

THE GRYPHON

THE JOURNAL OF THE



YORKSHIRE COLLEGE

INCEBITUR SCIENTIA

PRICE
SIX
PENCE.

DECEMBER
1899.
VOL. III.
No. 2.

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THE GRYPHON:

THE JOURNAL OF THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.

"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the room when she hath any able feathers: yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgments when we knew them full of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the curiosity which we have ever found than to the precaution which we ought to have."—LAV.

Vol. III.

DECEMBER, 1899.

No. 2.

Editorial Notes.

We are not quite sure at the time of writing whether we shall be able to find space in our columns for an account of the inter-college debate that was held with Owens on Friday last. But the affair was not only a great success in itself, but was also a very welcome sign that the union between the Colleges of the University is more than a purely official one. We believe that the representatives from Owens were very pleased with their reception, and all those who were present at the debate were agreed as to the high average excellence of their speaking. We have heard the opinion expressed that the debate gained greatly in seriousness through the restriction which the fact of holding the debate in the library put upon smoking; but at the same time, we must own that we have heard the opposite opinion expressed too.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Collinson's paper before the Literary and Historical Society, reference was made to a paper in the *Maguet*, the organ of the University College, Bristol, on "Life in a Medieval University," by Rev. H. Rashdall. If our readers will turn to it (it lies, we believe, in the Students' Common Room), they will find a great deal that is amusing even to those who take no interest in the subject on the historical side. The following is the time table that Mr. Rashdall constructs for the medieval student:—5.30 a.m. Rise, drink a flagon of beer at the buttery; no other breakfast. 6-8. Ordinary lecture in the public schools (no fire; rushes on the floor). 8. Mass (in early middle ages optional, later compulsory). 9-11. Study in rooms with three

compositors, perhaps repeating to each other the morning's lecture (no fire, no glass in windows). 11. Dinner. Bible read in hall. (Menu: soup thickened with oatmeal, beef, bread, cheese, small beer). 11.30. College disputation. 12. The idle man takes a walk or plays dice at the tavern; the studious man returns to his books. 1.30. Nuncheon, i.e., a drink of beer in hall. 2-5. Extraordinary lectures. 5. Supper. Much as at dinner. 5.30-8. Study for the serious; roaring round the streets for the frivolous. 8. Carlew rings. Potations in hall. 9. Run round quadrangle to warm feet. Bed.

* * *

By-the-by, we notice that the *Maguet*, like ourselves, has for some reason incurred the censure of the Glasgow University Magazine. We hope it will not be too seriously alarmed for the result. It is noteworthy, too, that Bristol is thinking of forming a Students' Representative Council, and talks of looking to Scotland for its model. It need not look so far afield; if they will send a commissioner to Leeds we will teach them a thing or two that will be worth their while to learn. Judging from our experience in Leeds, we should strongly urge them to realise their good intentions. The College will be altogether the gainer, though the Council will not act as an infallible recipe for procuring a good attendance at the Students' Annual Dinner, if they have such a function.

* * *

Rumours reach our ears of certain, or rather very uncertain, grievances which the Medical School is said to entertain against the management of *The Gryphon*. If any such grievances are really felt, we wish we could get them formulated and

THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY, LEEDS
CANCELLED

clearly stated. There is no object that the present Committee more earnestly strives after than to procure the hearty co-operation and goodwill of the Medical School. We have all along said that that alone was wanted to make success assured; for if the School with its strong *esprit de corps* and its abundant energy takes us up, we are sure of a circulation that will banish all financial troubles, and give us plenty of originality for our columns. We shall be glad, therefore, if the members of the Medical School will offer us their criticisms and suggestions. Our correspondence columns are at their service.

* * *

"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the storm when she hath any sickle feathers." We have from the beginning been modestly conscious of sickle feathers, but now that our wings are getting a little stronger, we must be prepared for somewhat higher flights, supported on the steady current of public favour. Our last number contained the first of a series of portraits of prominent and popular men in the College, and our next number is to contain another. Our next number is also to contain an entirely new feature in the shape of ornamental headlines. We think that this will add considerably to the attractiveness of the magazine. It is only one step on the road we intend to follow.

* * *

A correspondent sends us a set of examination papers for the Terminus, but we have failed to persuade the Professors to adopt them. The common complaint about them seems to be that every question contains a King Charles's Head. As they have unfortunately not been adopted, it would be of little service to our readers to publish them, but we will give a sample or two. The piece for Latin composition is even more military than those pieces usually are, which is saying a great deal. It contains references to all the most recent military irrazions, and to the stampede of the males. For the Dying Department we have: (1) "Explain fully the mode of dying *à la Mère*, and describe the behaviour of this colour in face of the enemy's fire"; (2) "When is a White Flag not a White Flag?" The questions in Education begin with the following: "Explain the Boer system of higher education, and discuss which of their educational principles, if any, are applicable in this country." In Chem-

istry: "Give an equation to represent the effect of the explosion of a Lyddite shell among the Boers."

* * *

As we go to press we are deeply grieved to hear of the accident on the Midland Railway, at Wortley Junction, in which two of our students, Mr. Wallbank and Mr. Gill, have been very seriously injured. Mr. Wallbank's injuries, especially, are of the very gravest nature. We wish to express our deepest sympathy with Mr. Wallbank and Mr. Gill, and wish their relatives and friends.

Prize Distribution.

In the afternoon of Monday, November 27th, the College Hall saw assembled a meeting frequented by a variety of persons. That day the Master of the Skinners' Company opened the new Leather Industries Department, and also opportunity was taken to distribute to certain lucky and diligent students the class prizes gained during last session. Thus some were present to hear about leather, others to see their young relatives and friends receive the laurel for good work done. Although, perhaps one should say because, a holiday had been decreed, comparatively few students made their appearance, the majority preferring the charm of the autumn outside. To stifle away the heavy-footed minutes ere the proceedings began, a small band of musicians scouted round the piano rendered a variety of entertaining, if not classical, pieces. Dotted or clustered here and there were students decorated with badges marked "steward." What their duties were it was difficult to tell. Occasionally one more bold than the rest would show some student's sister or parent to a seat, but for the most part visitors were allowed to look after themselves. Their only sign of activity was the thrusting of programmes into the hands of visitors. It has been said—somewhat unkindly perhaps—that being the roughest, they had been set to see to the good conduct of the other students: such on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief.

At last the procession of Professors and other college dignitaries arrayed in a bewilderment of colours, of newly-appointed associates resplendent in their new gowns, of Skinners looking very warm in their furs, together with several other gentle-

ness too numerous to particularise, entered the hall to the stirring strains of the inevitable "Soldiers of the Queen." The Marquis of Ripon, who took the chair, made a speech about the position of the College. He was followed by Mr. Jackson, better known to youth as father of his son, the Yorkshire cricketer; he attempted to make leather an interesting subject. The Principal addressed the Worshipful Company of Skinners; a reply was made by the Master, Mr. Palmer.

The new associates then ascended the platform, bowed and shook hands with the Marquis, and then passed up to the back seat, where, like Olympians, they contemplated the mortals beneath.

Mr. Colman distributed the prizes, after a short speech to students generally on the necessity of developing to its utmost the talent of the nation in order to maintain its proud position in the world. The happy yet blushing prize winners hurried up the steps, received each a little library, and rushed down, all to the cheers and sarcasms of less favoured students. Then the Marquis and the Principal gathered up their gowns and headed a procession down the hall, the assemblage standing and cheering, the band playing as if for dear life, and staid Professors smiling like schoolboys. As the last of the line disappeared the meeting crushed out and made for tea and home.

The War.

THE result of the sale of Kipling's "Absent Minded Beggar" in the Collage, on behalf of the *Daily Mail* Fund for the wives and children of the reservists, was that the sum of £8 21s. was forwarded. A balance-sheet has been drawn up.

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J. L. CRIDLAW.

A Contributor.

"Will you write a poem for us, will you sing for us, O Poet,

We are sighing for you sadly in these dreary autumn days;

We have little for *The Gryphon*, and the students are so lazy,

Oh how gladly would we welcome one of your delightful lays."

Thus most handsly spoke a member of that band who run *The Gryphon*

To a young and bashful student, in whose veins ambition ran,

And whose heart glowed hot within him at such warm appreciation

Coming freely in this manner, and from such a famous man.

"Will I write for you?" How modest and how gentle was the query,

As tho' such a bold suggestion was quite novel to his mind,

Just as tho' he'd never laboured to write verses for *The Gryphon*,

Had not often and in secret done a long and weary grind.

"Will I write for you, but truly is it possible you wish it?"

Thinking meanwhile of his former contributions large and small,

Of how oft they'd lost distinction to the dulness of the paper,

And that now, at last, had someone seen the merit of them all.

"No, you really cannot mean it, wish for one of my poor efforts,

Oh, but surely, there are others who are worthier than I."

But the man who asked the favour, he was cunning, he was desperate,

For he wanted copy badly, and he'd nowhere else to try.

Wherefore saw he through the Poet, saw his deep deception clearly,

Saw how he was longing wildly to be gracious and assent,

So he urged the matter further, handsly pressed his point more closely,

Till the Poet, shyly smiling, gave a slow and coy consent.

The Gryphon.

Then the man who asked the favour, he so desperate and cunning,

Smiled a smile upon the Poet, smiled a smile both long and wide,

And the Poet saw the smile, and thought the cause thereof was rapture,

But the man, and you and I, my friend, have seen the other side.

A Night in a Newspaper Office.

The heart of a newspaper office is the sub-editors' room. It occupies a position in the very centre of the building. Below are the printing machines, above the composing and reading rooms; the assistant editors, reporters, and telegraph clerks cluster as near as the laws of geometry and optics allow. The editor, to whom so many envelopes are addressed which he is destined never to open, sits in his easy chair before the door, like a porter in the lodge of a country house. He is at the gate of a great market. Gaudy envelopes by train from London and Edinburgh, Drighlington, Hackenshawite, Roseway, and Helton-le-Mole, speeches of third-rate ministers and reports of fabulous battles copied on to "finny" and blown along a secret tube from the Post Office, the painstaking efforts of reporters who have attended chrysanthemum shows or the Orchid Habitation of the Primrose League, or who have paraphrased the advertisements of concerts and bazaars, all must pass through the portal. Some are at the end of their travels, but all are on equal terms so far. It will be decided inside whether they are worth their price.

