

cumstances to enter its walls. None went into a hospital by choice or in expectation of better care than could be had elsewhere. In the eighties a change took place, brought about by the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. The recognition of the part played in the causation of many diseases by infinitesimally small organisms and the beneficent results of cleanliness, immediately reacted upon all hospitals. Modern conditions date from that period. It was in the middle eighties that the first medical superintendent was appointed here and the training school for nurses opened. Gradually the attitude of the public towards hospitals changed. It came to be seen that only in a hospital could ideal cleanliness be secured and only in a hospital could people take advantage of the rapid progress being made in medical art and science. My association with this hospital dates back to the earlier period when it was impossible to persuade patients to come here. Now I find them quick to suggest to me that hospital is the proper place for them.

Under new conditions the old buildings soon became inadequate, expensive to maintain and altogether unfitted for modern practice. In 1862 the Watkins Wing was built; in 1890 the Nickle Wing; in 1893 the Doran Wing; in 1904 the Nurses' Home; in 1910 the Empire Wing. None of these was fireproof. All were for the needs of the moment. No provision was made for the future or for co-ordination. This can well be realized from the fact that ten years ago there were, during the winter, eighteen different furnaces and fires to be kept going night and day. Now there is only one—in the kitchen range. The central heating plant on the lake shore not only heats all the University buildings but all those of this Hospital, and also furnishes hot water and steam for sterilizing, for part of the cooking, and for all the work of the laundry.

The movement which culminates to-day in this happy function began ten years ago. Dr. James Douglas, then Chancellor of the University, was interested in medical education, and was paying the salaries of professors in Guy's Hospital in London, England, and in the Memorial Hospital of New York. It was he who provided the first radium used in these hospitals. It was my good fortune to secure his interest in this hospital. I wish to emphasize that this interest was educational rather than compassionate. Indeed whatever has come to this hospital recently in the way of

buildings has come because of its association with Queen's University. This association is not only of material value—it is a better hospital in every way because of the teaching here. It is beyond question that it is to the general advantage of the patients to be cared for in a teaching hospital.

Dr. Douglas made the scheme possible by a generous subscription of \$100,000. Before it could be spent \$20,000 interest had accumulated. Acting upon his advice, hospital architects were asked to make a survey and general plans. Messrs. Stevens & Lee, who were then chosen, have been in charge throughout, and have brought to us their long and varied experience in hospital construction. When the first survey was completed and presented to the Board, the Great War was at its height, and it became necessary to postpone action. In 1920 the work was resumed, and to-day we see around us the results achieved so far. Already in use are the service building, the heating plant, the laundry, the isolation unit, and the addition of private rooms to the Empire wing.

These buildings open for inspection to-day, and, ready for use, are the heart of the hospital. Here most of the teaching will be done. These public wards are for those unable, wholly or in part to pay the cost of their care. Two floors are entirely for this purpose. On the fourth floor are rooms for the care of tuberculosis, isolated and arranged to take advantage of sun and fresh air. On the same floor are four operating rooms, with the necessary adjuncts, representing the last word in such construction. On the first floor provision has been made for care of out patients, for special departments, X-ray, hydro and light therapy, eye, ear, nose and throat, and electrocardiograph. Here also is the dispensary and an office for the Medical Officer of the University. The pathological unit becomes the pathological department of the University, as well as of the Hospital and in it will also be carried on the work of the Department of Public Health. This is a brief statement of the purposes of these buildings. How has it all been possible? First, by the generosity of the late Dr. Douglas. Next, to the kindness of Mrs. H. W. Richardson we owe the tuberculosis section and the pathological wing. To the Government of the Province we are especially grateful for the very liberal grants made to the hospital through the University. There was also the liberal-

ity of the Corporation of the City of Kingston and of the adjoining Counties, and finally the citizens of Kingston contributed a large amount. The total so far is one million two hundred thousand dollars.

To complete the programme of the Building Committee there remains the renovation of the old buildings and the extension of the nurses' home. Several years and more money.

