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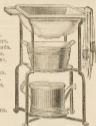
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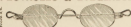
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THE GRYPHON:

THE JOURNAL OF THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.

"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the house when she hath any idle feathers: yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know them full of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever found than to the preference which we ought to fear."—LUT.

Vol. III.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 8.



We are glad to hear that the College has just bought the adjacent land along College Road. This includes the ground of three tennis courts which, we understand, will be for the students' use, and also a long building which it is proposed to turn into a Refectory. The matter has been very heartily taken up, and the sanction of the Council is confidently expected to the scheme which has been prepared. This scheme includes the formation of a Students' Smoking Room at the far end of the building, and next to it a large Men's Dining Room. At this end will be a Ladies' Dining Room and Professors' Dining and Smoke Rooms, while the kitchen will be conveniently placed in the middle between the two sets of rooms. We must congratulate the authors of this excellent scheme, and hope that they will soon see a successful termination to their labours.

Some time ago mention was made in our columns of an Inter-Collegiate Photographic Competition. The judge of the photographs sent in by students of the three Colleges was Mr. H. Horsley Hinton, the Editor of the *Amateur Photographer*. We are pleased to learn that one of our students, Mr. J. W. Sowerbutts, has obtained the first place with a prize for three prints—a landscape, a portrait, and an architectural sketch.

Like all up-to-date journals we have at last our own special war correspondent. Perhaps in the near future flaming red war editions will be on sale in every corridor; nimble sixpennies being conjured out of purses with almost miraculous speed; and, strange to say, students taking a lively interest in their magazine. Corporal F. Eccles, who up to the time of returning to the colours was hall-keeper, writes us a long letter in which he promises to send what news he can from the seat of war. He also thanks the students for the kind way in which he and his wife were treated on his leaving Leeds for Woolwich. We wish him good luck and a happy return.

As we write active preparations are being made by sets of enthusiastic students for the students' conversation to be held on Saturday, Feb. 17th. We hope that students will reserve that evening for the social event of the College year, and consider all trouble small so long as they can help the funds of the Union by spending 2s. 6d. on a ticket.

At last, after much promise and disappointment, we are able, by the munificence of a student who desires anonymity, to present our readers with three ornamental headlines. We trust that the efforts of a few to make *The Gryphon* worthy of the College will be appreciated and seconded by the many.

One of our students, Mr. Wheeler, who is a bugler in the Leeds Rifles, left on Saturday, February 3rd, for York, en route for South Africa. Some 100 students took part in the demonstration, and by shouting and flag-waving displayed their patriotism and pride in their fellow-student. We wish him honour and a safe return.

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Obituary Notice.

We announce, with deep regret, the death of W. H. KÖR. DOMOV, B.Sc., which took place on December 29th, 1899. He entered College in 1895, and took his science degree in Physics and Chemistry in 1898. Last session he specialised in Chemistry, and took his honours degree at the early age of nineteen years. In October of the present session he returned, but was soon struck down by renal tuberculosis, under which he gradually failed, passing away peacefully.

During his long stay at College, he made many friends who were bound to him by ties of love and respect, such as only a good and noble heart creates. Though ever weakly in body, he was strong and brave in soul. His character, which bore many a sign of the long conflict between pain and suffering and a never-failing fortitude, by its many traits of beauty and nobility endeared him to those few who through days and years called him friend. By such will be especially missed the thin, pale, sad countenance, which in part expressed the mind beneath, in its wisdom, bravery, and loveliness.

As a student he was diligent and plodding. Though he took a great interest in the life of the College outside lecture hall and laboratory, being infused with a warm love for his Alma Mater, he did not engage actively in student affairs. He was an occasional contributor to the *Gryphon*; in fact, one of the articles in the present number has a pathetic interest in being in part the product of his pen.

By his death a few have lost a dear friend, many more a good comrade and witty acquaintance, the College a student, who in many a way was one of its best and most promising sons.

R.

The Inter-Collegiate Debate.

On December 8th, a dozen or so members of the Owens College Debating Society came over from Manchester to discuss with the members of the College Society the Expansion of the Empire. The debate was held in the library. The attendance of Yorkshire College students was meagre—much to their shame. Dr. Patterson was in the chair, and at 6 o'clock called upon Mr. Charlton (Owens) to move "That the interests of the British Empire

are best served by a Policy of Expansion." He laid down, as demanding no proof, that when a nation ceased to expand it decayed; and instance Rome, Turkey, and Spain. He advocated expansion, not so much for the sake of expansion, as for new markets needed for an ever-increasing population. The "open door" policy of Lord Salisbury, he said, would be thrown over by Russia and France whenever they felt powerful enough. The British Empire was a moral force for good. The facts of history supported expansion, and to oppose the forces favouring it would be to court disaster.

Mr. Crossill opposed the resolution in a speech which in wealth of language, felicity of expression, and force of argument, aided by the merely mechanical arts of public speaking, such as gesture and modulation of voice, far outshone the efforts of other speakers. He appealed to feelings higher than those of Jingoism, cheering as the burden of his argument that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and that "Extension of Empire reads extension of responsibility." England's best energies were needed for work at home.

Mr. Greenwood (Medical School) seconded the resolution. This speech had effect from the very slow, deliberative way in which he sought to impress his arguments upon the audience.

Mr. Phelps (Owens) followed with a speech in which he agreed with Mr. Crossill: like him he quoted Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Faraday (Owens) enlightened us on the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. According to him it was our Germanic ancestors who by their restless energy wrought the downfall of Rome. This selfsame energy still persisted in the British people.

Messrs. Veale, Cunningham, Scholes, Coupland, Southard, Ewing, Jones, and Potter also spoke.

Messrs. Crossill and Charlton replied. The resolution was carried by 17 votes.

After the debate there was a meat tea, which was followed by a smoking concert, where all was enthusiasm and noise. The Owensians were then escorted down to the station with such clamour of hurrahs and patriotic songs as noteworthily powers by. To the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" the train slowly separated the representatives of the two Colleges; those of Owens plumed by their reception and send off, those of Yorkshire by the success of their venture.

It is to be hoped that this inter-collegiate debate will be the first of a series, which will have as result increased sympathy betwixt the students of the Victoria University, and tighter bonds joining the widely distant Colleges at Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds.

Parliamentary Night.

FROM THE GRILLE.

As yet, we still regard through coloured spectacles, not the well-worn rose-tinted, but blue and yellow glasses, the events which happened on that important night, when the Library was transformed into the House of Commons.

We are very thankful for two benefits which were bestowed upon us by the House, and we showed our gratefulness in a manner which we hope was appreciated. "No smoking allowed" was one of the regulations which appeared on the decorated notice board; this clause, no doubt, gave many of us confidence enough to come, and having come, we were not only ornamental but useful, for the ladies "of course," said the Speaker, would be allowed to vote, of which privilege we gladly availed ourselves. Honourable members may rest assured that, though we did not speak, yet, in certain quarters, we upheld them in a way which many of the "Honourable Gentlemen" themselves made use of.

We hardly dare to criticise anything which so nearly attained perfection, but on one or two points we should like to make a few suggestions, which, if deemed worthy, we should be glad to see carried out next session.

Why do not some of the honourable members learn the constituencies of the other members? We heartily sympathise with the member for Cook, who, having delivered his speech like a "true-born Irishman," should be spoken of as the member for West Leeds; and we trust that his head will not suffer, although three Irish regiments are buried at it.

Many of us had come prepared to hear very little but noise, which is generally predominant where a number of Yorkshire College students are gathered together. We were, however, pleasantly surprised, for we heard most of the speeches fairly well, except, of course, those which were apparently meant to move the floor—being addressed to it.

If the Liberal Whip, at the next general election, distributes pieces of silk in the liberal way he did on Parliamentary night, we fear he may render himself liable to a charge of bribery; let him take note of this timely warning! One thing really was appalling, and that was the enormous number of figures which were read out. And figures lose so much of their beauty when read out; they need to be seen in black and white to be fully appreciated.