No one with good advice would come to the sub-editors' room before ten o'clock. Until then everyone is busy. My Lady Nicotine, the only one of her sex to enter the Holy of Holies save the old woman who sets and clears the supper table, has not yet emerged from her hiding-places, though she is ready, like the genii of old, to rise in stately grandeur when the lid is opened.

Come in then at ten, when the chilliest of men awaits you, and share our one-and-sixpenny tea and loko-worm beef. Some bring apples which will make you envious. But do not be disheartened. Bear with patience the interminable Scotch stories and the laboured disputes of the "Jabberwocks," and you will come through with credit, if not with satisfaction.

After supper things improve. The generosity of the shareholders does not extend to tobacco. The financial sub-editor, *sic* Jabberwock, and the "Twice-Paid Wrecker" of an indignant speculator in Urugayan stock explains the point of his last story from Invarthachy; "Baron Reater" reads the *Christian Herald* with a zeal worthy of the cause, and "Poodyey" corrects reports of district council meetings and steels sad fatalities from a coloured evening. At rare intervals a reporter lays down his copy with a piteous appeal that for once it shall not be robbed of the fresh which he alone can give. He will return to his colleagues to spend an unhappy hour "cutting it down to half."

Only two things break the monotony before midnight. The size of the paper has to be fixed, and the Bill has to be drafted. The paper is always too small to please the sub-editors, who prefer 80 columns to 70, and 96 to either. The Bill frequently suffers from the same failing. How, for instance, is "Sir H. Campbell-Bazerman" (the shortest form of the name consistent with politeness and with the dignity of so great a personage) to be set effectively in a line but eighteen inches across. Many a time the compositor must wish, with Lord Charles Beresford, that the Campbell would fall on one side of the fence, the Bassoeman on the other, and that the fall of both might be great. But for a little while he will have to bear with his trouble.

On rare occasions the peace of the room is more seriously disturbed. If you choose your time well you may see the porter come in at ten minutes past one, when the first edition is almost ready for the press, with one sheet in his hand, his step as slow and steady as ever, but his hands and face trembling. Something is the matter. The sub-editors surround the copy in silence. The editor, leader-writers, and reporters, or those of them who are not in bed, form an outer circle. "A victory!" "Beer guss captured!" Someone turns to the porter, waiting near the door. "Why! The Grenadiers—that's your old regiment!" The porter is for once unprepared. After a long pause he smiles as best he can and replies, "Yes, they've had a chance. They only wanted a chance. The first since Iohannas. I knew they would." It is only an hour afterwards that he alters his tone and explains that the Guards only did their duty, and that any other regiment would have done the

same. Those who do not know him might think he was unaffected.

The one precious sheet is sent upstairs with all speed. The youngest in the room (supposed by error to be the simplest) goes to see the bill altered and the loan type of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman cleared away. Then, in the words of the poet, all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and jam.

And now the first edition comes for inspection and alterations, the great victory surrounded by football or overshadowed by the preachers for to-morrow. Soon all go home, save one hungry sub-editor, who sits down to a meal which a Highlander would consider a mean joke. In three hours the office is surrendered to the cleaners.

It is to be hoped that no one will consider this an entrancing picture. Pleasures may be too hastily tasted. The fruits of labour may in too great measure be devoted to providing unearned increments for great-grandchildren. Better by far the holy calm of the optical lab, or a half-post nice o'clock mathematical tutorial.

Long Vac. on the Atlantic.

"BOTH the inspector; that's the second green-horn he's sent us for this trip," said the second engineer of the Hamburg-American mail steamer "Palatia," surveying me from head to foot. "Very well, you'll find your quarters down here to the right and will have to make the best of them; precious little room for assistant engineers on this bulk." I betook myself to the cabin indicated and glanced round. It measured about fifteen feet long by seven feet broad and six high. Two sides were taken up by six bunks ranged in two tiers. The third was fitted with lockers and a washstand, whilst the lower end at the port-hole was occupied by a small table and leather covered seats, the walls being covered with glass and pipe-racks, also American prints advertising "Koko for the hair" by suitable illustrations. The occupants of this miniature paradise, five in number, introduced themselves in genuine Teutonic fashion and showered questions upon me. "What's your company?" "Green, eh? Thought you were," &c. The third engineer at this moment thrust his head in at the cabin door and ordered one of them

to put me through my "drill" at once. Having tumbled into working "logs" we set off to investigate the mysteries of steam and bilge connections, ballast tanks, engine telegraphs, and a hundred and one organs of the internal economy of a twin-screw steamship of 12,000 tons displacement. Then followed instruction, how to shut a water-tight bulkhead door, how to open out a collapsible life-boat, and where my fire-station on board was in case of conflagration. By the time this was concluded the ship's bell struck half-past five, and I assembled in the assistant engineer's cabin with my future shipmates to partake of beans and bacon, washed down with copious draughts of lager. Thereupon all but the sight watch were permitted to go on shore.

The next few days were spent in working from six in the morning till five-thirty in the afternoon, preparing for our departure—a severe strain on the novice. At last, on the 20th of August, the chief engineer came round for a final inspection, and steam got up in the boilers. Busy, indeed, were the hours that followed. The temperature of the engine-room rose to 100° F. Pipe joints were being hastily repacked, lubricators filled with oil, whilst the bright parts of the engines were rapidly disappearing under a coating of white lead and tallow. From all sides came the clinking of chisels and rasping of files, above which rose the hissing of steam, the clatter of pumps, and the hum of dynamos. Engine-room stores were rapidly passed down below from hand to hand, such as spare parts, cans of oil, bags of cotton waste, and boxes of packing. Overhead the cargo winches rattled unceasingly, mingled with the hoarse shouts of the deckers stowing the last few hundred cases of cargo, whilst barges alongside discharged hundreds of tons of coal into the ship's bunkers with a dull rattle. Towards midnight the second engineer informs me that I belong to his watch in future, and orders me to the starboard telegraph. He critically surveys all gauges, and tests the reversing gear, and then reports:—"All clear down here, sir," to the chief, who is communicating with the captain through the speaking tube. The noises on deck gradually subside, and a short wait follows. R-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-ring goes the engine-room bell, as the telegraph's pointer flashes to "Stand by." In a moment all are at their stations. Again the bell sounds and signals "Slow astern starboard." The reversing

The Gryphon.

icks fall forward with a dull clang, answering to the levers. The mighty cranks heave round slowly, and we are off. After half an hour's alternate starting, reversing, and stopping, the "Palatia" stands down the river floor of the harbour and shipping. The night is spent in hurrying round to feel for hot bearings and observing the tell-tale gauges nervously, till grey dawn streaks down the skylight and mingles with the glare of the electric lamps. The telegraph order "Slow down" and "Stop." The anchors rattle out of the hawse-eyes and we come to a standstill. I go up for breakfast dead-beat, and refresh myself with coffee and rolls. After that we all dropped on to the cabin floor to dose, whilst tenders from the shore brought the mail, three hundred cabin passengers, and four hundred emigrants on board. After half an hour we are awakened by the energetic voice of the third, and stumble wearily below to our posts. "Yes," said the second, "all hands are kept on duty till we pass the outer lights, then it's our watch, so you must keep alive till four o'clock." The telegraphs rang and off we went again. The flat shores of the Elbe disappeared from sight, Heligoland appeared on the horizon, we rounded the outer lights and steamed out into the North Sea, westward bound. After twenty-four hours we entered the straits of Dover, and touched at Boulogne to take on board a cargo of gesticulating Gauls, and then stood across to the English side of the Channel. On the morning of the 23rd we passed the magnificent promontory of St. Abans Head. Later in the day came Start Point, then the splendid granite mass of the Lizard and the sea-washed rocks of the Scilly Isles. As night fell Bishop Rock Light shone forth, fast growing dimmer and dimmer as we forged ahead into the wide, open Atlantic. The following may serve to give an idea how a day in mid ocean is passed by an assistant engineer. At a quarter to twelve (midnight) he turns out of his bunk, if he belongs to the first watch, and goes below, feeling horribly tired, to relieve the third watch. After saluting his superior, the usual question, "Anything happened?" is put. "All's well; but keep an eye on the high pressure main bearing of the refrigerator compressor, it's tending to run hot," would be a likely answer. Thereupon the third watch is formally dismissed by the senior below. Every

man has his duties mapped out. Thus, one assistant takes over the main engines and boilers, another all auxiliaries, such as pumps, dynamos, refrigerator, tanks, heating apparatus, and steering gear. The engineer on duty supervises both, keeps greasers and stokers in motion, and writes up the log book from hour to hour. Engine-room hands require the aid of their five senses in the literal sense of the word. That their eyes have to be wide open is a matter of course. Any unusual noise, be it yet so faint, that can be heard above thundering of the main engines, the pandemonium caused by auxiliary plant and the swish-swish of bilge water as the vessel rolls from side to side, attracts their attention, as it may mean impending breakdown, if not at once attended to. A faint smell of burning oil warns the watch that a bearing is "afire," and that is quickly located by touch. And as for taste, even that comes in handy, if there is suspicion of salt water, the engineers' worst foe, having got into a boiler, and a sulfonator is not at hand.

Four hours seen a long time so early in the day, but at last the second watch troops down and relieves us, having rigidly examined the log book. A wash in the cabin is followed by breakfast, consisting of coffee (made of 10 per cent. chicory and 90 of boiling water) and hot rolls. Then we take a stroll on deck. The stars are waning overhead, the deck is deserted, only the officer on the bridge paces restlessly up and down. We go forward, if the wind permits, and bask in the morning breeze gratefully, till the sun in all its glory rises out of the ocean, overcasting the wide, grey waste with a flush of crimson and gold. Then we go to sleep till half-past eight, when there is a general "turn to" of all hands for repair work.

Parties are told off to overhaul deck and anchor winches, others examine machinery below that has not given satisfaction during the night. At half-past eleven the first and second watches dine on pea soup, meat, potatoes, and vegetables or stewed fruit, perchance also a raisin pudding, in which raisins are conspicuous by their absence. Then pipes are produced, and the specific gravity of the cabin atmosphere raised with its fumes, which makes little difference, as no port-holes has been opened for a week. After a yarn or two, the "schnaps" bottle is solemnly passed round, and we return to the hot-house atmosphere of

the engines till half-past four. All being well, which is as often as not, our day's duty is over, and having quenched our raging thirst with coffee or iced water, we wash, dress, and face the upper deck in all the glory of navy blue, aluminium buttons, and velvet stripes, and mingle with the passengers. The flaring orb of the sun sets in the wake of the propellers, the toplights and green and red sidelights send their warning rays into the darkness. We turn in for supper, consisting of black bread and boiled fish, washed down with lager. Another pipe marks the end of the day, and we settle down for four hours' sleep, undisturbed by swarms of cockroaches and the din of the ash ejector, the tube of which passes outside the cabin.

