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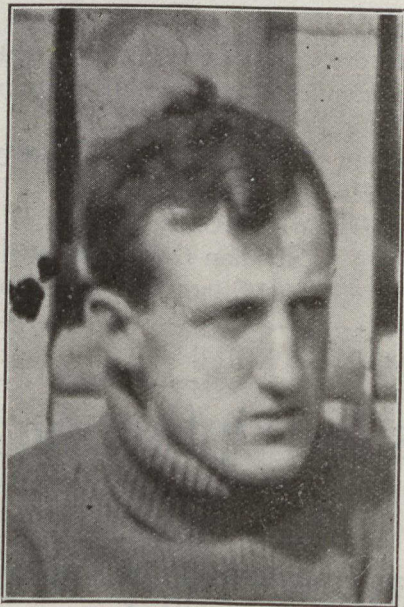
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G. George, Capt. Queen's I Hockey Team.



VOL. XXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1911.

No. 17.

Some Conditions Affecting Organic Progress.

By Prof. W. T. MacClement.

THERE is not unanimity as to the meaning of the term progress, but I shall use it in the ordinary sense of—change from simplicity of structure to complexity, that is from uniformity of parts to specialization of parts, from every part doing all kinds of work to complete division of labor. (It will be interesting to consider whether progress in this sense is an inherent quality of matter or of life, and whether living matter yields itself an easy victim to circumstances which threaten its existence.)

I shall ask you to imagine first a lifeless world in which the only changes were physical and chemical. Condensation, solution, diffusion, combinations and decompositions all went on vigorously in warm, moist surroundings. This may have gone on for ages, but finally in all probability as the climax of a long series of combinations and rearrangements some of these chemical changes resulted in the formation of an unstable, gelatinous substance which we call Protoplasm. In spite of much serious study and long continued experimentation man has not yet quite mastered the chemical processes involved in the building up of Protoplasm. We do know that it is made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur,—“the dust of the earth.” Well this translucent semifluid substance Protoplasm was siezed upon by a new force which gave the protoplasm qualities in which it differed in a marked way from any other chemical compound. One of these qualities is the ability of protoplasm to change many other substances into its own substance, thus increasing the quantity of protoplasm. This power is not possessed by any other kind of matter known to man. We call this new force life, and one of the notable powers of life is this of giving to protoplasm the power to assimilate food, to grow thereby and also to divide itself into two or even many parts, each of which retains all the distinguishing qualities of the parent mass. Unless we are advanced students of physical research we will agree that the force called life manifests itself only through the medium of matter. Protoplasm has the distinction of being the only kind of matter, in which life makes itself evident. We cannot avoid desiring to know what is the real nature of this vital force, and what is its origin. These questions are yet to be answered to the satisfaction of all. Those who desire to reduce all phenomena to known chemical and physical changes, reason as follows—Life is made evident by the production of

energy. Energy is obtained from matter by chemical changes in the matter—for example we thus get heat, electricity, explosions, etc. The greatest and most continuous manifestations of energy come from the substances which are the least stable. Such substances as protoplasm are notably unstable, and chemical changes accompanied by energy are constantly going on in protoplasm. Life is the summation or resultant of all these changes. But can this be true? We may easily so act upon protoplasm that the life in it is destroyed, and yet is protoplasm, and chemical changes go on rapidly in it. But these changes do not constitute life. They soon result in this destruction of the protoplasm. It therefore seems that the relation of life to chemical changes in protoplasm is rather a directive one—life being a power capable of controlling and deciding the kinds of chemical change which may occur in protoplasm. Huxley clearly set forth the difference between living and non-living matter in his famous definition—"Living matter is distinguished by its disintegration by oxidation, and its concomitant reintegration by the intussusception of new matter." Just so! Non-living protoplasm is also continually "disintegrated by oxidation," but there is no "concomitant intussusception of new matter." And so the dead protoplasm is gradually consumed. An alternative explanation of the origin of life is that it was "breathed into" protoplasm from some source of life outside the protoplasm. This statement, although apparently not scientific, has the advantage of being more difficult to disprove chemically than any of the chemical explanations at present offered.

Whatever may have been the origin of protoplasm or of the life force within it, giving it sensation, mobility, power of growth and of reproduction,—there can be no doubt of the present existence of minute masses of protoplasm having these properties. The conditions in which this first protoplasm lived were probably warmth, moisture and possibly light. Only in the presence of some moisture, and a moderate temperature will life continue active in protoplasm. The source of heat in the primitive world was probably the cooling crust of the earth, but eventually light penetrated the atmosphere and reached the living protoplasm. The simplest masses of protoplasm we are able to study are minute spherical, or elongated structures, with a firm boundary or wall, or with a gelatinous envelope. These have two methods of reproducing themselves, the simplest of which is by each merely splitting into two—fission. The other method consists in the material forming one mass breaking into many small parts within the wall. These parts escape through a rupturing of the wall of the parent cell. Each of these new individuals seems to be exactly like all the others, and is independent of all the others, doing for itself whatever is necessary for its life.

In examining the various one-celled plants we are struck by the fact that one great group of them has kept the habit of living each by itself, a distant individual life, while those of the other group adhere to each other in irregular masses, or even form carefully arranged colonies. We note that most of those that retain their independence live in dark, moist, warm situations, often within larger living creatures, and they accentuate their individual liberty by moving slightly from place to place.