The debate was not worth much, if we simply rely on the words of the Leader of the House; but surely that was a "shaft of gentle satire" when he said that not a single reason had been presented by the Opposition why confidence should not be placed in the present Government, when we consider the surpassingly eloquent speeches of some of the members on the Opposition benches.

We have offered what we think to be a little sound advice, but, O honourable members! forgive us if we have carried it too far, for now is the time to correct your little failings, and remember that our greatest desire is for your welfare, for such eloquence as was displayed has convinced us that from our ranks, no doubt, will spring some splendid Parliamentary leaders.

E. E. G.

The Smoke-room.

What beauty, I should like to know

Will people find who seek the College?

If to the smoke-room they would go,

Beauty they'd find as soon as knowledge.

The walls are bare, the seats so hard

That one would rather stand than sit;

Clean curtains have for months been barred,

As if for learning quite unfit.

Of luxuries if we'd a share,

Lectures, no doubt, some men would shrink,

Which, to be sure, would bring despair

To Prof. who only live to work.

But surely it can be no wrong

Of home-like comforts here to speak

Though drowsy be our rightful song

Of clearer strains of Attic Greek.

L. E. WHEATER.

The Reverie of a Hospitantin.

BERLIN, 1900.

ILKA LOGGITTUR.

Here at last is a day of peace and tranquility, and my absence is enforced from Seminar, Universität, Bibliothek, Auditorium—in short from every high temple of learning. Oh, a Bank Holiday? Well, it amounts pretty much to the same thing, although it is called "A Day of Repentance and Prayer," on which day all business ceases, the innumerable theatres and concert halls are closed (but the music-loving "Berliner" still has his concerts; the opera singers are in the churches to-day, and Bach and Handel held sway). Government, with a feeling for a dramatic situation, bids us pause in the midst of the weekly work and pleasure and think, for "in media vita in morte sumus," for on such a day as this death may come "Es stürzt ihn mitten in der Bahn, es reißt ihn fort von vollem Leben."

My worthy landlady has, however, failed to appreciate the ultimate why and wherefore of this holy day, and stimulates us to repeat through extra lively "Sonderbrat," "Schlagsahne," and "Pfannkuchen." For the benefit of those unfortunately unacquainted with these forms of ambrosia and nectar, I translate—but how can a translation convey the sensation of taste—creams and "pan-cakes" (a species of bath-bun whose integral parts are persuaded to adhere by a condiment whose appearance and qualities resemble that of pitch, but the thereby arising expectations are not by the realisation justified). But wait a minute! am I talking English or German. I must mind my p's and q's, otherwise my post participles—that reminds me! what an amusing story an American girl who has lately been studying Kant in Paris told us of the German verb. There was once a German novel—as light and airy as German novels usually are, I suppose—but, unfortunately, the second volume was lost, "lost and gone for ever," and the contents of the first volume remained a deep and dark mystery, for why?—the verb was in the second volume. Oh, shades of the German verb and adjective, which is harder to decline than two deinks (I bow in reply to the applause—it is a poor thing and not mine own). But where are my matters straying. I will collect my scattered wits, and give an account of myself, for am I not a Hospitantin of a

Königliches Lehrerinnen-Seminar, and a "Herr Studiosus," and a "Studiosus philosophæ" (though I happen to be of the female persuasion) at the "Friedrich Wilhelms Universität zu Berlin," during the winter semester, and have the right to eat my "Butterbrod" in the classic shade of the corridors and "auditoriums" of the aforesaid stately pile, as do their Transparencies the philosophical studiossnesses and their German sisters, during the "academic quarter of an hour" between lectures. One of the sisters sits near me in a Middle High German lecture and enjoys a robust apple, skin, core, and all, before—with equal vigour, I hope—she attacks "Helmbricht und seine Heimat." But I must not laugh at them in a cold blasé English way, for work begins for some at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. They continue until 8 o'clock p.m., as I know to my cost, for I must walk two miles through swarming Friedrich Strasse and Unter den Linden, dodging with an agility unusual to my advanced age tram cars, droshkies, omnibuses, running north, south, east, and west for a lecture during the witching hour of 7-8 p.m.

Let me reflect, now, what I do to-morrow. Shall I pass out of that majestic, Grecian edifice, the University, between the statues of the brothers Humboldt into the spacious, serene, and dignified "Pleasure Garden," which redeems with majestic palaces, art galleries (of a pure Greek construction), fountains, and statues? Truly one feels in the presence of the "Emperor of the Roman Empire of the German nation," in such a surrounding of columns, gates, and staircases. One is sure to meet a band of soldiers coming from the Brandenburger Thor (that monument of Prussian victory over French audacity), marching to the tune of—"God save the Queen." This air signifies patriotism to the inhabitants of the Happy Fatherland as it does to us. Perhaps the air is Teutonic and was sung by the warriors at the feasts of Amminius, as our common ancestors, the Germans, rejoiced over the capture of the Roman legions.

But I have no time to muse longer. I must work to make up lost time, for in England, you must know, our education is neglected. We don't take our degree before we pass on to four years study at the University. Matthew Arnold is my authority for this remark. He says the leaving examination in a German secondary school, which the scholars must pass before they are allowed in

a University, is equal to our ordinary degree. How we should honour the Germans if knowledge and wisdom were synonymous. In my unobtrusive opinion, which I bring forward with all humility, an active, practical, ignorant Englishman is as well prepared for the fight of life as his German brother. Ach so!! I send my greetings from this fair city of Berlin, with straight wide streets and tall houses, to that erratic mistaken-looking city of Leeds, which as its great redeeming quality possesses the Yorkshire College.

The Origin of the Yorkshire College.

THE *University Extension Journal* for November, 1890, remarked, at page 8, "The Yorkshire College itself is, as we must remember, the outcome of the early extension work in Leeds." In the December issue, the Editors courteously afforded me the opportunity of showing that, whilst the operations of the two bodies commenced in the same year, there was no such relationship between them of cause and effect as had been suggested in the paragraph quoted above. It is reasonable to suppose that in some proportion, in greater age becomes a quality of the Yorkshire College, the accurate history of influences affecting its beginnings will be increasingly esteemed. With this feeling, I shall be glad if allowed the hospitality of your columns to record the following facts in fuller detail than seemed suited to the *University Extension Journal*.

The idea of establishing a Yorkshire College of Science was first suggested in 1889 by the Yorkshire Board of Education, Lord F. C. Cavendish, M.P., being its President, and Mr. H. H. Sales the Hon. Sec. At a meeting held in November, 1889, a Special Committee was appointed "to investigate, consider, and propose the best means of carrying out the proposal." The last of these duties, unfortunately, involved the provision of a large sum of money, and the suggestions of the Committee had to be materially modified. It was not until April, 1894, that the College was formally organised, and after this date its operations progressed rapidly. The first lecture was delivered in October, 1894.

As to the origin of University Extension work in Leeds, my friend, Mr. Lawrence Miall, B.Sc., has been good enough to trace the following history from the columns of the *Leeds Mercury*.

On January 5th, 1874, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, "to celebrate the commencement of the Cambridge Lectures in Yorkshire." Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., occupied the chair, and amongst those present were The Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir A. Fairbairn, Mr. Jas. Stuart, M.A., Mr. W. J. Sollas, B.A., &c. In a letter, Lord F. C. Cavendish, M.P., said, "Had I been able to be present, I should have been inclined to say a word deprecating any idea of jealousy on the part of the promoters of the College of Science, who should, in my opinion, look to the success of the present scheme to remedy the at first incomplete character of their proposed College, and ultimately to the union of the two, so that we may have in Yorkshire the same means of liberal culture and science instruction as is provided by Owens College." The Extension Lectures commenced on January 8th, 1874, and were continued through three seasons.