Examination Results.

University of London.

PASS B.A.—*Second Division.*

HENNING, MARGARET EDITH.

PASS B.Sc.—*First Division.*

WOOD, Wm. F. I.

Second Division.

CHAPMAN, FREDERICK T.

PASS M.B.—*Second Division.*

COLLISON, HAROLD J.

TAYLOR, ISAAC.

Messrs. C. G. ROCHER and M. DE CLARENCE have been made Associate Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Questions suggested for the next Scholarship Examination.

EXPLAIN and construct the following sentences (vide *The Gryphon*, November, 1899, p. 4, half-way down column one):—

"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."

"Here you cross by the ferry, about two miles wide, which, though very rough, I managed to survive."

H. C.

Union News.

The Union Dinner.

The Eighth Annual College Dinner was held on Saturday, November 4th, at the Queen's Hotel. Professor Southwell took the chair, supported by the Principal and the Chairman of the Students' Union. At the close of the report, when we had filled our glasses and were dispensing the fragrance of the good Nicotiana, the Chairman proposed "The Queen," a toast that was received with martial odes. When this effervescence had cooled down the Chairman next proposed "The Yorkshire College," and gave a short sketch of the progress made during the past year, paying tribute to the success of the Students' Union, during their first complete year of existence. The Chairman mentioned the various new buildings and the changes in the older ones, congratulating Mr. Corral on his acquisition of a private room. As Professor Strood was unfortunately not able to be present, Professor Southwell coupled Mr. Corral's name in his stead, along with Mr. Dixon's, to answer the toast. Mr. Corral, who was most heartily received, touched on the unexpected pleasure it had given him, as Treasurer of the Students' Union, to be able to show a balance even of some 10s. or so, but added that he thought it an accident which would not occur again. Mr. Dixon gave us some interesting particulars about the pleasures of those who organise and carry on for College festivities, mentioning that for the hundred post-cards about the dinner which they sent out only one answer had been received. (And the next day he heard of a man who would have come if only he had known. Such is luck.) During the evening Mr. Parnaby and Mr. Dixon kindly sang for us, and Mr. Priestley added a reading. The Principal then gave us the toast of "The Students' Union," extolling it for its work in the past, and predicting still better things for the future. This was responded to by the Chairman of the Students' Union, Mr. Parnaby, who urged that more students should take an active part in the games, adding that he had done better in exams, with less hours' work and more exercise than when he devoted himself more exclusively to study. Professor Grant, in proposing "Students Past and Present," alluded laconically to the cricket match between the Students and the Staff (of course, without mentioning how surprised the Staff were at the result). Mr. Priestley—an old student who is now on the Staff, an honour also enjoyed by two others who were present i.e., Mr. Dwyerhouse and Dr. Dawson—in his response urged that more attention should be given to keeping old students in touch with the College, while Mr. Mundy in his reply for Present Students urged that more might be done to interest the first-year men in College social life, and added a plea that the Gymnasium should feed more ready access to their time tables. Leaving College matters, we now became National, if not Imperial, and Dr. Dawson proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces." Colonel Stork replied on behalf of the Regular Forces, and then Captain A. R. Dwyer-

house spoke for the Volunteers, and drew a picture of the hardships and accidents of camp life, which seemed to be sufficiently disagreeable to give a pizzazz to this annual volunteer training. A very hearty vote of thanks to Professor Smithalls for taking the chair and the singing of the National Anthem brought a most agreeable evening to a close.

Transactions of the Students' Union Committee.

Since the last session of our busy life we have done a great deal. At a meeting held on the 6th of November we finally arranged that the so-called Students' Annual Dinner should be held at the Queen's Hotel, on the 25th. Since then one problem which we have had to face is how to raise the money required to pay off the deficit caused by the same. A description of the dinner will, I hope, be found in another column.

Our next meeting (15th Dec.) brought a good deal of business. Mr. Allison, on behalf of the Debating Society, asked for £1 to provide food for visitors from Owens College, on the occasion of an Inter-Collegiate Debate. Owing to a temporary disableness, Mr. Parry was not present; our Treasurer, therefore, took the chair. Mr. Allison's request had to be refused, at any rate for the present.

Our attention was next drawn, by Mr. Keeling, to the poor condition of the water supply at the football field. Mr. Keeling proposed more bushes and a shower bath, but it was decided that this latter was more of a luxury than a necessity, even for Rogger men.

We also have decided to reduce our expenses from 10 to 7, and to hold the Annual Convocations on February 17th, 1908. Busy men, please keep that evening vacant. E. PERCY KAYE, Hon. Sec.

College Societies.

The Debating Society.

THE Fourth General Meeting was held on Tuesday, November 26th, in the Senate Room. Dr. Patterson called upon Mr. Potter to move "That Cyclists should be taxed." Mr. Potter delivered his speech in the true Pottersian style—legs apart, right hand in his trousers pocket, and a naughty frown twinkle in his eye. His speeches consist of a few remarks with the phrases "and so on," "and all that" tacked to the end of them. He always wears a benevolent smile, known to Rhinologists as the "Hlas pomorici;" and has a hesitating manner, probably due to the fact that he does not know whether to proceed with his remarks or to sit down. He stated that in the near future this question would be debated by a more august assembly than the Y.C. Debating Society ("No, no," and upstart), and that, as he was a cyclist, he knew the little ways of the sovereignty. He said that taxation would be a benefit both to the

cyclists and to the community ("Dictionary"). Being a budding, blushing scientist, he of course tabulated his reasons, one being that cyclists were a nuisance, but lady cyclists were not. ("Oh! eh?" and "Question.") Another reason was the selfishness of the cyclist. "He leaves his family at home to enjoy themselves the best way they can. He has a cycle, and there you see." (Shows of "Where.") Glaring round about him as if challenging denial, he put forward the advantages of taxation in a very hard manner.

Mr. Gather rose to move the resolution. His style of delivery is the delivery of a man who knows what he wishes to say and can't say it, diluted with a small amount of the thrilling delivery of a girl. Many of his remarks are put in the form of rhetorical questions, and the answers roll back like reverberating echoes from all the company present. In the way he dashes from one argument to another he reminds one of a "quick-change artist." In his frank, innocent style he settles questions in one minute which many philosophers could not settle in a year. He stated if cyclists were taxed, working-men would be robbed of their beer money. (Loud cheers.) He incidentally mentioned that he had, during his existence, only run one man down ("Shuree," and laughter); and stated that searchers increased a doctor's practice (evidently trying to capture the notes of the words, present). He concluded by saying that taxing cyclists and taxing cyclists were different things, a fact which nobody ventured to dispute.

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Potter's arguments were based on the assumption that nuisances could be removed by taxation.

Mr. Nouninton said he was not a cyclist, but had been once. He further stated that in his four only attempts to cycle, he had nearly killed two sheep, a cow, and himself ("Pity you didn't")—and argued from this that he was an authority on cycling matters. He advocated taxation as a means of increasing the revenue.

Dr. Patterson stated that a cycle had become to many people almost a necessary, but many necessities were taxed, e.g., tea.

Misses. Lawson and Heytes also spoke.

The Resolution was carried by the Chairman's casting vote. H. N.

Literary and Historical Society.

ON November 21st, the fourth meeting of the session was held, by the kind permission of Professor Stoddard, in the Physics Lecture Theatre, and a large number were present to hear Professor L. J. Rogers, M.A., Mus.Bac., on "Hymn-tunes, Ancient and Modern."

Professor Rogers' talk—it was not a paper—was divided into two chief heads. He spoke firstly about the history of the Hymns, describing both Foreign and English ones, and secondly he devoted some time to criticism. We had been asked to bring our Ancient and Modern Hymn books, and well it was, for without their aid each would have been misunderstood and lost.

Our attention was first directed to the oldest tunes of which we have examples, the old Gregorian tunes of the tenth century. The distinguishing feature of these is their want of rhythm. They were originally without harmony; composed solely for tenison-singing to the accompaniment of a bagle or some such instrument. Hymns 1, 2, 96, and 97 are such tunes. We have in our collection of hymns a good many of foreign birth. A French tune is put to Hymn 255; No. 440 has an Italian one; and the well-known Old Hundred is of Swiss nationality.

Professor Rogers next pointed out how some hymns, as commonly sung, lead to rowdiness. He took, for instance, No. 98. The fault with that is that we sing or play it too fast.

Of English tunes our earliest examples are Nos. 23 and 24, written somewhere about the year 1200; and we have records of the composition of Hymn 251, by Gibbons, in 1595.

Turning to *Modern Compositions*, such as *Goss*, *Morfe*, *Redwood*, *Dykes*, *Barry*, and *Stainer*, the lecturer gave as examples of the work of such, dwelling more particularly on those by Mack and Redwood.

Before proceeding to the criticism of Hymn-tunes, Professor Rogers wished it to be understood that in no case did he speak of the words or subject-matter of the hymns, except in so far as they had a bearing on the metre. He divided what he wanted to say into critics under three heads—

I. RHYTHM. II. HARMONY. III. METRE.

Rhythm, he said, depended to a large extent on the choice of the words, and many were shocked when he condemned the old favourite, "Lead Kindly Light," as one of the worst in this respect. The metre was bad, and the composer had not made the best of it. He described the pauses at the end of the lines as "stammering over a piece of leather and falling into a bog." The reward or punishment was not long in coming, for as Professor Rogers finished these last words the light slowly died away, and we were in darkness for some minutes.

In regard to Time-Measure, the lecturer deprecated the use of "the dotted note." We were shown how the Hymns 284 and 441 were much improved by the absence of the dotted notes.

Common time is to be used invariably in composing hymn-tunes; there is danger when using $\frac{2}{4}$ time of getting the tune jerky or very, very solemn (see Nos. 178 and 282). On no account should $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time be used; they savour of comic songs or, at the best, the Salvation Army. We were pleased to see that the compilers of the Ancient and Modern Hymn-books had avoided almost entirely hymn-tunes with these times.

