to lay before them the results of their labors.

As for Dr. Park himself, he is robust in intellect and a good type of the man equipped with medical knowledge who is blazing new trails and patiently working out conclusions on which medicine is to develop in the future. Whenever Dr. Park can come to Queen's to tell of his work he may be assured of the most cordial welcome from students and members of the Faculty.

WISE BENEFICENCE.

Andrew Hayden, of Ottawa, a graduate of the University, prominent lawyer, an ideal citizen and strong man, generally, has come to the assistance of Queen's with an endowment for a Chair in Colonial History. This is timely aid rendered in the right spirit without any element of publicity. It signifies that the friends of the College are up on their toes and willing to go into their pockets to advance worthy projects. American universities have profited from such munificence for some time, the money of wealthy men having largely supplemented State provision for higher education. The habit is worthy of cultivation and when practiced in Canada at the present time will issue in good results. A university can use money in ways that will yield as much to the country as that put into railways and industries. That the Panama Canal, balloon contests and other colossal projects should fail, through lack of financial support, would be calamitous perhaps; but the popularizing of educational projects on the same scale is desirable. The colleges don't want to be dumping grounds for surplus wealth but they would welcome an appreciation of their needs on the part of men who are seeking a good form of investment for a part of their accumulations. Mr. Hayden's generosity like that of Professor Nicol and Dr. James Douglas are hopeful signs for the future.

Now that the inter-class "rushes" seem to be over for this year, we venture a suggestion. The waste of time and energy exhibited at a Queen's "rush" is simply deplorable and serves to show up, what is probably the greatest of the few faults of Queen's students, lack of organization. What, we are so bold as to ask is the object of all this turmoil, this dragging in the gravel, this tying of hands and feet, only to be untied by some butter-in from the upper classes, to say nothing of the consequent destruction of many dollars' worth of useful clothing?

You reply "to uphold the class honor." Possibly so: but how a mêlée in which a man is not sure whether his opponent is a friend or foe and which has finally to be called off by mutual fatigue, by interference of the senior classes or by the freshmen being loaded on drays and trucked about the city like a wild animal show with no chance of redress, can uphold the honor of any class, is beyond our ken.

In many of the smaller colleges as well as in our sister institution, McGill, the Freshman-Sophomore scrap has become an organized affair, carefully planned, with appointed leaders, and a definite object in view; where each year has an opportunity to show its worth, and establish a prestige which shall remain for the whole academic year. A certain institution across the line, has an established custom that on a certain pre-arranged night, whichever class succeeds in planting its banner upon a monument, standing on the campus, is declared the victor. Another college has, for the object to be attained, the task of painting the year number on the city stand-pipe, where the authorities allow it to remain until the following annual scrap decides whether it is to be erased or not.

Such aspirations, although in themselves ridiculous, are surely higher ideals than the rubbing of a man's face in the earth and its subsequent decoration in gaudy colors or "two-in-one"; or the mere tying up of a man to have him released by someone who should have more sense than mingle in such affairs. They have at least the advantage of holding out some inducement for the contesting parties to do their best.

We would, therefore, present the following suggestions to the recently vanquished (?) Freshmen. "That when, a year hence, they, as new fledged Sophomores, are considering the coming scrap (for scrap there apparently must be) they give some consideration to the idea of an organized rush, rather than the awful chaos of past years.

Moreover, we are confident that once tried it would establish a precedent which would remain for years to come, and add one point to the large score of merits already possessed by Queen's University.

Ladies.

AFTER all its good to be initiated. That's what we all say, Seniors, Juniors, Sophs and even Freshettes. We all went through it and now we all belong to Levana. To belong to Queen's, to be a Queen's girl means so much to every one of us. It should mean broader education of course. Like the man of old we learn to say, "when I was a child I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." It means new friends, new ideas, new responsibilities. In our year meetings and societies, shine forth those artists, poets, orators, actresses and even house-keepers, who in the future will silence forever those oft-recurring articles with their odious question marks: "Does college life fit woman for her life work?" Compare the child who enters to the finished product—the graduate. Speech fails us. Just a word to the new girls.