The Yorkshire College of Science had quite independently carried on its work for three years, and its Professors and Governing Body had become conscious that an Arts Department must be an inevitable adjunct to their undertaking. They also recognised the desirability of avoiding any waste of energy from overlapping the work of other local bodies. The earnestness with which the College Professors had initiated popular courses of additional Science Lectures, and thrown themselves into various movements for the intellectual advancement of their fellow citizens, proved an object lesson for any reformers desirous of marshalling the local educational forces, and must have impressed the University Extensionists with the greater potentialities of a *resident* staff.

In October, 1877, the College was able to lay the foundation stone of the first section of its permanent buildings. On that occasion, Dr. J. D. Henson, the Chairman of Council, explained that "the College had readily entertained a proposal from the University Extension Committee that the literary teaching should henceforth be undertaken by professors to be appointed by the College." The Extension Committee also transferred to the College a sum of £141. Of course, large additional funds were provided to meet the new expenditure. The limitation of purpose implied by the name "College of Science" was removed, and the institution took its present name of "The Yorkshire College." RICHARD REYNOLDS.

The Freshman.

To the average student whom chance has sent to College, the first day amidst the halls of learning marks a most important era. The past dies its death with its well-defined characteristics and the future comes into its being, differing in appearance and in reality from ought that preceded.

Perhaps, yesterday we were somebody of account, to-day, one of a thousand, an average atom. The playgrounds of the country grammar school or the city high school have been left behind, and, bitterest of all, that homage from our fellows which made existence there so pleasing. Maybe we excelled them in studies or in games, and for meed received the admiration and respect of those less brilliant or less fortunate. Those were glorious days for our self-love—which the most modest of us have—when once a year we received our prizes for work done, amidst the smiles of sisters, cousins, and aunts, who had threatened to see their boy honoured. With that loveableness and still, that fondness of one's female relatives, they heaped offerings upon the altar of our pride, to us little gods of papier-maché. Little blame to us if poor in experience we allowed our heads to be turned, ever so little, and in day dreams saw ourselves great and renowned, the blushing recipients of all men's respect and honour. Small fault in us if in our waking moments we thought ourselves very good fellows indeed; thinking ourselves not as others, but having title even to that poor, misused term, genius. Foolish we may have been in these fancies, but who would be so cruel, knowing a little of the future, as to grudge us our transitory glory and laugh our St. Martinus summer to scorn. Soon enough the winter of our discontent, with its icy truths and grey disillusion, will burst upon us.

In such a mood, expecting great things of ourselves, even thinking to justify the promise seen in us by prejudiced friends, the college portals welcome and receive us. For a time everything is strange and bewildering; our mind fails to grasp much that is seen. We stand dazed as if in some factory with all its wheels rattling, and the thunder drowning for a space intelligence. The high, narrow, branching passages into which the daylight creeps, as if half-ashamed of itself, the multitudinous lecture-rooms, the strangely-scented laboratories, the tinkling bells, and above all the crowds of

eager, hurrying students, these make a mill-race of ideas and surprises in the mind of the newcomer. Perhaps, like another student,

We find these walls, these vaulted spaces
Are anything but pleasant places;
Tis all so cramped and close and mean;
And when the lecture-hall receive us
Seeing, hearing, and thinking leave us.

After a while we settle into our new surroundings; though not without a struggle do we come to realise our proper, very ordinary position. The illusion through which we have studied ourselves and the world is in part torn off, and we see a little of the reality. The vain fancies of superiority are let fade; the rosy hues and gentle warmth which pleased so much our *amateur proprio* die away to greyness and ashes, leaving, perchance, a sadder but a wiser mortal. With much joking we settle into the well-worn track along which at even speed we shall go, until our Alma Mater bid us good-bye.

"N,"

Long Vac. on the Atlantic.

II.

At two o'clock in the morning of August 31st, the welcome order, "Down with engines," was rung down, and the "Palatia" threw anchor in the "Narrows" of New York Harbour, having consumed about eight hundred tons of coal in thirteen days, her propellers each doing about one and a half million revolutions to accomplish some three thousand and six hundred miles. The next morning we moved up the bay past the lofty statue of "Liberty," and the equally celebrated gigantic span of Brooklyn suspension bridge. Tugs then drew us alongside the Hamburg-American Company's quay at Hoboken, the Hudson separating us from New York City with its enormous buildings, which stood out of the morning mists like the towers of an immense mediæval fortress.

The work of landing our eight hundred passengers proceeded apace, accompanied by tears, swearing, kissing, and intense bustle and confusion. No sooner had the last been cleared off the decks, and their belongings handed over to the tender mercies of Yankee Custom's officials, than overwhelming quantities of cabin furniture, carpets, rugs, and matting were brought up to be aired and beaten, giving the ship a most desolate appearance. The hatches were opened by parties of dockers, and the racket of winches commenced.

Down below matters became lively. Cylinder and valve covers of the main engines were unbolted and swung up, the fires were raked out, and boilers pumped empty, whilst the second engineer went round with a note-book containing a disagreeably long list of necessary repairs. Towards evening several of us went on shore and studied American dollar bills, and newspapers, and came to the conclusion that the only thing of interest in Hoboken were the peaches, which seemed as common as apples at home. Next day we got a day's leave, and crossed over to New York on one of those marvellous American fiery steamers, whose overhead rocking beam astoundes the European. We spent the morning walking through miles of straight, uniform, and comparatively narrow streets, afterwards racing from end to end of the city on electric cars and overhead railways, which latter are a most practical, genuinely hideous means of communication. The huge steel skeleton frames of "skyscrapers" in course of construction immensely interested us. We got on to the roof of one of these, and were delighted with the panorama at our feet. Below lay the City with its dense mass of buildings. To the north the Hudson, dotted with countless steamers, disappeared in a blue haze of hills and forests. Eastward, beyond Long Island Sound, spanned by the aforementioned suspension bridge, the flat roofs of Brooklyn spread over the plain. Westward, the red brick masses of Jersey City and Hoboken glared in the bright sunlight, and turning to the south we gazed on the calm, glittering expanse of the Atlantic stretching away to the horizon. It was becoming very hot, so we hastened to cool the inner man with quantities of ice cream in a well-appointed bar, with blacks as waiters and electric fans whirling round overhead. We then resumed our exploration of the town, and were delighted with the "stones" of Broadway and the verdant-clad churches and chapels on Madison Avenue, winding up with a visit to General Grant's mausoleum, erected on rising ground on the banks of the Hudson. During the next few days the work of unloading the "Palatia" proceeded briskly, till the packing cargo holds were empty. Then grain elevators were towed alongside, and an endless stream of dusty golden wheat poured down the hatches. The 'ween decks, where a week ago hundreds of poverty-stricken emigrants had herded, were being fitted

for horse transport, and the repairs to the machinery almost completed. I succeeded in getting on shore several times, and one day took a train to Philadelphia, arriving after a couple of hours of most luxurious travelling. The most interesting sight I saw in the celebrated Quaker city was a squadron of U.S.A. warships, returned to home waters after braving the Spaniards in the West Indies, and now open to public admiration and inspection. It was strangely fascinating to see the cimeteres and barbettes, which had thundered forth death and destruction but a few months ago, now swarming with the gaily-dressed daughters of Philadelphia flitting with the proud victors of Santiago.

On September 8th our four-footed passengers arrived on board, and early on the following morning we headed towards the Old World, followed by the "Campania," whose towering red smokestacks came up hand over hand till she swept past us majestically, with the naval reserve ensign flying over her stern. Once more we were on the open Atlantic, passing the days in monotonous routine. One morning, however, one of our number named Fritz was missing. A search party was told off, who, after a couple of hours, failed to discover a trace of him. We began to be alarmed, and great efforts were made to solve the mystery. The second officer came down at dinner-time and reported, with a grave face, that there could be little doubt that Fritz had fallen overboard after midnight. The chief engineer was having a cup of coffee below, a privilege he shared only with the second, to everyone else's envy. He was a man of imperishable temperament, and having heard the report, glanced furtively up at the counters. There was a moment of silence among the knot of men on the lower platform. Dead-drowned-dead the engines seemed to roar into our ears. Then the chief pensively wiped the coffee off his moustache. "Mr. Stauden," he said in his calm, clear voice, "I believe the star-board engine is lagging behind—what are you all standing about for?" And that was the last of Fritz; but there was no longer drunk that night in our cabin.

