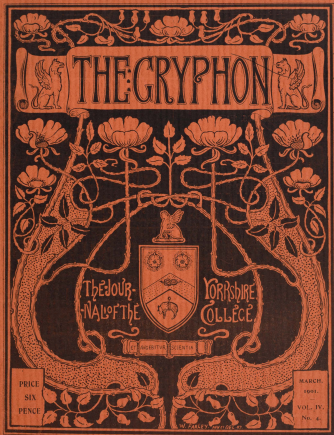


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Vol. IV.

MARCH, 1901.

No. 4.



It may seem somewhat ridiculous to be publishing a review of the cricket season of 1900, when we are within a few months of the next. We can only say that it is through no fault of ours. Repeated applications to the hon secretary were, until quite recently, unavailing. Had it not been for the want of a little energy in some quarters, not to speak of a little courtesy, the notes would have been published long ere this. We heartily compliment the team on winning the championship cup, and trust that in the ensuing season the success will be repeated.

..

A good story loses little by repetition, so perhaps we shall be pardoned if, whilst we are on the subject of cricket, we venture to relate an episode which occurred at one of the matches last year. An individual had been at the last moment pressed to play as eleventh man. His innings was brief and inglorious.

After ignominiously missing the first ball he was caught at short slip off the second. On his return to the pavilion he was commiserated with by his colleagues. "It couldn't have been out," said he, "it hit the wrong side of the bat."

..

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the labels on the specimen bottles exhibited at Chemistry lectures are somewhat pathetic! We are authorised to state that the sentiments of *Andax* are in complete accord with those of the Professor of Chemistry. Unfortunately, the Chemical Department, like all others at the Yorkshire College, is sadly in need of funds. But for this crying want, a Chemical Museum would long ago have been provided. Indeed, we understand that plans have been prepared, in the hope that some day the necessary money will be forthcoming. From a pamphlet styled "The Needs of the Yorkshire College (1901)" we take the following passage:—"A Chemical Museum is very much wanted. It is quite impossible, at present, to display specimens, models, &c., which would be of great educational value." Will some philanthropist kindly take the hint?

..

The Sports are to be held on Thursday, May 16th. We hope the change of day may cause a change in the number of students attending, for it was woefully small last year.

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We are glad to hear and see that the tennis courts are being taken in hand earlier this year. These should be four ready at the beginning of next term, two by the College and two beyond the refectory. We hope the tournament will be started earlier, and that a larger number of people will make use of the courts this year.

The Gymnasium continues to be well patronised, and we hear that before next term lockers will be placed in the two dressing rooms. We must still urge more men to keep, at any rate, a pair of gymnasium shoes handy, so that even if they cannot be regular attendants, they can go in occasionally when opportunity offers. We are sorry that, owing to accidents to two members of the team, the contest with Owens has had to be postponed. We hope to see some display from the gymnasium at the Conversations.

Our correspondent, "Two Mops," has not been the only one to be pleased and gratified by the appearance at last of the "Queen's Reply," which is now to be seen neatly framed in the Students' Common Room.

We are glad to receive some more "Peeps" from the Engineers. Why should not other departments follow the example and send in departmental notes, if not ballads?

We are informed that the photograph of the Rugby XV. is now ready, and may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Conversations is now finally fixed for Friday, May 3rd. We hope all students will combine to make this, our chief social function, a great success, even more so than last year. The chief features of last year's arrangements will be adhered to, but there seems to be more desire expressed for individual initiation and effort among the students in the various laboratories. The programme will probably be enlarged, to include the names of all those who have undertaken and prepared experiments. We think this is only a fair reward to those who have given their time and trouble to the work, and that means should be devised, as we hear is intended, so that no student should be detained in his own department the whole evening.

The Rugby football ground is still exercising the minds of the Union Committee. The question is really serious. The dressing system seems to be

hopelessly inadequate. There are only very few drains, and they are too near the surface to be of much use. The fact is that there is only about 6 inches depth of earth, and below a hard shaly clay, which is almost impervious to water. To relay the ground with a thick layer of cinders under the turf would cost several hundred pounds, and is therefore out of the question. Meantime, matters are rather at a deadlock.

We have received the following invitation, and the Chairman of the Students' Union would be glad to hear of any present or past student who could act as our Representative:—

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

21st March, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

The Ninth Jubilee of our University is to be celebrated this year. A series of fêtes to commemorate the occasion is being arranged, and we desire that in these celebrations we should be joined, as far as possible, by students from all the Universities of the world.

We accordingly invite a Student-Delegate from your College to be our guest on the 12th, 13th and 14th of June next.

For the Jubilee Celebrations Students' Committee,

JOHN MITES, President, S.R.C.

OWEN LLOYD JONES, Sec., S.R.C.

The Crisis in China.

Views of an Old Student.

NOT a few students—more particularly, medical students—will remember Mr. W. J. W. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict.), who left England at the commencement of last year to take charge of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Canton. His views of the present situation in China will prove interesting reading to all.

The following extracts are culled from a letter that has recently reached Leeds. Speaking of the Chinese, amongst whom he has been working, Mr. Anderson says:—

"They have a very curious idea, many of them of the present crisis. They think, in many cases, at least—not, of course, among the reading circles—that the Powers have been more or less beaten; that, whilst they themselves have not had it quite all their own way, yet they have made things so hot for the armies of the Powers that their responsible heads are now asking for peace. On the other hand, amongst

others in the Upper Government Offices whom I have talked with, the tone is quite different, and consternation has been expressed at the rebellion in the North, and fears expressed for the peace of the South. But if the Chinese ignorance is not arrogant it is not anything! Truly China is in an unhappy moment! We, who are out here, have had anxiety, on account of the seeming difficulty of agreeing on a line of action to be adopted by the Powers, for most of us are of the opinion that unless the whole matter is now finally, and with a strong hand, settled up, the whole thing will only end in disaster, and be nothing but a huge fiasco. The effect, it seems to me, will render the interior dangerous and practically too much so to allow of any Missionary returning to work for perhaps many a year to come. If the Chinese are well taught now the prevailing ideas of the West with regard to liberty and life and property, the bright day before China's millions can only be imagined. The advantage to China's trade and commerce, to her social, moral, and her spiritual needs cannot be described. And although the initial cost of demonstrating these things may be considerable in money and lives, the ultimate gain to China and the whole of the civilized world will simply be incalculable. But it cannot be denied that it is a time of terrible trial to all native Christians. In this district where we have lived in continuous suspense for the last four months the trouble is just beginning. In a week over twelve American Presbyterian Chapels have been looted and destroyed, and seven at least of our own places have gone. Hundreds of native Christians have had their houses and shops looted, and in some cases their wives and daughters abducted. Refugees have poured into Canton with all their belongings on them—the clothes they wear. The very timber of houses and chapels, the very stones and bricks of foundations have been dug up and sold or carried off, and a clean sweep made. The evidence is that as practically no lives have been lost, only a few beaten and otherwise maimed about, the ruling passion is loot.