Make the most of your opportunities for "lending a hand." Only a few short years and the montle of Elijah will fall upon your shoulders. Just what that means a few of our conveners will gladly reveal to the unsophisticated.

The Glorious Golden West is slowly, but surely, losing its charm and as the autumn haze fades and the chill wind strips bare the showering poplars, we welcome home Miss Lillian Hudson, '11; Miss Dorothea Scott, '11; Miss Mattie Fargey, '12; Miss Nora Cordingly, '10 and Miss Glauce Wilson, '11.

Elgin House, Muskoka, 11.30 p.m., great excitement—a wandering fire-fly. Miss D., valiantly pursuing it over chairs, etc.:—"At last! Gracious but its big and—ouch it bites! A new brand evidently."

Miss C. (striking a light)—"Fire-fly! Huh, you goose. It took me a good half hour tacking that banner up."

The fire-fly was—a banner bow. The string—a tack.

At the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, Prof. Matheson gave a very interesting address on the Importance of Mission Study. While there may be a few of us who intend going to the foreign fields, all of us have our share in the mission work. Those who are doing our work in other lands depend upon the enthusiastic support of the stay-at-homes. Indifference is the greatest handicap of all. As the Prof. said, "it is better to be cold than luke-warm." Mission study so far has not been encouraged among us Queen's girls. We have failed to recognize its importance even as an educative factor. At the Y.W.C.A. Conference in Muskoka, the delegates report a lively interest in other colleges in mission study. Each university has its large mission classes. And Queen's, too, is to have her share this winter. As a result of the enthusiasm brought back from Muskoka three classes are being organized on "Japan and its Degeneration"; "The Stranger Within Our Gates," and "South America." All are welcome. Come and help.

One of the most energetic committees around College is surely the Look-Out. A few short weeks ago, grouped artistically on trunks, planks, bundles, etc., its members awaited with angelic patience, trains-on-time, trains-over-due. The timed (and otherwise) Freshie gaizng apprehensively down upon the platform caught her first glimpse of "Queen's College colors, the dearest in the world," and instead of the antiquated refrain "kib lady, take your luggage? Hotel Randolph. Randolph Hotel," she heard on all sides the kindly Queen's greeting. Then came the walk which all concerned will bear in mind, and after that the socials. Queen's streamers are no longer the committees' badge. In its best bib and tucker our Look-Out is rushing around paying calls. Who wouldn't be a Freshie—or a member.

At the station getting weighed:—

"Miss—, —Hold my purse, please. There's a dollar in it and I don't want to cheat the scales.

Miss H.—"You don't want to tip them you mean."

One can scarcely dignify the interest shown by many of the girls during the Arts' rush, as an interest in athletics. The Vigilance Committee regret having to remind the girls of the unwritten laws violated by several during the rush. Surely such conduct is, to put it mildly, unseemly.

We might say in passing, "They also help who only sit and watch." The girls, oh, where were they on Sports Day?

Arts.

PROF. MORISON spent a considerable part of the past summer in the Archives at Ottawa, working on a History of Canada, which is being edited by Prof. Shortt and Dr. Dougherty. There will be several volumes in the history and the editors hope that it will be to Canada what the Cambridge Modern History is to the United Kingdom. Prof. Swanson is also connected with this important work, which we are informed, will make still further demands upon his time and that of Prof. Morison. The professors were glad to meet several Queen's students in Ottawa, and among them D. A. McArthur, M.A., '08, who is still in the Archives.

The choice of a site for the new provincial University of British Columbia is not without interest for students of Queen's. In order to avoid making a political issue of the matter the British Columbia government appointed a commission to consider the merits of the different situations proposed and to decide upon a site. The members of the commission were Dean Weldon, of Dalhousie (chairman); President Murray, of Saskatchewan; Chancellor Jones, of New Brunswick; Canon Dauth, vice-rector of Laval, and our own Prof. Skelton.