In speaking on Harmony, a common fault in bad Harmony is the continuance of the same bass note too long. Hymn 274 is weak in this respect, but a hymn such as 273 has decidedly a good harmony.

After a few words concerning Melody, how, even if the melody be poor as long as there is good harmony, it is a good hymn-tune, Professor Rogers ended his most interesting talk with advice to would-be composers as follows—

1. Use common time.
2. Use no dotted notes.
3. $\frac{2}{4}$ time can be carefully tried.
4. $\frac{3}{4}$ time to be avoided like the plague.
5. You can vaccinate yourself by writing some *persecutive music*.
6. Take care that your bass notes are not all on the same note.
7. Bass must be studied.
8. All must be thrown into the fire.

After our appreciation had been shown in the usual way, although much more heartily than is generally the case, Professor Rogers gave us some delightful selections from Bach, which brought a very pleasant meeting to an end.

On December 4th, the Literary and Historical Society gathered for its final meeting, this term, in Union to a most interesting paper by Mr. E. B. Collinson, B.A., on "The Chivalries of France and Burgundy at the close of the Middle Age."

Owing to a footballer's knee, the essayist read his paper from the depths of an easy chair. In speaking of chivalry at the close of the Middle Age, the essayist did not choose his illustrations from England—for it was torn asunder by its civil war—or did he go to France or Spain, but hid before us the court-life and customs of a mere duchy—the duchy of Burgundy. But although the selection fell to a duchy, it was no insignificant one. The territories ruled over by Philip the Good, equalled in extent and surpassed in wealth and population most powerful Kingdoms. The reception of persons at court, the ceremonial of *beds*, the requirements desired by the stiff etiquette of the time can be best illustrated by an account of the reception of a lady relative of the Duke of Brittany by the daughter of the Duchess of Burgundy. "A special council was held to determine what degree of honours should be paid to her by the Duchess's daughter, and after a lengthy discussion it was settled that when the visitor had entered the apartment and had made two first bows, then the Countess should advance three steps towards her, the visitor fielding up by making the necessary number of steps to enable them to meet." But perhaps the most singular of all the customs, one to which we have nothing akin, was the way in which the woman had to receive the dead. On the death of her husband, brother, or any relation, the bereaved lady had to take to her bed and remain there so many weeks or days according to the rank of the dead relative. "It is as the stronghold of feudalism," said Mr. Collinson, "when manners and ideas that were elsewhere in a state of rapid decay, still maintained their vigour, that we must regard the Burgundian Court. The setting sun of chivalry shone upon it with full splendour." In those days, knightliness was and could only be conferred on an applicant when he had proved his manhood. The vows, to which a newly-made knight pledged himself, both of a feudal and religious character, are admirably set forth in the well-known lines of Tennyson—

The Gryphon.

"To renounce the king as if he were
 Their conscience, and their conscience as their king.
 To break the banner and uphold the Cross,
 To ride abroad reckoning basins wrongs.
 To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
 To lead sweet lives in pious charity.
 To love one maiden only, chosen to her,
 And worship her by years of noble deeds
 Until they were bar."

In consideration of the war now taking place in South Africa, a comparison of the methods of warfare in the Middle Ages with those of the present day was effected by an account of a campaign which Charles, son of Duke of Burgundy, carried out against Louis XI. of France. The weak discipline, the lack of real soldiers, that is, those practiced in the art of fighting, if we except the knights, the poor artillery, only used for frightening horses, are a few characteristics of their armies. During the march of the invaders in France, the nobles, not having had satisfactory sport, arranged a tournament among themselves. Of course, during the progress of this, the French army appeared on the scene, but was constrained to adjourn the battle until the tournament was ended. The French seeing the strength of the Burgundians fled, and the nobles being tired with their games did not pursue. A month or two of such fighting brought them to the walls of Paris, and after an ineffective attempt at its capture returned home well contented with what they had done. The fall of chivalry was brought about chiefly by the use of gunpowder in warfare. The former invincible knights were now rendered useless; for they could be killed at a distance. The castles of the nobles no longer withstood the siege if cannon were used. But the growing power of king, together with the declining power of the nobles, and the centralization of government, greatly helped to hurry chivalry on its downward path. The town life of the Middle Ages was now dead on, and the town of Lige taken as a good example of this. We were told how the towns gradually became stronger, and how, as soon as possible, they severed themselves from their feudal lord; but "we beside that city which overestimated its strength, for the capture by a besieging army was not conducted on the lines of courtesy and politeness." The town of Dinant was held up as a terrible example of this. The Duke of Burgundy was not satisfied until the place that knew it should know it as such. "Hereafter it should be said, 'Here Dinant was.'" "Fermansously," said Mr. Collinson, "for the progress of civilization it was not every town that suffered such humiliation as this." It seems strange how a government without a regular army could hold in check these strong and selfless towns. But it had in its power a great weapon—it could lay the towns under an interdiction. That terrible curse, which shut up the churches, forbade to the priest his absolution, to the infants their baptism, to the betrothed their marriage, and to the dead their Christian burial; which even stopped the dancing bells, reminding, as they did, of some act or feeling of devotion. "Then physical force was balanced by moral fear." "Nevertheless, life in the cities during

the middle age was of great importance to the progress of civilization; modern life has developed with the city, and the world was being cast, politically and materially, in a new frame." The last topic which was brought to our notice was the university in the Middle Ages. Artisans and citizens had their guilds, the common workmen formed their cliques, and it is not surprising that "the workers in education should have followed the common trend; for consolidation brought them influence and protection." The University of Paris was the oldest, but it was not long before they were found in many towns. These only appeared in concrete form—for years they were without building or officers, when the increasing numbers made it necessary to have a definite organization. "The free life, the democratic equality of the teachers, the uncontrolled license of the taught, if leading to constant disorders, brought about a spirit of independence within the academic band such as Europe had not witnessed since the fall of the Roman Empire."

The discussion after the paper was very encouraging compared with the meagre attempts of former meetings. Dr. Moorman, in thanking Mr. Collinson for his delightful paper, gave us some interesting facts about the flexibility observed in the use of personal pronouns. He recommended the reading of Scott's "Quentin Durward" as giving a true picture of the life and custom of the Middle Ages.

Professor Grant also spoke at some length. He found that the Middle Ages which had not been explored very fully, was as a closed book to a great number. He remembered that, after a lecture in which he had described the civilization of Florence, about this date, as very good, a student wanted the following extract explained, as it seemed to be in contradiction to his words—"All was dark and dreary in Europe until Luther put the trumpet to his lips and blew." He agreed with Dr. Moorman that the study of the university in the Middle Ages was delightfully interesting, and wished more had been said about them. He called to mind a particular Italian University, which always elected their own Professors—for in those times the tables were turned, and it was the Professors who tried to skip all the lectures they could. He also told how in the early days at Oxford, when fights, murders, and hangings were not uncommon—a member of the staff, who had been drinking too freely, walked into the Principal's bedroom, and in a loud voice challenged him to mortal combat.

After Miss Emmerson, Messrs. Williams and Scholes had spoken, a most interesting and successful meeting came to a close.

The Scientific Society.

The second meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, November 21, in the Physics Lecture Theatre, while some sixty members assembled after tea. Professor Street took the chair, and after the minutes had been read and confirmed, Mr. Dwyerhouse was called upon to read his paper on "The Interior of the Earth."

Mr. Dwyerhouse first pointed out that prior to the last decade of the 19th century, the science of geology could scarcely be said to have existed—and so that the ideas of the early writers on the subject were somewhat wide of the mark. As an example of this, the theories of Burnet and Buffon were cited, the first containing the idea of the ocean part up in the interior of the earth and escaping at the Flood—the second that of its partial escape into the interior through cracks. Laplace's nebula theory, and Sir Joseph Fourier's impressive gradient were next dealt with—the increase of one degree Fahrenheit for every 60 ft. was sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. The specific gravity of the interior was greater than the exterior—probably due to the interior consisting largely of metals in the free state. Mr. Dwyerhouse then discussed the following theories, giving his adherence to the last:—

- (1) That the earth is in the main fluid, but has a solid crust.
- (2) That the centre and crust are solid, but that there is a continuous liquid layer between.
- (3) That the earth as a whole is solid, but honey-combed with "pockets" of liquid.
- (4) That the earth as a whole is solid, but that the temperature of the interior is far higher than the melting point of the rocks at the surface—but is kept from melting by pressure—any disturbance of this pressure causing local fusion.

At the conclusion of the paper Professor Stroud made a few remarks, and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Paton, seconded by Mr. Lawson, had been accorded to Mr. Dwyerhouse for his paper.

The third ordinary meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, November 26th, in the Physics Lecture Theatre, when Mr. Denison read a paper on the "Spectroscope" to some fifty members, Professor Stroud being in the chair.

Mr. Denison, who from his freedom of delivery and lack of excessive haste gave us the impression that he made a daily practice of reading papers before the Society, began by remarking that a lecture upon the subject fifty years ago would have been almost an impossibility. A short historical sketch of the Spectroscope was followed by an account of its principle, and the lecturer then considered the emission spectra of solids, liquids, and gases, noting the superiority of the instrument over the eye when examining compound mixtures. The emission spectra of several gases were then exhibited in Geissler tubes by means of a Richardson coil. After touching on variations of spectra under differences of temperature and pressure, the subject of absorption spectra was then dealt with, illustrated by a note read of Professor Strutt's, and by the exhibition of some absorption spectra in the lantern. As illustrative of the application of the Spectroscope, it was mentioned in connection with the discovery of new elements, and in the regulation of the Bessemer Steel Process. Mention was also made of its application to the investigation of the life history of the guinea pig, and as a weather

prophet, but its use in the latter case was not to be recommended, as its percentage of failures ran "Old Moore" very close. Mr. Denison then closed an interesting paper by reference to its colonial application in determining the motion of the stars.