Many here, I notice in the Press, put the blame on Missionaries . . . others have blamed the antagonism between East and West . . . But I feel sure so far, down here, at least, the chief idea is not one of hatred to foreigners, or to the preaching of Christianity, but simply the lust of gain and loot. In one district where the trade, done largely with the North, has been poor, bricks and timber were sold for a few cents, simply to provide money for present needs. The testimony which the native Christians bear in many cases is all that could be desired, and

will tell tremendously in favour of Christianity in the long run.

Still I cannot deny the fact that to-day the outlook is more directly serious than at any time since the trouble broke out in the North. Only yesterday, at one of our preaching places, there was an indication of the arrival of an older custom of the most serious portent—a dead baby was found on the steps of the chapel. Fortunately our native preacher had the good sense to save the situation by calling the street official, who acts as public burial man also, and have the child buried in decency; we, only too gladly, defraying expenses. A revival of this previous custom of stirring up a riot will probably be more rapid and serious than any number of placards, of which there are not a few. There are other indications that the feeling of the people is slowly but surely undergoing a change for the worse. The calling of "Kill Foreign Devil" is more open, and said with greater intensity and obvious ill-will. While returning in a boat from the Hospital in Fatahan with Mr. Herick (late of Headingley College), a stone was flung into our boat with very considerable force indeed, sufficient to do fair damage had it caught me. Fortunately it went wide by a couple of feet. . . . That is the second time stones have been flung at us in Fatahan. We have been trying to open up the Hospital again, but very few cases came to come to us. They are mostly simple cases, or eye cases. But if the ordinary lines of missionary work are being gradually stopped, the influx of refugees adds much to our anxiety, and after six months I yet find the language has claims on my attention!

Lectures.

THE attention called by "E. W. M." to our lecture system in the last issue of *The Gryphon* was most timely. He claimed to be describing University Lectures in general, and he is more competent to do so than myself. But I do really doubt whether he is justified in this procedure. In my opinion there are two distinct systems followed in this country. At the senior Universities—Oxford and Cambridge—the undergraduates are allowed to choose their own courses, taking as many as they will; at others, e.g., Victoria, a certain number of lectures have to be taken in each subject to qualify for the examinations of that University. Briefly and generally, the difference is this, that in one case everything is left to the undergraduate, while in the other everything is arranged for him.

The Gryphon.

Which of these systems is correct? Neither, I think. The remedy is in the golden mean. All undergraduates ought to be old enough to direct their own labours and conduct, and it is a good discipline for them to do so. To run the "Victoria" system seems a mere prolongation of school life.

At the same time, an undergraduate is not infallible; he needs some direction with regard to his studies, but this should not be compulsion in any form. My ideal system would have a minimum of lectures, let us say twelve a week, and failure to make requisite attendances would disqualify any student for the examination in question. The student should be able to allocate his lectures at his pleasure. This system would secure the liberty of the undergraduate to a certain extent, while providing on the other hand a corresponding restraint. This would, of course, entail a considerable reduction in the number of lectures, which, I agree with "E.W.M.," is an imperative necessity here. The student ought to work out his own salvation.

Further, "E.W.M." complains of the method of lectures. He recommends that every lecturer should make some one book the foundation of the course. From this I entirely dissent. (1) Firstly, because all writers differ in their views as to the relative significance and the proper selection and arrangement of the matter, and there is no reason why the lecturer should not have opinions of his own on the question; secondly, because the lectures would then be useless. (2) There is no advantage in having preached to you what you can easily and directly read for yourself. The function of a lecturer is the shaping and fanning of subject-matter with a view to its easier and more rational assimilation. (3) It only gives general guidance; the student has in the main to do the work himself. The taking of good notes is an art in itself, while fresh intellectual effort is required for the construction of the knowledge on the lines there laid down. Surely this is a much higher work than the mere memorising of the analysis of a text-book.

"E.W.M." also implied that lecturers did not generally announce the subject of the following lectures. I must say, however, that this is done at all the lectures I attend; but my experience is small I acknowledge.

In brief, I maintain that the conduct of lectures at the Yorkshire College is excellent, but that the stringent regulations with regard to attendance should be modified.

H. D.

"A Pathetic Ditty."

(With apologies to the author of a somewhat similar one concerning a little dog.)

O where and O where is my little flask gone,
O where, O where can he be?
With his head so short, and his neck so long,
O wherever can he be?

I left him loose in the cupboard dark,
O where, O where can he be?
And now he's gone without sign or mark,
Or ever a word for me.

He twined himself round my inmost heart,
He held me hand and c.e.
I loved him well, and 'tis hard to part—
O where, O where can he be?

Ah! little flask, thy some covetous soul
Your charms have wrested from me;
I mourn, I weep, Oh! with me console!
O where, O where can he be?

O where and O where is my little flask gone,
O where, O where can he be?
With his head so short and his neck so long,
O where, O where can he be?

FROM THE PEN OF A READY WRITER.

Cricket Notes.

A REVIEW OF THE SEASON 1900.

THIS has been one of the most successful seasons in the annals of The Yorkshire College Cricket Club, the chief feature being our success in winning the Mayo Robson Inter-College Cricket Challenge Cup. The following are the results of the matches, home-and-home, between the three Victoria University Colleges:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Leeds ...	4	2	1	1	5
Owens ...	4	2	2	0	4
Liverpool ...	4	1	2	1	3

Altogether the College played 12 matches, 4 being won, 5 lost, and 3 drawn.

Unfortunately, in the Saturday matches and towards the close of the season, great difficulty was experienced in raising a representative eleven. Two reasons may be assigned for this.

In the first place, on Saturdays many of our best players prefer to play with the eleven in the district in which they live. This emphasises a very important failing in our College life, namely, the want of a general interest in the sports of the College. *Esprit de corps* is lamentably deficient. Now that we are in friendly rivalry with our sister College for the possession

of the championship is it too much to expect that students generally should be more enthusiastic on behalf of their College club? Could they not only be very jealous for the eleven to win the cup, but also for its good name throughout the season?