Their report, which was recently made public, shows the commissioners to be unanimously in favor of a site in the vicinity of Vancouver. Point Grey was their first choice, North Vancouver and Coquitlam being also mentioned. Among other things the commission suggested that two-hundred and fifty acres should be reserved for a campus and eight hundred acres for agricultural college purposes. One of the advantages of the Point Grey site is that it can never be surrounded by the city and it is understood that it will likely be chosen.

The committee in charge of the Freshmen's Reception has experienced no little difficulty in securing a suitable date. The Alumni Conference, the Thanksgiving holiday and the football excursions have had to be considered. The present plans are to hold the reception on Wednesday, Nov. 2nd. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of all the freshman years.

There was an attempt to revive an ancient and almost obsolete custom among the Arts students on the morning of Monday, October 17th, when the Sophomore and Freshman years indulged in a 'scrap.' The affair ended in something like a grand fizzle, neither side gaining any advantage. There is considerable doubt among the students as to the advisability of rushes of this nature at least, but if they must take place it would be much better if the friends of either party could restrain their ardor and allow the two years to settle the affair without interference.

Our club room does not seem to be over crowded these days. Where is the piano? It seems unfortunate that there are no rugs for the floor or some other means of making the room more cosy and attractive.

Science.

FEW of us realize what a privilege we enjoy in having the power plant constantly open to our inspection. In it we see the direct application of the engineering principles taught us in the class room. We may examine, not isolated pieces of machinery, but mechanisms shewing their proper functions. The plant is a most comprehensive model. The steam generated in its four great boilers, supplies heat for all the college buildings. It drives the dynamos which provide light for the entire campus and power for the fans and motors and a host of other machines. The steel lathes and drills, the stamp mill and the ore crushers, all are run by electricity coming from the big dynamos in the power house. Inconspicuous, as it may seem, this is the largest plant between Toronto and Montreal. Seven hundred horse power it can supply with its four boilers fired up. When the plant was first installed some years ago, it was estimated that the surplus power would be sufficient to supply electric light for the whole city. However, such has been the growth of the College, that by the time the two new buildings are opened, almost the whole of this power will be needed.

As far as is known, this was the first central heat and power plant to be built in any Canadian university. It was planned and constructed by Prof. Gill, whose adequate management has made it such a success. Central heating has eliminated the dust and dirt caused throughout the buildings by individual furnaces, thus decreasing the labour of the janitors. And not only labour, but also fuel is largely saved. The mechanical stokers, if properly handled, feed the fires in such a way that there is practically no smoke. The clouds of smoke, which occasionally rise from the chimney, are due to some mismanagement of the fires; probably to raking them. The underfeed stokers of our plant are the only ones in Kingston. What a nuisance would be got rid of, if the large factories would adopt these smoke preventing contrivances.

The electricity, generated in the dynamos, can be used directly throughout the campus, or be preserved in the storage batteries. Ordinarily these batteries will last over night without being recharged. On special occasions, such as when there is a dance in Grant Hall, the dynamos must be kept running till late in the

evening. In the summer months, when the boilers are not fired up, the dynamos are driven by an internal-combustion gas engine, similar to the ordinary gasoline engine. The fuel employed is the ordinary city gas. Professor Gill has thus managed to install a great variety of apparatus, every piece of which helps to improve the power plant and to lessen expense.

It would be worth while for a student of any faculty to examine this beautifully directed system from which our buildings obtain their heat, light and power.

The Worldwide Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has recently conferred an honour upon one of our graduates, G. J. McKay, B.Sc., who is now assistant in mining and metallurgy in the School of Mining. It is their custom, it seems, to appoint promising men from different countries and to place them in the charge of one of the institute members. They are given by this member special opportunities for studying and perhaps managing some of the world's greatest mines. Mr. McKay's field of study will be South Africa among the famous Rond Mines. The Canadian Mining Institute has chosen him as Canada's representative.

To the students and graduates of the School of Mining, Mr. McKay has been an invaluable friend. He it was who organized the extension schemes by means of which so many of our men have obtained employment. We are sorry to lose a man who has done so much for us and hope that he will some day renew his connection with the School of Mining.