The paper was illustrated by several "quick change" lantern slides, and interspersed with periods of total obscurity, which were enlivened by some curious evolutions of the vertical adjustment of an optical lantern, under the able hands of the lecturer, and Professor Stroud as assistant demonstrator. In leading the discussion that followed, Professor Stroud made mention of several points, notably the need for a good standard monochromatic light, and raised the point of the Bessemer Steel Process. The discussion was continued by Dr. Macrae and Messrs. Perin, Lawson, Paton, and Jones. A vote of thanks to Mr. Denison was proposed by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Guthrie, and on Mr. Denison responding—"and sitting down"—the meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

The fourth ordinary meeting was held on Thursday, November 30th, when Mr. J. H. Legge read a paper on "The Battle of Life among Plants." Some forty-eight members were present.

Dr. Smith took the chair at 5.30, and after the usual reading of the minutes had been got through, Mr. Legge was called upon to read his paper.

Mr. Legge opened by saying that in view of the many hardships plants had to contend with, such as excessive heat, cold, rain, and drought, besides many enemies, both vegetable and animal, many devices and adaptations had been evolved. Thus, forest trees have built up enormous trunks to overtop their neighbours, and so reach air and light. The pine trees prevent nearly every plant from growing near their bases by covering the ground with fallen pine-needles. Climbers take advantage of the stem of other plants to twist their way up to the light. Some plants, however, cannot attain to the sunlight and breeze, and so lose the original function of the leaves—for example, the butcher broom. The main object, however, of plant life is the propagation of the species. To this end it is generally necessary for the pollen from the stamens to reach the pistil in order to fertilise the ovules. Cross fertilisation is, as a rule, expedient, and this, for the majority of flowers, is effected either by the agency of insects when in search of honey or by the wind blowing the pollen about.

Many plants need their seeds properly scattering. Here again in many cases the agency of the wind is invoked—the seeds being provided with light appendages which increase the surface exposed to the wind. Animals are used in various ways for the same purpose, notably by the entangling of the seeds by means of hooks in the hair of cattle, &c. The seedling of one parasite actually has the property of turning "cart wheels" in order to reach a suitable spot. Mechanical devices are resorted to in the case of the squirting cucumber and other species.

Enemies of the animal kingdom have to be guarded against in different ways. Some plants secrete noxious

poisons, others protect themselves by thick woolly coatings or by deposits of silica in their epidermis. Mimicry also helps many plants to escape the eyes of intending depredators, while others are protected by thick, almost impenetrable, waxy coatings.

Mr. Legge's most interesting paper was illustrated by numerous lantern slides depicting the occasional varieties of the sea lily, which necessitated its having a special "hook" to look after it, and also by specimens of seeds, &c., chief among them a weird looking "morning trap."

Dr. Smith discussed several points in the paper, alluding especially to the question as to whether plants protected themselves through any sense allied to reason.

Dr. Turnbull then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Legge, making some remarks on the application of the subject to bacteria, and also concurring in Mr. Legge's simile of the order of composite, which "spread from Pole to Pole," to that of the Scotchman, no doubt "a case of the survival of the fittest," says Dr. Turnbull.

Mr. Rankin seconded the vote of thanks.

On Mr. Legge resuming, the meeting terminated at 8.30.

Education Society.

Members of Modern Education appeared to reach their highest point in teaching the deaf, blind, and even also mute children at the Perkins Institute, Boston, Mass., which was the subject of a lecture delivered by Miss Wilson, of Owens College, Manchester, to the Education Society, on Friday, November 27th, providing living evidences of what may be accomplished for those whose five mental powers are crippled by hopeless physical disabilities. A century ago a Frenchman, Valentine Haüy, who spent his life in discovering methods of teaching the blind, refused to be compared with L'Abbé de l'Épée who was teaching the deaf at the same time saying, "I only fit spectacles, while he provides a soul." Various cases illustrated the above sentence without exaggeration, particularly that of the celebrated Heles Keller, whose brilliant mind was in reality discovered by her teachers through years of patient application. This child, of exceptional vigour, was born in the State of Alabama, 1880, and when sixteen months old was deprived of sight and hearing through a disastrous illness. After six years of vain waiting and hoping for recovery her parents engaged a teacher for her, Miss Sullivan, from the Perkins Institute, whose rare skill and devotion has been so amply rewarded that this girl's case has become a matter of world-wide interest and admiration to education specialists. From the use of the manual alphabet, Haüy passed on to read vocal speech by placing the finger vertically on the lips of the person with whom she was talking. She was thus enabled soon to use her own vocal organs, and to acquire command of speech and a vocabulary which enabled her to understand and make herself understood so quickly that, along with others of the same age, and with no

disability, she took the entrance examination at a public school in Cambridge, Mass., where, with the help of private tutors that year, she was "struck" to use the American phrase, for Radcliffe College, the branch for women, of Harvard. Various mechanical apparatus and helps, including an embossed Algebra and Greek typewriter were presented by friends. In the holidays nothing is debared; she enjoys horse riding, canoeing, cycling, skating with perfect freedom, and delivers addresses to public meetings with acceptance. The Report says that 250 persons are now under the care of the Institute, and many salaries are paid to the Presidents and Managers by the Corporation and the Directors.

Votes of thanks were proposed by Miss Freeman, and seconded by Miss Emerson, for the interesting lecture.

At the third meeting of the Society on December 1st, Mr. Priestley in the chair, a lecture was given by A. Burrell, Esq., Principal of Borough Road Training College, London, on "The Telling of a Story," with illustrations. The lecturer remarked that the story had once held high court in the annals of literature, though the professional story-teller was a class almost extinct. The value of a story consisted in placing oneself in the mental position of another of a different age and land, bringing each into sympathy, and the success of the narrative depended as much upon the eloquence of tone, gesture and gesture as of words. Though different from reading and recitation, the same rules applied to both, the good story-teller being poet, actor, and reader combined. Good stories are few, and their origin often so ancient as to be unknown. The Arabian Nights may be traced back to 1300, *Æsop's Fables* to 2000 years before them; the *Gesta* may be English, the *House that Jack Built* was originally an Ancient Hebrew lay. The lecturer delighted his hearers by a few of such stories—comic, tragic, pathetic, sentimental—from the literature of all ages and many lands which had survived the sweep of time. Theories were enthusiastically rendered.

J. H. P.

Engineering Society.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

Mr. E. J. Stozak, A.M.I.C.E., Leeds, delivered a lecture on Monday, Dec. 6th, before the members of the Yorkshire College Engineering Society on "Crowning Timber." His paper might appropriately have been entitled "The Life of a Telegraph-pole," for he described in detail the treatment these useful but not very highly valued objects require for their preservation. Decay in timber is brought about in three ways—by the action of bacteria in the atmosphere in the sap; by the absorption of water; and by the action of insects. It is calculated that an ordinary telegraph pole without any chemical preparation will become rotten in seven years. In 1845, 250 crooked poles were sent between Farnham and Portsmouth. In 1860 they were examined, and only two showed the slightest trace of decay, and these were replaced. In 1885 the

poles were still in use, and apparently were quite sound. Here is another instance which Mr. Slocock quoted. In 1861 forty pairs of poles were fixed between Yerrill and Euler. By way of an experiment they were arranged in threes, the first in each trio being a plain pole, the second one had been beechwood—whatever that may mean—and the third had undergone the crosscutting process. In 1870 all the plain poles had been removed, 30 per cent. of the beechwood poles were exhausted, while the whole of the crosscut poles were sound. Mr. Slocock explained in detail various processes of crosscutting, and concluded a most impressive address, as he had begun it, by succumbing crosscutting as a cheap and effective process of preserving timber.

Women's Literary and Debating Society.

The first meeting of the season was held in the Common Room on November 14th. This was rather a late beginning, but for various reasons, particularly the mistaken idea of the size of the First Aid Class, it was impossible to start earlier. The attendance was small, because all first year education students had to attend a French education class. Surely English education is more important than French.

The following business was transacted:—Miss Goodson was elected Treasurer, and Miss Martin Vice-President. Arrangements for tea were discussed, and proposals made for subjects for debate during seasons. It was also arranged that the next meeting should be of a literary character, as a gentle beginning for serious members.

The second meeting of the Society was held on November 29th, when twelve members were present. The subject before the meeting was, "The Patriotic Poems of some Poets."

The President called upon Miss Walker to open by giving some examples of Wordsworth's patriotism. In a few preliminary remarks Miss Walker pointed out that Wordsworth's patriotic feeling had two characteristics. Firstly, that both men and country must be free; secondly, that a nation's greatness lies not in material strength or in outward greatness, but in nobility of character. The first characteristic is shown in the "Sonnet to the Men of Kent," in which we hear the call to Englishmen to rise in the cause of liberty. The second is put forth in several of his other sonnets. In one he expresses his admiration for individual heroes of English history.

Miss Johnson next gave expression to some of those patriotic thoughts by reading the following:—"Scott's who live w/ Wallace Med.," "A Cotter's Saturday Night," and "Liberty." Miss Sewerstein read two thrilling poems of Rudyard Kipling. Miss Kay, who was to have taken Terpinion, was unable to be present. Miss Wilson kindly read instead.

The bell here warned the meeting that its time was gone, so after arranging for the next debate the meeting adjourned.

E. U. S., Hon. Sec.

Men's Christian Union.

This Union was favored with a visit from Mr. H. H. Weir, of Trinity College, Cambridge, from November 13th to 16th. He addressed a meeting on the Wednesday in the Textile Common Room on the Students' Missionary Conference to be held in London in January next. Mr. Weir again spoke on the following day and urged the importance of Prayer in the Christian Life. Dr. Macossum presided at both the above meetings.

On Thursday, November 20th, an address was given by Mr. P. S. Gill on Personal Work; this was followed by a short discussion.

Students who are desirous of farther information about the London Conference above-mentioned, may have handbooks, containing the same, from any member of the Committee.

W. G. B.

Womens' Christian Union.

The nature and object of this Union were first made known to new students through the medium of a small handbook, of which most students will have had a copy.

On the first Friday evening of this term, the new and old students took tea together in the Women's Common Room. This afforded an opportunity for social intercourse. Afterwards, Miss Ruth Wilson (of Edinburgh) gave a quiet but earnest address on the many sides of a student's life, and the uses and influences of each.

At the first General Meeting the nature and objects of the C.U. were explained to students.

The Thursday following, October 19th, Miss G. M. Wilson, Travelling Secretary of the B.C.C.U., gave a most interesting and stirring address on the S.V.M.U. Conference to be held in London in January, 1901. Great enthusiasm for this Conference has been manifested among the students, and it is hoped there will be a splendid delegation from the Yorkshire College.

