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N.B.—The Chairman and Secretaries are ex-officio members of all sub-committees.

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MR. W. A. WALKER, *Secretary*.

Textile Society.

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Christian Union (Men's).

MR. W. G. BURNHAM, *Secretary*.

Christian Union (Women's).

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THE GRYPHON:

THE JOURNAL OF THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.

"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the manner when she hath any side business; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgments when we have them full of waste matter; yielding ourselves to the curtail which we have ever found than in the parsimonious which we ought to find."—LIVY.

Vol. III.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. I.

Editorial Notes.

Numerous additions have been made to the staff of the College since the end of last term; too numerous indeed for the *Gryphon*, which only aspires to be the organ of the student, to chronicle. But the addition of a whole new department can hardly be passed over in silence. The Yorkshire College has followed the example of the other colleges in the University by establishing a Chair of Law. Professor Phillips, who is the first occupant of the chair, was formerly Professor in Adelaide University. The department, we hear, has made a very promising start. Those who heard Professor Phillips' opening address will feel no doubt as to its future success.

* * *

It may seem invidious to choose from the other new appointments any for special comment, but *The Gryphon* gives a special welcome on behalf of the students to three new comers. The Yorkshire College is yet so young that it is impossible that many of the teaching staff should be ex-students. But the normal and healthy condition of a college is to have a large proportion of its teachers drawn from those who have formerly sat upon the benches and haunted the Students' Common Room, and we are working in that direction. Mr. Dwenyhouse, than whom no one has contributed more to the organised social life of the students, has come to the Geological Department; Mr. Priestley, who has been from the first one of the most valued of the contributors to *The Gryphon*, is assisting Mr. Welton in the Educational Department; and Mr. Dawson, after a course of study in Berlin, under Professor van 't Hoff, is back in the Chemical Laboratory.

We recognise that the chief fault of *The Gryphon* Committee is an excess of modesty. They plod along the prickly path of duty, thinking themselves not very much greater than the rest of mankind; and meanwhile the world is ringing with their exploits, and the great and good all the world over are listening for the *The Gryphon's* last utterance. That, at least, is what we deduce from information supplied by a correspondent. He writes: "I was in the Reading-room of the British Museum during the vacation, and happened to look into the 'Recommendation Book,' and there I found, amidst inquiries for various abstruse works, the following plaintive cry: *The 'Gryphon,' the Magazine of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. This Magazine first appeared some two or three years ago, but could offer a dozen or so numbers. It was recommenced in larger form in October, 1890, and it, I believe, still in progress. Printed at Leeds, it is issued to subscribers monthly during the Winter Session. In the margin the Librarian had made a note that The Gryphon had been ordered.*"

* * *

It flatters us to think that here was a reader whose thirst for knowledge the accumulated literature of all lands and all times would not satisfy. He wanted *The Gryphon*, and he would not be happy till he got it. For this noble aspiration we pardon his inaccuracies of fact, for *The Gryphon* has never "ceased," and we trust that the stamp of immortality is on its brow. But, oh, thirsty soul! why not send us three shillings, and thus the prompt hand of the postman will deliver it at your door six times a year—though not, we fear, monthly.

* * *

The new session brings with it one great disappointment. We had hoped that the College

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The Gryphon.

would be quieter when we came back than it was when we left it in June. We don't allude either to the voices of staff or students, but to the noise of trowel and hammer and all the other noises that accompany building operations. But we come back to find the College like Prospero's Island, still "full of noises." Hammer and trowel are still with us, and in addition there has come a most terrible thumping and plunging, which emanates, we are told, from some engine connected with the Leather Department. Latest advices, however, from a trusted but not morbidly scientific correspondent, inform us that a committee of the staff has been appointed to catch the noise and bury it.

* * *

We hear on every side demands for information as to the date of the "opening ceremony," "prior distribution," or whatever the authorities may choose to call it. We hear as we go to press that it is to take place on Monday, November 27th, in conjunction with the opening of the new Leather Department.

* * *

We are pleased to be able to insert a descriptive account of the work carried on at the Settlement, and hope that all new students will take an interest in its working. We have received a copy of the Annual Report, which shows that the work of the Lads' Club is extending in many directions. Especially we notice that it is at last actually a Settlement in the strict sense of the word, for there is now a resident worker, with the prospect of a second.

* * *

Will our readers please take note that subscriptions for the session are now due. We hope that they will co-operate with us in pushing the circulation, especially among old students. If any of them know the addresses of old students who might be induced to take in *The Gryphon*, we shall be glad to send specimen copies to them. We also welcome communications from old students, especially from those who have gone abroad, and news concerning appointments and other successes gained by alumni.

* * *

We should like to urge on students to send us contributions more freely, whether letters, poetry, or articles sober or gay. We desire letters, so that grievances may be ventilated, and suggestions

for the common weal may obtain a larger audience. We desire poetry, so that we may catch the first efforts of the future Kipling or Austin; we desire articles, because we feel certain that the majority could support us in this way if only they would set about it, and not be discouraged at the first failure. We assure would-be contributors that we will deal tenderly with whatever they send, and we have not the slightest doubt but that success will crown their efforts, and procure them the undying fame of entry to our pages.

* * *

We shall be very pleased to receive drawings, especially cartoons, and invite any future Leech or Phil May to communicate with us. All these drawings should be executed in lithographic ink. We are intending to introduce illustrated headlines into the pages of *The Gryphon*, and should be happy to receive designs for such from any student. May we, at the same time, ask all contributors to write on only one side of the paper. It seems but a small point, but still it is one reasonably insisted on by all printers.

* * *

It has been arranged to hold the annual College dinner on Saturday, November 25th, at 7, for 7-30, at the Queen's Hotel. Wrong notions about this dinner have sometimes prevailed, so we take this opportunity of stating that this dinner is meant for all students, whether present or past, freshman or graduates, Medical School or College. Tickets, price 4/-, may be obtained from Mr. J. K. S. Dixon, the secretary of the Entertainments Committee, from any member of the Union Committee, or at the Porter's Lodge. Professor Smithells will preside. Dress is optional.

* * *

The Medical School Past and Present Students' Annual Dinner will be held at the Queen's Hotel on Thursday, November 30th, 1899, at 7 p.m., when the president on that occasion will be Thomas Charlton, Esq., M.D. As this is the 21st year that this festive celebration has been held, it is hoped that the efforts of the Committee will be heartily supported, especially as the tickets are not restricted to members of the medical profession. The tickets are 7/6 each (exclusive of wines), and may be obtained from Messrs. W. H. Morrison, H. M. Birkett, J. A. Cogland, J. A. Longley, A. B. S. Todd, S. T. Crump, C. R. Wilmas, and H. N. Keeling, Hon. Secs.

From Land's End to John o' Groat's.

THE title of this paper savours rather of some record-breaking ride by G. P. Mills or S. F. Edge; but it may perhaps prove interesting to have a brief account of a ride undertaken by one who never has been a racer, but who is a quite ordinary rider; a ride undertaken for the mere fun of the thing, with mud-guard, beaker, and luggage all complete. Accompanied by a friend (who, by the way, was a Y.C. student six years ago, and a prominent member of the soccer team), I travelled down to Penzance on the Saturday before August Bank-holiday in the summer of 1896. It was not a good day to choose for travelling, as the trains were hot and crowded, and we did not reach the Cornish town until after midnight. However, a night's rest enabled us to get to Land's End without discomfort, and a bath in the sea that was flushing on to the rocks acted as a wonderful freshener. Early on the Monday morning we started out on our lengthy ride. It had always been our idea that the prevailing wind in England was S.W., but that particular summer the wind blew from the N. with a persistency that was worthy of a better cause. Consequently we were not able to accomplish the too miles a day that we had planned. Our route was not the one usually taken, but was a good deal longer, as we wished to combine as much beautiful scenery with the ride as possible. (It may be mentioned that the shortest route is 896 miles only.)

The Cornish roads are very good, perhaps the best we met with except in the South of Scotland, but they are hilly; many of the towns are placed at the bottom of a V-shaped hill, down one side of which it is almost impossible to ride without danger of annihilation, and up the other side of which it is very fatiguing to push the machine. Truro has such a situation. Bedwin Moor is crossed by a long and difficult road, very trying at the end of a long day. And here, on the very first day, my machine went wrong, coming loose at the crank, and as all the shops were shut, on account of it being bank-holiday, I had to ride 60 miles with a continuous click, click sound. It took the whole of the second morning to put it right, and thus we were delayed at the very outset. A very pretty descent through some charming woods brought us to Exeter, a beautiful town indeed; and here our eastward direction is changed for one due north, which is now con-

tinuous throughout the ride. Taunton was lit with electric light as we passed through, and looked very bright. The third day was our bad day. The effects of the ride were felt very severely, and we were both unbearably cross and miserably tired, and called ourselves all manner of names for making the attempt. However, I might here remark that after this we never felt the slightest weariness throughout the whole of the rest of the ride, although we frequently accomplished over 90 miles in the day.

To add to our troubles a strong wind blew clouds of dust into our faces, so that by the time we reached Bristol we were white from head to foot. Crossing the Severn by the railway tunnel, we had an easy run to Chepstow, and then entered on the beautiful Wye valley. We visited the beautiful abbey at Tintern in the moonlight, and the next day reached Monmouth. From the top of a hill, laboriously climbed, Hereford is seen in the distance, and we got a splendid coast of nearly five miles. At Ludlow we got involved in a dispersing agricultural show, and narrowly escaped annihilation from fat pigs and prize oxen and colossal horses. Of all the things that are met with on roads I think sheep are the worst, but here make a good second; next to them I should put ladies driving, who very seldom move out of your way if they can help it. Then come dogs and ladies cycling bracketed equal, and after that ordinary carriages. Church Stretton would bear a fortnight's stay, but on we went through Whitchurch and Turperry, until, on crossing the Ship Canal at Warrington, we entered on the horrors of the South Lancashire roads. How any enlightened County Council can permit such roads to exist is quite beyond the understanding of an ordinary Englishman; miles and miles of sets, miles and miles of rough, uneven surface. After Lancaster considerable improvement is shown, however. At Kendal we branched off to the left so as to obtain a fleeting glimpse of the lakes. Windermere lay glistening in the sun, Rydal and Grasmere were, as usual, a dream of beauty, but as we climbed Dunmail Raise a very heavy storm broke, the first rain we had had. Still it passed off, and a steady grind past Thirlmere landed us at Keswick late, but not at the end of our journey. Along Bassenthwaite it was pitch dark, and we got slightly lost, so that we did not turn up at Wigton, where we were to spend the Sunday, until very late.

