

was hardly the result which Mr. McKellar had intended to produce. Mr. Kirkpatrick appealed from the decision of the chair. Frantic enthusiasm. The appeal was lost. The meeting began to yell and stamp and kept on yelling and stamping. Somebody moved for a re-consideration. Some one else called attention to Rule of Order requiring a week's notice for motion to re-consider. Some one moved to suspend the Rule of Order. Carried. Some one moved a re-consideration again. Some one else showed Rule of Order forbidding any one to move for a re-consideration who had not voted for original resolution. Another man was found to move the re-consideration. The motion to re-consider was put and carried, and the main motion was declared again before the meeting, and the doors were closed, and a division was taken again, and the votes were counted, and the motion was again declared lost, and everybody got up and howled, and the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. came in and said if this disorderly conduct was not put an end to he would turn the entire meeting out of the building.

The remaining motions were quickly disposed of. Mr. Robinson, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed his until next meeting. Mr. Hellem's was not present and his motion was also postponed. Mr. Stringer, after some discussion, succeeded in carrying his amendment to Article III., Section 5. This ended the discussion of the Constitution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had for some time been making ineffectual efforts to get into order of business K, was at last enabled to introduce and carry a motion appointing Messrs. Pope (Convener), Senkler, Badgerow, Peat, McQuarrie, W. P. Thompson, Currie, F. H. Moss, Edwards, Dunbar, J. A. McLean, Buckingham and Duncan a Committee to enquire into the advisability of an Athletic Union, and to report to the society at an early date. Mr. Cooper, too, seized the opportunity to move a vote of thanks to Messrs. C. A. Stuart and J. S. Scott for their achievements at McGill, which was carried with enthusiasm. Thus ended the business of the evening and the meeting adjourned.

A GLEE CLUB OUTING.

It was raining Monday week, as some know, but the Glee Club turned out forty-five strong, and accompanied by their popular leader, Mr. Schuch, embodied with the usual hubub of such an event in two gorgeous waggonettes, which some vulgarly called Black Marias. Some have no appreciation of beauty and comfort. The embarkation was literal, as Neptune had taken up his residence for a time on the University crescent. All went well, except the horses, and we arrived at our destination—Leslieville—at 8.15, fifteen minutes late, but the best talent is always late, and is appreciated on that account so much more. A full house awaited us, and after opening exercises the club rendered the "Young Recruit" (probably known to some of the more musical people of Toronto), and as an encore sang "Nellie Home." Alas, the elements forbade it! The other selections were, "Camping Song," "Halli Hallo," and "Aura Lee." By request, the club sang "Kemo Kimo," a somewhat familiar production, in which several members of the club showed much poetical as well as musical talent. Not so much the high classic style of this piece as the sentiment and lyrical style in which it was sung, produced an encore which was given in the form of "Johnny, with his Big Boots on," another similar production. After refreshments, the club again embarked, and paddled home *via* Queen, Jarvis, Bloor and Yonge, saluting by the way various residences well known to the students. Such exhibitions of talent as this should not go unacknowledged by the committee.

Such is an ordinary outing of this popular club, which would have been more enjoyable if some of the members had not thought they were at Convocation, and at liberty to do as they pleased.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The path of the primary medical student is not by any means one of roses stripped of their attendant thorns. His college work is not his worst enemy. He wrestles with the barbarous names he constantly meets with and feels tolerably content. He threads the labyrinthic mazes of a "plexus" and returns triumphant. He feels that were it not for his being so shamefully misjudged by the outside world, he could cheerfully encounter everything from the "plantar fascia" to the "Fissure of Rolando," and conquer it too. But he hates to be so misjudged. It would seem as though civil law and ecclesiastical sect had conspired against him.

To be a successful doctor one must be an apt and also a well-trained student. Especially in a course, fitting for practical work, as that of a physician or surgeon is, there must be careful, practical training; and the main factor in such education is an abundance of illustrative material. Of what use is it for the chemist to lecture upon the reactions of chemicals, if he never illustrates his lectures by performing the experiments? Of what use is it to study Anatomy, if the student is not accorded the means of carefully dissecting the structure about which he is studying? How skilful would be the surgeon whose knowledge of operations was confined to his text-books, and to seeing a few of them performed in an hospital!

The primary students came down to our school at the beginning of the term to find that not nearly enough subjects had been provided. When the "subs" began to "come up" it was found that, instead of four being put on a part, as formerly, six men were put on. When this had to be done at the start, what would the end be? After some deliberation, a committee of three men from each year was chosen and sent to see Dr. Ferguson, and find out if anything could be done to improve the situation. This committee met and laid the matter before the Doctor, and—"nothing could be done." It seems that all the schools in the province are complaining of a scarcity of subjects this year. Our school, being the largest by far, *i.e.*, having the most students in attendance, of course, suffers most.

The provincial law is partly to blame for this state of affairs; indeed, indirectly, altogether to blame. The subjects are the bodies of paupers, and are distributed to the schools by a provincial officer. They are supposed to be distributed in proportion to the number of students in attendance, but, in reality, they are given in simple order, each school getting one in its turn. But the provincial law allows the body of a pauper to be claimed and interred by any person or society who will come forward and pay the funeral expenses. And this is the reason the Salvation Army has run amuck the medical students.

The Army's work, of course, is almost altogether amongst the poorer classes, and it cannot be blamed for taking a deep interest in paupers. Consequently, when one dies, some of the Army officers, if they get the opportunity, will take charge of and bury the remains. Indeed they look after such chances very closely, some one of them almost always being on hand to take charge of the body. As they are getting stronger their system is more nearly approaching perfection, and the number of paupers' bodies they keep out of the dissecting room is astonishingly large; too large, by far, as the present scarcity of subjects shows. What the Army's reason for acting as they do is we cannot say. We believe that the officers do it out of kindness to the poor, but, in many cases, it is misplaced philanthropy. There would be more real kindness in letting them go to the medical students. Do they fear that these human beings would be denied the right of a decent interment? We assure them that every subject, when the dissection is finished, is carefully and decently buried in the cemetery. Every respect which their humanity entitles them to is paid them. And we have no