Smiler Smith (seeing "Paddy" Moran coming onto the campus with his bright, red sweater and long, red Sox)—"I say Paddy, you look like the Devil."

1st News-boy (at the outer station, seeing the Geology students returning from their first Saturday field class)—"Say Bud, who's them fellows?"

2nd Newsy—"Oh, them's freshmen coming to Queen's College."

1st Newsy—"Get unto the school-bags they brought with them."

A second-year Science man was agent for a New York firm this past summer at Elk Lake, and received the following communication from his firm:—

New York, July 30th, 1910.

Dear Sir,—

On the 1st of the month we wrote you for your expense acct., and gestern hat es rein gekommen. We cannut made head nur tail mid id. You haf used \$90.14, und your sales were \$16.00. Mittelbe you calls dat a bizzness. A salesman is a person what sells goots, und makes fur his balbossem sum mazumen. You make us mahula und my bartner ist bald in die kopf davon. When you came bei uns, sie misproche hat zu mir gesogen dasz you were an actor, a goot gambler, und a volunteer soldier, but as we do nut make a theatre mid our bizzness, you will haf to sell more goots mit weniger expenses, oder we cannut use you. We may soon be in bizzness,—wid-out-you.

SOBRIMSKY & CO.

Medicine.

DR. W. H. Parks, of New York City, addressed the members of the Faculty and the students in Convocation Hall, on Thursday, October 20th. His subject was "Acquired Immunity," and the address was of a practical nature, setting forth the results of some original research work in his laboratories.

Dr. Park has a pleasing and simple style of discussing these rather difficult technical problems, and his address was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

Messrs. R. A. Simpson, H. C. Wallace, and J. G. Young, have joined year '11.

T. M. Galbraith, M.D., has resigned his position on the House Staff of the Kingston General Hospital and will take up general practice at Yarker.

W. E. Anderson, M.D., is in the city. He will remain for a couple of weeks, and then goes to George's Harbor, to start practice.

E. R. Graham, M.D., has been appointed to the House Staff of the Kingston General Hospital.

Time 4.15 p.m., October 13th.—A lady friend of Me. Dex. was wending along Barrie street with the Athenian oracle (G. Omes). The lady was carrying a suit case (not the proverbial Athenian telescope, mark you), and Andymac Lane shyly remarked that Dex was good at "case-taking." Dex immediately proceeded to (per)cuss. Faint rumblings of "99" and "say Corby" were soon floating through the atmosphere.

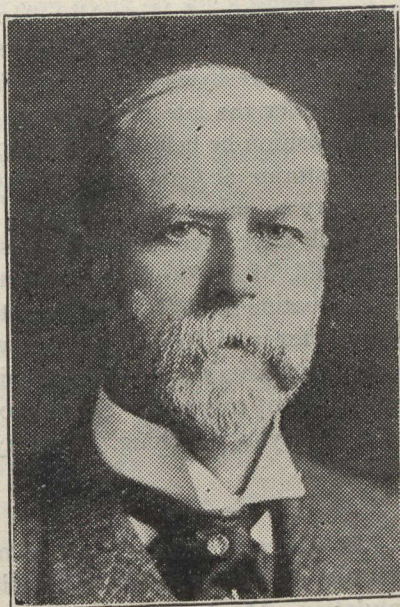
Education.

A meeting, for the purpose of electing officers for the Aeschylor Society, for the coming term, was held on Thursday, at 5 p.m., and resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Prof. Laird; president, W. J. Lamb; vice-president, Miss M. Stuart, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Hyland; historian, Miss L. Phillips, B.A.; poetess, Miss V. Narriot; prophetess, Miss H. Raitt, B.A.

The meetings of the Society will be held the first Thursday of each month at 5 p.m. It was considered advisable to have few meetings, but it is desirable that they be all the more interesting and each member of the Society is asked to do his or her part to achieve that purpose.