The premature decease of a couple of horses due to sun-sickness was the only event of note during the next few days, and the pitching overboard of the carcasses at midnight, with the aid of a steam winch, made a weird scene.

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Providence provided further excitement by the bursting of an auxiliary steam-pipe with a report like a rifle shot. In a second the engine-room was filled with hot white mist, causing a general, undignified movement to the nearest cool spot. The second engineer, however, making his way forward, pluckily succeeded in shutting off steam, at the cost of rusty burns, thus avoiding further material damage.

Shortly after we passed the Scillies and came up the Channel, with its crowded traffic of sailing craft—tugs, colliers, fine liners, and men-of-war—an ever-changing picture one never tires of seeing.

As we came out of the shelter afforded by the foreland, the full force of a brisk breeze blowing in the North Sea struck the "Palatia." We were sitting at dinner unsuspectingly. Reader, I leave you to imagine the boat heeling over suddenly, the cabin table collapsing, and pea soup, stewed fruit, and hot coffee precipitated over our uniforms; and last, but not least, the language used within the five minutes following the calamity. Our trials, however, were only beginning. That night the suction-valves of the pumps were choked by coal dust. The water in the engine-room rose, and suddenly the cranks of the engines began to "pound" the liquid at every revolution. A shower bath is a mild expression for the four hours' ducking which followed, as wreath after wreath of spray and water were hurled through the engine-room from side to side. As the steam steering gear showed sinister symptoms of probable breakdown, a party were sent up in the morning to repair it in the pauses of the quadrant, as the officers of the ship were horrified at the idea of steering by hand with six men at the helm. "Your sailors are becoming washermen and brass polishers," observed the chief to the third officer sarcastically, when the work was done, "you can neither wash nor cook without me, not to speak of weighing anchor or steering."

Towards evening we passed the Elbe lightships. The wind had gone down and a grey mist was drifting over the murky brown waters. We were going slow ahead, when suddenly a faint scraping noise came from below, and at the same time the telegraphs rang out "Full speed astern." Too late. Though the engines worked again and again till the frames shook and the bulkheads vibrated, the screws beating the muddy water to yellow foam, the "Palatia" did not stir. A few hours later

the mist vanished and revealed our position far out of the navigable channel. Though dead tired we stood below for hours, till tugs came down to our assistance the next tide, but failed to get us off. Lighters were sent for the next day, and the horses, part of the cargo, and coal were emptied into them. On the following morning a renewed attempt to float the "Palatia," with nine tug boats pulling for all they were worth, was crowned with success, and we were soon in sight of the green copper-covered spires and red-tiled roofs of Hamburg. Three days afterwards my successor came on board, and I quitted the "Palatia," having enjoyed an interesting if not exactly luxurious long Vae.

Examination Results.

University of London.

B.S.

DONNOR, J. F., Yorks.

M.D.

HOLGATEN, E. H., Yorks.

Victoria University.

B.Sc.—*Second Division.*

ATKIN, WILLIAM, Yorks.

Students' Union.

THE Second Annual Convocation will be held on Saturday, February 17th. The Principal has kindly consented to receive the guests, and this reception will be in the Library at 7.15 p.m. There will be exhibits from many departments, and experiments with demonstration in the Physical and Organic Laboratories, and from the Biological Department. During the evening there will be a Café Chantant in the Hall, the music being supplied by students and friends and by a band. There will also be a fancy presented in the Hall, entitled "My Lord in Livery." Several firms from the city are also kindly making exhibits, and showing some processes of manufacture actually working.

Tickets may be obtained, price 2/6 each, including refreshments, either from Miss M. Briggs and Mr. E. Mundy at the College, or Mr. H. Keeling at the Medical School, or at the Inquiry Office at the College. It is hoped that all past students will make a point of being present.



The Christmas recess, with all its happy functions, is over. As this is the first number of *The Gryphon* since that happy time, I am bound to make mention of the fact. To many students Christmas will now only bring the sweet memory of fair cousins, impaired digestive organs, and a pile of unpaid bills; all these, especially the latter, are things of the past. As the festive week approached, the school began to have a somewhat desecrated look, and it was only in the Refectory during the luncheon hour that the usual life and bustle of the place was to be seen in even adequate proportion. Arrived here, practically the only theme of conversation was "Are you going to help in 3?" or some other such surbur; of course referring to the decoration of some ward so denominated in the Infirmary. There is no doubt that the work so willingly rendered by the students in this direction is most gratefully appreciated by the patients themselves, and is an immense help to the sisters and nurses of each ward, on whom falls the onus and initiative of the proceedings. When the drudgery was over, the wards presented a very pretty and cheery aspect, and the smiles of those whose misfortune it was to spend Christmas away from their own circles amply repaid the labour thus spent. In some of the wards I noticed paintings above the entrances. Some of them were certainly ingenious, and, to use a vulgarism, rather *fin-de-siècle*. On inquiry I found them to be the work of the versatile W.O. One begins to wonder where the talents of this genius cease. A thing medico of no mean order, an artist whose capacity is nothing if not original, endowed with what a host, member of the House recently referred to as fatal fluency, and, if fleeting glimpses of him, as one passed through the wards, convey anything, certainly an amiable conversationalist.

On the Thursday came the annual entertainment and tableaux in the Out-patients' Room. This was a great success. I am told that several of the residents displayed remarkable histrionic talent, which was used with great advantage. I have it on good authority that one gentleman, stilled in martial array, only needed the *Marsini* note to bring the resplendent glory of a full-blown *Turkey*, whilst another, whose substantial figure was encased in naval uniform, resembled one of the late hokey member for York. On the Friday the children's turn came, and the Christmas tree was dismantled. At the commencement of the ceremony cheers were given for the newly-appointed surgical officer, Mr. J. F. Dobson, who, along with Mr. M. F. Ellis and Mr. Tetley, promptly executed the steps provided for the occasion. It is due to these gentlemen to say that they were worn

out for an hour. Much fun was created during this ceremony from the nature of the various gifts, amongst which I noticed several parcels of cold pudding. I have heard somewhere that cold pudding is very efficacious in certain affections of the heart, but have forgotten the name of the specific complaint. Many thanks are due to Messrs. Keeling and Copleland for the able manner in which they entered subscriptions from the sick student, at a time when he is suffering from many such attacks. Thanks are again due to someone else for also entering; unfortunately I have forgotten who it was, and for what purpose.

Much anxiety was felt at the beginning of Term as to the whereabouts of a certain junior. Eventually he was heard of somewhere in town, and was one day seen in the vicinity of the Horse Guards. As he is tall and large of limb, speculation was rife as to whether he had not fallen a victim to the clutches of some wicked recruiting sergeant, and been sent to the front as a "Tory." Personally I thought the supposition were groundless, as the fact that his vision requires artificial aid would condemn an otherwise fine specimen.

The results of the anatomy exam. are published, and some keenly anatomical points have been definitely settled for ever and aye. An enterprising junior promptly informed the examiners that the osteologists had six articulations exclusive of tibia and fibula. This man was either at the top near the bottom of the list. Where ignorance, &c.

Our congratulations are due to Mr. J. F. Dobson, M.B., B.S., on his appointment as Resident Surgical Officer in the Infirmary. Mr. Dobson is an old Leeds student, and I am sure all hope that this is only a prelude to higher appointments; it should be an incentive to every Leeds man to try to follow in his steps. Mr. Dobson recently read an admirable paper before the Medical Society on the history of ancient anatomy.

It is suggested that a course of Dancing be added to the curriculum of the Medical School. This is intended chiefly to benefit those who intend competing for the resident posts.