On Tuesday, October 16th, a General Meeting was held, at which brief addresses were given by two of the students, on "The Morning Watch," and "The Bible Circles."

A fortnight later a meeting was devoted to an open discussion on "Ways and Means of Getting to the S.V.M.U. Conference." It was decided to start a delegation fund.

The First Missionary Meeting was held on November 21st. Mrs. Vardon (of China) had hoped to give an address, but, owing to indisposition, was unable to do so. However, Mr. Vardon came in her stead and gave a very helpful and interesting address.

There are altogether eight Bible Circles, with an average attendance of about five or six, and the Committee feel very much helped and encouraged, and also thankful for the success of this Union.

E. K., Sec.

Medical School.

THE second number of *The Gryphon* is published, which comes to us as a timely warning that the term is well advanced. Juniors have become accustomed to the delicate aroma which pervades the precincts of what, in the Queen's English, is termed the Anatomical Department. Professors and demonstrators have duly reviewed these budding specimens, and pronounced them to be a fairly decent lot. Everyone has now settled down into the hum-drum routine of his individual course, and Seniors dispense advice and demonstrations with the air of sapient condescension and evasive ignorance. Added to this, the Medical Secretary of *The Gryphon* has become reduced to the level of a newspaper hawk, and may be seen almost daily in the dissecting room, wending his way from table to table, receiving gratuitous advice in large quantities from men who do not subscribe to the Magazine, and who say that they do not intend to do so. As a matter of fact, this patient creature has begun to consider what his duty really is, whether it is to distribute copies or to gather in those excellent suggestions. We propose to deal with one or two of the complaints which seem to be most general. It is alleged that *The Gryphon* is purely a College Magazine, and that it has really no practical interest to Medicos. Well, after all, the Medical School is really a branch of the Yorkshire College, though it has a separate building of its own. One man recently remarked that he did not wish to read about Professor Somebody climbing to the top of a mountain with a pick and a spade in search of little pebbles. What he desired to read was something about "the School purely and simply." Well, on the face of it, this seems rather a selfish argument, but it is easy to see that a man absorbed in the study of Anatomy (?), and whose investigations are pursued among men and surroundings of a nature entirely different from those of his College brethren, will not have the same interest in the Leather Department as he would in reading Infirmary news. Another man stated that "there was nothing in *The Gryphon*." Whose fault is this? The columns of the Magazine are open to every man, whether he be a subscriber or not. One fact should be borne in mind, it is the Students' Magazine, and by the Students it should be run and supported. A

committee is appointed to organise and undertake its publication, but it cannot reasonably be expected to sacrifice every personal ambition and consideration for this cause, patriotic though it may be. The same hideous shadow of examinations hangs over the committeeman as well as the general student, and clarity is said to begin at home. Another man said "you should make *The Gryphon* scurrilous, just a trifle, but not too much." Among the many noble institutions of the British nation there is one called the Assize Court. Scurrilous offenders are often summarily dealt with here. Added to this, it is a known fact that many members, and even some Professors of the Leeds Medical School, are extremely proficient in the noble art of self-defence, and accordingly our policy is not an aggressive one, but one of gentle and persuasive peace towards all mankind. If by the term "scurrilous" our friend wishes to convey articles of satire and piquant wit, he may rest assured that we shall do our best in this direction, without being ungenerously and vulgar. Through the efforts of our representative, and the kind co-operation of his fellow workers, much has been done to remedy these grievances, and from henceforth all medical news and examination results will be closed together under the heading of Medical School and Infirmary Notes; and should a man send an article which is of a purely medical nature, it will find insertion under this heading. A page is also to be established which will meet, as far as possible, the requirements of our scurrilous friend, and every effort will be made to keep in close touch with the men themselves, and to make the ultimate success of the Medical portion, and consequently *The Gryphon* in general, a matter of the strongest personal interest to every loyal member of the Leeds School. There is no doubt that we do not support the magazine (either pecuniarily or by contributions) as liberally as we should. With this issue a new era in the history of the Medical notes is begun. Thus let us by hearty endeavours rescue our own representative from the ignominious and irksome position of having to beg and implore of men to take a copy. By so doing we shall have a stronger claim upon the Editors.

Professor Griffith has issued a most cordial and pressing invitation to both Seniors and Juniors

for Tuesday, December 19th. Light refreshments of an anatomical nature will be provided in the library at 9.30 a.m., sharp. Doubtless many men, from natural modesty and various other causes best known to themselves, will feel slightly embarrassed and somewhat overcome by Dr. Griffith's kindness, and consequently have some slight hesitation in accepting his hospitality, though we have no fear that by the aid of Messrs. Quain, Cunningham, and Gray they will eventually overcome these scruples.

The Leeds School is to be congratulated on the appointment of Dr. J. B. Holler as honorary obstetric physician. Dr. Holler is an old Leeds student, occupying the post of Surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children, and Lecturer on Gynaecology at the Medical School. He also studied at University College Hospital, London, and graduated with first class honours in obstetric medicine at Leiden University. He was also Resident Medical Officer to the Hospital for Women, Soho Square, where he enjoyed exceptional opportunities for acquiring practical experience in his special branch of study.—*Vide Forthcoming Post.*

Heartly congratulations to S. T. Crump on his trial with the Possibles versus Probables, and also on the inclusion of his name in the reserve list for the county on two occasions. We trust that this popular member of our School may soon attain full county honours, as our interviewer is concerned with a burning desire to rush round and ascertain when his grandmother suffered from measles and other equally interesting information.

The dinner in connection with the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps was most successful. The commanding officer, Surgeon-Captain de Burgh Birch presided, and the usual loyal toasts were duly honoured. We hear that recruiting is proceeding very satisfactorily, and that only a few men are now required to make up the full strength of the corps. With regard to the newly-formed transport section, more men who can ride, drive, and groom a horse are still required. With such energetic militarists as Troopers Cranley and Denison, we feel sure that this branch of the Leeds Corps is bound to be a success, and if the Govern-

ment only had the services of these two enthusiastic Imperialists, transport difficulties in South Africa would be reduced to a minimum.

Much concern is felt for one of our Leeds students. Here are the *facta* facts of the case. He is tall, pale, wears spectacles, and speaks in a tone of priestly reverence and mock submission, is also a member of the Students' Representative Council. Hitherto he has worn a huge moustache of sandy complexion; lately this has disappeared, and with the present Arctic conditions which we are now experiencing, his friends are afraid that pneumonia may ensue from the removal of so manifest a protection.

Medical News

The Medical School Dinner.

On Friday, November 30th, the Queen's Head was the scene of the annual dinner of the Past and Present Students of the Leeds Medical School. On this occasion Dr. Charton was in the chair, supported on the right by the Lord Mayor of the City (Milderman Goodall), and on the left by Major King-Hunter. A large number of the staff, including Professors Barrs, Chadwick, Griffith, and Birch; Messrs. Littlewood, Kinners, Meyburn, Dr. Croft, and others were present, and the room was well filled by the students; in fact, the number—121—establishes a record at these gatherings not only for Leeds, but also for the sister schools of Owens and University.

The dinner over, Dr. Charton rose amidst cheers to propose the toast of "The Queen." During his speech, in which he referred to the loyalty of the colonies and to the rise of a spirit of Imperialism in this country, there set in a tide of patriotism which, during the remainder of the evening, caused the slightest reference to South Africa or kindred spots to be received with applause or drowned in exuberant cheers.

After the honouring of the Royal toast, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Army and Navy," outlining at the right value that *non-choir* criticism which endears us to pick holes in every detail of the War Office arrangements, and those politicians who wall from the honours of the approach of disaster and disgrace to our gallant troops at the front.

Major King-Hunter, replying, was at first in some difficulty in diagnosing the condition of his patient; eventually he hoped that the high temperature of the nation was not as that of a scarlet fever case, only to be followed by a period of less than normal energy and enthusiasm, but that it was of a more lasting and more valuable character, and would result in the suc-

crossing lines of peace to a wiser and clearer knowledge of the importance of a perfectly-organized military force.

Mr. W. D. Greenwood then proposed "The Staff," at the same time evidently regarding that he was divorced from the companionship of his cigarette. It is always a difficult matter to toast a staff which deserves such high praise as ours, but Mr. Greenwood did his duty ably, referring not only to the high opinion held by the Leeds students, but also that by the medical world of London as manifested by their surprise shown at patients who, from needless provinces, occasionally neglect the gold at their own door and trek to the metropolis for treatment.

Professor de Bugh Birch welcomed the cordialness existing between staff and student.

Professor Barrs then toasted the "Past and Present Students." He (and by the applause not he alone) regarded this as the toast of the evening; he made honorable mention of those Leeds men at the scene of battle—Dr. Briscoe and Mr. C. E. Ligertwood, speaking of the latter in the very highest terms of praise. He then congratulated the present students on their industry, on the high merit of their work, and more especially upon the healthy manifestation of *esprit de corps*—a spirit of such value and importance as an element of student life.

Mr. J. Holmes replied for the Past, and Mr. J. A. Copleland for the present students. The latter, amidst much laughter, pointed out that the medical student at that institute was a different individual from the student as seen in the lecture room and wards, but that behind the glasses and above-mindedness of the latter, and the excessive enthusiasm of the former, was to be found the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to their staff and school.

The toast of the "Visitors" was then proposed in an eloquent speech by Mr. F. Martin-Ellis, and acknowledged in short but suitable speeches by Messrs. Dugrd and Fensell on behalf of their respective schools.

Throughout the dinner the strains of the orchestra kept in time with the conversation, and between the speeches were several songs. Mr. Scott sang the "Soldiers of the Queen" and "The Absent-minded Beggar." Mr. Bowdley gave "The Zeyher Zoo," and Mr. L. de P. B. Wade roused tremendous enthusiasm with "Take the Muzzle of the Lion."

The collection resulting from the circulation of a tankard produced the sum of £11 8s. 3d.

Some have suggested that the success of the evening was due to the patriotic element in speech and song; others to the inevitable and unsurpassable manner in which the official behind the President's chair acted his part as general manager of proceedings. No doubt these elements all tended towards success, but the presence of a most able President must not be overshadowed by the larger and louder figure behind him, nor the quiet, unobtrusive labours of the Secretaries, unrequited by the exuberant shows of the impregnable medical.

APOLLINARIS.

Medical Society.