One of the problems which seems to bore all students and especially beginners, is that of note-taking and the desire to get a much unnecessary detail in black and white the student frequently misses the most important points of a lecture. Dean Ellis, however, is doing much to overcome this annoyance, to lecturer and student alike, by giving us a brief summary of each lecture at the commencement, and then giving the complete notes later while the class can give every attention and thereby getting the full benefit of what is said. We be-

lieve that it would greatly help matters if other departments in the University if such a plan were adopted and thereby with the eternal favor of all note-takers.



DEAN ELLIS.

Of the Faculty of Education, who was installed last week at Convocation.

We would like to mention a few of last year's class who are now making themselves famous in the educational realm:—

Mr. S. H. Henry, M.A., president of last year society, is now holding the important position of assistant science master in the K. C. I. Those of us who happen to come under his professional smile will, no doubt, find in him a sympathetic helper.

F. D. Wallace, M.A., is mathematic master at Midland H. S.

J. E. Benson, M.A., is science master in Cobourg Collegiate.

R. H. Young, is science master in Hagersville H. S.

Miss M. Hall, B.A., is modern teacher at Bradford H. S. While Miss B. Lauder is practising household science at home.

Alumni.

AMONG the many graduates of Queen's who have been called to serve the nation, the state and the church recently, the name of Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., B.D., deserves mention. Owing to the very sad death of Rev. S. Childerhose, B.A. ('84), last winter, at Spanish River, it was necessary at the last General Assembly to appoint a superintendent of missions for Northern Ontario, and the appointment of Rev. J. D. Byrnes, of Cobalt, was made. Mr. Byrnes graduated from Queen's with the degree of B.A. in year 1898. He then entered Theology

and in 1901 graduated with the degree of B.D. Mr. Byrnes took up the work of the ministry in Algoma Presbytery when he was Convener of Home Mission Committee. During this time he married Miss Alice Morton, M.A., medallist in mathematics, '99. In 1906 Mr. Byrnes was called to be the first pastor of Cobalt Presbyterian church, then in Presbytery of North Bay. Here again he was convener of Home Missions under the late Dr. Findlay and also under the late Rev. S. Childerhose, and this position he held until his appointment to the position he now holds. During his pastorate at Cobalt Mr. Byrnes did good work and a year ago it was found necessary to enlarge his church.

The congregation of Cobalt have been fortunate in securing, as Mr. Byrnes' successor, Rev. R. J. MacDonald, M.A., '06, B.D., '10, another of the many loyal sons of Queen's. After graduation in '09 "Bob" went to New St. Andrew's church, Toronto, as assistant pastor to Rev. T. C. Brown, M.A., '04, where he did splendid work. Surely Temiskaming Presbytery will ever be to the front with J. D. Byrnes superintendent of missions, "Scotch John" at Latchford, R. J. at Cobalt, J. A. Donnell at Haileybury, "Doug." Ramsay at New Liskeard and George MacDonald at Cochrane.

Alex. Rintoul, B.A., '08, who was inducted last summer into the charge of Rideau Ferry and Port Elmsley, is taking to himself a wife. The wedding takes place this week. Congratulations Alex!

C. W. Drury, B.Sc., '09, better known as "Slab," was married recently to Miss Rosevear, of Kingston.

Norman Connelly, M.D., C.M., '08, was married last summer.

Dr. S. W. Arthur, B.A., '98; M.D., C.M., '02, was married last June, and for the past four months has been travelling on the continent.

Exchanges.

THE Editor for this department has just arrived and finds his table full of work. As we cannot read everything that comes to us, if you find anything good hand it in for the sake of the Journal.

We have received the first fall numbers of the following:—*Varsity, Canadian Mining Journal, Niagara Index, Intercollegiate, Notre Dame Scholastic, University of Ottawa Review, McGill Martlet, and the Dial.*

We too often estimate character as we value property—if it is our we set great store by it, if another's we magnify its defects.—*East and West.*

RUGBY.

Chas. F. Raymond.