A meeting was held in the Common Room, on Tuesday, January 9th, to consider the advisability of asking the Board to reduce the term of two of the resident appointments at the Infirmary from twelve months to six. I refer to the positions of House Surgeon and Resident Obstetric. There is no doubt as to the justice of such a proceeding, and equally no doubt as to the value of these appointments to my man. It is not necessary for me to go into any detail here—most men who have any interest in these things were present at the meeting—but I should like to voice a sentiment which I know exists in the minds of many men, and those also "meat of the scum of the earth." I believe it

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was very imperfectly rendered at the meeting. To men going into general practice the obstetric appointment is a most valuable one, but after spending five years in medical study necessity compels them to earn some little money, whereas if a slight honorarium were offered along with the post it would arouse some little competition and would benefit the men in more ways than one.

At the present moment any enterprising firm of clothing manufacturers would receive serious consideration and numerous orders from many of the members of the College Second XV., provided they would guarantee the quality of their goods. Whether owing to the war, I cannot say, but it is a fact that foot-balls have had just cause to complain of the inferior quality of goods supplied. A leading member of our Second XV. feels very strongly on the point.

W. F. J. W.

Medical School Smoking Concert.

THE Annual Smoking Concert was held on Jan. 18th at the Hotel Métropole, under the presidency of Mr. Walter Thompson, F.R.C.S. Both the School and the Infirmary were well represented, and numerous old students loyally turned up. Under the cheering influence of a full room a most enthusiastic, thoroughly successful evening was passed, the only unfortunate incident being the arrival of the clock hands at the hour of eleven, at which moment the Chairman was congratulating himself that he had worked through half the programme. The whole room appeared to be desirous of entering the platform and insisting him to get through the other half—Mr. E. Saville opened proceedings with "Come into the garden, Maud," and was followed by Mr. Stansfield, who kept over "Cock Robin," Mr. T. N. C. Forsyth and Mr. C. R. Willens then followed, the latter being loudly cheered on his song "Beware." Mr. H. Voile closed the room with "Johnny is a good boy now," and was succeeded by Mr. K. Reid with some songs from the "Gala." A duo duet by Messrs. Chadwick and Carter, followed by a violin solo by Mr. J. C. Teasdale (both of which items were warmly led up to Mr. Jocelyn's "John Peel." Mr. S. Willinson, in the absence of the staff, by request portrayed various well-known figures of the lecture-room, including Professors Griffith and Trevelyan, to the intense delight of the audience. Mr. N. Stapleton is then reported to have sung "The Poachers," but we are not able to criticise owing to the interests of the hour, and in fear of the singing feeling on the subject and also the size of Mr. Stapleton. After the Chairman and the accompanist (Mr. Watson) had been somewhat informally but enthusiastically thanked for their arduous duties during the evening, and after "Auld Lang Syne" had been sung, this most successful smoker terminated. Such was the success that there is talk now of a second edition to be held in March, on the night of the

publication of the University results. The thanks of everyone are due to the energetic Secretaries (Messrs. W. O. Greenwood, J. A. Coupland, and W. E. Brerley) for their untiring efforts in organising this phenomenally successful function.

Medical Society.

THERE was a large attendance of students on Wednesday, December 20th, when the President's Prize Competition was held. Dr. Jamieson took the chair at 5.30, and was supported by Professor T. Wardrop Griffith and Mr. Moylthun, who kindly officiated as judges.

The speakers, sixteen in number, were allowed five minutes for preparation, and another five minutes for delivery, of their speeches, the merits of which were adjudged according to the substance-matter and manner of delivery.

Though none of the speeches could be called brilliant, all, with scarcely an exception, were in their own way excellent. The bulk of repetition could, certainly, have reasonably been urged in one or two cases against the speakers, and a better delivery in other cases would have produced a more striking and favourable impression, but, taken as a whole, the speeches were much above the average of those of the previous year; and what materially added to their merits was the fact that the subjects had been approved by the judges before the candidates were called upon to speak. It was apparent from the commencement that subjects of medical interest predominated, but the gentlemen to whom it fell to speak on non-medical subjects certainly proved, by the intrinsic merits of their speeches, that the complaint of extreme narrowness, urged against medical students and members of the medical profession, was without foundation at Leeds, at least.

Mr. Greenwood, in the first of a series of speeches that call for special attention, spoke characteristically upon "The Special Advantages of Medicine as a Profession," and was ably supported by Mr. Ainslie, who discussed "The Relative Advantages of Early and Late Qualification" in "excellent conversational style," his subject being distinctly favourable to qualification under 25 years of age. Mr. Keeling's remarks on "Medical Character in Literature" caused as little amusement, while his description of Dickens's immortal "Bob Sawyer," and his references to "Morn Meslin" struck a responsive note in the hearts of his audience. The all-prevailing topic of the war was brought forward by Mr. Saville, who answered the question, "Should we have Compulsory Service in the British Army?" in the negative, and maintained that conscription would inevitably lead to a decay of commercial, and thus national, prosperity.

To Mr. Martin, however, fell the coveted honour of making the most excellent speech during the evening. His remarks on "The Art of Public Speaking: or What Does it Depend?" were trenchant, and, as far as was possible in the limited time at his disposal, exhaustive. As necessary qualifications, the speaker

brought forward three conditions. First, positive; second, self-confidence; and third, sympathy with subject treated. In his opinion, the question of natural talent was little mooted, evidently disagreeing on this point with many of his hearers, though they showed no signs of anything except sympathy when he maintained that intensity of feeling must carry the audience away.

Mr. Wilson thought that several improvements might be made in the education of the medical student of to-day, and emphasised the need of more practical work; and Mr. Ewing, in his discussion of "Anatomy as a Mental Exercise," created much amusement by his remarks on the excellent intellectual results to be gained from the study of osteology.

Dr. Griffith, after a short withdrawal, then declared that, in order of merit, in his and Mr. Meynham's opinion, Mr. Martin's speech came first, Mr. Auring being *proxime secum*. The verdict was received with great cheering.

A hearty vote of thanks to the judges, to which Mr. Meynham replied, was carried unanimously; and a vote of thanks to Dr. Jamieson for so kindly presenting a prize for the third year in succession was carried with great enthusiasm and amidst the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

On Tuesday, January 16th, before an ordinary attendance, Mr. F. P. Jocelyne, whose well-known attitude in regard to the subject in debate procured an attentive hearing, brought forward the following motion, viz.: "That too little attention is paid to athletics and student entertainments in this Medical School." In his opening speech the proposer referred to the larger death-rate amongst doctors as compared with that amongst clergymen, this being due to the fact that, as medical students, too little attention was paid to athletics; and, to ensure for the students more time and opportunities, recommended the adoption of rather drastic measures and sweeping reforms.

Mr. Ewing, on behalf of the Opposition, maintained that the time at the disposal of the medical student for such purposes was quite sufficient, and advocated the policy of cohesion amongst all students.

After Messrs. Whitby, Young, Holroyd, Sowerbutts, Williams, Matthews, Gregory, and Auring had spoken, Mr. Jocelyne replied.

The House then divided, 11 votes were registered for the motion, and 2 against.

One of the most interesting meetings of the session was held on Tuesday, January 24th, when two papers, at once most interesting and instructive, were read before a large audience.

Dr. Dobson, whose paper dealt with "The Ancient History of Anatomy," traced this science from its inception to the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, more than 300 pages ago. With the earlier period, when knowledge of the structure of the human body was but scanty, the names of Hippocrates, Celsus, and more especially of Galen—the founder of anatomy as a science—are inseparably connected. During the

middle period of ancient anatomy—from the fourth to the fourteenth century—there were no new developments, and the great science was on the decline, till in Italy Mercurio, the father of modern anatomy, started the scientific world by his teaching on the forgotten study. In no other country, however, was there a marked advance, except in France, where the work of Vesalius, and later of Eustachius and his followers produced far-reaching results. And it was only with the discovery of the circulation of the blood, for which anatomy had so greatly paved the way, that medical science became revolutionised.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Keeling and seconded by Mr. Ewing was accorded to Mr. Dobson.