It is scarcely possible to estimate what all this means to the community in which we live. After all, the fundamental reason is the need of the people. The sick and afflicted must have available all the resources of modern scientific medicine. The cure or alleviation of disease and suffering is the aim and object of the hospital, indeed the only reason for its existence. Hereafter it must function better than ever before. As to the future I have unbounded faith. There will always be patients to fill it and plenty of money to keep it going. It will not be long before more private and semi-private rooms are needed. As to hospital financing I have something to say, but this is not the moment. Another opportunity must be found. Ever since I have been here each proposed extension has been met with the question from colleagues and citizens, where will you get the money to run it? But there has always been money. When I first knew this hospital its yearly income was less than \$3,000. The income for the year closed on September 30th approximates \$170,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the previous year.

To be identified with this last movement has been a very great privilege. Nothing in my career has given me more satisfaction than to see these buildings come into being. I am very happy today, and I most heartily thank the Committee for permitting me, on its behalf, to ask Mr. Hugh Nickle, Chairman of the Board of Governors, to accept these buildings, the Douglas Unit and the Richardson Pathological Laboratories, as completed, and to proceed to occupy them for the purposes intended.

DR. P. H. JELLINCK — Professor and Head, Dept. of Biochemistry

J. F. Greif

Dr. P. H. Jellinck, Craine Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry, came to us recently from the University of British Columbia where he held a dual appointment, as the professor of biochemistry and as a scientist at the University's Cancer Research Centre. During his eight years at U.B.C. he did research on the role of hormones in breast cancer. At Queen's, his continuing research follows two main pathways; the control of estrin metabolism, and carcinogenesis by polycyclic hydrocarbons.

Dr. Jellinck's professional background began with a B.A. degree in natural sciences from Trinity College, Cambridge, and progressed to a B.Sc. from London University, and an M.Sc. from University College, London. Preparing for his Ph.D. at Middlesex Hospital Medical School, he had the honor to train under Sir Charles Dodds, the discoverer of the hormone stilbestrol.

After obtaining his doctorate in 1954, Dr. Jellinck held a post-doctoral fellowship at McGill University for two years. Returning to Great Britain, he taught at two medical schools — St. Bart's Medical College and Middlesex Medical School. With all these activities Dr. Jellinck has found time to author 32 publications as well as write two texts; (Biochemistry, an introduction, and the recently published, Cellular Role of Macro-molecules).

Until last year (he didn't say what occurred), he was still an active Rugby player. Although now an active bridge player and fisherman, Dr. Jellinck still finds time for his wife, Mary, and his three daughters.

DR. W. F. CONNELL — Professor and Head, Dept. of Medicine

R. J. R. McKendry

After thirty-four years of dedicated teaching, Dr. W. Ford Connell will retire from active service at the end of this academic year. For the past twenty-six years, he has been Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine. During his early years, he carried the entire teaching responsibilities with the help of one Associate Professor and one teaching fellow. In more recent times, the number of staff in the department of Medicine has increased greatly, but Dr. Connell has always been in complete control of the ship, steering it toward sound clinical medicine, with an emphasis on earnest enthusiastic teaching. No one who has been fortunate enough to be instructed by him at the bedside will ever forget his amazing ability to grasp the problem and his genuine sympathetic concern for the patient as a human.

Dr. W. F. Connell stands in the proud tradition of the Connell family — his father, W.T., taught at Queen's for fifty-five years, and his eldest son Bruce, who graduated from Queen's in Medicine in 1962, is currently involved in Post Graduate studies.

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Quee Medical Review

Dr. W. F. Connell was born in 1906, the same year in which his father bought the house at 11 Arch Street, the home of the Connells to this day. In 1923, he entered Medical School at Queen's, graduating in 1929 with the Gold Medal in Medicine. He then spent four years doing post graduate work in Toronto, Germany and England. In 1934, Dr. Connell was appointed as a teaching fellow in Medicine, and rose through the ranks, eventually assuming the position of Professor and Chief of Medicine in 1942, when his father, Dr. W. T. Connell resigned. He left Queen's briefly to enter the Medical Corps at this time, but at the request of the University, he came back to Queen's to manage the heavy teaching load imposed on his grossly understaffed department. Finally, additional staff men joined the department during the late 1940's. Among these were Dr. Malcolm Brown, Dr. D. N. White, and Dr. H. G. Kelly.