Crazy! Don't you think so for a minute;
 Those towsley chaps are strictly in it.
 Madmen? Back, back to the woods for you!
 You're far too slow, you won't do,
 You ordinary mutton-headed chump,
 Go and cultivate a learned bump
 On Rugby.
 Oh! Game of Fall, the undisputed King!
 Druggists, doctors, nurses—hear them sing
 Of Thee—and Ducats.
 None can crack a leg so neat as Thee,
 Or give an eye an air of mystery;
 None can stretch a neck and pull a tendon out
 Or make ten thousand voices shout
 In frenzies of the wildest glee,
 Or make a slaughter field as gay as Thee.
 Yes, Rugby, you're the uncrowned King:
 In you we find the real old thing.
 Who can land a punch for luck,
 Kick and scratch and light ker chuck
 Upon the other fellow's nose,
 Slit his ears and squash his toes
 Like Thee?
 Who can kill and wound and maim—
 Everything goes, it's all in the game.
 Carry him off, don't stop the play,
 Unlace his shirt and cart him away,
 Oh fudge! merely a kick in the head—
 He's only stunned; he isn't dead,
 Wipe away the blood and sweat,
 Stitch him up, he'll go it yet,
 What's a tooth, and eye, and ear,
 A broken neck, and a hasty bier,
 If our side wins?
 A padded suit, a year at school,
 The youth has turned to a butting bull,
 He works his feet like a dancing bear,
 Everything harnessed, save his hair!
 Euclid be jiggered, and Latin's dead;
 Rah! for the pig skin—we're a point ahead.

Athletics.

TRACK.

ON University day, October 19th, this year, the annual games were held at the Athletic Grounds. Weather conditions were perfect for the meet; a bright sun, and a warm zephyr from the south made the somewhat decolleté costume of the runners seem almost comfortable.

The colour scheme produced by the various bath-robcs worn by the competitors, was most effective and pleasing. There were red bath-robcs, pink bath-robcs, bath-robcs of grey with blue borders; another was lavender with bunches of purple violets, or grapes, scattered gracefully over it. Gibbie had one so complicated in design that a map of the world seems to be about the only thing with which it could be compared. These colours were set off and made harmonious by various tri-colour sweaters interspersed among them.

Although conditions were so perfect for fast time in running, none of the existing track records were broken. In fact the time in most of the events was so low that the spectators were forced to believe that something was the matter with the track, and if this is the case, it will have to be repaired before the Inter-collegiate meet.

In the field events, John McKinnon broke the record for putting the 16lb. shot. He hurled it 38 ft. 10½ inches, 8½ inches past the record. In the pole vault Gibson furnished a surprise by winning the event which had generally been conceded to Foster at 9 ft. 10 inches. Gibson did the 9 ft. 10 inches very easily, and if he had had the stimulus of competition might have gone much higher. As it was he failed in his attempt to break the record.

In the mile run Lennox, who had enjoyed no opportunity for training, won out by getting a big lead at the start, and pluckily holding his pace to the very end, although he was about all in.

The attendance was very small, far smaller than the meet deserved, and we hope that the stand will be taxed to its limit on the 31st, when the Intercollegiate meet comes off. It will be well worth seeing, and we should all give it our support.

Foster won the all-round championship, with John McKinnon second.

Summary of events:—

100 Yards Dash—N. McCartney, N. L. Burnett. Time, 11 1-5 seconds.

Pole Vault—E. P. Gibson, D. E. Foster, N. McCartney. 9 feet, 10 inches.

Half-mile Run—Cadet Arnoldi, A. M. Shaw, Cadet Lee. Time 2 min. 20 1-5 seconds.

16lb. Hammer—H. McKinnon, J. McKinnon, D. E. Foster. 107 ft. 7 inch.

High Jump—Cadet Arnoldi, Cadet Pitblada, Cadet Green and N. McCartney. 4 ft. 11¾ inches.

Shot Put—J. McKinnon, H. McKinnon, D. E. Foster. 38 ft. 10½ inches.