In the second place, as regards the Wednesday matches near the end of the term, we are much handicapped because of the approach of the "testing" time, and individuals often find great difficulty in getting off to play.

We hope next season to have matches with Leeds, and, as usual, the matches with the other University Colleges will take place.

Looking at the averages, it will be seen that the batting horses belong to G. S. Richardson, who heads the list with the remarkable average of 66.83. He was undoubtedly the mainstay in the batting during the season. Head and Hood both did splendid work with the ball. Head's average is exceptionally praiseworthy.

AVERAGES—BATTING.

	Total runs.	Mos in an innings.	No. of innings.	Times not out.	Avg.
G. S. Richardson	406	292*	11	5	66.83
W. H. Morrison	61	42	3	0	21.00
J. M. Russell	102	50	5	0	20.40
W. H. A. Elgar	75	45	4	0	18.75
E. B. Denison	66	34*	5	1	16.50
A. Stocks	60	27	4	0	15.00
W. H. Carter	122	39	11	1	16.30
S. T. Crompton	57	53*	10	2	11.40
E. C. Hood	115	47	10	0	11.50
J. R. Albion	27	20	4	0	9.25
S. L. Head	63	31	8	0	7.87
A. Pickering	16	14	4	0	4.00
J. A. Langley	10	9	3	0	3.33
H. M. Briston	1	1*	4	1	0.25

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.	
S. L. Head ...	108	25	231	41	5.63
E. C. Hood ...	78	15	232	25	7.68
J. R. Albion ...	35	14	52	7	7.55
S. T. Crompton ...	42	9	144	11	10.90
W. H. Carter ...	37	4	107	3	35.90

* Denotes "not out."

Qualification for batting, 5 innings; for bowling, 30 overs.

Hockey.

March 9th.

(An unpublished fragment of history.)

Now leave me of these kings and knights and of the great array that was made, and speak ye of Sir Laurence du Lac.

Even about the noon came Sir Laurence on his good steed to a far town that lay near by a fair river. And right so he came to a privy postern and into a field whereon were many splendid damsels.

Moreover, they were full strange of attire, for their kirtles reached scarce below their knees, and each damsel bare in her hand a carved staff. And the knight went in by the postern, and abode long in that place to see what their sport might be. And there came certain young knights and their brethren, and their sisters and their cousins, and many more of their blood to see what might befall. And anon, there were heralds who were commanded to sound the charge. Then, when this was done, there began a sore tournament and the damsels of one party hunted towards those of the other with all their might, and ever they charged them with their curved staves and smote therewith their fellow damsels. And Sir Laurence watched what their sport might be, yet might he never compass it, for ever they made the greatest crying, and drove a pure white ball from one end of the field to the other. And one damsel dashed here and there and did marvelous deeds of arms, so that all that saw her marvelled that ever one lady might do such great deeds. But always the damsels of the other party held them about her for to tire and wind her. But at last—as a maid may not ever endure—the damsel waxed so faint of smiling, and was so weary of great deeds that she might not lift up her arms for to give the stroke. So it befell as Sir Laurence abode astonished that he saw one party hunting towards the other at a great pace, and they buffeted each other and either party hurt the other full sore, and right so the white ball was passed near to the goal. Then were some of the damsels passing glad of heart, but the others made the greatest dole that might be. Woe ye well that he was sore amazed. And then there came a great noise of people, and some said that in the strife the brave damsel had been thrown to earth, but others that she had had a fall. But there came another of the damsels, and she was a fair lady and lady and young thereto, but she made to him piteous dole because one of her fellows was sore stricken by the ball and might no longer endure. But when the damsel of her party had rescued the maid, sore wounded and all befuddled with drops of sweat, they weened she had been sped and took her away to a pavilion near the field. But Sir Laurence, amazed, gat him away with what speed he might, for, "Gomeney," quoth he, "the good old times are gone, or how may this be that damsels joist like knights?" Then he rode away sorrowing, and half a day was he out of despair. But on the morrow he came to an abbey—(Here the MS. abruptly breaks off.)

Obituary.

WE regret to hear of the death of Douglas Percy Gouldsmith at his home at Richmond, Surrey, on March 7th. Mr. Gouldsmith will be remembered by many as a student in the Dywys and Chemical Departments of the College during the Sessions, 1897-98 and 1898-99, and as an active member of several College societies. He was especially interested in the Men's Christian Union, and also took a leading part in the Scientific Society. During his stay at the College his quiet pleasant manners and his real worth endeared him to a large number of his fellow students who will deeply sympathize with his parents in the loss they have sustained.

Russia and her Students.

We have received the following letter—

BERKELEY COLLEGE,

YORK PLACE, W.

Sir,

I am sending a copy of this month's issue of "Free Russia," which contains an account of the last disturbances in the Kiev University.

An attempt is being made to interest the students of these and happier countries than Russia—with a view to sending some message of sympathy to our oppressed colleagues in the dominions of the Tsar.

I have been asked to draw the attention of the students of Great Britain and Ireland, and I hope I may trust to your courtesy in bringing the matter before the students of your College, or of handing over the particulars to the senior student, or other official among the students.

You will observe that the matter is receiving the attention of the Continental Universities, and it is only reasonable to hope that the students of the freest country in the world will not lag behind.

What would our College lives be without our Debating Societies, our right of free speech, etc.?

It has not been thought desirable to formulate any definite proposal, this being left to the initiative of each College, but it is not difficult to imagine the effect on the students of Kiev University of a resolution or series of resolutions backed by a large number of English students.

In the event of any resolution being passed in your College, I trust you will have it forwarded, with numbers, either to me or direct to the Hon. Sec. of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, 40, Outer Temple, Strand, London.

Yours truly,

BARBARA SCHAZKOWSKY, B.Sc. Lond.,

"."

A copy of the paper alluded to above will be found in the Students' Common Room. It contains an appeal for sympathy as well as a plain recital of the facts. As far as my memory serves me these are much as reported in the *Times*. The paper states that 200 students have been sentenced to serve as privates

in the Russian Army, but that 20 of them, who refused to take the required oath of allegiance, have been transported to Siberia.