We call them Bacteria cocoration. Bacteria are those Fungi which are one-celled. By the term Fungi we mean all the plants lacking green. They never reach any considerable size nor permanence of structure, but being bathed in liquids which yield them nourishment, they increase rapidly in numbers by the process of cleavage, each splitting into two, and these again in a very short time. By this geometric progression they multiply at a prodigious rate, and we are aware that the poisonous substances they excrete are a menace to the lives of many of the higher creatures which they inhabit. Fortunately for us they have not learned how to protect themselves against light, which when intense, exerts a destructive influence or colorless protoplasm. Another weakness of bacteria, and the same is true of nearly all other kinds of Fungi, is that each individual is literally "a chip of the old block." The parent really becomes rejuvenated in the form of two offspring made from its material. Let me ask you to note that this is a form of immortality. Here there is no such thing as maturity, old age, and death. Each bacteria literally "renews its youth" by making of itself two new bacteria. Each of these young bacteria must therefore retain unchanged the qualities of the only parent it has. There is little chance of its receiving any influence which will cause variation, and each is exactly of the character of the line of parents preceding it. Its qualities are rigidly fixed in the type of its ancestors. In this fixity of type and lack of adaptibility of the race of fungi we have an important character, which aids us when we desire to prevent their growth. If we can modify in any marked degree the conditions surrounding them, we render their existence difficult, if not impossible. An illustration of this is the fact that of all the edible, fleshy fungi known and desired by man, we have learned the conditions of growth of only one, the common meadow mushroom, and in spite of many, long continued efforts at cultivation by botanists and epicures, not another kind has as yet been tamed. The fungi "seek darkness rather than light" and usually the only parts which come into the light are those reproductive structures which quickly break down into minute fragments to be scattered by the wind and water. These colorless plants are able to live only by absorbing other protoplasmic substances, either dead or alive. They are therefore not honest in getting their livelihood, but take it from others, although it is true that in some instances they give valuable service in exchange.

Note that in the forms of life thus far mentioned there is no such phenomenon as sex. But when we turn to those which have learned to tolerate light and protect themselves from its harmful power, we at once come into contact with another method of reproduction, and this method has proved so advantageous that all but the lowliest forms of life have adopted it. Sexual reproduction differs from that described above as belonging to most fungi, in that each offspring has two parents instead of one. In place of fragments or spores falling from one individual, and each pore growing into an individual like the parent—two fragments are necessary, usually one from each of two different individuals—these spores fuse together into one, and this resulting egg has the power of growing into an individual like the parents.

Such an arrangement is evidently much less simple than the other, the sexual way, but as said before—it has become the method among all higher organisms. There must be very important advantages connected with it. We are not able to give clear and complete reasons for the general adoption of the sexual method, but one advantage has been indicated by contrast. In sexual reproduction—say in *Spirogyra*, a simple plant fragments of two individuals take part in the formation of each new *spirogyra* individual. The parent filaments of *spirogyra* being free floating plants, did not grow under exactly similar conditions and are not likely to be offspring of the same two parents. Hence they will have qualities which are somewhat unlike. This variety of qualities will be inherited by their offspring, and the offspring will thereby be more adaptable and plastic than though derived from a single parent having but one set of qualities. As the young *spirogyras* float about they will certainly have a better power of adapting themselves to the variety of conditions they will meet, than has the young fungus, which has no varied assortment of qualities, derived from a varied assortment of ancestors. It is certain this is an important advantage, but probably there are many others yet to be learned. But mark, that by acquiring this adaptability protoplasm has secured the power to live under all sorts of conditions, and this adaptability seems to be largely the result of sexual reproduction.

Let us now turn to the ability of many plants to live in the light. They must in some way prevent the actinic rays from penetrating them through and through. We find that protoplasm has responded to the danger of destruction by light, by the extremely wise method of changing a deadly enemy into a friend and even into a valuable servant. The change, however, is not in the light but in the protoplasm. In a part of its own substance it develops a green coloring matter—chlorophyll—which it places near the surface, and this absorbs the energy of the light, preventing its killing the inner protoplasm. More than this, through the energy thus captured, the protoplasm is able to accomplish some most astonishing chemical changes. There are certain substances so stable that when a man in his chemical operations forms these substances, he lets them go as waste products. Among these are prominently carbon dioxide and water. The energy required to decompose these substances is so great that under no ordinary conditions of manufacture can we undertake it. But protoplasm, with the energy absorbed from sunlight, quietly takes apart these refractory materials, and builds up their separated elements into such complex substances as starch, fats, and proteids, and as if in derision of man's efforts, gives these to man to be his foods. Man, if properly informed—reverently accepts them, confessing his ignorance and inability to make them for himself. It is suggested—in view of this power of green protoplasm, that greenness is an important condition of progress. Plants, such as bacteria and the other fungi, lacking greenness have to live as man and the other animals do—on the products of the energy and ability of the green plants. It is very probable that it is because of this power of green plants to manufacture an abundance of food for themselves, that large and enduring plant structures become possible.

(To be continued).

Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Editorial.

The New Journal Canvas.