Despite the continuous growth of the Department of Medicine, Dr. Connell has always given a large proportion of the lectures, and still conducts as much, or more, bedside teaching than any of his colleagues.

Over the years, legions of doctors have received much of their clinical training from Dr. W. F. Connell. All of us have fond memories of those times. Few individuals, indeed few families, have contributed so much to Queen's University and to the Medical Faculty as have Dr. Connell and his family. Two generations of students have had the opportunity of his instruction and friendship.

DR. JOHN FIRSTBROOK — Associate Dean, Faculty of Medicine

Ian M. F. Arnold

Dr. Firstbrook came to Queen's five years ago as Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He has since been extremely active in all phases of the growth of the University and is presently holding the position of Associate Dean. His interest in student activities has been extremely appreciated by all students who have had the opportunity to talk to Dr. Firstbrook and his easy manner has been a boon in stressful situations. It is with regret that we heard of his resignation from the Faculty of Medicine but it is no doubt that students across the country will benefit from his new association with the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges.

School of Rehabilitation Therapy

In September 1967 the School of Rehabilitation Therapy enrolled its first classes. Twenty-four students were enrolled in the Physical Therapy Programme, which is under the direction of Mr. Roy P. Walmsley. Miss Muriel F. Driver is senior teacher in the Occupational Therapy Programme, in which five students are enrolled.

These courses lead to a diploma after three years study. After two years in clinical practice, students may return for a further year of academic work to complete the requirements for a B.Sc. in Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy.

Professor D. C. Symington is director of this new school.

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Dr. Boag feels that the future of psychiatry lies in the strengthening of the scientific bases of the subject. There is no doubt that with men of the calibre of Dr. Boag, this will definitely come about.

DR. NATHAN KAUFMAN — Professor and Head, Department of Pathology

I. M. F. Arnold

The new head of the Department of Pathology, Dr. Nathan Kaufman, came to Queen's last fall following nineteen years of experience in the teaching field in the United States. He did his undergraduate training at McGill University (B.Sc., 1937 — gold medallist in Biology — M.D., C.M., 1941) followed by post-graduate internship at Royal Victoria Hospital (1942) and residency in pathology at the Montreal Jewish General (Jan. 1946 - June 1947) and the Cleveland City Hospital (1948).

Dr. Kaufman has had the unique opportunity of being on the staff of two universities well known for their innovations of new teaching methods. He was at Western Reserve Medical School from 1948 to 1960 during that school's transition from the traditional method of student instruction to the well known Western Reserve method; and was on the staff of Duke University (1960-67) during the change-over there to new teaching methods. In light of this past experience, he is a firm believer in the axiom that it is better to innovate than imitate and has already made some changes along that line in the pathology course; with others still under discussion. Dr. Kaufman feels that pathology should be orientated towards what is needed in reference to medicine 10 years from now rather than what is needed in reference to pathology per se. As an example of this, the course now includes a two week session of ultrastructural pathology to help the student (and doctor, to be) to a better understanding of disease processes and toxic and biologic factors influencing them. As a bridge between the basic and clinical sciences, pathology is an extremely vital link in the subjects offered to the medical student and its place in the curriculum is of relevance to the whole planning of the medical years. Dr. Kaufman hopes to see Pathology included as part of the final year program options and is optimistic that it can be tailored to suit each student's future needs and plans.

At the post-graduate level, Dr. Kaufman believes that the teaching of pathology involves, not only the teaching of pathologists, but also the training of researchers and future teachers.

Dr. Kaufman has been associated directly with 86 publications and belongs to some 20 scientific societies. He was a Captain in the Royal Canadian Army from 1942-1946 and is a member of the Order of the British Empire (Military) (1946) and has been mentioned in dispatches.

Dr. Kaufman is married and has five children.

Queen's is fortunate in obtaining Dr. Kaufman as head of Pathology. There is no doubt that his wealth of experience and knowledge will have much to contribute, not only to Pathology, but also to Queen's University as a whole.

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