E. W. M.

The Editor has asked me to write a few words on the above subject. Nothing could have pleased me better, excepting that such a protest should never have become necessary. Living as we do in a country in which we enjoy almost all the rights of combination and of free speech, it is most difficult for us to imagine the hardships and restrictions which have to be undergone in that benighted country—Russia. If we glance through the history of Russian art and literature we find that the most promising talents, the brightest intellects, have been ruthlessly crushed by long terms in Siberia, by exile, or other like treatment. As a matter of fact, one of the highest crimes a citizen, especially if he happen to be a student, can commit, is that of being of an intelligent or independent turn of mind. I know of many of my own friends who have been marked out as "dangerous" by professors and directors of the various schools and colleges because they have "read" too much. And now, unable to stifle the growth of the students' minds by their previous methods of coercion, the government has decided to substitute a training in the barracks for that of the University. And what, we ask, is the crime which has led to this? Simply meetings of the students, one in St. Petersburg, to protest against the introduction of Anti-Semitism by Souvarin, and another in Kiev to protest against the immoral and dishonourable conduct of one of their students. Then, later, there was a meeting protesting against the harsh punishments inflicted on those taking part in the previous meetings. It is for these crimes that the flower of Russian youth is to be subjected to all the horrors and brutality of the life of a Russian soldier. No wonder that the Hague Peace Conference has proved to be the furore which recurs events in Europe have shown it to be, when, at its head figured this "peace-loving and gentle" Tsar. How well the Russian Government seems to understand that its very life depends upon keeping its citizens as far removed as possible from all advanced thought and refined feeling! As students, such treatment of our colleagues warms us all. If we cannot do anything to directly help them out of their unfortunate position, let us at least join our voices, with those of other students of the European Universities, in solemn protest against this brutal outrage and crime perpetrated by the Tsar and his government. Let us at least assure our fellow-students in far-off Russia that we sympathize with their heart and soul in their struggle for intellectual and moral freedom.

I should suggest that a meeting of students be held at which we could pass a resolution of sympathy, and I should be glad to communicate with anyone as to the exact form our message take.

Z. K.

Incident en passant.

Scene: Yorkshire College Library.

Occasion: Visit of the City Fathers.

City Father: Ah! so this is the Bookbinding Department, is it?

(Collapse of the Authorities!)

The Library.

As I have to some extent voiced what I believe to be the general discontent of the students with the present condition of the College Library, perhaps it would be only fair for me to indulge in something more than merely destructive criticism.

The expenses of the Library fall under two heads, (1) current expenses, and (2) improvements. It is only in regard to the latter that I wish to speak. This head at present apparently includes little more than the purchase of additional books. Of course, this must be the item of expenditure, but I contend that it should not be the only item. A certain proportion of the available money should be expended on making the present stock of books more readily accessible.

The bookcases and shelves should be numbered and lettered. The books should be arranged in an intelligible and easily understood order. Shelf lists might be hung up on each shelf, so that it can be seen at once whether a book is "out" or "non-existent."

New books are kept far too long among the recent additions before taking their places on the ordinary shelves.

The present system by which the length of time a borrower may retain a book depends on the day of the week on which he borrows it, does not commend itself.

The only catalogue to which students have access, and that only by special permission, is not complete. It is divided into sections, it is true, under various large heads as "Mathematics" and so on, but it is merely an author's catalogue, each book only occurring once, that is, after the author's name. The catalogue only furnishes the information that the book exists without giving any hint as to where it is to be found.

Evidently a more detailed subject catalogue is needed, so that one can see at a glance what books there are on any given subject.

The alphabetical catalogue could be very handily arranged in the card form familiar to all users of the "serious" side of the Leeds Free Lending Library.

There are many methods of library arrangement, but attention might be drawn to the Dewey Decimal classification in use at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and described in the *Technological Review* for October.

I might just add that there is also another class of improvement needed, for the floor and doors are noisy. E. W. M.

P.S.—I have urged for some time that lists of all books purchased should be published in *The Gryphon*. This suggestion met with approval, but has not been yet adopted.

Peeps at the Engineers.

We lately heard a rather curious story of a member of the engineering department; when this certain person was in "the shops," he was told to type a machine with the number 565. He got the box of types and marked the first 5; then he typed the 6; and then he went to the foreman and asked for the other 5. The story does not include the foreman's remarks.

When in search of copy for this article, it is only necessary to ask what G—egic has been doing, and we are sure of hearing a few tales. A short time ago he

dropped a piece of tubing into the gas engine water tank. Any ordinary mortal would have made a few "cursory remarks," and left it to the fates. But G. de C. B. is not an ordinary person; he procured two towels and a like number of umbrellas, and made preparations for descending into the depths. A number of inquisitive persons crowded round to watch, and G. de C. B. overcome by his natural modesty refused to continue the experiment.

Any person taking an interest in Scotch cylinders should not fail to visit the drawing office before the end of the term. Here is much original work being done at present in the cylinder line.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yorkshire College Engineering Society was held on Monday, March 11th. We congratulate the Society on having secured Prof. G. as president, and we also hope that C. N. M.-dy will perform his duties as secretary to the satisfaction of all members.

We are sorry to see that A-h-m-m W—d is still lingering slightly. However, what can be expected, if he habitually plays hockey with little girls? We hear he has visited his medical adviser lately. Probably this is on account of the approaching examinations.

By-the-by, C. N. M.-dy is now a member of the Students' Union Committee, although his majority was only an infinitesimal of the second order!

Geological Growls.

WHAT an excitable lot the Education Department are! One would think they had never been on an excursion before. Take for instance their trip to Manchester—it was like a Sunday School outing on Whit-Monday, and there is little wonder that self-respecting Professors would not travel in the same carriage. But it is a great shame to liken it to a geological excursion, or think geologists were in any way connected with it. Now for a model geological excursion, take our recent trip to Skipton and Cracoe. (N.B.—Coloured prospectus may be had on application at the Geological or Botanical Departments.)

Though we have got a new Lab., life is not all smooth sailing in it. At various hours one hears doleful shrieks and long-drawn wails from the room below, and upon inquiry we learn they emanate from a minor department called the Physics Lab. Here unhappy youths (and women, too) spend a life of misery, doing experiments in sound, and cursing the hatred of all losses of peace. Beware, ye physicists, our vengeance will be swift and sure!

Quite recently we heard the Chemists expound a theory of the earth, a weird and fantastic production, which we really believe was meant to be a joke. However, we refer them to the physicists who will slaughter it unmercifully, and then we will cheerfully step in and sweep up the fragments.

However, all trials and troubles will soon be forgotten, for at Easter we betake ourselves to Appleby, to browse in a geological paradise.