THE results of the canvas for subscriptions for the proposed semi-weekly Journal with its special magazine monthly, were presented to the Alma Mater Society on Saturday night. They indicate that the proposal to secure greater frequency of publication is appreciated by the students, for up to the present 600 pledge cards have been signed. The canvas will be continued during the next week: and it is expected that over 100 additional promises of support will be secured. With 700 intra-mural subscriptions assured the Alma Mater Society may without hesitation approve of the semi-weekly Journal.

Since the proposal was first placed before the students, the publication of a literary number every four weeks has been adopted as an essential condition of the change in form of the present Journal.

During the coming week the canvas for subscriptions will be actively prosecuted. The number of names already placed on the list should be increased. The offer of a semi-weekly newspaper with a special magazine issue for one dollar is extremely generous. That amount of money will bring no better return, regardless of the place or thing in which it is invested. The Journal with 700 subscriptions within college should lend to student life an influence that every student should zealously guard. Give the semi-weekly proposition support.

The Science Dance.

The annual dance given by the Engineering Society appears to have been a 'thing of beauty and a joy forever.' It was full of features, like a big 'daily,' and couldn't be described as a bromide. The committee that took it through the stormy seas of opinion in social circles set out to keep clear of certain evils. It was announced that the number of invitations would be

limited: that students were to have first place at a students' dance; that at a definite time the ticket-sellers would turn their backs on money and turn a deaf ear even to the appeals of love. From time to time, too, the public ear caught rumors of oyster-pattie menus, extra orchestras, and decorations that would make the Arts building look tame for a decade. But such soaring schemes had shaped themselves in the imagination of many dance committees, and had proved such 'stuff as dreams are made of.' So the Science dance was set down to follow the beaten path to the mellow defects of an over-crowded floor, an unlimited sale of invitations, the get-anything-you-can menu, a students' function without students. But the committee kept to its ideals. Because a path was beaten they argued, was no reason for following it: rather an indication that it would be better to give it a wide berth. They sent out invitations with the distinct merits of beauty and originality, minus the time-honored-and-can't-get-any-better forms that hold the field. Money and love begged for invitations when it was too late: but found that some one meant business and was a sod to blandishments. The menus and orchestras that were 'to be' in rumor and 'not to be' in fact contributed to the good-time facilities. The decorations went beyond promises, setting a new record to turn hope into despair some time in the future. It was this way all through. The Science dance committee was born with good ideals and cherished them. It knew that evils creep into dances as into institutions and individuals through laxity, so they closed the door against them. They first realized that to make a loud clamor about limiting invitations and then sell them at any time and place was to start disappointment. Moreover, the promises they made were kept. For these reasons the dance for 1911 puts others into a shadow and is equivalent to volumes in praise of the committee. Dances under various organizations have tended more and more to develop into functions given by students for others. This tendency was checked by the management of the Science dance and should be kept in bounds in the future.

Post Office Facilities.

The Journal desires to draw the attention of the students to the fact that as intimated in the letter from the Registrar to the Editor the hours of mail distribution have been increased and assistance provided for the post-mistress during the periods in which the largest number of students apply at the wicket. In addition to these changes, suggestions are invited for a betterment of the present system of distribution of mail for lady students. These efforts to make the post office facilities more complete should be regarded with satisfaction by all students.

In regard to the position of the Journal itself in connection with the post office, the letter contains this suggestion:—"I think a large part of the delay and consequent congestion and crowding is caused by the Journal and beg to suggest for your consideration the advisability of either arranging for its being issued from some other place or allow the post mistress to issue them only in the afternoon."

That the Journal should be distributed only in the afternoon is a proposition that cannot be entertained if subscribers are to have even a small measure of convenience in the matter. A reader of any publication, be it magazine or newspaper, must set a high value on it if he is willing to go far out of his way to get it. To be able to promise subscribers that the Journal will be distributed at times of greatest convenience to them is of great advantage to the business manager seeking to enlarge the subscription list or an editorial staff working to keep alive interest. For these reasons and others it is impossible to consent to a distribution from the post office during afternoons. This leaves one alternative open to the staff—distribution from some other place for the Journal already enjoyed the use of the post office as a privilege, not as a right. Announcement will be made later in regard to the place and hours of distribution of future issues. It is expected that if the approval of the Alma Mater Society of the semi-weekly Journal is secured, distribution will be made to the lodging-places of subscribers.

The 'Varsity's' Moan.

For the second time in one session The Varsity, with its source indicated in its name, stands censor of our sporting instincts at Queen's. In the fall it whipped the waters of student opinion to a wrath against our Football Club for having views of its own about officials for a scheduled game. Now it utters a low moan because the Journal took the view that its readers were more interested in Queen's hockey team than that of Toronto University. Its sense of fairness is done to death because in reporting the Toronto match here at the opening of the season our sport scribe failed to mention the Toronto players 'and didn't even give the line-up of the Toronto team.' "Be fair, Queen's," it urges in rare piety. Against the scribe, too, the stinging accusation is made that he possibly has literary ability, but knows naught of the art of reporting. This whole complaint may be taken as an example of writing with the eyes shut; or demanding from others treatment that would not be accorded in return. The Varsity, too, wrote of the game in Kingston. But its editor was blind to any faults in this report. Possibly he thinks it up to the sporting-page standard: probably he didn't see the copy. At any rate it is a case of the mote in the other fellow's eye and the beam elsewhere. The Varsity gave a column to the game in question. It devoted several lines to the appearance of Dobson and Trimble on Queen's team, adding with a note of regret that these two men played well. Later in a note the magnanimity of the Varsity reporter ran away with him. He again speaks of Dobson's playing, and manifests his fairness by expressing the opinion that McSloy, the Toronto captain, was superior to the Queen's forward at all stages. The report has other not unbeautiful passages about Code's opponents bouncing from him: Frithe's stellar performance; and Gilbert's nervousness. This report may have had merit: but it was leavened with regret—a mirrow of dissatisfaction with Queen's victory. The editorial of complaint against the Journal's report was worse. We are primarily-interested in the develop-

ment of our own teams: and we are not going to centre attention on Code or Parker or McSloy even if we do recognize their ability as hockey players. Moreover, it is a sad shortcoming to be always on the watch for a lack of a sense of fairness in others.