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And here began a series of misfortunes to my companion's machine, which ended in his having to abandon the ride uncompleted. At Carlisle he purchased a new tyre, and for a while all went well, and riding on to Gretna Green we entered Scotland for the first time. The roads were lovely, but very lonely, and as we climbed the Lowthers, mile after mile uphill, I began to have visions of sudden death from exhaustion; but as we passed the summit and coasted down the other side it seemed to have been pleasant after all. Glasgow did not strike us favourably; but the run along the western shore of Loch Lomond was one of surpassing beauty. Here at the head of the lake my companion had to leave me, so I went on in solitary state. Unfortunately heavy rain came on as I entered the pass of Glencoe, and my recollections of that evil road are nearly as bad as those who suffered in the famous massacre. But next day it was fine again, and all along the Caledonian Canal was a fine road, ending in a delightful coast into Inverness. Here you cross by the ferry, about two miles wide, which, though very rough, I managed to survive. North of Inverness the country, at any rate by the coast, is much more thickly populated, and the scenery is marvellously beautiful. Especially is there impressed on my mind a recollection of a pine wood near Bonar Bridge. On through Helmsdale, and over the terribly mountainous Oul of Cuthness, and passing through the large fishing town of Wick, a final run of 18 miles brings me to my destination, and the landlord at John o' Groat's Hotel makes me very welcome.

The itinerary may prove interesting to some, so I give it here:—

Stem.	Route.	Hayes per Day.	Miles.
Aug. 3.	London to Penzance, Truro, Bodmin, Looe, Looe, Bridport, Bournemouth, Southampton, Exeter, Tisbury, North Farnham, ...	11	99
4.	Obolton, Exeter, Tisbury, North Farnham, ...	7	73
5.	Bridgewater, Basset, Chipson, ...	7	76
6.	Marmouth, Bradford, Looe, Looe, ...	9	73
7.	Stowbury, Wilchester, Warrington, Wigan, Chorley, ...	10	89
8.	Freston, Lancaster, Kendal, Ambleside, Keswick, Wigton, ...	11	116
9.	Carlisle, Bontock, Lancaster, ...	8	72
10.	Hawthorn, Glasgow, Dunbar, ...	10	98
11.	Tyngden, Spenn Bridge, Garforth, ...	7	67
12.	Glasgow, Fort Augustus, Inverness, Dingwall, Alness, ...	8	86
13.	Bonar Bridge, Helmsdale, Wick, John o' Groat's, ...	10	109
	Total	98	859

Thus it will be seen that our pace was under ten miles an hour, and that the average distance was 80 miles a day. For the first three days we carried some heavy luggage, but that was a mistake, and later we sent it on by train. The expense was not heavy, if you except the cost of getting to Land's End and getting back from John o' Groat's, for those two journeys together cost about £3.

Altogether the ride is full of interest, and well worth undertaking from the variety of country passed through, and is quite easy for any rider who has taken a little preliminary training.

"MARION AND WHITE."

A Word on "The Settlement."

By "THE SECRETARY."

I look out of the window of my room, across the darkness of the squalid square, where folks are penned together, and where they daily imagine they are living, while in reality they are merely existing. It all looks so hopeless, and were one of all inclined towards a pessimistic mood, surely here is cause enough! I am not, however, pessimistic, rather I am full of hope. I came here very humbly to endeavour to—

Set up a mark of everlasting light
Above the howling masses' ebb and flow,

and like the preacher whom Matthew Arnold met in the squalid streets of Bethnal Green, "I, of late, have been much cheered." In such a state of mind the pessimism which emanates from the cloistral stillness of the study—or the "philosophy of the fireside," as your contributor, A. W. P., calls it—can only be regarded with a feeling of pathos. One hour of real flesh and blood contact with human problems might do much to dispel such a mood, and might regenerate many a boddy Schopenhauer. Downstairs the din of human voices has ceased, and I can hear the footfall of the last member leaving the Settlement. Perhaps he wends his way to lay his tired body to rest in far from lovely surroundings. Before the dawn shall break he will be whittled down the pit shaft to spend the day in darkness in order to win his daily bread. Rough in exterior, and sometimes rather badly clad, he will wend his way in hopelessness "to bark" at four o'clock to-morrow morning.

(Will somebody kindly send this lad an old top-coat?) In some great sense this youth is supremely rich, for he has what many a so-called philosopher has lost. He has alive in him, in all its freshness, the instinct for poetry. He has read and enjoyed Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Lyrics," and is at present reading Tennyson's "Princess" and "Maud," bound in a paper cover. To help such a lad to discover his powers and realise his manhood in his present sphere of life is to help to make a hero and develop a heroism far transcending much of the pseudo-heroism so popular at the present moment. Think what a multitude of contending elements go to make such a lad's life difficult, and what a gulf seems to separate him from the enjoyment of much that is essential in life. Very reverently sometimes he comes into my room to look at a print of one of Romney's ideal faces, which beams so benignantly from the wall. Then he will turn to the open, frank, and noble face of John Ruskin, hanging over my mantel-piece, and admire it, though the prophet has no message for him as yet. From the pictures he wanders to the corner where some of the immortals live enshrined in a few score of books, and I am sure he feels how very far his life is from such influences.

Now it is a problem as to how such ennobling forces are to be brought to bear upon the squalid and inadequate lives of the generation and class to which he belongs. Present educational ideas seem hurried to produce any real inspiration for such youths. How are we to create in the minds and foster in the lives of English lads in our huge cities that love of good books and passion for high thoughts which so distinguishes the sons of the Scottish peasantry? Why should an English collier lad not love his Shakespeare as a Scottish herd his Burns? What is wanted is not teaching so much as the daily sympathy and guidance of one who can point the way along the path which leads to the discovery of the "pearls of great price." Sympathy is the best thing the rising generation seem to get in their school teaching, and the workers of the Settlement are trying to meet the need and to foster in their work a spirit of Brotherhood which will, they hope, bring some little "sweetness and light" to some lads' hearts, at present full of the bitterness and darkness of a very gloomy corner of the City of Leeds.

Gleanings from the Papers.

Oriso—partly, doubtless, to the great rigidity with which it has to be put together, but also because of the great variety of its component parts, the modern newspaper not infrequently furnishes as much amusement as a publication professedly comic. Curious sentences, remarkable advertisements, and other strange and incomprehensible phrases can often be met with in the perusal of any morning daily.

Thus, a paper was describing the narrow escape that an express train once had on account of a cow having got on to the line, and owing to a misplaced letter the report said, "As the safest way, the driver turned on full steam, dashed up against the cow, and literally cut it into halves." Of course, "halves" was meant, but doubtless some farmers, on reading the account, would like to know when that train was coming along again.

Again, a Cleveland paper, recounting a great thanksgiving procession, remarked, "The procession was a very fine one, and was nearly two miles long, as was also the prayer of Dr. Parry, the Chaplain."

It was proposed by the citizens of Ohio to build a school suitable to the growing requirements of their city, and a newspaper next morning informed its readers that "The city had determined on the erection of a splendid school, capable of accommodating 300 students five stories high." They must have some very tall men in those parts.

An account of a prayer meeting was once given where a preacher had been made to ask for help "to ward off our sporting sins." Two negroes were discussing this, and, while one maintained the phrase was biblical, the other said that the word should be besetting, and proved that he was right. "Well," said the former, "if that's so, that is so; but I guess he was praying against the sin of intoxication, and if that ain't an upsetting sin, I don't know what is."

Of course, mistakes arising from a confusion of ideas are common anywhere, as when two Scotchmen were discussing a newly-made cemetery, and one of them said, "I would rather die than be buried in such a place"; the other at once replied, "Well, I'll be buried nowhere else, if I'm spared."

The brief but touching advertisement that appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, "Two sisters

want washing," shows that advertising in brief has its pitfalls, for the same paper also had a demand which said, "Wanted a girl to wash, mangle, and milk a cow." No doubt it would require extensive qualifications to properly fill that office. Such examples might be multiplied indefinitely, as the case of the *Telegraph* which offered for sale "A fine rosewood piano, suitable for a young lady, with turned legs," which rather reminds one of the well-known tale of the mother who said that "her boy was such a clever lad, for he had made two chairs and a table out of his own head, and had plenty of wood left for another."

A grocer was stated to have received a fine box of *pige*, freshly plucked, from Smyrna; while another shopkeeper had just received a consignment of white *line*.

The columns headed *Money Market* are always full of absorbing interest to me, from the style in which they are written. It excites no particular emotion in me to read that "markets are flat," or that "money was much wanted," for both of these facts bear out my own observations of life; but I am not thereby puffed up by the idea that I understand what it means. Again, when I read that "railways are steady," or "mines are safe," I merely feel surprised that anyone can make statements which are so absolutely contrary to fact; though when I see that South Eastern is $\frac{1}{2}$ better, I feel glad, because I feel sure that even a fractional improvement on that great line of railway will be of some benefit. The same paper from which the above are taken states that there is a slight improvement in Bevir and Bannum and Bailey, which I hardly thought possible; and that Aerated Bread has risen 3s., which I think preposterous.

I also read that Consols were 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. div., which is likewise a puzzle. The ex. div. seems to be like Latin, which evidently has a direct bearing on and connection with "Consols," but really the introduction of small fractions does seem to me unnecessary, and to savour even of pomposity.

And so I take all this and much more on trust as being part of the vagaries of a gentleman of the press. I like to read that "butter is firm," but am sorry to see that "non-collapsible tyres are flat." It is interesting—but, no, it is time to bring this somewhat disjointed paper to a close, ere it becomes a weariness both to reader and writer alike.

E. B. C.

Union News.

Notes from the Minute Book of the Students' Union Committee.

The first meeting this session was occupied in the election of members to serve on the following Sub-Committees:—Athletic Sports, Entertainments, Union Rooms; also Staff and Club Representatives, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Chairmen.

During the long vacation the Gymnasium was broken into; the damage has now been made good. £7 has been granted for materials and repairs.

It has been proposed to hold the Students' Dinner on December 22d.

A General Meeting of students was held on October 17th, 1896, at which Mr. Parnaby took the chair. The notice of students was directed towards the restoration of Pine Day, the chances of future Pine Days varying inversely as the coldness at this year's. The Treasurer's Report was read, showing neither a balance nor deficit.

The state of affairs down in the Refectory is to be vastly improved, i.e., a new Committee is to be appointed.

Some patriotic students have expressed a wish that we, as an institution, should subscribe to the Lord Mayor's Fund for widows, orphans, &c., of the soldiers now in the Transvaal. The Committee decided that this was a matter for private enterprise.

E. PERCY KAYE, Hon. Sec.

University News.

Examination Results.

The following have appeared since the last number of *The Gryphon* was published:—

Final M.B.

Part I.

A. H. B. FLEISCHER, H. C. LING, E. NENTHIER, A. S. PARKINSON, C. R. WILLIAMS.

Part II.

W. J. W. ANDERSON, JOSEPH GOODALL, C. H. GREENWOOD, H. C. R. HINE, C. E. HORSFALL, W. A. ILLINGWORTH, F. W. JOHNSON, HUGH LEST, ARTHUR MORSON, J. E. H. SCOTT, D. O. WILLIAMS.

The following were awarded Second Class Honours:—H. C. R. HINE, W. A. ILLINGWORTH, ARTHUR MORSON.

2nd. M.B.

A.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

R. N. BUTTERWORTH, B. H. HUNT, E. W. KEMP, SYDNEY PLATON, J. C. TEASDALE.

B.—MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

ROY APPLETON, F. W. ANDERSON, L. R. BRATHWORTH, J. W. H. BROWN, THOMAS BROWN, ALEX. BURGESS, HAROLD CRAWLEY, R. J. M. LAIBELL, J. A. LONGLEY, HARRY MAPPIN, A. H. RANCIFF, ROBT. SHILLER, P. K. STEELE.