At the last meeting of the Honourable Order of Geologists, the following new rule was added to the Rules and Regulations (vide *The Gryphon*, Vol. iv. No. 31):—

"That subsection and walking-sticks are out of order on geological excursions, since the former tend to mislead pedestrians in the barren haunts on 'wet days.'"

"YAH WITHER."

Students' Union Jottings.

MEETING HELD MARCH 12.—MR. MURPHY in the chair.

Mr. Guthrie reported that the Leeds Schools' League asked permission to use the Association ground on some Saturday morning in March. It was decided to let them have the same on payment of 5/-, groundsman's expenses.

Mr. C. E. Potter tendered his resignation. Mr. Murphy moved the following resolution:—"That the committee accept Mr. Potter's resignation with deep regret, and express its appreciation of the manner in which he has carried out his work, and wishes him every success in the future." This was seconded by Mr. Connel, and carried *unanimously*.

For the vacant secretaryship, Mr. Murphy proposed that Mr. Hunt be elected; Mr. Potter seconded. The motion was carried. After the appointment of scrutineers for the election, the meeting adjourned at 1.10 p.m.

MEETING HELD MARCH 14th.—MR. MURPHY in the chair.

Mr. Moberly, being elected at the bye-election, was placed on the Union Rooms Sub-Committee.

Mr. Connel stated that the voluntary subscription list had reached about £18, but when all subscriptions had been paid in the amount would be about £25.

The settling of dates for Conscience and Sports was referred to the corresponding sub-committee.

The state of the football ground was discussed, and the matter handed over to the Sports Committee for further consideration.

BYE-ELECTIONS RESULT.

Mr. C. N. Moberly	...	...	240
Mr. N. Timmerman	...	...	69
Mr. W. P. Robinson	...	...	53
Mr. C. Dickinson	...	...	38

The scrutineers were Messrs. A. Guthrie and S. F. W. Hunt, Hon. Sec.

Debating Society.

At the meeting of the Debating Society, held on Monday, February 15th, the question of the precedence of the following sports was discussed:—Rugby Football, Association Football, Rowing, Tennis, Fives, Hockey and Cricket.

Mr. Hartley opened the debate on behalf of Association Football. He described the "absolute idiosyncrasy" of Rugby in harrowing terms. After quoting Lord Rosebery, and without any more than a very casual mention of Association, he sat down amidst applause. An interlude on a point of order here took place, the Chairman (Mr. Norrison) and Mr. Davis taking part. Mr. Connel soon got a chance to put in a word for Cricket. He remarked that it was much more refined and scientific than football, for it was easy to stop a large ball, but at cricket if the batsman missed the ball by even a quarter of an inch, it went into the hands of point or slip. [Physicists are requested to note the change in direction of the ball without application of external force].

Mr. Horsfield made his maiden speech on behalf of Tennis. He said that Tennis and Rowing were

second to none from the matrimonial point of view ["Shame" and "Have you tried?"]. With his eyes admiring the top of a Union Room table, Mr. Horsfield spoke of rowing, catching and the like. He seemed just to have got his leg balanced nicely on the seat, when he exhausted all he had to say.

Mr. Cooke used the claims of Rugby. He waxed eloquent on Mr. Hartley's ignorance of the Rugby code, and condemned Fives on glorified pie-ball.

Mr. Wood, opening on behalf of Hockey, remarked that Mr. Horsfield seemed to think that matrimony was a sport. He begged to differ. He read his remarks upon Hockey, and concluded in nice time.

Mr. Davis supported Fives, and related the contemporary remarks about pie-ball.

Mr. Hatchinson, on behalf of Rowing, said that there was no river to boat on at Leeds [cries of "Thou'st 'Airie!"]

The Debate being now open, Mr. Embleton supported Hockey, which gave equal facilities for men and women.

Mr. Guthrie talked about "booting" (*i.e.*, bowling) at Cricket. After wailing about Hockey, etc., he managed to say that he favoured "Socker."

Here a spirited discussion arose between Mr. Hunt, who wished to advocate swimming, Mr. Embleton, and the Chairmen. Mr. Hunt was ruled out of order.

Mr. Richardson supported Fives and Rugby. After Messrs. Thompson and Hargreaves had upheld "Socker," and Mr. Blaker "Rugby," the vote took place with the following result:—

Rugby Football	...	...	...	45
Association Football	...	...	...	35
Tennis	...	...	...	41
Cricket	...	...	...	30
Fives	...	...	...	55
Rowing	...	...	...	12
Hockey	...	...	...	7

F. W. H.

The Joint Debate.

A JOINT MEETING of the Women's and Mens Debating Societies was held in the Ladies' Common Room on February 11th, Dr. Turnbull taking the chair. The attendance was very large, and it was noticed that this was the "sadden" appearance of many students. The subject for debate was "That Britain has Governed her Colonies satisfactorily." Mr. T. W. Embleton, who was the opener, could not abstain from addressing his appeal to the "Ladies and Gentlemen" present (with a special emphasis on "Ladies"); and it was only after being called to order three times that the hon. member consented, in accordance with traditional usage, to address his remarks to the Chair. Proceeding to the subject of debate Mr. Embleton said that the British Colonies illustrated nearly all the possible forms of Colonial government. In the East despotism was the rule; in the West, democracy. Outing India, there were three main types of Colonial government; (1) Crown Government; (2) Semi-responsible Government; (3) Responsible Government. As our colonies became more educated, they were allowed a greater share in the government. In responsible Colonial governments the freedom of the colonies was only restricted by the "reins" of the English Parliament. The hon. gentleman was proceeding to discuss India when the bell rang, and he ceased his seat.

Miss Byles opposed the motion. She conceded that our Colonial government was good in some instances, e.g., Canada and Australia, but our Indian administration was not creditable. The natives were everywhere despised and excluded from government appointments. An English schoolboy could go out and shoot a native, only receiving a reprimand. (Senzenen.) Turning to Africa, Miss Byles said that the capitalist class had been the cause of all the trouble there. She regretted the general lack of information concerning the true condition of our dependencies abroad.

Mr. Guthrie informed the House that he had been "reading something up," an announcement which drew forth storms of applause. He was going on to discuss the Chinese War when the Chairman called him to order. The hon. member then remarked that he had met Mr. Embleton at the Free Library on a certain evening; he hoped this would not be considered irrelevant.

Mr. Crossill said it was not a good sign that all our foreign possessions had been won by the sword. He desired that our Colonial government was in sympathy with the governed.

Miss Martin thought that the colonists regarded the English as "beasts," but as "just beasts." Our rule was tyrannical but just, while Mr. Edmondson signified our treatment of the native races as "cruelty and dishonesty."