The meeting on Tuesday, November 7th, was devoted to debate, and, in accordance with a proposition made at a previous meeting that "subjects not directly or indirectly of medical interest be allowed as subjects for debate," the evening was occupied with a discussion on the recent crisis of the day. The attendance of so many members, and the frequent interruptory remarks, proved that no slight interest had been aroused, while the considerable amount of energy displayed gave currency to the idea that party feeling ran high.

Mr. Sowerbats moved "that the present war in South Africa be unjustifiable." His speech, which dealt chiefly with the policy of the Colonial Secretary in regard to the Transvaal, was delivered with vigour, and, though punctuated by frequent remarks of disapproval, was listened to with interest, carrying with it a certain degree of weight. Mr. Chamberlain, contending the speaker, had acted throughout on the principle that war was inevitable, although in the House of Commons he had asserted that nine-tenths of the points at issue had been conceded by the Boers.

Mr. Whitley, who registered an emphatic denial to the statements made by the previous speaker, was unfortunate in the fact that through lack of time he had to discard a considerable proportion of his voluminous notes, and so materially cut short his speech. To emphasize the right of Great Britain to interfere in the Transvaal, he gave a detailed account of the history of South Africa; and ventured to assert that the ignorance, the continued prevalence of cruelty and oppression, and the state of the franchise were such as to demand the armed interference of our nation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gregory, who discomfitedly maintained that the negligence on our side had lacked the essential qualities of patience and magnanimity.

Mr. Keeling, who rose to support the action of the Government, in his usual brilliant fashion vigorously attacked the supporters of the motion, and (though not thoroughly acquainted with the various details of the policy of Her Majesty's Government) described the defence of the inhabitants of the country as the end towards which Great Britain had been working.

This last view was energetically combated by Mr. Sargant, according to whom the war had been brought about by the capitalists and owners of the mines. In accordance with this view, he declared an explosion would then be afforded of the fact that the Uitlanders were not to the front of the war, and deprecating the war as quite unnecessary.

Mr. Copleland, who followed in a characteristic speech, made some trenchant remarks on the necessity of the war, and defended Mr. Chamberlain's policy, claiming that the Transvaal owed its very existence to the British, and maintaining that the speech of the Colonial Secretary of 1890 was not the spirit of a man who was likely to make war without very good reasons. A similar view was taken by Mr. Young. He declared that the survival of the fittest applied to nations and communities as well as to individuals, and therefore the

decline of the Transvaal was inevitable. In his thrilling and eloquent style, Mr. Ewing made a stirring appeal to the members to be true to their country, and as they prized their independence to support the policy which had been undertaken in the cause of humanity.

Mr. Sowerbats' reply was a distinct negative to the particular points emphasized by the members of the opposition, and he terminated the discussion by reading a letter from Mr. Staalpoos, M.P., who strongly denounced the war policy, declaring that those who are always maintaining that war was inevitable were made made up of Jingoists and Liberal Imperialists.

The Chairman (Dr. Jamieson), then put the motion to the House, which thereupon divided. Those voted for the motion, 9; against, 26. Majority against the motion, 7.

Did all the members of the Medical Society but realize not only the value and importance of the subjects, but also the intrinsic merit of many of the papers read before this institution, it can hardly be doubted that larger audiences would gather on many occasions. Certainly, the paper read on the evening of Tuesday, November 21st, deserved more recognition than it received at the hands of the students, for, though the audience was not meagre, and the members not slow to show their approval, the paper would have appeared to considerably more than the thirty present.

The President (Dr. Jamieson) occupied the chair, and after the usual preliminary business had been transacted, called upon Mr. Walter Thompson, F.R.C.S., to deliver his paper on "Some Points in Medical Ethics." The subject, though one most difficult of treatment, was most ably expounded, and the difficult and knotty problems involved were pointed out and solved in a manner calculated to dispel any doubts which may have arisen in the minds of many, on a first glance, at their nature. Though briefly by the soul of wit, all present could not but agree that the paper was all too short. On the conclusion of the paper for which, were it not on account of its interest to but few outside the medical profession, we would have been glad to render a detailed report; the applause which followed was hearty and sustained.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Ewing, Wilkins, Keeling, Addison, and Sowerbats took part, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Thompson.

The members present on Tuesday, December 9th, were well rewarded by hearing two most admirable addresses, the one by Mr. E. Saville upon "The Crusade Against Disease," and the second by Mr. E. A. Wilson on "Physiology."

Prior to the commencement of public business, Mr. Scottgood kindly read a letter of no inconsiderable interest, dated 1788, written by Mr. William Hey, from Leeds, to one of his sons, then a medical student in London.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Dean, Mr. Saville delivered an eloquent speech on "The Crusade Against Disease." The honourable member, who spoke with the aid of only a few notes, quite carried away his audience by the grace of language

with which he clothed his thoughtful utterances, and the frequent applause elicited was by no means undeserved. Speaking of the present position of Great Britain amongst the nations of the world, Mr. Saville intimated that that position had been attained by the love of righteousness and justice. "We should never waver except in the cause of righteousness and justice; and cruelty and injustice had ever overruled the truth and indignation of the nation. Never, however, had she waged more terrible war than that against Disease—the greatest foe the world has ever seen. Against this enemy must still be made all our guns, in order to overcome the powerful forces of this evil; we must beware lest familiarity should dull our sensitiveness, and righteous hatred must possess us as we look with indignation and wrath upon the horrors of disease. The results that had been attained by our predecessors in the past were great; but the possibilities that still lie before us are glorious. We have come to the conclusion that "prevention is better than cure," and the results in certain fields of labour (e.g., vaccination) tend to create and foster the idea that, much in the same way, similar results might be produced in other spheres.

The lecturer's remarks upon fever, temperature, anti-septics, antitoxins, &c., would certainly bear careful thought, while it must be constantly remembered, according to Mr. Saville's concluding words, that "it is more honourable to save a human life than to take a fencible city."

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Matthews was accorded to Mr. Saville for his able address.

Mr. Wilson, in his paper on "Physiology," defined it (according to Lavoisier) as "the knowledge of the correspondence between the external and internal man, with his whole nature at rest." Though there be men to-day who classify physiology with pathology and its kindred subjects, physiology is none the less a science because there are exceptions to the rule that a man's character may be gauged from a study of his face, and that each part to a certain extent bears the impress of individuality, and in the medical man this study is of especial advantage. Facial expression is determined not only by character but by other factors, such as age, health, disease, &c.; and on the other hand the personality of a man may be gleaned from his dress, attitude, and expressions of the emotions, though it is the face chiefly that affords us a clue to the character. The first position in expression of character may be accorded to the forehead, about which no two physiologists agree except as to its importance. Next to the forehead in importance may be placed the eyes, of which the expression, form, position, colour, &c., must be noted. The nose, mouth, and to a lesser extent the ears and hair, also afford indications by which the character may be determined; while wrinkles supply data of no mean value. Strange as have been many of the views written on this subject, there is much amidst the mass of writings on this subject that is true and wise.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his extremely interesting paper was passed on the proposal of Mr. Lowley, seconded by Mr. Sowerbats.

ANSELMO GIMONZ, Hon. Sec.

Our Contemporaries.

The *Sphinx* has a most extraordinary supplement, a picture of a populace displaying one of their Professors as "Auld harric" struggling in a cot. Their notes on Thackeray are also interesting. We notice also that Professor Stussel has enlightened them on "Rouge-anders."

Owens College Magazine contains an account of a reunion at Oxford of "Old Students" who were at Owens in 1860-62.

We congratulate the Royal College of Science on the buildings they will soon be possessing, and of which they give a plan. This number also contains a good article entitled, "Concerning the Reading of Books."

In *College Echoes*, from St. Andrew's, we learn that a "freshie" is designated as a "bejan."

The *Magnum*, from Bristol, contains an excellent article on Life in a Medical University, and from it we find out whence the word "bejan" probably comes—"a bejanna or bejanna (from bejanna, yellowish, unglazed bird)." They are also desirous of seeing a Students' Union, which is to be elected "departmentally," and they had so successful a students' dance last year that another is to be held shortly.

We can hardly be expected to go beyond the cover of a periodical speaking in a title as long as *The Magazine of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire*. However, we quote the following:—"To contributors. Remember! That you are writing for Students and not for grey-haired Elders. That the Magazine is to be written by you, and not by the Committee or the Editor." That brevity is the soul of wit. That if you disregard the last, the Editor will have to put the soul in with a adze."

From "Aber" we have a solid article on Davis, and talk about socials and teas.

College Athletic News.

Rugby Football.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. OLEY.

Played on the College ground on November 19th. In the first half Platts scored two tries for the College, neither of which were converted. Shortly after half-time Oley were awarded a try which they failed to improve upon. The College backs scored excellently several times in the second half. Final score, Yorkshire College, 2 tries, 6 points; Oley, 1 try, 3 points.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. MYTHRAMPTON.

On November 18th. Postponed owing to the fog.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. HALESINGEN.

Played at home on November 15th. It was a splendid day and the ground was in very good condition. The visitors kicked off and Richardson touched down. A succession of "line-outs" ensued, all being of a "give

and take" character. Then Platts, intercepting a pass, sprang, and transferred it to the opposite moment to Pickering, who, with one of his characteristic bursts, gained the only try of the match. Richardson added the major point. Half-time score—College, 3 points; Halesinghen, nil.

Elliott kicked off and changed the notes. Play was for a short time in their "25." From this point the Halesinghen forwards, supported by the brothers Platts, played a splendid game, and were only out-clasped by the superior play of our backs, who passed and kicked very accurately. The keen rivalry of the two teams was manifest throughout the game. For the College too much cannot be said of the play of the three-quarters and Richardson. Final score—College, 5 points; Halesinghen, nil.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

At Halesinghen on November 29th. The Owens men, strengthened by the addition of Foskes, kicked off at 3.15. Richardson returned the kick, and play settled down in their "25." Then Harrison, gaining possession, ran round our backs and scored, a goal resulting from the kick. Pickering shortly afterwards received a kick on the head which rendered him unconscious till half-time, and with Platts unable to walk, our side was considerably weakened. Twice more before half-time our opponents scored, Foskes kicking a penalty goal, and one of their forwards gaining a try. After the kick-off the College played much better considering the odds against them, and certainly at one period deserved to score. They kept Owens out and held their own till the blow of the whistle. The College experienced very hard lines in having their two best three-quarters hurt for most of the game, otherwise the score might have been different. Result—Owens College, 2 goals (1 penalty), 1 try; Yorkshire College, nil.