Ordinary Degree of B.Sc. Intermediate Examinations.

H. H. HUNT, H. W. HOLGATE, W. P. ROBINSON,
HERBERT TYNCH.

First Examination for M.B.

PART I.—CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

E. W. REED.

PART II.—BIOLOGY.

ALAN BOYLE, RICHARD COATES, REYNOLD COLLIER,
W. E. BEIERLEY, EDWARD CONNELL, S. L. HEALY, WALTER
LONGLEY, H. J. MACVANE, E. W. REED, W. G. SCOTT,
J. W. SOMMERSETT, W. F. J. WHITLEY, A. D. HUNT, J. J.
HUMMEL, E. M. DOLAN, J. L. SCHILLING.

Preliminary Examination.

Second Division.

MARTIN BRIDGES, P. J. HALL, MARGARET E. HEDSON,
FANNIE C. NORTH, FLORENCE WILSON.

Entrance Examination in Arts.

Second Division.

A. W. C. MILLER, HARRY STANLEY, G. I. SWANSON.

University Fellowship.

A University Fellowship of £250 has been awarded to
Mr. Wilson Street, M.A., B.Sc.

The Degree Ceremony.

It was regarded by some as rather unfortunate that the Victoria University should fix its public degree ceremony for the same date as the last day of an Inter-Antipodean Test Match in Leeds; but this was done, and many cricket enthusiasts found it necessary to absent themselves even from that important cricket fixture, because they felt the degree could not be properly conferred without their vociferous approval. We afterwards learnt that the absence of the student portion of the audience (together with the inclement weather) had caused the abandonment of the match. The railway company was induced by the College Excursion Agent to grant special facilities for visiting Manchester, and in consequence the new graduates were accompanied by a large number, thus usual of fellow-students, parents, sisters, cousins, sweethearts, and other relations, eager to cheer them as they were presented. On the journey the evening train hailed furiously, but on reaching Manchester we found that the rain, for which that city has such a reputation, had somehow passed off. The graduates hurried to the robing-rooms of the Free Trade Hall, and many were the facetious remarks passed as they doctored themselves for the first time in their new plumage. As the programmes were passed round persons discovered in them that three members of our late Union Committee (Messrs. Cooper, Varley, and Derryhouse) had had their services recompensed by University Scholarships, in addition to which Mr. Frankland had won the Derby Scholarship, and they received many congratulations. At 11.30 the organ struck up, and the public passed in, the hall soon being full, and at noon the procession entered. As its members took their

seats upon the platform the room was gay with many colours. The front row consisted chiefly the scarlet gowns of Doctors, and behind were the pale blue and pink hoods of the Masters of Arts and Science, with various other colours sprinkled around indicating professors who were graduates of other universities. The ground floor had its front rows occupied by the recipients of degrees, whose hoods were edged with pale blue for B.A. (someone called them "the blue-ribbon army"), and pink for B.Sc., a few wearing other colours indicative of degrees in laws or music. The ceremony began with the presentation by Professor Wilkins, of Okeham, of the recipients of Honorary Degrees. Professor T. Clifford Allbutt's services to the Leeds Medical School were commemorated on, and the Vice-Chancellor conferred upon him the degree of D.Sc. The same degree was conferred upon Dr. Edward Schuchle for his services to the science of Organic Chemistry, while the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, Professor C. H. Herford, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, and Mr. F. W. Walker, each received the degree of D.Litt.

Then came the candidates for the doctor's degrees obtained in the ordinary way, but Yorkshire had none, and the first opportunity for Yorkshiremen to cheer their fellows came when our two candidates received the M.A. degree. A little later four of our old students were presented for the M.Sc. Then the candidates for B.A. Honours were presented, but Yorkshire, unfortunately, had no candidates this year, and we let our lungs rest. When the B.Sc. Honours candidates were presented we were ready to applaud Mr. Frankland most enthusiastically as the first Yorkshire "Derby Winner," and similar cheers went the air as Messrs. Linskill, Grocock, and Hattas (Engineering Honours), Cooper and Varley (Physics Honours), Dolson (Chemistry), and Derryhouse (Geology) received their degrees. Then the candidates were presented for LL.B. and Mus.B., but again we had no candidates. At one name, however, two Yorkshiremen in the front row of the gallery became positively uproarious. When screened by their fellows after the ceremony to account for their conduct, they explained that a lady behind them had said: "Make a lot of noise for this man, will you? He is my son." They had both mothers of their own who might be coming upon a similar occasion in the future, and they cheerfully responded. Then came the ordinary B.A.'s. The first batch of Yorkshiremen (because the expression) consisted entirely of women, and as they were presented on file by Professor Grant and admitted separately by the Vice-Chancellor, some of the gallery birds warbled acrimonious songs. Another batch of B.A.'s, this time mixed, followed, and after the incantation had been duly pronounced over them, they followed to the rear of the platform, which was now becoming unpleasantly crowded. But there were still the ordinary B.Sc.'s to be admitted, and of those Yorkshire had a very large number. It was found just possible to crowd them all on the platform while the Vice-Chancellor read the list of University Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes, and then everyone seemed to wish to hasten to a place where one could spread himself more. To triumphant music the procession passed down the hall. According to the programme the

new graduates were to join the procession, and at least one evening paper says they did so, but so far as our own reporter could notice they jumped down the sides of the platform, and hurried into classrooms. Having defied their robes they spent the remainder of the day in such dissipation as Manchester provides. The mockays at Belle Vue now always remember Victoria Degree Day as an initial figure to be prepared for by long waiting.

S.

Medical School Exam. Results.

For Victoria Univ. Exam. Lists, see "University News."

London: Intermediate Exam. in Med. SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

J. A. C. COULSON.

PASS.

J. A. C. FROST, G. W. WATSON, E. A. WILSON.

Preliminary Scientific: Entire Examination.

W. ARNOLD, W. AUSTIN, C. E. DENTON, A. D. HUNT, J. J. HUMMEL, G. W. TIGHE.

BIOLOGY ONLY.

S. T. CRUMP, W. H. A. ELLIOTT, J. L. SCHILLING.

Conjoint Final (England).

H. COLLINGS, A. B. DUNN, A. E. HARRINGTON, F. G. SEACRE, E. A. WRIGHT, T. W. TOLLEY.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

C. W. SHARPLEY, F. J. SEANFIELD, J. EYING.

First Examination:

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

G. C. GRUNDY, W. S. WILLIAMSON.

BIOLOGY.

W. S. WILLIAMSON.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

C. H. BAKER, G. E. DENNISON, G. C. GRUNDY, R. O. HASTINGS, E. STODOLLE.

Conjoint Triple (Scotland).

WALTER HERRICK, MARTIN P. ELLIS.

Apothecaries' Hall (England): Final.

H. R. CROSS, A. B. DUNN, H. FAWCETT, J. W. HARRIS, W. E. MARK, F. C. TORRETT, T. H. FOX.

Primary Examination.

Part II.

ANATOMY.

B. H. HUNT, H. MORRISON.

PHYSIOLOGY.

C. W. S. BAKER, R. H. HERRICK, R. W. TAYLOR.

Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland): Final.

S. BATTLE.

College News. Smoking Concert.

On Friday, November 3rd, a very pleasant smoking concert was held. A capital room had been engaged at the Hotel Mansfield, and all the arrangements were excellent. Our thanks are heartily tendered to Mr. J. K. S. Dixon and his committee for their efforts on our behalf, which met with the best reward in the appreciation they evoked, and in the entire success of the evening. Mr. Parnaby, of the Students' Union, took the chair at 7.30, supported by Mr. Dixon and other members of the committee.

Music was soon started, Mr. Mangles leading the way with "The Two Grenadiers." After this capital start the ball was kept rolling the rest of the evening in fine style. The published programme was not too closely followed, but in the course of the evening we had all the good things which it had promised.

Mr. Dixon in his rôle of "comic man" was in great request, and was repeatedly encored; but perhaps the most vociferous greeting was that accorded to Mr. Stophen for his stentorian version of "The Poacher," and later on of "The British Grenadiers." On each occasion his efforts were almost drowned by the applause, but we think that he came out victorious from the contests. Mr. Williamson's contribution of "The Ed King" was perhaps for the occasion a trifle over our heads, but we hope to hear him at some future concert in one of the more popular songs which we know he has in his repertoire. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the singing of Mr. J. Thompson, who had most kindly offered to add to our entertainment. Mr. Thompson first sang "Queen of the Earth," which, to judge by the way it was received, is evidently an old favourite with his audience; and later on his spirited rendering of "The Old Brigade" was greeted with such thunderous applause that it could only be appeased by his accepting the encore. The chorus of this song has such a swing about it that it was just what we wanted, and the whole room joined in it with eager appreciation. Besides, there is a fine allusion and patriotic thrust about it, that just now commended it especially to us. Indeed, we were all ready to express our loyalty in exuberant fashion whenever the opportunity occurred. Our Chairman seized the occasion most happily to announce that a guarantee fund had been raised, and a handsome copy of Kipling's Poems, "The Absent-minded Beggar," had been ordered and would be on sale at the College. The money thus raised goes to the Lord Mayor's Rowanite Fund. On this we of course sang a verse or so of "Soldiers of the Queen." Later on we had the whole song with a mighty chorus, and more cheers for General Buller and the Queen, and groans for Queen Paul.

Our orchestra was again routed by Mr. Parnaby's contribution of "The Mermoid," with its risqué refrain of "Rule Britannia," and being "mar-ri-ed to a Mer-maid" at the bottom of the deep blue sea. This chorus, sung out above by all, fairly lifted the roof. The style of this was evidently appreciated—there is nothing like good wholesome exercise, even though of the lungs.

Having come in the lands we went out like lions, with roarings of "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," "Auld Lang Syne," and cheers for General Buller, Joey Chamberlain, and all others handy.

Thus ended a most enjoyable evening, which we hope will soon be succeeded by others even better. We heartily thank all those who so kindly aided in our entertainment, and hope that the reception they received will stimulate others to follow their example on a future occasion.

Infirmary Notes.

The following appointments have been notified recently:—

Resident Obstetric Officer:

Mr. M. F. ELLIS.

Honorary Surgeons:

Mr. H. COLLINGS and Mr. C. K. GREENWOOD.

Honorary Physicians:

Mr. C. E. HOWE and Mr. W. CORTIS.

Book-notes.

THE VINDICATOR COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1899-1900.

It is not necessary for us to recommend students to buy the Calendar; that is settled by a rule of the College. We may here, however, recommend them to read it. It contains as usual plenty of information as nearly every question which can agitate the mind of the worried student. For instance, there are forty-eight pages of advertisements for the guidance of the man who wishes to hear of a reliable tailor, tailor, bookseller, or insurance company. There is also an almanac, lists of governors, members of the staff and associates, sundry regulations, and other prospectuses of all classes with such mysterious sentences here and there as:—

"characteristic, output, k.p., and efficiency of DC dynamos," or:—

"Phthalic acid, Eosin, Erythrosin, Cyanosin, Rhodamine, Cyanidin, Goldin, Carotol," &c.