Notes and Comments.

It is good that men like Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, come amongst us at times. The students in Political Science should feel grateful to Professor Skelton for bringing him to the class room for an address. If some organization had been decently active a larger number of students might have had the pleasure of hearing the distinguished visitor to the city.

The hockey team, its coach and management, deserve unstinted praise from every student for the work done during the season just closed. There are not many 'mugs' to show for the efforts expended, but both first and second teams were creditable in the extreme. The first team is probably as strong as the champions. The second team defeated McGill on its own ice. Championships are not the first object of Intercollegiate contests.

Ladies.

Extracts from the Diary of a Freshette.

Feb. 2nd.—Candlemas Day. I have resolved to study from now on. Mary told me the exams will be held in Grant Hall unless we had the Freshman's Reception. I must send my gown home to have it mended for the exams. Got ten dollars from pa to-day and bought a new belt and collar in Knox's, but Amy has one like it and so I guess I won't wear it. To-day we girls were talking in the hall and one of those seniors told us to move on, and this afternoon I was down stairs and I saw three or four girls talking to a lot of boys, so I told that vigilance girl she'd better watch some other peoples besides the freshettes, but she only laughed and said, "that's the Eleven Year-Book Committee." When you're a senior you can do anything you like.

The bear did not see his shadow to-day. Feb. 3rd.—Studied French half an hour this morning. Two of the French professors are married. I had three skates at the rink to-day. It is snowing. Feb. 6th—I saw the tallest man to-day I ever saw. Somebody said his name was Pole. I got xx on my Latin prose this morning. Wrote home for more money this afternoon. We are to have a college pastor now. I was thinking old Mr. Brown at home would do. He is superannuated and would come cheap. Besides the work wouldn't be hard as all the students go to Convocation Hall Sunday afternoons and they hire preachers. A man at our table says he will be handy for such a matrimonial bureau as Queen's. I do not approve of such a spirit of levity with regard to so serious a subject for our University.

P.S.—He belongs to '12 Arts. Feb. 14—A man called on me this evening. He was a brilliant conversationalist and told me what classes he was taking, and where he came from. His father keeps store and his mother is deaf. The other girls hung over the bannister and listened to all we said. They seem to think that a freshette has no callers. Most of them are '11 girls and up in years. Feb. 15th—We had eggs for breakfast this morning. I bought a key to Cicero to-day. Professor Anderson says keys are abominable, atrocious, immoral, degenerating and scandalous, but he never took Junior Latin. Rink again to-day and read two poems of Tennyson.

Prof. Mc—t:—"Explain chlorophyll."

Miss Bl—y:—"Matter necessary to all life."

Prof. Mc—t:—"Green coloring matter? Undoubtedly there may be some human beings in whom it exists."

On Friday the Y. W. had the privilege of hearing Miss McDonald, our Y.W.C.A. Secretary in Japan. Since the time when Miss Kawaii spoke so highly of Miss McDonald we have been looking forward eagerly for this occasion. The large number who attended the meeting were certainly not disappointed. Each year since our entrance into College we have been paying toward the support of our secretary in Japan, while all the time there was a vague wonder in our minds as to what a foreign secretary meant. The mist has now cleared away. After giving a remarkably comprehensive review of the importance of this most decisive hour in the history of not only missions but of the world, she outlined for us her work amongst the 15,000 lady students in Tokio. She showed us how since old customs are being torn down and old traditions cast aside, the new girl of Japan is in a very dangerous position. She is set adrift now practically without any moral standard. Surely it is the special duty of us Christian students to see that the means are provided to carry on the good work among our sisters in Japan.

At the close of the meeting all adjourned to the Levana room where a social hour was spent. The girls enjoyed meeting Miss McDonald and also Miss Anderson, our student secretary, who was with us. At eleven o'clock Sunday morning we had another opportunity of hearing Miss McDonald. This time her subject was Home Missions. We realized that it is necessary to have some one come from afar to show us the duty that lies at hand. We left the meeting with larger visions of the work for us to do in our little city of Kingston.

Several of our girls have gone up to help Queen's win. Miss Dorethea Scott will represent Queen's at a dance at St. Hilda's College.

Prof. Gr—s:—"Kindly explain—

O ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly

To seal love's bonds new made than they are wont

To keep obliged faith unforfeited."

Miss B—e:—"When a man falls in love with a girl he is very hot and enthusiastic but when he knows her better he gets rather tried."

(Miss B—e is a freshette!!!) and very young!!!