220 Yards—N. McCartney, Cadet O'Reilly, Cadet Arnoldi. Time 25 sec.

Broad Jump—J. McKinnon, N. McCartney, J. E. Carmichael. 18 ft. 8½ in.

Mile Run—Lennox. Time 5 min. 4 sec.

Throwing Discus—J. McKinnon, A. S. Bertram, H. McKinnon. 90 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

120 Yard Hurdles—Legg, D. E. Foster, N. McCartney. Time 20 4-5 sec.

Hop, Step and Jump—J. McKinnon, J. E. Carmichael, D. E. Foster. 39 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

440 Yards—D. E. Foster, K. L. McKinnon, W. M. Wright. Time 58 4-5 seconds.

RUGBY—QUEEN'S 25; OTTAWA 2.

Last Saturday the clerk of the weather was kind enough to stop the gales and lashing rain of the morning in time for the match in the afternoon. A strong south wind continued to blow, and the grounds were pretty soggy, but on the whole playing conditions were not too bad.

A fairly good crowd attended the match, which was graced, adorned and made beautiful by the presence of the College Brass Band, a newly organized institution, but one which fills a long felt want. Although the musicians had practised only a few times it was quite possible to make out what they were playing on occasions, and the "Dead March in Saul" or "Turkey in the Straw"—I am sure that it was one or the other—with which they greeted the team, inspired new strength and courage.

Queen's won the toss and elected to kick with the wind. For the first quarter the game was purely a-kicking one on the part of Queen's and a succession of bucks on the part of Ottawa. Helped along by the wind, however, Queen's kept the ball right down on their opponent's line, and the score stood 10-0 at quarter time.

In the second quarter Ottawa scored two points, though even with the wind against them, our team by bucks, line plunges and end runs kept the ball at the south end of the field for the greater part of the time. A feature of this quarter was the fake buck and run by Leckie and then Dobson for 30 yards gain.

The 3rd and 4th quarters were much the same, Queen's gaining on both her kicking and her bucking and running. The final score was 25-2.

Leckie was the king pin of the back field. His cool play always steadies the team, and keeps them from taken aeroplane flights. Dobson, who played his first game this year, more than made good on Saturday. His bucking and his catching and running were features of the game.

Ernie Cook played a very good game, too, and in fact the whole back division showed a snap and vigour that encouraged the spectators to hope very strongly for the championship this year.

On the line the bright particular star was Eddie Elliott. There has long been a feeling in football circles that Eddie would play his most effective game at middle wing, and he certainly did. Time after time he would be up the field with the outside wings, and as long as he plays there it will mean practically three instead of two outside wings. His line plunging was very good, too, and he got away for one run with practically the whole Ottawa team hanging onto different parts of his suit.

The officials, Dr. Etheington and Mr. Sliter, proved most impartial and satisfactory to both teams.

A feature of the games played so far this year has been the lack of dirty play. Let us hope that it will continue. As University men we should make the game a gentleman's game and hacking and scragging have no place in a gentleman's game. The team was as follows:—

Full, Dobson; halves, Moran, Leckie, Cook; scrimmage, Bruce, Overend, M. Smith; inside wings, Kinsella, Young; middle wings, Elliott, Erskine; outside wings, Sliter, H. Smith.

Next week McGill comes, and every student in the University should turn out to encourage the team. If we are to win the championship we have a hard row to hoe, and the whole student body should unite to help us along. The team has but 14 players on it, but it represents the best the University has, and every student should realize this, and do his (or her) best to help along towards victory.

ASSOCIATION.

From present indications it looks as if the cup, representing the Intercollegiate Association championship, has a good chance of resting in the library at Queen's this year. The team travelled to Montreal on Saturday to meet the McGill team which fell before them a week ago. Prospects looks bright for a win, and then comes the tussle with Varsity.

There is more interest than usual taken in the game this year, largely because we have a team in the city league as well. Our 2nd team won its match from C. L. C. on Saturday, and there is a good chance of its winning the championship as well.



.. OH YOU MERRY DAYS OF FALL.!