There are also lists of students for last session, summaries of classes, prize lists, and examination papers. Altogether it is a most comprehensive compilation. Our detailed notice must be confined to the changes since last year.

First of all there is evidence of the extension of the College in the inclusion of a prospectus of classes in Law. How this department supplies a long-felt want, only those know who have had charge of *The Gryphon*, and have been daily haunted with threats of legal proceedings for libel, or have in turn required the aid of the law to prevent infringements of copyright. The department deserves a hearty welcome.

We notice also that the superintendence of women students is now in the hands of Miss Emerson, that Scholarship holders taking University courses must take the Victoria University course, and, strangest of all, that the list of College holidays no longer includes that mythical "afternoon in the third term for the College

sports." As every year for a long time the sports have been held on a Saturday afternoon, the fall richness of the joke has become only too apparent. It was as well to drop it before the harvest grew stale.

The list of College societies is incomplete. This is no doubt explained by the rule now placed at the head of the list that "the sanction of the Senate is required to the rules and regulations of any new Society which it is proposed to establish." There are in the College several societies, such as the Library and Historical, which are fully recognised by the College authorities in their private capacity. It would be well if they were to send their rules in to the Senate, and ask for official recognition in the new Calendar.

THE VINDICATOR COLLEGE STUDENTS' HANDBOOK.

We suppose that by now nearly every student of the College will have seen a copy of the little handbook, which the Christian Union are making an annual custom of distributing to the students. In its first purpose, as we learn from the preface, is to make known to its readers the existence and aims of the Christian Union, and the first half of the book is devoted to this object. In addition it gives, in small space, a great deal of information about the ways of College life, and our various institutions and societies, which should be of great use to the freshmen, for whom the pamphlet is primarily intended. The scope and objects of the Students' Union are clearly explained, and the notes on the various societies are particularly good. The book throughout is characterised by a spirit of *esprit de corps*, which should show the new student that he has entered a College which will be a veritable *Alma Mater* to him. The freshman will learn more, we venture to think, from a perusal of this little book, than from a week's grubbing in the Calendar.—NOM-MOENNE.

We have also received syllabuses from the following clubs and societies:—The Engineering Society, which is fortunate enough to be able to command lectures from men at the top of the profession; the Debating Society, which shows some confusion in the list of the committee; the Association Football Club, who produce a very neat card, with a good list of matches to be played; the Rugby Football Club, who also offer an attractive programme; and the Scientific Society, which has the unique distinction among the ten-providing societies of the College of having provided the Editors of *The Gryphon* with a Complimentary Ticket.

Our Contemporaries.

The Splinter (University College, Liverpool) for October contains rather a lot of matter descriptive of Holiday Tours. The Chemical Notes are more shabby than even.

The White Rose (St. John's College, York) appeals for subscriptions, especially from the past students, and does not want the next Committee to have to take over a debt. The same here!

The Magnet hails from University College, Bristol. It does not look a very big sixpennyworth, but it contains a few very good things. We quote a sample:—

The Gryphon.

"A youth stood in front of a marble slab,
His smile was peculiarly placid;
He was musing about in a chemical lab,
With some wool and some nitric acid.
He was roused from his task by the sound of a bell,
And he jerked out his watch that he'd got on;
'I'm certain to stop,' said the watch as it fell,
'And I'm bound to go off,' said the cotton.
Still in front of a marble slab is that youth,
Whose they've gathered and laid his remains;
But they still report missing the smile on his mouth,
And they've never discovered his brains."

The Royal College of Science Magazine has a striking cover (by the way, what is the small doing on the shield?), and contains a portrait of Professor Judd in his study. But there is very little that can really be called "reading matter."

College Echoes (St. Andrews) opens the season as last year with a reference to the undisciplined coiffures of certain lady-students. The following is Scotch humor:—

"Wax Nuts.—Up to the time of going to press the University Baffery has not been called out."

The University College of Wales Magazine contains a long Inaugural Address by Prof. McKeenry Hughes, and "fills up" with bits of Students in the College. The revolution in the Correspondence Column makes us ask where the honest ones are.

Mr. Harry Parnaby, B.A.

We are glad to be able to present our readers this month with a portrait of the Chairman of the Students' Union Committee. We hope in later numbers of this volume to give portraits of other prominent and popular men in the College, either students or members of the staff. A few facts about the subject of the month's portrait will, we believe, be of interest.

Mr. Parnaby was born at Stockton-on-Tees in 1873, and received his education as a boy at the British School in that town. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the engineering trade, which he followed for some seven or eight years in Stockton and in Leeds. The eloquence which has since won him fame in the College Debating and other societies, not to mention the pulpit, traces its origin from the days when, at the age of eighteen, he harangued the miners of Durham upon the virtues of Temperance. His powers of speech also found employment in the cause of Trades Unionism, and when he was only twenty-one years of age his fellow-unionists of Stockton elected him chairman of their branch. Soon after this he began to turn his thoughts

towards the Congregational ministry, and in 1896 he won the Hawley Scholarship at the United College, Bradford, and entered the Yorkshire College for his Arts Course.

Mr. Parnaby's career at College is too well known to be described here, but a few reminders will serve to emphasise its many-sidedness. Upon the Union Committee, of which he is now Chairman, he has served well, and he used his influence upon the constituent committee of 1898 to obtain for the students the present democratic management. As a sportsman he has played in the later-Collegiate matches at Association Football, and now plays regularly with the first eleven. He has also consented this season to act as athletic editor to *The Gryphon*. It will be remembered that for the first two sessions of the existence of the Literary and Historical Society he served as secretary, and to him is due the reputation for success and good management which the excursions of that society have obtained. In his College work he has distinguished himself above the average, and last June obtained a first class in the B.A. Examination. He is now pursuing a post-graduate course in philosophy.

Mr. Parnaby's intention, as we have said before, is to enter the Congregational ministry, and we are sure our readers unite in wishing for him an effective service. The breadth of sympathy, ready grasp of affairs, and business-like manner displayed in the various offices he has held in the College ought all to be useful to him in the work he has chosen; and as his destined leadership of men has already shown itself in his election as chairman of a trades union, and then of a students' union, are we going too far in anticipating that he will one day occupy the chair of the Congregational Union?

The portrait is from a photograph by W. GERRARD, 15, PARK ROW, LONDON.

College Societies.

The Debating Society.

BARBERIAN V. CIVILISED MAN.

THE first Ordinary Meeting of the session was held in the Senate Room on Monday, October 26th. Dr. Paterson delivered a short but neat speech on the value of Debating Societies, and then called upon Mr. Hunt to move "That a Barbarian is happier than a Civilised Man." Mr. Hunt's speech consisted of the reading of

colossal notes, with an irrelevant impetuous addition here and there. He made no use of gestures to enliven his speech, which was delivered in a monotonous business-like swelling into a roar, there dying away into oblivion. His main argument consisted in drawing a vivid picture of the joys of a barbarian in not being looked after by the police at night (was he speaking from the experience of the last Party, right?). He wailed dimly monotonous over the question of a barbarian's clothes, or rather want of them, and after a somewhat unconvincing speech sat down with a sigh of relief. Mr. Scholes bounded up to move a direct negative. His speech thoroughly landed the bottom out of Mr. Hunt's arguments. Mr. Scholes did his best to appear like a typical specimen of a civilized man. He had a nervous, hesitating manner, probably owing to the enthusiastic reception which he received. He is apt to weary his listeners by going deeply into the etymological meanings of words—for example, he said "the root, true, genuine etymological significance of civilization came from *L. civis*, a fact which every one knows. On the whole, however, he delivered a good speech." He stated that the barbarian is as stupid in the manner of his dress as the civilized man—for example, in the wearing of a *newing*, which scarcely serves to keep the wearer warm. Here Mr. Scholes grew hysterical over an intended joke which no one but himself saw. He put forward the advantages of civilization in a manner which suggested to his listeners the war headlines of the Yellow Press. Evidently wishing to flatter himself and the company present, he stated with a benevolent smile that a civilized man had greater power of thought than a barbarian. He then resumed his seat, having performed the magnificent feat of speaking for eight minutes with the help of voluminous notes written on a penny stamp. Mr. Parnaby, in clear incisive tones, and with the expressive gesture of tapping the table in front of him, argued that civilization came from warm climates and not from cold; which statement only Mr. Hunt denied. Messrs. Guthrie, Potter, Lawson, Norminton, Legge, Arnett, Gray, and Heyton also spoke.

Mr. Scholes, in replying, waxed joyful and eloquent over the unanimity of the meeting. Mr. Hunt closed the debate. He got very roused up on the question of slavery, and concluded by thanking his imaginary supporters. The resolution was lost by 1 vote to 42.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The second meeting of the Society took place on Oct. 26th, when 30 members were present. Mr. Scholes took the chair, and he called upon Mr. Shackleton to move "That the present war with the Transvaal is both just and necessary." Mr. Shackleton is a dark young graduate with a moderately loud voice, which has the least suggestion of a lisp. He began his speech with a history of the Boers from early times, and stated they were in South Africa before in blood and vicious cheering and cries of "Question!" and had always been a serious obstacle to progress. He waxed exceedingly wroth on the question of slavery, but his trenchant and

barren remarks were repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Hunt's interjections about "Justice to Overland." He stated that the Boers only got their independence on certain conditions, e.g., slavery (dissemt and loud cheers). Gold was then found and the Outlanders blocked in. Mr. Shackleton drew a vivid picture of their wrongs, and then stated he had little more to say (hoor, hoar, and loud cheers). He ended his speech by asking the company to vote for the better man (loud shouts of "Kruiger," and cheers).

Mr. Croft moved the negative. His oratorical fame is widely known, and he is fond of leading reform hopes. He supplemented his opponent's history, and stated that Jameson's raid had much to do with the present crisis (hoor, hoar). With regard to slavery, he stated it was still practised in British Colonies, and "so let us take out the mote from our own eye, before we try to pull the beam from out our brother's eye" (laughter and "Tut, tut!"). Mr. Croft said that everything on the franchise question asked by Milner had been granted by Kruiger (loud cheers, and "There's a peculiar thing"), and he repeatedly quoted Mr. Chamberlain's opinion of the Boers. He stated that the word "summitry" was not found in the 74 Convention, and so could not hold good (loud and prolonged cheering, with a demand attempt to start "Rule Britannia!"), and he ended by saying the Boer atrocities were only discovered when gold was found there. His speech was a magnificent oration, pregnant with burning and scathing arguments, and he received his seat amid general cheering.

After some words from Mr. Norminton, Mr. Potter stated that the quarrel was on account of the gold mines in the Transvaal, and remarked with complacent satisfaction "The root of money is all evil" (loud cheers, and prolonged laughter)—No, no, "Money is the evil of all root" (roars of laughter).

Mr. Hunt made a splendid speech in a very hurried manner. He stated that "a black man had to wear a badge on his arm in the Transvaal to show that he was black" (loud laughter, and "What about Christy Minstrels?"). He dealt with taxation, murder, robbery, in a breathless manner, and stated that although Outlanders were the scum of the earth, yet he could not forget they were our brethren (applause, and "Sit down!"). Messrs. Guthrie, Boxer, Lawson, Linsay, and Chalkie also spoke. Mr. Croft, in his reply, dealt with the consequences of war in a tragic manner ("Tune, tune!").