Mr. Williams, in his "Notes on the Modern Treatment of Phthisis," dealt in a most interesting manner with sanatoria and the open air method of dealing with patients in whom the disease was at but an early stage. According to the statistics given, the results were most favourable, as even in many of the worst cases improvement had been made, or at least the progress of the disease had been materially stopped. Differing to but a slight extent on many points, the various methods of treatment, so far as it had been adopted throughout Europe, all agreed as to the main underlying principles.

Such sanatoria, situated conveniently at suitable distances outside our great towns and cities, must prove of incalculable benefit to many sufferers, and though all cases might not be amenable to this treatment, the dominions and hopefulness of the earlier method would give place to brighter and more cheerful hopes in the future.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, and after Messrs. THOMAS, SAGGILL, DOBSON, SEWERBUTTS, KEELING, and EWING had spoken, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Williams.

ARTHUR GREGORY (Hon. Sec.).

A Student Conference.

In the opening days of 1900, such a gathering of students assembled in London as has probably never before been seen. The Student Volunteer Missionary Union (a department of the British College Christian Union), with the object of stirring up increased interest in religion, and increased responsibility for the work of the evangelisation of the world in this generation, especially among those classes who in later life are to hold the world's positions of influence, had gathered together in Exeter Hall, from the 2nd to the 6th of January, delegates from colleges in all corners of the earth. Of some 1,500 students present, two represented 25 different foreign nations. These included large delegations from America and Scandinavia, smaller ones from various Continental countries, British Colonies, and heathen lands, and units from Greece, Iceland, and even Greenland. These almost every college in Great Britain, whether University, Medical, Normal, Theological, Technical, Art, or Musical, had its repre-

sentatives present. It was a most telling demonstration of the unity of the student world, and, more than that, of the universality of Christian Union organisation in the colleges of the world. The delegates from Leeds numbered 48, of whom 20 were women, 28 men from College Road, and 12 men from the Medical School.

The daily procedure was as follows:—Leaving their hosts first thing in the morning, those whose distance did not prevent from arriving in time attended a quiet prayer meeting in the Lower Exeter Hall. This was followed by two large platform meetings in the large hall. The delegates partook of lunch at various restaurants in the district, and often made this an opportunity for forming or renewing friendships with men from other colleges. The afternoon was spent either in social meetings, at which the details and methods of missionary work were explained, or in the *Literature and Diagram Exhibit*, which was a most carefully collected mass of information upon mission work, and upon the student Christian movements of the world. Then after tea another large meeting was held, and at about nine o'clock the delegates scattered to the homes of their various hosts, where all were very cordially entertained.

Of the speakers, it is difficult to mention names without giving a complete catalogue. The history of Christian Missions was ably reviewed by Dr. George Smith, C.E.E., of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Wadsworth Thompson, and the names alone of the Bishops of London and Newcastle, Dr. R. F. Horton, Dr. Clifford, Dr. Alexander MacKenzie, and Dr. Richard Glover will mean to most of our readers a high degree of thought and eloquence. The foreign delegates deserve also a word. Dr. Karl Fries, of Upsala, the President of the World's Student Christian Federation, and the other speakers from the Continent were no mean speakers in the English tongue, and could do something more than convey the fellowship of the Union they represent. And the American delegates, especially Mr. Robert E. Spoor, had not only that rhetorical power for which the American Colleges have earned such a reputation, but also a quiet manner of appealing to one's reasoning powers which was much more convincing. In fact, throughout the Conference no speaker appealed to the emotional side of our nature, but everyone demanded the application of all our reason to his subject.

The high interest of the Conference is evidenced by the fact that while at least a majority of the delegates must have been complete strangers to London, nevertheless almost everyone spent practically his whole time at its meetings, and saw very little of the sights of town until the day of departure. Now they are returned to their various colleges. All refer to the Conference as a time when they learnt many important lessons—the necessity for more prayer, the call for wider thought upon missionary problems, the need of the world, and the responsibility of the individual. If only they remember that they went up as delegates, and not as private persons, and therefore endeavour to pass on to others all that they learned there, who can set limits to the influence of this great Conference? S.

College Societies.

Literary and Historical Society.

On Monday, January the 22nd, the first meeting after the Christmas vacation was held, when the Principal, Dr. Bedington, gave a very interesting and picturesque account of "The University of Oxford in the 18th century."

At the outset of this paper, Dr. Bedington pointed out that in mediæval times Oxford was in reality a second capital, and reflected national opinion to such an extent, that dissension in that city was considered as omen of civil war. The spirit of Oxford has always been on the whole conservative, and she has not been remarkable for initiating great national movements. Thus, despite the harsh treatment accorded to her by James II. in his restless efforts to restore Roman Catholic influence, Oxford was for long a steady adherent of the winning Jacobite cause. At first, it is true, she accorded a warm welcome to the Prince of Orange, and remained loyal for some time after his accession, but her conservative bias soon reasserted itself.

Tom Watson, then Professor of Poetry, proved an able advocate of contemporary Jacobinism at Oxford. In one of his sermons he incited his auditors to perform the duty demanded of them by the law of justice which "contemneth all things," emphasising the word "contemneth" in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to its political reference.

The small Whig remnant felt itself powerless, and was reduced to guerrilla methods of warfare. A feeble attempt on their part to honour George I.'s birthday in 1715 led to a counter-demonstration and serious disturbances by the Jacobite majority; the streets of Oxford were filled with crowds crying "James II.—no usurper."

The King was so annoyed that he dispatched a squadron of horse to Oxford to preserve order, while about the same time he purchased and presented to loyal Cambridge the library of the late Bishop of Ely. The hostility of Oxford to the Hanoverian dynasty died away when George III., an English-born prince, succeeded the throne.

Dr. Bedington proceeded to give an interesting account of student-life in the University during the 18th century. Rank took precedence to intellect. Noblemen entered the University as Gentlemen Commoners, and were entitled to wear a silk gown, velvet cap, and gold tassels, all of which privileges were denied to the piblican student. They dined at the fellows' table, and for the rest followed their own devices. Lord Malmesbury records that in the course of two years' residence he never saw his tutor except during one fortnight when he took a fancy to study trigonometry. Another student, as late as 1810, relates his experience after waylaying his tutor and desisting to read some Goethe with him. He was admitted once, but could never again effect an entrance.

"The smart" was a well-known type at Oxford in the last century. He declined to appear among the common herd of students except at chapel, where he could show off his fine clothes and display his gift in singing. He rose late, legered away his days in the coffee-houses, his evenings in the Magdalen Green or Paradise Garden.

Certain students of lower degree on coming to College would have their heads turned by these brilliant fellows. One by one they would adopt the fashions—the wig, broad lilac hat, white stockings, ruffes, and silk gown of "the smart," and show off with the best of them.

But there were worthier types than these. The scholar, often of humble extractions but possessing parts, who obtained his expenses by waiting upon gentlemen commonses, dressing and clearing their shoes, and making their canopies; such a scholar was Whitfield, the son of a turn-keeper at Gloucester.

Dr. Bodington went on to say that the warmest epilogist for Oxford could not deny that intellectual life there was at a low ebb during the 18th century. In the course of the previous century, even amid the confusion of Civil War, a small but ardent band of Oxford's sons began to conduct those philosophic discussions which gave rise to the Royal Society. Science, however, did not find a congenial home at Oxford; the study was not encouraged, and found a centre elsewhere. Possibly the University has suffered some loss on this account in the unity and completeness of its work. It suffered at any rate during the 18th century, for although there were always learned men at the University, life there was on the whole so stultic and narrowing that even the fellows found it necessary to indulge in intensive disputes in order to sharpen the edge of their intellects.

In the present days of severe and searching examinations it seemed strange to hear of the on-going regulations of Oxford a hundred years ago. No student, however ignorant or unskilful, needed to have his Alma Mater without a degree. In fact of a Little-Ole, the student had to attend and take part in a couple of disputations on tripe subjects, with a supply of titles religious, and the faces were generally rendered comely by the absence of any examiner.