THE annual performance of the German Dramatic Club was held in Convocation Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 16th. The play presented this year was Wichert's "An der Majorseecke," and it was undoubtedly one of the best ever given. To say that all the parts were capably taken seems but cold praise. One had to be there to realize what credit the players really deserve.

There was not one weak role. Mr. Weber, as Haytmann Casar Neumann, 'brought down the house.' The way in which he changed from soldier to professor, and then to lover, old man though he was, could scarcely have been surpassed. Miss Thibaut, as Elvira his sister, had a very difficult part to fill, but she hid her own personality so well, and became the prim, loving, tearful old maid so completely that her friends in the audience could hardly bring themselves to believe this was their college class mate. Her sobbing, when Casar informed her of his intentions to marry, was exceedingly realistic and deserves special mention. Miss Wallace, as the vivacious young niece, looked the part to perfection, and captivated not only Casar, but the audience as well. Mr. Kinton, as Feldwebel Pause, gave an excellent portrayal of the dissatisfied military subordinate who feels that he is placed under the orders of an ignorant superior. The sullen air with which he received commands, and expressed his disapproval of the way affairs were carried on, was all that could be desired.

But, although 'the play's the thing,' other elements were not lacking. Miss Whitton gave a pleasing recitation, entitled, "Des Särgers Fluch," and her clear tones delighted the hearers. The choruses of the German Club, "Die Wacht am Aheim" and "Herrsah Brittanien," were also much enjoyed.

A special attraction was the singing of Miss Knight, who gave as solos "Die Mainocht," "Staüdchén," "Der Erbkönig" and, in response to an encore, "Mignon." It is safe to say that never before have German songs been sung at Queen's with more power and feeling than by Miss Knight on this occasion. Those who missed this 'German evening' certainly missed a rare treat.

On Thursday last the Political Science classes were privileged to hear an address by Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, who had come to the city to address the Canadian Club on the evening previous. Mr. Ewart said that Canada had won her way to nationhood and was more deserving of a place among the nations than such small states as Montenegro, Hayti and the South American republics. Canada was independent fiscally, legislatively,



executively and in her relations to foreign countries, but nominally she was still a colony. It remained for Great Britain to grant us recognition as on an equal footing with herself.

At a meeting of the year '11 on Friday last, the permanent executive of the year was chosen. The results of the voting were as follows:—Honorary president, Prof. Skelton; president, Mr. E. H. Brower; vice-pres., Miss Playfair; secretary, J. Smith; treasurer, Mr. Leslie; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Allan; historian, Mr. Curtin; potess, Miss Holmes; committee—Misses Lees, Deune, McCauley, Messrs. MacFarlane, Calvin, Marsh.

The *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* meets on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 23rd. According to the rumors afloat about the halls lately, the proceedings promise to be decidedly interesting. In the past those connected with the *Concursus* have sought to exclude levity and to deal out justice to all offenders. The court can have no higher aim for this session.



AT the last meeting of the Engineering Society papers were read by two of our final year students; P. A. Borden, who dealt with,—“The Oscillograph as an Investigator of Stray Currents,” and Arthur A. McLaren who described,

“The Taylor Hydraulic Air Compressor.” During the summer of 1910 Mr. Borden was employed by the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, as assistant to their electrical instrument expert, H. S. Baker (B.Sc. of 1902). By making investigations on the power plant with the oscillograph Mr. Baker was able to avoid a shut-down, an occurrence which would have involved the company in serious losses. Mr. Borden's paper is a careful analysis of these investigations and will be found very instructive to those who wish to become expert electricians.

The plant of which Mr. McLaren spoke is the one recently constructed at Ragged Chutes on the Montreal River. It is the largest natural compressor in the world, supplying air for the entire Cobalt camp. The paper was well illustrated by a number of diagrams and photographs.

Victims of crystallography will be interested to know that Dr. Goldschmidt is to spend the remainder of the winter in Kingston so that he may carry on his investigations amid the quiet and stimulating atmosphere of our college. Prof. Nicol has surely accomplished a feat. In eighteen years he has built up a department of mineralogy which is now to be, for a time, the chosen haunt of the world's greatest Crystallographer.

Some of us will remember that Dr. Goldschmidt was present at the installation of Principal Gordon, on which occasion he was granted an LL.D. by this University.

The Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Industry will meet here on Feb. 24th. This Society has its headquarters in England, but has branches all over the British Isles, in the United States and in Canada. Its membership is very large and its journal has an immense circulation. The Canadian section has held meetings in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and now meets for the first time in Kingston. The visiting members will be entertained at dinner by the School of Mining on the evening of the 24th.

At the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, soon to be held in Quebec, the following papers will be given by members of the School of Mining:—"Notes on the Iron Ores of the Metegami River," by Prof. M. B. Baker; "The Alexo Mine, a New Nickel Occurrence in Northern Ontario," by W. L. Uglow; "The Character and Possible Origin of the Green Dolomites of New Ontario," by N. B. Davis.

"In the morning when thou risest unwillingly, let the thought be present—I am rising to the work of a human being. Why then am I dissatisfied if I am going to do the things for which I exist and for which I was brought into the world?"—Marcus Aurelius.

Mr. MacKay in South Africa.

G. J. MacKay, recently lecturer in Mining and Metallurgy, is now stationed with the Angelo Deep Mining Company, 13 miles east of Johannesburg, South Africa. This company is the largest producer in this great gold field, having four outcrops and three deep land mines, four stamp mills, with 880 stamps altogether.