Mr. Shackleton wound up the debate. The resolution was carried by 21 to 17. Majority, 4.

Literary and Historical Society.

MR. G. ELSON ON "BRITISH POPULAR BALLADS."

THE Literary and Historical Society commenced its third session on Thursday, October 10th, when some thirty students assembled in the large Examination Hall for tea. The conversational powers of members showed that no Long Vacation can render them rusty, and the pleasure of the tea were only marred by the death of caps at the commencement. The society afterwards adjourned to the Engineering Theatre, where Dr. Moorman took the chair,

The Gryphon.

and in a few words introduced to us Mr. Oliver Elton, the Lecturer upon English Literature at Orono. Mr. Elton said that he was there to deliver not so much a lecture as a survey of a particular form of literature. "British Popular Ballads" was an humble subject. At one time it was deemed so, but a different view has been held since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Popular ballads, though a high kind of poetry, differ in singular ways from the other kinds that deserve the title. They were the product of an unwitting conspiracy between unknown writers and their hearers. Their manner was properly speaking the surges and passions of the national soul, before it has been over-educated, and often in them so powerful a form of expression is given to those things as is the story which can climb the ladder of art. In poetry one perfection is worth another. One feat of poetry should be to recognise similar greatness in lower and commoner minds. Instead of troubling with questions of rank when the poetic note is loud and clear, we might fall back upon the dictum of Goethe, that there is only one kind of poetry. One characteristic of the popular ballad was narrative form, which marks them off from the numerous popular songs, not to mention political squibs and patriotic pieces. Then again, another characteristic was the transmission, at least in the first instance, by oral tradition. Many of those now published had only been captured by dictation, by such enthusiasts as Mr. Barling Gould and Sir Walter Scott. It was interesting to note how the same story, hap-phrases, burden, and refrain reappeared while the treatment showed unconscious experimenting. A third characteristic was the strangest of all—unknown or unrecognised authorship, which applies to absolutely every one of our old ballads of a popular nature. Who made this ballad? is a question as impossible to answer as Who made this word?

In a brief reference to history of ballad-poetry, Mr. Elton referred to them as coming mostly after Chaucer's time and up to the sixteenth century. They were killed by the printing press, which vulgarised them in its cheap reprints, and by the Puritan opposition which taught the minstrel into a vagabond. Mr. Elton next classified popular ballads, his first division being those connected with the unseen world. These might deal with the "sleeping dead," the capture of some living person by a fairy, or other unknown person from another world, or again with the servicable, familiar demon whom some mortal holds in sway. Another class dealt with some tragedy or disaster, the bloodshed being attributable sometimes to tribal feuds, and sometimes to revenge. Another division dealt with carlans, and a fourth was founded on history, often descriptive of private raids. These detail descriptions in detail, and do not paint a character too carefully, nor do they pose upon the pathos of the hero's death. In all cases the world of the reader is neither a savage world nor yet a Christian world, the circumstances being strongly barbaric, as distinct from savage, and the sentiment having its origin distinctly in pre-conversion times. The paper was illustrated throughout by constant quotations.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. W. S. Loan expressed surprise that the authorship of ballad-poetry was so invariably unknown. Had there been no ballad

written in more recent times which bore the true stamp of a ballad, and yet was the work of some known author? In reply Mr. Elton said that many attempts had been made to imitate the old popular ballads by Sir Walter Scott and others, and he did not wish to disparage their productions, but nevertheless a little criticism would distinguish between the old popular ballad and the modern literary ballad.

In making a vote of thanks, Mr. Williams referred to the value literary study had been to him, and the advantages of membership of our Society, from the point of view of general culture, while it was rising. Mr. Parnaby pointed out that for four shillings the Society gave ten times, not to mention other advantages.

RACE ELEMENTS OF INDIA.

On October 29th the second meeting of the session was held, the President, Dr. Mowbray, being in the chair. Miss M. G. Findlay, B.Sc., read a paper on "The Race Elements of India." After a few preliminary remarks, our Essayist led us, mentally, to our most Eastern Empire, and there held out before us in a very able and interesting manner the different races of which it is composed. India, or "The Museum of Races," as it was aptly termed, was now dealt with pleasantly, and Miss Findlay very cleverly exhibited the elements which formed the museum, dwelling chiefly on the smaller and lesser known of them. The position—pointed out on a map—the mode of livelihood, personal appearance, and the customs of the various races formed the chief part of the paper, the last giving rise to considerable amusement. The ceremony of a bridegroom carrying his bride away on his back, pebed in the marriage by the friends and relations of the bride, seems to have its equal in the throwing of rice and other missiles at a nineteenth century wedding. The discussion at the close of the paper was rather short, the chief reason being that the subject was new to the majority present. Professor Grant gave to some interesting facts, and Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Williams also spoke. Miss Findlay having replied, a most interesting meeting came to a close.

WOODSWORDTH AND NATURE.

On November 5th a very interesting paper on "Woodswordth's Interpretation of Nature" was given to a large meeting of the Literary and Historical Society. The paper was especially instructive to the Arts Students, who take up this year the study of Woodswordth. Considering this, it seemed a pity that the students did not avail themselves of the opportunity for discussion following the reading of the paper. We thus missed what is generally a most enjoyable and important feature of our meetings. But this is the way.

Miss Melville first gave the general aim of the course. The advent of Woodswordth into the poetical life of his day marked a new era in the history of poetry. The spirit, style, and language were changed with the change of purpose. Woodswordth turned aside away from the smooth, artificial style begun by Waller and perfected later by Dryden and Pope. He studied the simplest phrases of human nature, and made the interpretation of the different voices of Nature his constant aim. We find, however, that long ago Theocritus, Hesiod,

and Meschus—and later, Virgil—shared Wordsworth's delight in communion with Nature. But later in mediæval times the struggles and wars and the keen religious strife engrossed the thought of the day and prevented such a spirit spreading. Man and his desires, religion and creed, held chief sway, leaving little room for Nature to make her voice heard. But the Renaissance, opening wider fields of thought, literature becoming more abundant, education more extensive, Nature found many exponents—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Vaughan, Withers, Marvell, Milton, and many others. Then towards the end of the 17th century a reaction took place in favour of the study of Man—man as he existed in that artificial and veiled society of that time. But a rebound came which first showed itself in the Scotch poets. Men were waking out of the torpor of unreality to a sense of reality and truth to Nature. Among the Scottish poets we notice first Allan Ramsay and shortly after Burns, who anticipates Wordsworth in a great degree in his power of finding poetry and beauty in the humblest of lives and most simple scenes. Wordsworth owned his indebtedness to him. Among English poets, in whom we trace something of a like feeling, we find Goldsmith, Cooper, Thomson—whose "Seasons" when published marked an important change in poetical feeling in the same direction as Wordsworth did half a century later. Thomson could not show poetry in ordinary incidents of life as Wordsworth did. Goldsmith added an ideal light. Crabbe, that "stern" painter of Nature, stripped Nature of that idealism, but prepared the way for Wordsworth's interpretation of her, not in an ideal way, but in a real way. The childhood of Wordsworth was spent in Nature's nursery. His nature was peculiarly susceptible to outside influences—very emotional, yet with the balance of a sound reasoning intellect and moral insight. Thus it is not surprising that from his earliest years his spiritual being is thrilled with strange responsiveness to Nature's appeal. Through her unceasing voices the hidden meanings of life seemed to gradually unfold themselves to him, refining and cleansing all the passions of his being. Such a hold had Nature for him that University life had few attractions for him. When in London he chose to portray such characters as Poor Susan, "The Farmer of Tildbury Dale," rustics who, brought thither by vice necessity, are represented as still sensitive to anything which recalls the memory of their early life. Until Wordsworth's time the position of Nature was to form a pleasing background for narrations of passionate action and romance, or as a medium for descriptive language. Wordsworth accepts Nature generally as his theme in its entirety and fulness as a living and life-giving force to mankind. The great guiding principle marking him so distinctly from many poets of his own and other times is this—that in the simple and the ordinary lie the truest beauty and poetry. John Stuart Mill showed his appreciation of Wordsworth's poems, considering that they did not merely give a verbal setting to outward beauty, but that they showed the interaction of beauty on inward life of man. He often dwells upon the strange intimacy which

appears to exist between the innocence of childhood and the visage of Nature. He considers it to be a strange vision of colossal glory which fades away as years increase. This idea, based on the remembrance of his own strange childhood, he sets forth so eloquently in his "Intimations of Immortality."

Medical Society.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT AND HIS ENVIRONMENT.

Mr. HOWARD MARSH, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

TUESDAY, October 10th. In the unfortunate but unavoidable absence of Mr. Marsh, through illness, the address was read by the Secretary, Mr. Keeling, before a moderate attendance of students and a number of the staff.

At the commencement of his address, Mr. Marsh mentioned the honour accorded to him on being asked to deliver the introductory address to the Medical Society of the Leeds School of Medicine—a school which has always occupied a foremost place; it was with great pleasure he had been able to accept the invitation. In the medical, as in every other profession, a man is often "led by some quite superficial bias" to undertake such study; here, as everywhere, a man finds his own level. Success is seldom the result of chance; it is the qualities, the character of the man, that determine the position he will occupy. When failure occurs it is the result of a gradual process; failure is not sudden, but is due to some defect, some inherent characteristic which inevitably leads to downfall. There certainly is something which is familiarly known as good or bad luck; some external circumstance which necessarily affects a man's life. And if the man be strong, had luck will, as a rule, develop qualities which otherwise might have remained latent. There can be no question that a man's environment is a powerful factor in shaping his life; and a noteworthy example may be instance in Lord Lisner's work, work which, had it not been for the discoveries of Pasteur, would have been impossible. Some men there are who trust and fondly hope that something will happen which will make their fortune, and are thus prevented from making strenuous endeavours to attain success. To attain great success a man must early be able to estimate his own capabilities; he must know himself; he must use his powers. Through the definition of genius as a "capacity for taking pains" is not wholly true, it must always remain a powerful and a useful saying, for as a stimulus it has an inspiring effect upon a student's work, and the result of arduous work is more solid and stable than that produced by brilliant performances; for success depends not so much upon a man's knowledge as upon the man himself. There are certain men, and they are not few in number, who, after persevering and strenuous efforts, have given up just when success lay within reach. Such mistakes are irremediable; but let every man do his best and patiently wait for the result. In regard to the acquirements and characteristics it is necessary to cultivate, there are two relating to personal character which are invaluable—honesty and magnanimity. In commerce there is the higher department a code of honour

The Gryphon.