Mr. K. A. took found fault with the wording of the motion. The term "satisfactory" struck too much of medical beliefs and school reports, and why the past tense? Here Mr. Crossill fell into a trap, at least so said Mr. Veale, who certainly did score off his remark with regard to the Indian judicial system.

Miss Köhan was the next speaker. She opposed the motion in an eloquent speech. She was followed by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Mars. The latter gentleman was pursuing a most philosophical investigation into the ancient methods of colonization when he was pulled up by the Chairman for irrelevancy. Thus disconcerted, he resumed his seat.

Mr. Norrington, parliamentary member for the college, felt it his duty as a Liberal to branch out into abuse of Mr. Chamberlain, especially with regard to Clause 74 of the Australian Commonwealth Bill.

Mr. W. H. Davis said that British subjects were allowed as much share in their own government as they were capable of wielding.

After Mr. Embleton and Miss Byles had replied, the motion was put to the meeting and was lost. The House then adjourned.

W. H. D.

Yorkshire College Christian Union.

On Wednesday, February 20th, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., of London, who was visiting Leeds in connection with the Sinaitic Mission of the Free Churches, addressed a large gathering of students. The meeting had been announced to take place in the Lecture Theatre of the Hygiene Department, but as the theatre was crowded out before the advertised time, the meeting adjourned to the Chemistry Lecture Theatre, which proved too small to seat the audience, which

consisted of from 200 to 250 students, some members of the staff, and a few friends.

Professor Huxley presided, and, after Mr. A. F. Martin had offered prayer, introduced the speaker, whose earnest and eloquent words were listened to with the closest attention. His address on character and the importance of self-control was all too short for the audience who would gladly have listened another half-hour. Mr. Meyer from the very commencement commanded the closest attention of the audience, as he told them how deeply he appreciated the honour of addressing a large number of students, speaking "as a sort of elder brother who had seen a little more of life than some of these." Looking back on his own student life one of the saddest thoughts was the comparatively small number of students who had made a stand in life. It was not genius, not brilliant gifts that won the day, but character. He did not mean by that, saying their prayers and going to church, but that religion should control their studies, their sports, their leisure, and their home life. He had no patience with those who put their religion into a kind of resort, and measured it out occasionally by drops. It should permeate their entire life. Emerson said, "Thoughts make acts, acts make habits, habits make character, and character makes destiny." Their thoughts should be in it carefully guarded, for from them was being woven the fabric of their acts, which in time made habits and character. His hearers should beware of temptations to self-indulgence, and always give God his proper place. Lastly, he solemnly warned his audience against cultivating the society of "swart men," who treated religion with flippant criticism, and who gave up their faith in order to keep in with their new companions.

On behalf of the audience three students expressed their deep obligation to Mr. Meyer—Mr. J. Eving representing the Medical School; Mr. Bainbridge, the College Road men students, and Miss Byles the ladies.

A. G.

Education Society.

On March 23rd the Society was addressed by Mr. Welton, (Lecturer in Education at York Training College), on "The Teaching of Geometry in Elementary Schools." Mr. Welton, who is a past student of this College, was very cordially received, and his lecture very much appreciated. A distinction was first drawn between the Science of Geometry and a knowledge of Geometrical facts. Knowledge of space relations is not geometrical science. The science of geometry seeks to organize and arrange this knowledge, so that it forms one complete whole.

Mr. Welton began to discuss the teaching of Geometry as a Science, but time did not allow the treatment to be as full as was no doubt intended. The aim of this science is the development of accurate thought and accurate statements, and Mr. Welton showed how necessary it was to obtain this aim even in definition. Exact knowledge aims at perfect definition. The children must be made to distinguish between fundamental and derived qualities. They are very apt to give both the definition and an important property as the definition, the desire to unceremoniously lengthen the definition must be met by the teacher and dealt with. We were sorry that time compelled Mr. Welton to stop at this stage.

J. W. E.

Literary and Historical Society.

On February 4th this Society, in conjunction with the Scientific Society, assembled to hear an interesting paper by Mr. Parnaby on "The Early History of the Royal Society." Starting with a brief glance at early continental societies, Mr. Parnaby came in due course to our English Royal Society, which, started in 1645, was at first merely a social gathering of learned men to discourse on Philosophical questions which them embraced most of what would now be termed Science.

In 1671 Newton joined the Society. He was president from 1708 to his death in 1727, and under his guidance the Society made rapid progress. In 1710 sufficient money was got together amongst the members themselves to enable them to buy a house. One hundred years later they were given a place at Somerset House, and still later they finally settled down at Burlington House.

After a few general remarks by the President, Mr. Cornal, Mr. Potter proposed, and Mr. Urwin seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Parnaby for his interesting paper. The meeting warmly showed approval in the usual way. Appreciative notice was also taken of the excellent way in which the tea arrangements had been managed by the lady secretary and her assisting friends.

SEC.

At the meeting of the Literary and Historical Society, held on February 18th, Mr. H. F. Standing gave an interesting paper on "Malagasy Language and Folklore."

Speaking first of the language, he pointed out that the Malagasy were Malay in origin, and so their language resembled the Malay in general structure. Every word ends in a vowel, and harsh consonants are avoided. Thus the language is sweet sounding. After giving examples, Mr. Standing showed how the words were formed from a simple root, by prefixes, &c. Here is an example: "unipitandivevamaran," from the root *vev*.

Mimicking of sounds, reduplication and the use of the Passive Voice are all prevalent. The Folklore of the Malagasy was next spoken of. The Malagasy are born orators, and examples of their art of speaking were given. Mr. Standing read a "Slave's Lament," which, when translated, was shown to be full of poetical imagery.

The proverbs of the Malagasy were striking and original; one, "Better be hated by your wife, than by your mother-in-law," provided a proof of great wisdom. At night, the Malagasy never go out, but sit round the fire telling bogey stories and asking conundrums.

After speaking of the fables and fairy tales, Mr. Standing spoke of "Tabooing." This is the superstition that if a man does certain things, mishaps will occur. An interesting example given was that no food must be eaten while lying down, or the parents of the eater will die.

During the lecture drawings done by the children in the Mission Schools were handed round. These were very well executed, and one colored picture was remarkably good. After Mr. Cornal, Dr. Moorman, and Miss Aveyard had spoken, and Mr. Standing had replied to their questions, an interesting and very humorous lecture terminated.

A. W. H.

The Scientific Society.