Two of the shafts in one mine are 4,000 feet deep, the trip up or down is made in five minutes.

A railway runs for 57 miles along the line of these gold mines with about 30 trains a day each way. Most of the work is done by Kaffirs or boys, directed by Cornish miners. The climate near late summer is much like our own summer weather with cold nights.



Medicine

THE appointment of Dr. G. E. Kidd to succeed Dr. Etherington in the chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Queen's, is a recognition very gratifying

to those concerned.

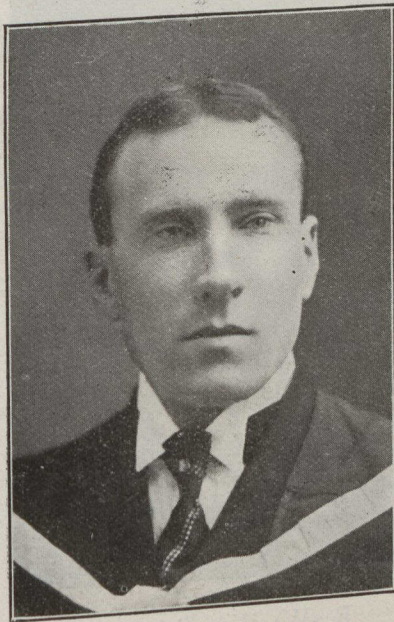
Dr. Kidd was born at Prospect, Ont., and attended the public schools of his native town, Carleton Place, and graduated from Kemptville Collegiate Institute. He was graduated B.A. from Queen's University in 1906 and M.D., C.M. in 1910. Dr. Kidd has also completed three years of the B.Sc. course in the School of Mining.

Since graduating in Medicine Dr. Kidd has been connected with the House Staff of the Kingston General Hospital and has only left that position since his recent appointment.

The newly appointed professor will spend a few weeks in the Department of Anatomy at Queen's and following that will visit the larger centres in the United States to become acquainted with the methods employed in the leading schools in that country, as well as to look over the different museums affording an opportunity of studying anatomical material.

Later Dr. Kidd will proceed to Edinburgh and London in which two cities he will pursue further study and research during the entire summer to more fully equip himself for the duties which will devolve upon him when the session opens next fall.

The Journal and a host of friends join in extending to Dr. Kidd their



Dr. G. E. Kidd, B.A.

hearty congratulations on his appointment, and in wishing him success and pleasure throughout his further pursuit of study, and his teaching career.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$10,000,000 in endowment to the Washington Research Institute. It is well that a layman of such financial standing should recognize the youthfulness of scientific knowledge, and in no field is this youthfulness so marked as in medical science. The possibilities are great both along the lines already explored where definite knowledge should replace theory, and in looking toward new fields that may offer more effective means of preventing or controlling the baneful morbid influences to which mankind is subject.

Alumni.

THE successful candidates at the special competition examinations for three positions in sub-division B, of the second division in the actuarial branch of the department of insurance held in the cities of Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and Charlottetown on the 20th and 21st of Dec., 1910, were in order of merit. 1st, R. W. Warwick. This carries with it a position and increase of salary.

It is with particular pleasure the News publishes the above, as the subject is so well and favorably known here. Mr. Warwick was born in Carleton Place 23 years ago, but came to Smith's Falls when but 6 years old, and



R. W. Warwick, M.A.

lived with his uncle, Mr. R. W. Steacy, until a little over a year ago. He passed through our public and high schools, and was a bright scholar, always standing first in his exams. Graduating from the high school here in 1906 Mr. Warwick attended Queen's at Kingston, graduating in 1909 as an M.A., and mathematical specialist, carrying off the gold medal. He then returned to Smith's Falls and taught in the high school for nearly a year, when he accepted a position in the Insurance Department at Ottawa.

The standing first in this recent examination entitles Mr. Warwick not only to a more important position but an increase in salary. The News joins Mr. Warwick's many friends in congratulations.

(Copy as cut from Smith Fall's News).

Rev. W. H. McInnes, B.A., B.D., was married in Vancouver, January 3rd last, to Miss Mathilde Morganstern, of Cincinnati, United States of America. The many friends of "Billy" extend best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. McInnes.

Should you ask me, whence these stories?
 Whence these legends and traditions,
 With their odor of damp cabbage,
 With their smell of pickled onions,
 Of the long mysterious sausage,
 Of the melancholy tea-cake,
 With its Ethiopian hue,
 I should answer, I should tell you
 "From a boarding house of Kingston
 From a boarding house distinctive
 Come these tales of pain and woe."

Some great faults have boarding houses,
 Singled out from many others;
 With their tough beef and their prunes
 With their soup so carefully filtered,
 With their cake so small proportioned
 Of so great specific grav',
 'Pon my honour if you take it
 It will make your stomach sore.
 And you vow right then and there
 That you'll never take it more.

Lives a legend oft repeated
 Strange tale of long ago,
 Of a turkey fat and juicy,
 Whose sole ambition only
 Was to see a boarding house,
 And the boarding mistress priced him,
 But she found the price too dear
 Sixty-nine cents said the butcher
 "That's quite too much I fear."

And in place of nice fresh turkey
 Bought some eggs of ancient lineage
 Bought some eggs of doubtful birth
 Brought them hone to feed the boarders,
 Brought the boarders something cheap.
 How they twisted and contorted,
 Took fruitatives to ease the pain
 And each one cried with hands uplifted,
 We will never board again.—(Contributed).