of a most strict nature. The same is true in regard to the law. In the arts—music, painting, &c.—a man will win his way, notwithstanding the presence of the greatest faults, provided only he be endowed with sufficient artistic faculty; while in literature not a few valuable contributions have been made by men lacking in noble qualities. Through those facts are also often true of medicine, there is no profession in which personal character is more important than ours, for not only can a dishonest doctor trade upon the ignorance of his patient, but he can persuade him he is suffering from some bogus disease. To honesty must be given the first place as a fundamental element in the character of members of the medical profession, and the next place must be accorded to Magnanimity, *i. e.*, the faculty that enables a man to see the difference between great and little things; the faculty of seeing things in true proportion. Remember those Shakespearean words, "Be wise of evening upon a quarrel." True your rivals frankly, and let those severely also who act at variance with all that is honest and just. Tending to the mental qualities essential to the medical practitioner, the first place in importance must be given to the imaginative faculty, which is necessary to the attainment to new discoveries. There must be within all who wish to succeed the desire to find things out; it was this characteristic that enabled the labours of John Hunter. Following hard on the faculty of imagination is that of observation. It is often only by the closest observation that mischievous mistakes are avoided. To bring out this quality it must be cultivated like every other faculty; the medical student must train his powers of observation to a marked extent in order to attain to a high degree of excellence in the profession. Medicine should be devoted to dissection, for it calls not only the hands but the head into play. Anatomy and physiology should go hand in hand. Studied from such a standpoint, anatomy serves two important purposes: first, it encourages observation and develops the reasoning faculties; second, it is an important preliminary study. In surgery, the habits gained during the study of anatomy are of not a little value. Alluding to the prospects of success of the student of today, Mr. Marsh dealt with a paper by Sir James Paget, giving statistics and particulars of the results of inquiries made on the history of 1,000 students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital between the years 1850 and 1870, concluding that to-day similar inquiries would yield more satisfactory results. The medical students of today are better educated, and profit more largely by the advances which have recently taken place in medicine and surgery. Treating of the spirit of trade, the writer strongly denounced the tendency of letting that spirit pervade the professional life; explaining his allusion to the subject by the fact that it was necessary to build up principles, and formulate a code of ethics and general conduct at the same time as the student was passing through his curriculum. Mr. Marsh concluded his valuable address by wishing the students few regrets, confident that they would direct their gaze to the future, which has secrets to disclose and boundless sources of knowledge to unfold.

A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Coupland, was carried unanimously;

and the meeting finished with a vote of thanks to Mr. Keeling for the able manner in which he had read Mr. Marsh's address.

On Tuesday, October 28th, a moderate attendance of members assembled to hear papers delivered by Dr. C. H. Moorhouse on "Sleep," and Mr. J. A. Longley on "Some Evidence of the Relationship between Morbidity and Man." Dr. Jamieson—the re-elected President—occupied the chair.

Sleep is not necessarily conducive to intellectuality, maintained Dr. Moorhouse, the list of men of great intellectual ability, such as Montaigne and Scott, whose names are recorded in connection with a great tendency to sleep, being balanced by men such as John Hunter, Jeremy Taylor, Dr. Johnson, and Goethe, who were able to exist on a comparatively small amount. Sleep, continued the lecturer, may be defined as being "a state intermediate between life and death, which is characterised by the loss of volition, sensation, and power of movement." The brain must have repose, hence the need of sleep, which state may be also induced by narcotics and anaesthetics; darkness, silence, heat, and monotony also tending to the same result.

In complete sleep, voluntary motion and sensation are inhibited, though involuntary acts, such as circulation and respiration, still continue to take place. The onset is gradual; the reasoning faculties, muscular strength, sight, taste, smell, hearing, and touch disappearing in order.

Incomplete sleep is characterised by a state conducive to dreaming, only some of the voluntary actions being suspended. In this state the slightest sound acts as a stimulus, which starts a train of ideas in the brain. Suspension of the power of judgment and an active state of the memory are necessary to the onset of dreaming, and during these phases there is usually a torpor of the sense-organs and involuntary motions. Somnambulism and nightmare are but modifications of dreaming, though in the latter the respiratory functions are to some extent, at any rate, in abeyance. Dr. Moorhouse, in his concluding remarks, made reference to the phenomenon of "Death," the outward appearance of the body in sleep and death being in some cases so similar that it is a matter of enormous difficulty to distinguish between the two.

A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Keeling and seconded by Mr. Williams, was accorded to Dr. Moorhouse for his most interesting paper.

Mr. Longley, in his paper on "Some Evidence of the Relationship between Man and Monkey," pointed out in the first place that the facts he presented were for the intention of pointing out the descent of monkey and man from a common ancestor. Rectifying himself in anatomical peculiarities, Mr. Longley listed his observations to those relating to the features of man's structure rendered useless by change of habit. Instances of such are to be found in the subcutaneous muscles, marked peculiarity of the deformed feet, and the grasping power of the hands in young infants; and these refer us to the condition in Quadrumana. After alluding to the tail with its attached muscles, to the vesicular appendix, and to a peculiarity observed in the pharynx, the reader explained the theory of natural selection,

dealing with the circumstances and conditions which had enabled man to reach his present state of superiority, a state which he owes "to his higher intellectual powers and to his habits which lead him to defend and protect his fellows, and to his bodily structure." Evidence would tend to show that man's ancestors would probably be classed amongst Quadrupeds; that he is descended from a hairy, tailed quadruped, in all probably arboreal in habits. As Darwin says:—"Man may, perhaps, then be accused some feeling of pride at having risen, though not through his own exertions, to the very summit of the organic scale; and the fact of his having thus risen, instead of having been aboriginally placed there, may give him hope for a still higher destiny in the distant future. We must, however, acknowledge that man with all his noble qualities, with his sympathy, with benevolence extending to the humblest living creature, with his God-like intellect, which has penetrated into the movements and constitution of the solar system—with all these exalted powers—man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin."

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Langley for his striking paper, proposed by Mr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Sowerbutts, was carried unanimously.

ARNOLD GREGORY, Hon. Sec.

The Scientific Society.

THE Scientific Society shares with the Literary and Historical Society in the laudable aim of making more real the social life of the College, whilst at the same time lending in the diffusion of "unworned knowledge" by lectures and excursion. On Thursday, October 19th, the winter season began with a tea of behoiments and a presidential address by Dr. Stroud on "Naval Range-finders."

For some time past the five-o'clock tea, which is such a welcome feature, has been poured out in a room which amongst a legion of qualities never numbered that of the accommodation one sought for in a tea-room. Like fugitives from bondage, we stood around the table and ate. On the opening evening the Refectory was put to its proper use, being crowded with budding scientists fore-gathered by the prospect of the good things to come.

After tea some seventy students and others wandered their way through the labyrinth of staircases and corridors opening after many a turn at the Physics Theatre. There the walls were tapestried, as it were, with diagrams so full of mystery, so soon to be illustrated by the President. With wonted thoroughness he had brought a complete range-finder and two dissected instruments which showed more clearly its optical and mechanical details.

Mr. Brown took the chair on behalf of the retiring president, Mr. Kerdall, who to his sorrow was unavoidably absent. A lengthy list of minutes was read and confirmed, and then the chairman, on rising to call upon Dr. Stroud, extended a hearty welcome to the new members and visitors.

After the apophysis, which would have made envious the most hardened politician, Dr. Stroud confessed that in choosing for his presidential address "Naval Range-

finders and Recorders," he had followed the course pursued by those desirous of a degree, that of the line of least resistance.

Range-finders are, of course, designed to measure ranges. In these days of fast projectiles, with trajectory curved and long, guns would be as effective as pen-shooters, if the range were unknown. Given plenty of fire, a long base, with the help of a theodolite and a little trigonometry, ranges might be found; but under the conditions of modern warfare, where the time is precious, such a method is useless. To measure a range quickly and accurately, working with a short base, the instruments used are so complicated as they are expensive. Such an instrument is Barr & Stroud's range-finder.

Dr. Stroud related how in 1888 Prof. Barr, the then engineering professor in the College, showed him a War Office advertisement asking for a range-finder for land use. They decided to attempt to supply the wants of the Government, being stimulated in their work by the fact that they, the Government, had given someone £20,000 for a range-finder which had not come up to expectations. The two professors were assigned to find how clever were their instruments in the invention of range-finders. The principle which underlies the Barr & Stroud instrument may be shortly described. At either end of a base line, four or five yards long, is a telescope. The telescopes are pointed at the object whose range it is desired to know, and the angle subtended by the base at the object being known, the range can be calculated. An arrangement of prisms enables the eye placed at an eye-piece half-way between the two ends to look through both telescopes at the same time. To bring the image as seen through one telescope in coincidence with that seen through the other a small angled prism is placed in the path of the rays from one of the telescopes. As this is moved the focus is shifted. To devise the instrument took three weeks; but to reach very satisfactory results seven years. The two professors, with Mr. Wilkinson as mechanic, worked up to the last minute of the year 1888, and on the morning took the instrument to London. In March it passed the preliminary trials; but later in the year it failed, being wrecked for all intents and purposes by the heat backing it up.

For several years the instrument was practically left untouched. In 1892 they made a single observer instrument for the Admiralty. This was more successful, and gave satisfaction to the sea-lords, who in February, 1893, gave an order for five range-finders. These were used in the *Annals* Manuscript by Professor Barr. At that time it took weeks to make an instrument; now it is possible to put one together in twenty minutes. The firm of Barr & Stroud have supplied 130 to the British Navy, 40 to the Argentine and Chilean Republics, and a few to Japan. None of the European Powers have any but one complimentary instrument. The Sultan of Turkey possesses one. The U.S.A. uses in its services the Fiske Instrument.

In five seconds it is possible to get the range up to 1,000 yards, with an accuracy of 1 per cent. At 400 yards it will read to 7 inches, at 1,000 yards to 3 yards, at 3,000 yards to 30 yards.

To describe the instrument, such a mine is it of optical science and mechanical ingenuity, would only be

to bewilder the writer and the reader. How it is used at night, with only a speck of light, or a torpedo boat under the glare of the search-light, to look at, men, with a host of other things, he left untold.

The Secretary, Mr. Jones, proposed a vote of thanks. Mr. Shepherd, seconding in a most speech, hoped that when the next great war comes, between ourselves and anybody else, Dr. Stoddard will have the pleasure of knowing that to his instrument will be due a fair share of the honours of victory. "N."

Education Society.

SPARTAN TRAINING.

The first meeting of the session was held on Friday, October 20th, in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, at 5 p.m. Mr. A. W. Priestley was unanimously elected to fill the office of President, rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. Jowett to another sphere of labour.

Prof. Grant then addressed the meeting on "Spartan Training," first, however, referring to his pleasure at Mr. Priestley's election, and at the addition to the College Staff this session of two old students, Messrs. Priestley and Dwyerhouse. Proceeding to his topic, Prof. Grant said that one of the points of interest in Spartan training was that it supplied probably the best instance of a definite aim in national education, and of complete success in the production of the required type of citizen. Perhaps the nearest analogue is to be found in the training of the Jews. Certainly no modern nation could definitely pronounce its aim in the education of its youth. The speaker then described this interesting country, consisting of only a few thousand people, living in a mountain-cloud valley, surrounded by enemies, and in the midst of an enormous sea population which would have been glad to throw of the yoke. Hence arose the necessity for keeping in the most vigorous physical training. What Sparta required was a citizen who had no hesitation in devoting himself wholly to the State, and who possessed the power to serve it, in what was to them the only way, by bearing arms. The ideal was exclusively military; the art and literature of neighbouring Athens had no charms for the Spartans.