Mr. C. H. Grant read a paper on "Optical Illusions" before the Society on February 14th, in which he placed before the notice of the meeting an explanation of almost every kind of optical illusion known. The chief points dealt with were the illusions of reflection and refraction, illusions due to wave motion of light, to the continuous sensation on the retina, to adaptation and to colour. Mr. Potter and Mr. Deveryhouse asked for explanation on other points. Mr. Guthrie moved and Mr. Burghstijn seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Grant, which was heartily accorded.

On February 18th Mr. A. L. Gray read a paper on "The Evolution of Crooke's Radiometer." A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, which was proposed by Mr. Potter, seconded by Mr. R. U. Hammett, and supported by Dr. Pamerson. Mr. Gray acknowledged the vote of thanks and briefly answered the questions arising out of the discussion.

The Society regrets the resignation of the office of Hon. Secretary by Mr. C. E. Potter, who has been compelled to relinquish his duties owing to business engagements in London. Mr. Potter has the hearty wishes of the Society in his new sphere of work.

A. R. U. H.

College Athletic News.

Rugby Football.

VORSHIRE COLLEGE v. CASTLEFORD.

Result—Castleford, 2 goals 3 tries (19 points);
Vorsshire College, nil.

February 9th.—At Castleford, before a fair attendance of spectators. The College were without six of the regular forward team, their places being filled with second team men. Hamblison kicked off for Castleford, who at once began to press. Passing, by the home team, resulted in Milner being pulled down on the line by Richardson. From the ensuing scrummage, Briggs got possession and dodged over. The goal-kick failed. The College forwards dribbled into the Castleford quarters, but the homesters were soon on the attack again, and White scored under the posts after a good run. Dickenson converted. Pickering relieved the pressure with a good kick into touch at the centre. Shortly after Richardson kicked over his own line, and Castleford scored an unconverted try. At half-time Castleford were leading by 1 goal and 2 tries, to nil. Briefly re-started, and for a time the College held the advantage. The home forwards transferred play to the College line, where Richardson saved daringly. Castleford continued to press, the forwards giving their backs possession from every scrummage. White broke away, but Hamblison overtook him, and pulled him down. Cramp and Peaty relieved the pressure, but before time Castleford scored two more tries after scrambling play. Final—Castleford, 19 points; Vorsehire College, nil.

TEAM.—Y. C. Dash, G. S. Richardson; three-quarter backs, S. Flann, A. Pickering, P. W. Peaty, H. H. Hould; half-backs, S. T. Cramp, J. E. E. Baker, G. E. Baker; W. E. Bristley, A. F. Wood, G. E. Baker, C. Cutley, J. H. Leggs, W. Edmondson, S. L. Hould, A. Thompson.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. MORLEY.

February 14th.—This match should have been played on the College ground, but had to be cancelled on account of the frost.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. HARRGATE.

2nd.—HARRGATE, 4 goals, 6 tries (38 points);
Yorkshire College, nil.

February 23rd.—At Harrogate, before a large attendance of spectators. The College were very weakly represented, and in consequence suffered a disastrous defeat. Harrogate scored the game, and at once assumed the upper hand. The home three-quarters passed well, and Laker, when near the line, passed to HORSMAN, who scored, KIRKHAM placing a goal. Crump and H. M. Hoold transferred play to the home "25," but Harrogate soon attacked again. Russell and Davies scored unconverted tries, so that at half-time Harrogate were leading by 1 goal and 2 tries to nil. Brierley restarted the game, and Harrogate, being in constant possession, pressed continuously. The home team had matters all their own way, the College rarely getting beyond the centre. On call of time Harrogate were left easy winners by 38 points to nil. This was the worst exhibition given by the College this season. Our forwards were hopelessly beset by the Harrogate men, who continually gave their backs possession, and so placed the College backs entirely on the defensive. In the second half the College defence was lamentably weak.

TEAM.—Back, G. S. Richardson; *three-quarter backs*, H. M. Hoold, C. A. Cartledge, F. W. Peaty, G. Holroyde; *half-backs*, S. T. Crump (captain), E. C. Hoold; *forwards*, C. F. Brierley, A. F. Wood, O. E. Baker, S. L. Hoold, W. Holmes, C. N. Moberley, W. Edmondson, J. H. Legge.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. OWENS COLLEGE.

2nd.—OWENS, 2 tries (6 pts.); Y.C., 1 goal (3 pts.).

February 27th.—Held on the College ground, which was in a very heavy state. Owens were without F. Alcock and V. S. Harrison, but were otherwise strongly represented. Crump kicked off towards the Pavilion end, and the home team at once took up the attack. Crump was prominent with a dribble into the Owens "25," but White saved well. Yorkshire kept the visitors on the defensive, and were awarded a free-kick for off-side play by the Owens halves, near the visitors' quarter line. Hoold's kick was charged down. Play still raged in the visitors' quarters, and Pickering improved matters by a run and kick to the visitors' line. The Owens forwards then came away with a rush, and play was transferred to the Yorkshire "25." Denborough play followed until the home men again got away, the ball going to White, who put in a long kick to Platts, who was held before getting far. Owens attacked again, but Richardson proved safe. Simons then broke away, but was stopped by Hoold. From a line-out in the Yorkshire "25," Lann got possession, dodged Pickering and passed to Lann, who ran round Richardson and scored in a good position. Lann kicked to land a goal. Platts dropped out with a long kick to White, who replied into touch in the home half. The visiting forwards came away with a good rush to near the Yorkshire line, where

Simons secured from a "scrum" and passed to Lann, who forced his way past Platts and Richardson, and scored another unconverted try. After the drop-out, Crump got away to the visitors' quarters, but the ball was promptly returned to the centre, where Richardson got possession, and ran in fine style up to White, when he passed judiciously to Platts, who scored a pretty try under the posts. Richardson converted. Shortly after, half-time was called with the score, Owens, 2 tries (6 points); Yorkshire, 1 goal (3 points); one point in front. Mock rewarded for the visitors. Richardson returned into touch at the centre. Crump passed out to Hoold, who tried to get away. Good passing among the visiting backs resulted in Lann being well tackled by Peaty when getting dangerous. Owens now pressed severely, their forwards giving their backs possession time after time, and fine play by Lawton and Lann was neutralised by sound tackling by the home backs. Eventually the Yorkshire forwards relieved the pressure, and Hoold passed to Crump, the latter further impressed matters by a run and kick. Lann next ran well into the home territory, but Richardson safely held him, and the visitors were driven back. Lawton started another passing bout, the ball travelling to Lann, who was well stopped by Platts. Owens kept up a strong attack, their forwards continually getting possession in the "scrum." Peaty was next noticeable for a capital save, in effecting which he was injured, but was able to resume playing. The home forwards, headed by the Brierleys and Scarborough, broke away with a good rush, but Walton replied with a short run. From a scrumage near the Yorkshire "25," Hoold passed to Crump, who made a strong run up the right and passed to H. M. Hoold, who ran well and re-passed to Crump, and the latter was tackled when close to the visitors' line. This movement was one of the best bits of play during the match, and Yorkshire had hard luck in not seeing from it. With the end drawing near the home team now attacked strongly but could not get over, and time was shortly after called with no further addition to the scores, Owens thus winning a hard fought match on the very heavy ground by a single point.