For his degree, the candidate had seemingly to undergo a test in a formidable array of subjects: Grammar, rhetoric, ethics, logic, geography, Greek classics, and the Latin tongue. But the candidate could choose his own examiners, and learn up a small scheme of regulation questions beforehand, so that the ordeal was not a very terrible one after all. Lord Eldon used to narrate as follows:—"I was examined in Hebrew and history. 'What is the Hebrew for the place of a skull?' I replied, 'Golgotha.' 'Who founded the University College?' I stated, 'King Alfred.' 'Very well, sir,' said the examiner, 'you are competent for your degree.' Needless to say, new regulations were long ago brought into force. In other classes were introduced, though they were looked upon with some of the conservative element at Oxford.—'What with your little goes and great-goes,' said the Rector of Lincoln, 'I fear education itself will give you the by-gone.'

This does not seem to have been the case, but as Dr. Bodington remarked is closing, "our generation will begeth a greater reputation for seriousness . . . but will a future age recur to the memories we leave as fondly as we do to those of the academic figures of a century ago?" We are inclined to think not, at least we feel grateful to Dr. Bodington for laying before us such a vivid and realistic picture of Oxford in former days.

G. J. W.

The Scientific Society.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the Physics Lecture Theatre, on Thursday, December 14th, 1899, when Mr. Lawson read a paper on "Fermentation" to some 40 members. Dr. Smith was in the chair.

As the subject of Fermentation was of wide extent, Mr. Lawson confined his remarks to the consideration of "alcoholic fermentation." The definitions of such terms as fermentation, alcohol spirits, &c., were then dealt with. The knowledge of the peculiar property of fermented liquors "to make glad the heart of man," dates back from the earliest times—early mention of it occurs in the Bible—and pictures of wine-accompanied banquets occur as early Egyptian tablets. Amongst the work of the alchemists on the subject, the name of Von Helmsolt stands out prominent as the first to recognize the individuality of the gas evolved. Bocher in 1866 ascertained that only saccharine liquids are capable of alcoholic fermentation; Loevenhoeck discovered the vegetable nature of the yeast-cell; Cagniard de la Tour and many others developed our biological knowledge of it; while Lancelotti was the first to consider fermentation from the chemical standpoint. Berthelot in 1890 explained the hydrolysis of cane sugar by the action of an unorganised ferment or "enzyme."

Then followed a discussion of several theories of fermentation, and after an account of the researches of Pasteur and Bichner, the theory of the yeast-cell and the action of enzymes were dealt with at some length.

Mr. Lawson's paper was evidently prepared with great care, and was, in consideration of the limited time at his disposal, most exhaustive. Dr. Smith raised some points in discussing the paper, notably the use of yeast waste as a substitute for the various meat extracts of doubtful and discouraging origin. Mr. Lawson proposed and Mr. Scrutler seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Lawson.

The sixth ordinary meeting was held on Thursday, January 18th, in the Physics Theatre, some 45 members being present. After the customary friendly appeal for "objects of scientific interest," Prof. Stroud called on Mr. Shepherd to read a paper on "High and Low Temperatures."

Mr. Shepherd began by stating some extreme temperatures experienced on the earth's surface: 70°C. in Siberia and 40°C. on the Red Sea. Liquefaction of gases was then dealt with, and the original method of

The Gryphon.

Potter and Cailletet described with aid of lantern slides. Then followed a description of Desorm's apparatus, and vacuum jacketed vessels; the regenerative principle for attaining very low temperatures being carefully gone through. The history of the liquefaction of gases was then dealt with, and the effect of low temperatures (such as liquid air) on metals; a lead spiral of these temperatures resembling steel, and inflammable becoming inert when dropped on the floor. Chemical activity tends to decrease at low temperatures.

Leaving these ultra-polar regions and proceeding to the super-equatorial the lecture began the consideration of the electric furnace, a specimen of which was on the table. Deprez, Siemens and Archeson's furnaces were briefly described; all these placed the body to be heated directly in the arc itself, where it was contaminated with carbon vapours, and impurities in the electrodes. Melsani, however, placed the arc just above the body itself, and confined both in a small furnace. Many refractory metals can be obtained readily by the agency of the electric furnace.

Mr. Stephenson then concluded his paper with an account of the method of making artificial diamonds.

Prof. Stross called attention to the value of the regenerative principle, and to the inability on the part of anyone to realize what is meant by the term "1,000 degrees centigrade."

Mr. Rankin, in proposing a vote of thanks, alluded to the application of low temperatures in checking the throwing of bulbs. Mr. Potter seconded the motion.

Women's Literary and Debating Society.

On the 14th of December, the Women's Literary and Debating Society held its third meeting. The subject to be discussed—"That selfishness is the motive of all our actions"—was one which had long engaged the minds of some of the members of the Cornelia Room.

Miss Nixson, on being called upon by the President, opened the debate. It was only since she had been at College, she said, that this subject had been forced upon her notice. If we analysed the motives for each of our actions, we should find that selfishness was one of them. Did England, she inquired, or any other nation, ever do a generous act which was to her own disadvantage? No; and the actions of an individual are similar to those of a nation. This orderly and beautiful world, she said, always has been the scene of incessant rivalry between all forms of life. As plants and animals strive for life, so do human beings. We are all running a race, the chief thought of each one being his own position. Miss Nixson then brought forward examples of so-called unselfish lives—missionaries, firemen, soldiers, &c.—which she proved to her own satisfaction to be wholly selfish.

Miss Goodson spoke in the negative, she gave several examples of actions which could not be called selfish, and on these based her arguments. She also spoke strongly in defence of missionaries, and denied the statements made by Miss Nixson.

The following took part in the debate—Miss Fay, Miss Oddy, Miss Sewerburns, and Miss Kay. On the vote being taken the meeting showed itself very one-sided. Affirmative, 1 vote; Negative, 17. Number present, 22.
E. U. S., Hon. Sec.

Women's Christian Union.

On the 19th January, 1900, we had a meeting of our delegates, when all testified to the help received at the Conference. It was decided at this meeting that we would have two missionary hands—one every alternate Sunday afternoon, from 5.30-4.30, and the other every alternate Friday, from 1.00-1.30 p.m. So far we have about six or eight members in each, which is decidedly hopeful and encouraging. The subject being studied is "Social Evils of the Non-Christian World."

On Tuesday, the 27th January, 1900, we held our first general meeting this term. It was arranged that five of the delegates should give short addresses on the S.V.M.U. Conference—but it was found at the meeting that there was only time for three, so it is hoped to continue the subject at our next general meeting on the 6th February, 1900.

The time of our D.P.M.'s has been re-arranged: on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays it is still at 12.30 p.m., but on Tuesdays and Thursdays it is at 9.15 a.m. This has been found a great improvement. The meetings are much better attended, and, consequently, we trust our C.V. as a whole will continue to "go forward," and it is most sincerely hoped that all our members may not only "catch" but "keep" the spirit of the Conference.

E. K., Sec.

Engineering Society.

On Monday, Dec. 18th, 1899, Mr. G. D. A. Parr gave a Lecture at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, on the generation, transformation, and distribution of multi-phase alternating electrical currents for train and railway purposes. The lecturer first dealt with the principle of the generation of such currents, and then showed and explained various forms of multi-phase generators. The methods of transformation were next described, together with practical forms of static and rotary transformers. Mr. Parr also dealt with the principle of many-phased rotary magnetic field motors, and concluded with a description of some of the most prominent multi-phase electric railways now in operation in Switzerland.

The annual dinner of this Society was held on Saturday night, Dec. 16th, 1899, at the Hotel Metropole, Leeds.

Education Society.