The training began with birth, but the child was allowed to continue in the charge of its mother, under strict State regulations, till the age of seven years. Then the child was handed over to the State, and bred in a State establishment till marriage was reached at the age of 30. [At this stage of the proceedings the electric lights failed, and for some considerable time speakers and hearers were but dimly outlined in the darkness, but Prof. Grant went on, and continued to hold the attention of his audience by a graphic description of the very hard discipline to which these youths were subjected.] At the age of 30 the Spartan returned home, and was compelled to marry, but military service was still enforced. The advantages and the defects of this system of national training were briefly dealt with, and a most interesting address was concluded by a reference to the attention that has been paid at various subsequent periods to the Spartan constitution, particularly by writers at the time of the French Revolution.

N. M. H.

Leeds Company Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

THE Annual Encampment this year was to have taken place at Aldershot, but the authorities considered the order, and, as a result, Whistly was selected. We were in camp from August 31st to August 12th, and occupied the same field as the old W.V. (Leeds) V.R.E., but the two corps were quite separate. The Medical Staff Corps' strength was upwards of 60 men, under the command of Surg.-Capt. de Burgh Birch; Lieut. and Quartermaster Wilson Gardner was able in camp part of the week. A drum-head service was held on Sunday morning in conjunction with the Engineers, the chaplain of the latter corps conducting the service. The daily routine during the week was roughly as follows:—Rouseville was sounded at 5.30; drill from 6 to 7 o'clock; breakfast 7.45, and drill again from 9 to 12; then dinner, and sometimes drill again for an hour or so during the afternoon. Tea was at four o'clock, and then all except the men on duty were allowed out of camp until "lights out" was blown at 12 p.m. The corps practised the usual drills during the week, that is, stretcher and company drill; the Engineers' Boer Company drilled with us several times. On Thursday, Surg.-Capt. Birch took his corps out for a night march, to give them some idea of duty in the field in the dark. "Wounded" consisted themselves in various places in a wood, and were bandaged and then brought into a field hospital, where soap was given them (a field kitchen being made for the purpose). The Corps returned to camp about 12, after a most successful expedition. Camp was struck early on Saturday morning, and the Engineers' band played to down to the station in the swinging march of the "Dandy Fifth," where we remained for Leeds at 11.30. The weather was delightful, the only rain being on Sunday night, and all present had a most enjoyable and useful week's training. The thanks of all are due in a great measure to Staff-Sergt. Wilson for the way in which everything went on without a hitch of any kind.

We should like to say that the Corps is in need of recruits, and there must be many medicals who ought to join: Staff-Sergt. Wilson will always be glad to receive any recruits at Headquarters. The Annual Dinner is to be held this year at Headquarters on November 17th. Members tickets 2s; friends 2s, may be obtained from Staff-Sergt. Wilson or other members of the Brasserie.

[It is should like to remind members of the College that this very useful branch of the Volunteer service is not restricted to medical students alone, and that the permanent Sergeant-Major will be glad to see intending recruits at the headquarters, St. James' Street.]

V. M. S. C.

Engineering Society.

WORKSHOP EXPERIENCE.

"Workshop Training with Technical Education" was the subject on Monday, October 23rd, of the opening lecture of the session in the Engineering Society, by Mr. Wilson Harnett, M.I.M.E., Mr. H. McLaren in the chair. The Lecturer urged that workshop train-

ing—often misunderstood by students—was necessary to the engineer in order to fit him to take any useful position in engineering works. Students had from time to time applied to him for places, but as they had had no workshop training he was compelled to say they would not suit. The manager of a large works employed in one instance a draughtsman who had had technical instruction but no practical experience, and thus man proved a great disappointment—he was of little service. A man might have won a Whitworth Scholarship and yet, without practical experience in the workshop, be no use whatever. (Laughter.) Scientific conceptions were, he said, abstract, unreal, and necessarily omitted many things; but in dealing with realities every fact must be carefully weighed, and have its due place. Mental qualities which made the student were not necessarily the mental qualities which made the successful man in dealing with his fellow man. The lecturer suggested that every student who wished to advance in engineering and who took up the profession should be in the position of an employee. He enlarged on and emphasized the value of workshop experience, pointing out in detail how the student without that experience would be at a disadvantage. Persons without that experience were, to his mind, utterly unfitted for positions of trust and responsibility, whereas the possession of it gave a man an insight into the relations between ruler and ruled, into questions of discipline and organization, and into details of management on which the success of an establishment depended. Experience of that kind familiarised a man with hand work, tool work, and the creation of machinery in the works and outside. At the same time, there were advantages in a scientific training of the mind—those of close observation, correct and logical thinking, and the drawing of conclusions, all this leading to self-confidence. Workshop experience he, however, looked upon as a *real* and not as a *mere* success as an engineer would be obtained. The student ought to have curiosity, but a trained curiosity, or he would get into trouble—(laughter)—and he should be careful not to have too much modesty. The advantage of a college education he fully admitted.

Mr. Wilson Hartnell, who is himself a large employer of labour in Leeds, practically engaged in engineering, was warmly thanked for his lecture. About thirty new members were admitted.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The second ordinary meeting was held on Monday, November 6th, when Mr. W. B. Southam read a paper upon "Refrigerating Machinery." The lecturer, after a brief history of such machinery, referred to the advantages obtained by the solution in cost which modern refrigeratory methods effected in perishable commodities.

In 1874, Dr. Linde invented his ammonia compression system, by which the same amount of power could accomplish five times as much refrigerating work as by the old systems. The lecture was illustrated with numerous lantern slides and diagrams.

The following evening, by kind permission of Mr. Doeby, a party from the Society, under the guidance of the lecturer, went round the Yorkshire Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company's premises.

Men's Christian Union.

This Union commenced the session by holding a Social Gathering, especially intended for freshmen, in the Refectory on the first Friday in Term, when about fifty students were present. Drs. Moorman, Hartley, and Anderson attended, and the first-mentioned gave an address on College life in general, while Mr. N. M. Hyde briefly explained the aim and work of the Union, and Mr. T. W. Scholtes described the British College Christian Union Summer Conference at Aberystwyth this year. The proceedings extended over an hour and a half, and were very enjoyable.

This meeting was followed a week later by a short meeting of a more spiritual character, when Dr. Hartley took the chair; Mr. W. G. Riebridge explained the working of the Yorkshire College Christian Union, and Dr. Anderson gave an inspiring address.

On Thursday, November 2nd, another meeting was held, when Mr. T. Wilson, of the Yorkshire College Lads' Club, gave an address on the work being carried on at the Settlement, and appealed to students to assist in the work. Dr. Moorman presided, and warmly recommended the Lads' Club as an opportunity for practical Christian service.

W. G. R.

College Athletic News.

WITH the appearance of the first number of the *Gryphon* for the present session, we announce the appointment of a sub-editor who shall deal in future with all College Athletic news. This does not mean that we shall necessarily give a report of every game played by a college team. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for the shortcomings of club secretaries. Aware of the interest shown by nearly all students in the doings of our various athletic representatives, we desire to be as up-to-date as possible with our news. We therefore advise all teams to appoint as soon as possible—where this has not been done already—a responsible and efficient reporter. All communications addressed to us and marked "Athletics" will receive that attention which we consider they deserve.

Cricket.

SOMEWHAT late in the day, perhaps, we publish the averages of the players for the summer of 1899. It will be noticed that though eight matches have been played no man has taken part in more than six, while only five men have taken part in more than three games. This seems to indicate a lack of enthusiasm on the part of college cricketers. There is no lack of talent as shown by the fact that no less than 34 players took part in one or more matches. Possibly the shortness of the season and the near approach of University examinations is responsible for the unwillingness of students to give up half-a-day for cricket. Unfortunately our sister colleges were also short of players, and as a result the inter-college matches were not played.

Matches Played 8. Won 3. Lost 3. Drawn 2.

HATFIELD ACADEMY.

	No. of Runs Made in		Total	Ave.
			Runs.	
Alison	3	0	36	12
Morrison	3	0	30	10
Langley, J.	4	0	60	15
Russell	3	1	28	12
Kaye	3	0	18	6
Heald	3	0	24	8
Langley, R.	4	0	32	8
Carter	3	0	24	8
Pickering	3	1	18	6
Pennington	3	0	30	10
Crump	3	0	12	4

The following batted in less than three innings—

Stokes	2	0	6	3
Briskley, W.	2	0	6	3

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Ave.
Heald	8	1	107	2	53.5
Morrison	8	1	86	3	28.6
Crump	8	0	127	8	15.8
Carter	3	1	8	4	2
Alison	3	0	87	3	29
Pennington	3	0	62	1	62

The following bowled in less than three innings—

Pickering	1	1	26	5	5.2
Kaye	1	1	20	2	10
Hyde	1	0	49	3	16.3
Edwards	1	1	43	2	21.5

MEDICAL SCHOOL V. STAFF.

The annual match between the Medical Students and Staff was played on the College ground on Thursday, July 20th, in rather depressing weather. The Staff batted first and ran up a large score, Professor Smithells applying the closure on the fall of the eighth wicket. For this Dr. Griffith was really responsible, his score of 85, which included six fifties, being the result of vigorous and determined hitting, and his retirement on the fall of the sixth wicket was only brought about by an unfortunate stroke, Morrison holding a high return. Dr. Griffith was ably assisted by Dr. Jamieson, on the fall of whose wicket the innings was declared at an end. Scott came out with the best bowling analysis, his 4 wickets costing 44 runs. After the adjournment for tea, rather late than an hour's play sufficed to bring the match to a termination, the Staff winning by 191 runs. Morrison and Carter were top scorers for the Students, the former with 25 to his credit, the latter with 15. Dr. Towers was very effective with the ball, his 6 wickets being taken at very small cost, while Prof. Smithells and Prof. Griffith brought off clever catches at slip and point respectively. Score—

STAFF.

	W.H. Morrison, b. Towers	85
Dr. Griffith, c. b. 85	C. I. Briskley, c. Prof. Smithells, b. Towers	7
Dr. Towers, c. Morley	J. A. Langley, b. Dusk	15
Heald	R. V. S. Shorley, b. Dusk	2
Dr. Dusk, c. Morrison	A. B. Fletcher, c. Prof. Smithells, b. Towers	4
Andrews	2	4
A. Gregory, b. Scott	2	4
Mr. Thompson, b. Scott	1	4
Prof. Smithells, run out	3	4
Dr. Jamieson, b. Scott	4	4
Mr. Wraith, b. Scott	14	4
Dr. Spang, not out	8	4

Extras

Total (for 8 wickets)	235
Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Henderson did not bat.	

Association Football.

ALTHOUGH several of last year's players have left the College, carrying their colours and abilities to other clubs, the task of the selection committee has been no light one, owing to the arrival of many new players. In spite of the fact that already two players have been placed *hors de combat*—not on the football field—was look forward to a most successful season. Up to the present our record is good, and would have been much better if we had been able to command the services of a good, reliable goal-keeper. The season is not yet far advanced, but already four different players have represented us between the posts. Each has done his best, but the committee is still on the look-out for a good man. The team also suffers from lack of practice, and we are convinced that college games will never be as successful as they ought to be until there is a weekly half holiday for practice. We believe, however, that of present scarcity of space in the laboratories quite prevents this. Although no official report has yet reached us, our special correspondent has provided a short account of each match. These we print below—

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. OULTON.