THE Music and Drama Committee at a meeting last week decided to hold their second concert on Friday, March 3rd. We hope that all the music lovers of the University—students and faculty alike—

will remember the date and keep it open in order that they may attend what promises to be one of the best treats of the season. The Choral Society, under the able direction of Mr. Arthur Craig, is working hard, and promises to be in even better form than they were at the last concert. The Musical Club will be assisted by Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, the dramatic reader. Mr. Hamilton is well-known in the city, as an instructor of dramatic clubs, he having been the instructor of the University Dramatic Club for three or four years. The results he has achieved in this work are an indication of his exceptional skill as an exponent of dramatic art. As a dramatic reader Mr. Hamilton has many claims on public patronage. His conscientious conception of character, singularly powerful and sympathetic voice, excellent gesture, and many years experience on the platform, should not only do credit to any appearance he may make at any hall, but should prove a profit and pleasure to all who may be privileged to hear him.

Athletics.

Ring and Mat.

THE annual Assault-at-Arms was held Saturday, and the opinion was expressed on all sides that it was the best one we have ever had. It was a success in every way. Often there is some unpleasantness, dissatisfaction with a decision, fouls that should be called, and perhaps a little hard feeling after the bout. This was all lacking Saturday. The men went at it hard in their several events and always emerged smiling when they were over. Although there was a large attendance of students and city people alike, the best of order prevailed throughout the meet, and it was on very few occasions that the referee had to request silence.

It is encouraging to have so successful a meet. All of our championships are going by the board this year. We have failed in football, basketball, hockey, association and debating. More than one fellow is sure that we might as well close up the college if we can't win at least one championship. All our hope rests now with the boxers, fencers and wrestlers. The Inter-collegiate meet will be held on March 4th, in Montreal, and if ever men intent to win it is our aggregation of artists of the squared ring and the mat.

A little after eight o'clock Archie Carmichael and his brother Jack stepped into the ring for the semi-finals in fencing. Their appearance elicited a storm of applause. They had on shiny white suits with dainty red hearts pinned on the right side (not the right side for the hearts, but the side opposite the place where their hearts should have been). There were, too,

brightly polished brass buttons down the front of their coats. Then and only then did we sigh for the ladies who were absent. It seemed a pity to waste such a pretty sight on the unappreciative eyes of mere men. Still we appreciated the clever exhibition of fencing that they put up. They dug in with true brotherly feeling. As was but fitting Archie won by five points to two.

Bruce McLachlan and Bruce Cannon met next in the bantamweight wrestling. They were very evenly matched, for what McLachlan had in weight, Cannon made up for in reach. They tumbled around for two rounds, and as Bruce McLachlan did all the leading, he was given the decision.

Watts and Hazey came on next in the featherweight boxing. It was the prettiest and best contested event of the evening. The judges had some difficulty in rendering a decision, and when it was over, so close had been the fight, that the spectators were still divided over their relative merits. Hazey got all of his blows in on Watt's face so that Wattie looked worse, but Watts pounded in blow after blow to the body. In the last round Watts appeared to be having the better of the fighting, when Hazey landed one that nearly put his man out. Watts was dazed for the rest of the round, and Hazey got the decision. Hazey is perhaps the stronger man, and wades right into all the punishment he gets. Still he needs to improve his defence before he can be sure of an Intercollegiate win.

In the featherweight wrestling Garvoek piled right into Warner hard and got three falls in the first six minutes. Warner did some pretty bridging, Garvoek was much stronger, so bridging could not stave off a fall. Garvoek's flying move was one of the best throws of the night.

Carmichael and MacKay met in the finals in fencing. These two men beat all their competitors in the Intercollegiate last year, and in the finals Carmichael won a close bout. History repeats itself. On Saturday Carmichael won, five to four, but it was only after the very hardest sort of struggle.

Browne and Dewar gave a clever exhibition of the fistic art in the light-weight boxing. Dewar has the style of a pro., while Browne is no slouch either. After three pretty rounds Dewar was given the decision. His bringing and recovery from a counter mark him as the cleverest boxer in the University.

Hughes and Alyea wrestled to a draw in a somewhat uninteresting bout. The men were evenly matched, and neither one appeared willing to take the aggressive.

In the welterweight boxing Anderson won from Shaw. The bout was not very exciting. Shaw did too much defensive work, and seemed disinclined to mix it up. Anderson was given the decision.

Wilson and Calder met next in the welterweight wrestling. Neither got a fall in the first round. In the second Wilson threw his man in a little over a minute. Calder came back strong and duplicated. In the third round Calder, who seemed fresher, secured the winning fall.

Moxley and Smith, both somewhat incapacitated through injuries, strove

against one another in the 158 pound boxing. Moxley had a weak hand, while Smith's ankle bothered him some, and his thumb wasn't in very good shape. It was Moxley's bout all through. It takes lots of experience to make a good boxer, and the difference between non-experience and a good deal of it was exemplified in their fighting. Moxley got the decision. Smith should stick at the game, however. He has the strength and the staying power, and if he would take up the art systematically, would make any of the boxers hustle next year.

Raitt and Pete MacLacher wrestled to a draw in the middleweight wrestling, as did Hamilton and McIlquham in the heavy. These events will be wrestled off later in the week.