On Friday, February 2nd, a paper was read to this Society by Miss M. G. Findley, B.Sc., on "Indigenous Indian Schools"—a subject which proved to be as interesting to it as was uncommon. Available records on this subject are very scanty, and yet "at no period of

its history has India been without some system of popular instruction, independent of State organisation or aid," and "there is no country where the love of learning had so early an origin or exercised so lasting and powerful an influence." The system of education adopted by the British Government came into being in the year 1824, and it was therefore to the first half of the nineteenth century that Miss Fisk's description of Indian education mainly referred, although in many cases what was true 70 years ago is true to-day. A few words were first said on the Muhammadan schools of Northern and Central India, whose main purpose was instruction in the Koran (whence to the Muhammadan mind is venerated the essence of all literature and science) and in the sacred languages, Persian and Arabic; in the more advanced schools the Koran again occupied a prominent place, and in addition such subjects as rhetoric, law, and theology were to be found. The schools of advanced Hindu learning were on the other hand entirely unconnected with the village or other elementary schools; they were taught by Brahmin masters and attended almost exclusively by Brahmin boys. In the advanced schools which some of the more studious Brahmin youths entered, the course often lasted for as many as 20 years, and was marked by its unpractical nature, and its extraordinary thoroughness. Coming to the Hindu elementary school, Miss Fisk's first gave a picturesque description of a typical Indian village life—the extreme ignorance attached to religion, the desire on the part of the inhabitants to secure facilities for water, the perfection of their system of mutual service, and their utter isolation from the outside world. Then followed a graphic sketch of the school, which often had as its building at all; of the schoolmaster, with no assistants and no organisation, depending for his subsistence on gifts from his boys and their parents; and of the boys themselves, with their long working hours and the severe discipline to which they were subjected. The curriculum, as might be expected, was narrow, the chief subjects of instruction being writing and arithmetic. For Hindu girls there were no schools prior to the arrival of the English in India; and this, too, is a land where the influence of the women, whether of the secluded higher castes or of the hard-working peasant class, was paramount; to what this must inevitably lead in jealousy, petty intrigue, and sensual indulgence, it is difficult to conceive, and what its influence must be upon the nation, directly or indirectly, it is indeed terrible to contemplate, for it is not the women only who suffer. Physical training in India seems to have been entirely overlooked; and music apparently formed no part of the ordinary school education. It is estimated that at this time only about one-tenth of the boys of India of a school-going age were receiving instruction—a number which compares favourably, however, with that in most European countries at so very remote a period.

The meeting showed its appreciation of the paper in a hearty manner.

Replying to questions asked by Mr. Whitwell, H.M.L., and Mr. Priestley, Miss Fisk, whilst confessing that

her knowledge of India was far from being as great as her interest in it, expressed the opinion that the religion of the ordinary Hindu villager was little more than demon worship prompted by fear, and also that, notwithstanding the neglect of curricula, the Hindu girl seemed quite as capable of instruction as her hitherto more favoured brother.

N.B.—Other meetings this term:—
Feb. 26th.—H. Hebrun, Esq., H.M.L., on "Literary Incuriousness in School Children."
Mar. 9th.—Mr. P. P. Bradford, M.A.

Men's Christian Union.

On the 27th January a meeting was held to bid farewell to Dr. W. J. W. Anderson (until recently a student at the Medical School) who is going out on a missionary to China. This meeting was rather unique as Dr. Anderson is the first member of the Christian Union who has become a missionary. The good wishes of the Union were expressed by Mr. N. M. Hyde, and Dr. Anderson fondly replied.

On the 28th January Mr. Edmondson gave a short and pointed address on the personal responsibilities of the members of the Christian Union.

The Union expects to receive a visit from Dr. Holland, of Edinburgh University, from March 25 to 28th.

W. G. R.

Biological Society.

To the list of Societies which serve the students of the College must now be added the name of the Biological Society. It began its career late in last term, with Professor Muir as President, and Mr. Taylor as Treasurer. The leading idea is to keep clear of those long and dry, wretchedly delivered papers which form the staple of the average literary or scientific society, but to have conversations round the table, as it were, upon various topics of biological interest. No claim is made to education in working. The meetings are monthly, the entrance fee is merely nominal, and membership is open to all students of more than one year's standing.

College Athletic News.

Rugby Football.

Since our last issue very little has been done by the Rugbyites of the College. Some games have been cancelled owing to the state of the weather, others because teams could not be raised to represent the College. This holds true, we are sorry to say, with regard to the Inter-College match with Owens, which ought to have been played at Manchester on the 31st January. We hope, for the sake of College prestige generally, our players will turn out more readily and constantly than they are now doing. In the two matches

which have been played our men have been beaten, largely on account of the fact that five or six of the regular players would not turn out.

Saturday, January 19th.—*v.* HARVARD ST. JOHN'S. At Halifax. Halifax, 5 points; College, 3 points.

Saturday, January 27th.—*v.* HENRIETTA. Away. Headingly, 35 points; College, all.

Association Football.

There are no reports to hand from the first team.
—Eds.

SECOND ELEVEN.

Jan. 13th.—We were down to play Woodley Road on their ground, but failing to find them or their ground, we went to our field and challenged an adjacent club who were also without their opponents. After a good game we were left the victors by 4 goals to 2.

Jan. 20th.—It so happened that on this day we played the same club as on the previous Saturday—Leeds Belle Vue. But a very different game resulted. We waited till half-past three and then played a mere farce of a game. Our score stood 6 to nil at half time. To square our wagers we exchanged two of our best players for their worst and resumed. Nothing further was scored.

Jan. 27th.—We played Padsey Second at Padsey. A nice and fairly even game resulted in a 3-1 victory for the College.



To the Editors of "The Gryphon."

SIR,

A letter appeared in your last issue which has caused some surprise amongst students. The writer makes complaint about the supply of papers in the common room at the Medical School. I have made inquiries and find that the change in the Union has made no difference to the Medical Union. They used to levy a fee of 2s. 6d. per head, and they now receive the same sum per head out of the correspondence 7s. 6d. Nothing like this amount per head is devoted to similar objects at the College Road Department. Roughly, the figures are:—At the Medical School, £17; at the College for men, £15; and for women, £10; making

in all £42. But, then, not only do we at the College cater for more than double as many as at the Medical School, but as far as the women are concerned, this is almost all they get for their 7s. 6d. subscription. The fact is, that for men students the present fee is too small, and your correspondent may well try to start a movement in favour of increasing it, and at the same time enlarging all these three grants. But if a similar 2s. 6d. rule was adopted for the College Road Department, as is done at the Medical School, the athletics, in which the medical students largely participate, would suffer severely.

Yours, &c.,

PER CAPITA.

To the Editors of "The Gryphon."

SIR,

(1.) There was a large deficit on the sports last year, chiefly owing to the fact that no interest was taken in the event by the College as a whole. The prizes were practically given away, the competitors being so few that nearly everyone carried off one prize at least.

(2.) The Students' Union can hardly make both ends meet, and is badly in want of money for fresh developments in many directions.

Digest and correlate these two facts and the conclusion is obvious. Give up the sports, which the students do not want, and expend the money where it will lead to the pleasure of the many and not of the few only.

I am, yours,

INDISCREET LOGIC.

To the Editors of "The Gryphon."

SIR,

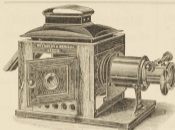
May I call attention to the noisy character of the College Library, for this is a serious drawback to its efficiency? I do not allude to talking, for the complaint is not on that score; but owing to the bare wooden floor no one can move without making noise more than sufficient to disturb the most engrossed reader. The Library is not only used for study, but also for reference purposes, and this causes a constant coming and going over a floor, on which it is so impossible to tread softly that no one thinks of trying. Could not the floor be covered with some material which would deaden the noise of footsteps and prevent every movement of a chair from resounding through the room? I should suppose a species of linoleum called, I believe, "Kamptulene," which would be much cleaner than carpet. But the main point is that something ought to be done in the matter. Another source of noise is the door which, when anyone passes through, swings to and fro with a series of thuds. Surely some means of obviating this nuisance could be devised.

I am, Sirs, yours,

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