Team—Full back, Richardson; three-quarter backs, Platts, Pickering, Hoal, and Davis; half backs, Crump and Chudwick; forwards, Brierley, Hall, Brierley, Jans, Tenside, Elliott, Wood, Stapleton, and Holroyd.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. BRADFORD WANDERERS.

Played at home on December 2nd. Suffering still from the deficit of the previous Wednesday, and from the inability of several prominent members of the team to turn out, the College ranks were considerably weakened. The Wanderers were out superior all round and deserved to win. The chief feature of the game was the apparent impossibility of our quarters to benefit by the plentiful passes given them by our halves. For the College the two half backs, Crump and Chudwick, played an excellent game. Two found us beaten. Result—Bradford Wanderers, 4 try; Yorkshire College, nil.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

At Liverpool on December 6th. Liverpool kicked off, and after a scrummage or two Platts touched down. From the "drop-out" Pickering crossed the line for us,

no goal resulting. A dashing piece of work by Goodall gained our second try, and Davis was awarded a third. Neither of these were converted. Lenor Mitchell crossed our line, and a good goal was kicked. From this period to the end it was a victory for us, the main question among the backs being who should gain our next try. For the College, Richardson came out with the excellent record of kicking three goals and obtaining four tries; Pickering three tries, and Davis and Goodall one each. Final score—Yorkshire College, 5 goals, 6 tries (33 points); University College, 1 goal (5 points).

Team—Full back, S. Platts; three-quarter backs, Barrett, Hood, Davis, Pickering; half backs, J. Platt and Richardson; forwards, Brierley, Hall, Tooside, Brierley, Jas., Elfish, Goodall, Wood, and Scapleton.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. LINCOLN.

Lincoln started the ball in the direction of the corner goal, but the sphere was quickly brought down on the Yorkshire right. The game was carried across to the left, and some stubbles work was seen before the visitors were forced back. Still pressing, Wetherell attempted a drop at goal, the leather, however, passing over the upright, and the visitors touched down in self-defence. A vigorous burst on the College right looked very dangerous, but the effort was nullified by the ball again going over the line. Wetherell was applauded for some very useful work, and the next forward was a smart run by a member of the Yorkshire right, who was apparently within measurable distance of scoring when he was feebly collared by Murdoch. The home team showed no advantage, and made several brilliant dashes away, but the Yorkshire coloring was both instant and benignant. There was no denying that the game was interesting, and the advantages to either side were only temporary. Yorkshire were somewhat the cleverer in their combination, but their smart tackling and hot rushes did not by any means overshadow the foot dashes and determined bursts of the Lincoln set. Lincolns were then put on the defensive, Yorkshire pressing severely towards the interval. Hard play and ready tackling, however, saved them, and the interval arrived with the teams still on equal terms. Final: No score.

No report has come to hand from the second game.—Ed.

Association Football.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. FEATHERSTONE.

As our opponents had not suffered defeat so far this season we anticipated a hard game. However, only some rain turned up in time to catch the train, and so our prospects did not look especially bright. The home team kindly lent us two players, who did good service, and the game commenced at 2.15 in a high gale. Assisted by the wind, we scored twice during the first half through Gustav and Pennington, while our opponents could make but little headway. When their

turn came, by some good luck, they were successful in putting the ball into the net on four occasions, and so we had to retire beaten. Result—Featherstone, 4 goals; College, 2 goals.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. OWENS COLLEGE.

Played at Huddersley. Owing to the half-holiday quite a number of spectators came up to the field during the course of the afternoon, but preference was given, for the most part, to the Rugby section. From the commencement it was evident that the game was going to be well contested, and for some time play was of a very even nature, the visitors perhaps playing slightly the best of wagers. Several times they got near our goal, but failed to take due advantage, all feebly, from a squallid shot by the right outside, Owens snatched the first point. This roused the home team to action, and after repeated rushes into the visitors' half, the squalling goal was obtained a little before the change of ends. For a long time after remaining neither side could make much headway, and it looked as though the game was to end without any further scoring. During the last ten minutes both teams made desperate efforts, the ball repeatedly travelling from one end of field to the other. Jocelyne at last scored amidst wild excitement, and although our opponents had one more grand rush, they failed to beat our custodian, so that the victory was ours.

Team—Goal, Parashy; backs, Swenson and Platt; half backs, Dennis, Wilson, and Hodgson; forwards, Allison, Pennington, Jocelyne, Wragg, and Gustav. Result—Yorkshire, 2 goals; Owens, 1 goal.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. WEATHER.

Owing to a heavy fog on November 18th this match had to be abandoned.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. HUNSLY NEW CONNECTION.

The Domesday team having a cup-tie fixture on the 29th, a game was arranged with the above to be played on their ground. There were two changes in the team which had represented the College the previous Saturday, Swenson and Wragg taking the places of Callison and Humeay respectively; Callison being absent on account of a bad knee which will prevent him playing again this term. Hunslet started, and with the help of a slight breeze, gave our custodian plenty of work to do, but on all occasions he cleverly cleared his lines. After about 20 minutes' play, our forwards took up the morning, and Jocelyne scored with a fine shot. This was soon followed by a second, just below the white line for half-time. On resuming, amidst the darkening gloom, our front line pressed more than a match for the back division of our opponents, and five more goals were added, Pennington especially distinguished himself. For a corner, the home team scored, and thus the game ended in a victory for the College. Score—College, 7 goals; Hunslet N.M.C., 1 goal.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. YORK TRINITY.

This match was played at York and ended in favour of the visitors by 6 goals to 2. From the start, the forwards showed good form, and but for the rough nature of the ground, which made accurate shooting rather difficult, the score would probably have been heavier than 3 to 1 at half-time. York were handicapped in only having ten men, got on two or three occasions towards the end of the game they showed a good deal of spirit, and as the result of a corner, registered another point. In the meantime our lead had been increased by the addition of three more goals, and at the call of time the score read 6 to 2 in our favour, as stated above. Wilson, at centre-half, played a splendid game and obtained two goals. Result, College, 6 goals; York Trinity, 2 goals.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

This inter-collegiate match was played at Liverpool, on Wednesday, December 21st. We were not very well represented, as several of the usual players were unable to get off. To add to our misfortunes, two of our men missed the train through some misunderstanding. They, however, came on later, but only reached in time to take part in the last twenty minutes of play. The visitors kicked off at 3.15, and soon gave our custodians plenty of work to do. Four goals were scored by the home team in the first fifteen minutes, and it looked as if we were in for a severe defeat. Shortly after the fourth goal the ball was taken up the field by our forwards, and from a good centre by Broadhead Wrang banged the ball into the net. This success gave us courage, and no further scoring took place before the whistle blow for half-time. During the second half the play was much more even, and altogether we had some more of the game than our opponents. Shortly before the close our two forwards arrived, amidst prolonged cheers. Just afterwards Pennington got the ball, and after closely chiding the backs scored a magnificent goal. Nothing further was added, and the game concluded in a victory for Liverpool. Result—Liverpool, 4 goals; Yorkshire College, 2 goals.

Team—Goal, Hargreaves; backs, Stevens and Platt; half-backs, Daniels, Wilson, and Hodgson; forwards, Broadhead, Pennington, Mangles, Wrang, and Gardner.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. SOLEM SALERN.

On December 24th a rather weak team went out to Boston to try conclusions with the Salern club. As Josephine could not play, Hargreaves was called upon to take his place, and Furnaby, though a cripple, defended the goal. Lading the tons, our men kicked off against the wind, and soon began to press. The Salern backs played an excellent game, but twice before half-time our forwards were required. After the defence, and two goals were registered. After half-time our opponents played a better game, and were not long in scoring a goal. To this the College responded with three more, the last one, obtained by Wrang, being a specially good one. Just before the finish the Salern forwards went away with a grand

burst, but, when the goal seemed at their mercy, Furnaby pluckily dashed in amongst them and brilliantly cleared his lines. Result—College, 5 goals; Salern, 1 goal.

SECOND XI.

On November 11th we played Ackworth School at Headingley. The visitors arrived at 4 p.m., and we had a game of twenty minutes each way, in a gale of wind, which effectually stopped all attempts at football. The School beat us by 6 goals to 3.

November 18th, in a fog, we played St. George's Old Boys on their ground. A most amusing game, in which the organ of hearing was used more than that of sight, ended in a win for us by 6 goals to 2.

On the 25th we journeyed to Wakefield to play Sicoates School. They gave us a delightful game, quite the best of the season. The game was very even, but at the end we managed to get the lead by 4 goals to 3.

December 2nd saw us on Headingley ground facing a local club—Leeds Blenheim. An interesting though unexciting game ended in a victory for the College by 8 goals to 3.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of "The Gryphon."

SIR,

May I, as a Medical Student, call the attention of the Union to the scanty supply of papers in the common room at the Medical School. I believe that at present we are supplied with two morning papers (*Yorkshire Post* and *Daily Mail*), and three weeklies (*Punch*, *Sketch*, and *Black and White*). This state of affairs has arisen since the seven-and-sixpence fee became compulsory. Before that time we used to pay half-a-crown per annum, and had two or three morning papers, about half-a-dozen weeklies, and several monthlies—not to mention games; such as chess, draughts, and dominoes, which no one now have now.

I have mentioned this to one or two members and ex-members of the Union, and am informed that the Medical Department does not receive as much money from the Union as it had under the old order of affairs. I was, indeed, surprised at the statement, for when the meeting was held at the College to decide about the compulsory fee, there were promises made, over and over again, that the money should be used, not only for athletics, but also for the improvement of the Union rooms, and that thus the large body of non-athletic students would share in the benefits to be derived from the increased income.

These promises have not been fulfilled—at any rate, not at the Medical School—and the present state of affairs is a disgrace to the Union, and an insult to Medical Students.

Yours, &c.,
MOSE LITERATURE.

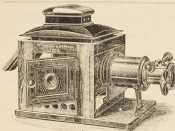
NOTE.

Several contributions have had to be held over till next issue owing to want of space.

Editors.

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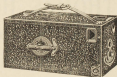
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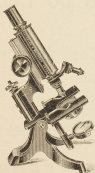


Figure 2.

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