Moxley and Ed. Elliott put on an exhibition bout in the heavyweight boxing. Moxley was tired, and seemed to suffer from his hand, for he did all his leading with his right. He is a clever boxer, though, and kept Ed. moxing. Ed. has great condition, and a punch like a pile driver. He didn't land very hard during his bout, but we are assured that he is saving his energy for the Intercollegiate. He skipped out of the ring like a young goat when the gong sounded.

De Nobis.

Fussers' Club Meets Again.

The Fussers' Club continues to gain in prestige. Its propoganda for active and continuous 'fussing' is yielding results. Students of all departments have expressed appreciation of its efforts. Applications for admission, accompanied by credentials of ability to fuss to the club's satisfaction—and their own—have poured in in a steady stream. Among those who desire membership are Messrs. H. M. Harrison, Chas. K. Wallace, A. Anson, Hal-liday, and Cupid Harty. Mr. Harry Grey is beating his wings in the intense inane and will probably flop into the Club's fold soon.

The communications sent by the applicants for membership are master-pieces of beautiful sentiment, gracefully couched in the language of intense devotion to a cause. One would-be member writes:—"I will fuss under any conditions—whether the world or any one in it fusses with me or not. I have the habit: and can keep pace even with the new members from Medicine '12."—A. A. H.

The executive considered this expression of sentiment too ardent. The applicant was black-balled.

Another applicant suggests that a prize for the best statement of a fusser's ideal be offered and that Mr. F. L. Burnett is eligible for office in the executive.

Drafting-room Retort.

1st Science Student—"Lend me a thumb-tack will you?"

2nd Science Student—"No, use your finger nail."

Want Ads.

Postions Wanted:—As Mate on the Allan Line. Mr. J. C. Smith.
As Teacher of English. Mr. D-tw--ll-t.

Teacher Wanted:—The trustees of school section No. — desire a new teacher owing to the sad fact that the last teacher Miss St--rt has Dyde.

Wanted:—An armful of Hay. By R. McK-nn-n.

A little Ginger. By Miss F-rg-y.

A Smith. By S. McC--ig.

Expert Roof Slater. By N. L-ck--.

A tartan rug (Stewart). By G. E. C-p-l-nd.

Lost:—A Lockett, finder will please restore to Miss T--t.

More Accurate Than Opinion.

Prof. Jordan, interrupted by the bell:—"That bell is ringing too soon, is it not?"

E. B. Wylie (hastily):—"No."

Prof.:—"I was appealing to the chronometer, not for an expression of opinion."

Instinctive Dislike.

Prof. Laird (in psychology lecture) lecturing on instinct:—"Instinctively I dislike weasels, eels and snakes. All monkeys dislike snakes."

Two's Company.

In the parlor there were three,
Girl, the parlor lamp and he:
Two is company; no doubt
That is why the lamp went out.

Connolly's Tapping System.

H. E. Co-n-ly—(secretly heating the handle of a water tap in medical laboratory):—"Some one will get a hot reception presently."

H. E. C— (2 minutes later) turning on water—(at same tap):—"O! O! Heaven!! . . . !!!!"

Prof. Morison's Personal Experience.

Bible Class, Sunday A.M.—Prof. Morison discussing conditions of poverty in England:—"As for the luxury of a drunk. . . . Now gentlemen I speak from personal experience."

Asleep Again.

"Weary" Moorhead (Kilmarnock)—Wednesday, 10 a.m.—asleep in Chemistry building; 3 p.m.—asleep in the gym. This programme was followed Thursday and Friday.

A Social Innovation.

Miss H—t:—"Who were the patronesses at your skating party last night?"

Miss T—t—n:—"Professor Greaves was the only one!"

Miss S—t—t:—"We were just discussing proper names, Mr. M—r—n."

Mr. M—r—n:—"Well, I'm not struck on Eliza."

Mr. M—y:—"It's well for you, you're not!"

The Assault-at-Arms in Prospect.

The Secretary of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club writing to the Journal of the annual tournament of that organization said—(Now it doesn't matter who is Secretary):—

"For your own information I might say it will be the swellest social event of the season. The military and the executive representatives will grace the affair with their presence. The gowns to be worn will be shocking and debonair. Foster will wear black hose. Big Mac. will look coy in a negligee that will give fine view of his manly breast and outstanding biceps. Yours truly (excuse the personal reference) has had an altercation with his sartorial artist in Barriefield, yet will not be nude. With a prudery far in advance of the age, part of his attire will be a piece of stove pipe wire tied around his loins and done up in Princess style in the back. I hope the editor will be present. Yours truly, with apologies, (Secretary)."

Ode to a Lamb.

"Walter is a little lamb,
He likes to fuss, you know
For every time, he takes his Walks
Up Union St. he goes."

One day upon the ice he falls
And sorely hurts his knee,
But give up walks for that would be,
A thing most rude and small.

(To be continued).

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$916.55. \$20, Prof. Matheson; \$15, J. N. Stanley; \$5, L. E. Lynd. Total, \$1,956.55.

Every student should take notice that the financial year ends on March 6th. If those who have not yet subscribed were to give only \$1 each, we should easily reach \$2,000. **Send it in now. You won't miss it.** Those canvassing subscriptions in the various years will please report as soon as possible.