On Saturday, October 14th, a carefully selected team journeyed to Oulton to try conditions with the team representing the village. In the first half the College men played up the hill, and after the game had been in progress about 15 minutes, they obtained the first goal from a free kick well put in by Collinson; but they were not able to retain the lead. The Oulton men, cheered on by a crowd of spectators, and helped by doubtful decisions of the referee, scored from a scrimmage in front of the goal. In very good forward play they added two more before half-time. After the restart the College players showed great determination, and soon scored another goal. Anxious to commence the season well they tried all they knew to draw level with their opponents, but so safe and sure was the Oulton defence that at last after a hard fought game the home team retired victorious. Result, Oulton 3, College 2.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. LEEDS BELLS VUE.

This match was played at Beadgarth on the afternoon of Saturday, October 22nd. We cannot speak highly of the performance of the home team. A goal-keeper had to be obtained on the ground. The backs were not so safe as usual and the forwards made no attempt at combination, consequently the game degenerated into a series of disjointed rushes, and the College forwards were very weak in front of goal. The number of goals scored was abnormally large, and the result was a draw. College, 3 goals; Bells Vue, 5.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. BOSHAM SCHOOL, YORK.

It is now a long time since the College representatives defeated their Bosham opponents. For the game played on Saturday, October 28th, at York, several changes were made in the team, and victory was confidently expected. In the first half of the game our men had all the best of the play, and showed better form in front of goal. The Bosham goal-keeper, however, played a grand game, and was only beaten twice (before half-time) by

shots from Dennis and Pennington. With the score 2-0 in favour of the College our chances looked rosy, but in the second half the superior combination of the Bootzans forwards began to tell. Twice they altogether eluded the backs and scored with splendid shots. The struggle for victory then became very keen, our right wing especially making some very fine but unsuccessful attempts upon the opponents' goal. A well-fought and pleasant game ended in a draw. College, 2 goals; Bootzans School, 2 goals.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.

The first Inter-College match of the season was played at Haslingley, on Wednesday, November 1st. Neither team had up to this date won a match, and both were well represented. The visitors kicked off at 3.15, and at once carried the ball into close proximity with the home goal. It did not long remain there, for Platt cleared his lines well, and soon our forwards had an unsuccessful turn at attacking. After this the play was very fluctuating and rather scrappy, the forwards being conspicuous for individual rushes rather than good combined play. The home side had much the best of the first half, but no goals were scored. After the interval the Sheffield team became somewhat disorganised, and seemed to suffer from lack of training. After a good deal of midfield play one of the Sheffield backs took a flying kick at goal, and our goal-keeper falling in an attempt to respond in like manner, a goal for the visitors was the result. The loss was soon made good, for the College forwards settling down to their work scored four goals in rapid succession, Pennington being responsible for three of them. The Sheffield men then made one or two incursions into the home territory and scored a goal. But they never looked like winning, and the home men scoring two more goals, deservedly won a rather poor game.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. PUDSEY.

Played on the College Ground, on Saturday, November 4th. The visitors won the toss, and Jocelyn started towards the pavilion end. For a long time the play was very fluctuating, and both goal-keepers were called upon to defend their nets. The first goal fell to our men, but the Pudsey players soon responded. After this the College forwards settled down to their work, and for the first time this season showed what they could do in the matter of combination; scarcely a mistake was made from the beginning to the end of the game. Had it not been for the splendid play of the Pudsey goal-keeper, the score would have been a very heavy one. As it was, our men retired victorious. Result—College, 6 goals; Pudsey, 3 goals.

SECOND XI.

Like their fellows our second team opened the season with a defeat. Their correspondent remarks that the want of a proper goal-keeper greatly helped the visitors to obtain their goals. After a fairly even game the College retired the losers. Result—Oulton St. John's, 3; College, 1.

Oct. 21st.—8. LEEDS BELLE VUE. On their ground. Result—College, 2; Belle Vue, 1.

Oct. 28th.—8. WOODSLEY ROAD. At Haslingley. A runaway game ended in a victory for our men. Result—College, 8; Woodsley Road, 1.

Nov. 4th.—11. PATERBOROUGH. Away. The College men went off with some misgivings to try conclusions with the visitors' first team. A hotly-contested game, in which Tega at centre-half figured greatly, ended in a draw. Result—College, 1; Paterborough, 1.

Rugby Football.

We are not able to report the arrival of many new Rugby men. But since most of last year's players are available, we look forward with confidence to a successful season. A glance at the reports will show that so far we have no reason to be ashamed of the performance of our men. Certainly the defeat sustained at Keighley was very heavy, but we must remember that four of our best players were busy with the County "Possibles" on that date, and that the rest suffered severely from want of practice. We notice with pleasure that the County authorities are recognising the ability of some of our men, and we hope that Crump and one or two others will gain the County cup before the season is over. We are convinced that several of our men are worthy of a trial with the County team. No reports of the doings of the second team have come to hand.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. KEIGHLEY.

Played at Keighley on October 19th. Keighley kicked off with the sun facing them and even play followed, the College halting their own ill half-line. Then the superior training of the Keighley men was seen, Jacobson crossing the line twice and Myers twice. Soon after Chadwick dropped a goal and followed this piece of good play up by securing a try for us, which was unconverted. After this our line was crossed several times, the whirling of their forwards being very fine. Final score, Keighley 5 goals, 1 dropped goal, 2 tries, 35 points; Yorkshire College, 1 dropped goal, 1 try, 7 points.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. SEDBERGH.

Played at Sedburgh on October 26th. Platts won the toss and elected to play uphill. A good return by Hood from the kick-off found touch. A succession of line-outs followed, in which their men gained ground rather considerably, and Richardson was compelled to touch down. From the drop off, Hickell following up hard was enabled to gain our first try, which was not converted. Shortly after Platts, from a pass by Crump, ran round their three-quarters, and evading the full-back grounded the ball. The kick at goal was unconverted. Half time score, 2 tries to nil. Brierley kicked off, and the return found touch at half way; after a series of "scrums," in which our men were not seen at their best, Chadwick getting the ball passed to Platts at the opportune moment, and the latter, kicking over the full-back's head, sprimed, and gained our third try. Again the kick at goal failed. From this time to the end of the game the contest was very keen, it being all we could do to prevent them from scoring. Final score, 3 tries to nil.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. HADDERSFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Played at Haslingley on October 21st. Huddersfield kicked off, and a good return found touch in their "25."

The Gryphon.

Soon after this Pickering crossed the line far out, and Platts impressed with a good kick. A few minutes later Pickering again ran over, Platts making a good but ineffectual shot at goal. Their halves were repeatedly "off-side," with the result that several "free kicks" were allowed to us. From one of these Platts dropped a fine goal. Half-time score: Yorkshire College, 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 1 try; to Huddersfield, nil.

A few minutes after the kick-off Flood gained another try for us, which was not improved, and shortly after Brinsley, junr., who was playing a grand game, gained a fourth try. Neither of these were converted. Final score: Yorkshire College, 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 3 tries; to Huddersfield Technical College, nil.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. HALIFAX ST. JOHN'S.

Played on the College ground on October 28th. St. John's kick-off, and Goodall following up was enabled to reach the full down, but the try was disallowed. Halifax dropped out, and a succession of "scrums" followed. Then one of their men, obtaining a pass, ran over and a goal was kicked. The College after this played up much better, and Pickering was enabled to score twice, Richardson in both cases converting. Half-time score: College, 2 goals; to Halifax, 1 goal.

In the second half Elliott kick-off and the return found touch. Platts got possession and passed to Davis, who gained our third try, and a goal was obtained by the former. Shortly before time, Platts, after a good run, gained another try for out. The kick was unsuccessful. Final score: Yorkshire College, 3 goals, 1 try; to Halifax St. John's, 1 goal.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. BRADFORD WANDERERS.

Played on the ground of the latter on November 4th. A goal was dropped by one of their backs a few minutes after the kick-off. A little later, Crump obtained possession and passed to Pickering who transferred to Platts, the latter running grounding the ball. The attempt at goal failed. When half-time came, the score was Bradford, 4 points; Yorkshire College, 3 points.

After the interval the College men played up and Platts was enabled to score again, the same player failing at goal. The play of the backs was excellent, the running of Platts and the saving by Richardson being especially noticeable. Just before "no side" the captain added another four points to the College score by means of an excellent dropped goal. Result:—College, 10 points; Bradford Wanderers, 4 points.

Gymnasium.

We would like to draw the attention of the students to the fact that the Gymnasium is now open every day. Mr. Mason Clarke or Mr. Harrison is always in attendance to give instruction. It is proposed to hold a public display some time during the second term, and we would therefore advise men to go into thorough training. The Secretary of the Gymnasium Committee writes as follows:

"A piano is urgently required for the Gymnasium; those men, and more especially those ladies, who take any interest in the gymnasium, will agree to this statement. The aid to the drills is so great that in the

words of the shorthand it must be seen—or perhaps we should say 'heard'—to be believed.

"Now we hope to have a competition this session with Queens and University Colleges, and a drill of some kind will most probably be included in the programme. We wish to make the competition a success in every way, and should like to take this opportunity of adding men to attend the gymnasium without delay, so as to get 'fit.'

"To obtain this piano we are asking you to subscribe—do not start, reader, it will not be a ruinous expense—to subscribe 2/6 per annum, which is little more than one halfpenny a week. We hope that this appeal will meet with a generous and early response. Subscriptions will be received thankfully either by Mr. Mason Clarke at the Gymnasium, or by the undersigned, or any member of the Gymnasium Committee.

"Any person desirous of sending more than 2/6 may do so.

—C. W. SESSOLE BOWEN,

"Halt. Sec. Gyns. Committee."

Correspondence.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

To the Editors of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

I have received notice from the Queens College Photographic Club, of an Exhibition which is to take place on the 25th—26th January, 1905.

Class E is open to any member of the Victoria University. The requirements are: 3 mounted unframed photographs, any size up to whole plate, any subject; to be sent in to Manchester before December 15th, 1899. The price is £1 1s., and is awarded by Mr. A. Hardy Hinton, the Editor of "Amateur Photographer."

E. PERCY KAYE.

LEEDS COMPANY VOL. MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

To the Editors of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

Perhaps the following will be of interest to some of your readers. The War Office has given instructions that a Transport Section is to be raised as an addition to this Company.

It may be of interest to explain that in the Regular Service the Army Medical Corps provides the officers (medical) and sick attendants, called Hospital Orderlies, and Browsers in case of a Bearer Company.

The ambulance wagons for carrying wounded, and the carts of various descriptions required for carrying medical and other stores, together with the horses and drivers, are furnished by the Army Service Corps, the "Picklebreds" of the army.

No such organisation as the latter exists in the Volunteer Force. In order that a Bearer Company, which forms the first line of attendance upon the wounded in action, may take the field, transport is essential. The work of the Bearer Company, which the Leeds Company Vol. Medical Staff Corps is to provide upon mobilisation, will thus be rendered complete.

DR. BENJAMIN BLACK, M.D.,

Surgeon-Captain F.M.S., O.C. Leeds Coy. F.M.S. Corps.

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Figure 1.

THE "PHENIX" PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT

(Figure 1.)

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Figure 2.

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