TEAM.—Y.C., Back, G. S. Richardson; *three-quarter backs*, S. Platts, A. Pickering, F. W. Peaty, H. M. Hoold; *half-backs*, S. T. Crump (captain), E. C. Hoold; *forwards*, C. F. Brierley, W. E. Brierley, G. L. Scarborough, W. H. A. Elliott, A. F. Wood, S. L. Hoold, G. E. Baker, D. Holroyde.

OWENS COLLEGE.—Back, White; *three-quarter backs*, Lann, Lees, Moore; *half-backs*, Alcock, Simons, Lawton, Edmondson, Mick, La Farge, Jones, Colling, Walton, Headworth, and two others.

Association Football.

FIRST XI.

February 16th.—v. SALERN. At Hamlet. Our team was:—Goal, F. S. Flint; full-backs, S. Phipps and E. R. Flint; half-backs, H. Dennis, C. Wilson, C. E. Hodgson; forwards, W. Broadhead, E. E. Urwin, A. Timmering, W. Thompson, and J. H. Carter. At first Salern only had to men, but soon found a substitute. Carter ran the ball up and scored a few minutes after the start. We had several corners awarded us, but failed to do anything with them. Salern now looked dangerous, but were glossed off. Soon after this incident Thompson secured the ball,

The Gryphon.

and, after a piece of neat dribbling, notched our second goal. Titterton added a third almost directly, and then Salem managed to score out of a scrimmage in goal mouth. In the second half play was slow and uninteresting; we scored three goals, of which Broadhead was responsible for two and Titterton one. Dennis was conspicuous for some tricky dribbling, but failed in front of goal. Salem scored close on time after F. S. Flint had saved several shots in splendid style. Time arrived with the score:—Yorkshire College, 6; Salem, 2.

February 14th.—**V. OWENS COLLEGE.** At Headingley. The ground, which had been frozen during the morning, became very soft and slippery towards mid-day, and consequently was not in the best of condition. Owens decided to play against the wind first half. For the first ten minutes or quarter-of-an-hour we had it very much our own way, but failed to score, which was chiefly due to the defence of Miller, the Owens right full back. Owens next took up the offensive, and kept our backs busy for some time. Our forwards did not seem able to make any headway. Hodgson had a shot, but it came to nothing. Owens now ran up the field and should have scored but shot feebly. F. S. Flint saved several shots in succession, and half-time arrived without either side scoring. On the re-start Owens kept the ball in our half most of the time, and soon scored with a high shot from a free near goal mouth. Owens still kept up the pressure, their left wing getting in some very good corners. Our forwards then ran the ball up into the Owens half, but were pulled up by Miller. Shortly after, we forced a corner, but nothing came of it. Owens scored once more before time arrived, with the result:—Owens College, 2; Yorkshire College, 0. Our backs certainly did well to keep the score so low; the forwards, on the whole, were weak.

TEAM.—Goal, F. S. Flint; full-backs, S. Phipps and E. B. Flint; half-backs, H. Dennis, C. Wilson, and C. E. Hodgson; forwards, W. Broadhead, W. Thompson, A. Titterton, F. Jackson, and J. H. Garner.

Referee, Mr. J. E. Smith.

February 23rd.—**V. FIRTH'S COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.** At Sheffield. This match was played in miserable weather, and upon a very wet and heavy ground. Two of our usual halves and one of our usual forwards were absent; consequently we were not so depressed by the beating we expect need as might otherwise have been expected. During the first quarter-of-an-hour we had things pretty well our own way, and during that time Broadhead, after a capital run, scored with a beautiful shot. Play was now very even, though somewhat slow, owing to the state of the ground. Sheffield soon equalised, and shortly afterwards added a second. At half-time the score stood two to one in Sheffield's favour. In the second half for some time play was still very even. Campbell dribbled well, but was apt to keep the ball rather too long, and did not shoot soon enough. Towards the end of the game we seemed to find the ground rather too heavy for us, and let Sheffield score three goals in quick succession. Time arrived with the score:—Firth's College, 5; Yorkshire College, 2.

TEAM.—Goal, F. S. Flint; full-backs, E. B. Flint and S. Phipps; half-backs, C. E. Hodgson, A. Charlsworth, and A. Griffiths; forwards, J. H. Garner, W. Broadhead, Campbell, L. Conon, and W. Broadhead.

March 2nd.—**V. KRAMBOROUGH.** Played at Headingley. Our team was considerably weaker than usual, while the visitors played their full strength. We started with the wind, but before we had properly settled down to work, Kramborough scored on two occasions. Even play ensued until half-time, when, upon changing ends, the visitors pressed considerably. Both teams, however, managed to obtain one goal each, making the final score 3-1 in favour of Kramborough.

March 9.—**V. YORK TRINITY.** At Headingley. We won the toss, and decided to play with the wind. York soon gave us a corner which Thompson put in, and from which Garner scored our first goal. The York team now made a determined attack but were beaten back, and Campbell scoring notched a second goal. That player quickly added two others, and then one of the York backs put the ball through his own goal. We practically had things our own way, and at half-time were leading by 5 goals. On changing over York showed rather better form, and got in several good shots, but F. S. Flint saved well and averted disaster several times. The York left wing put in some very good corners but Phipps got them away in most style. About ten minutes from time Thompson put in a splendid corner which the goalkeeper just touched as it was passing into the goal, and thus we obtained our sixth point. A rather one-sided but pleasant game ended with the result:—Yorkshire College, 6; York Trinity, 2.

TEAM.—Goal, F. S. Flint; backs, E. B. Flint and S. Phipps; half-backs, C. E. Hodgson, C. Wilson, and A. Charlsworth; forwards, J. Garner, W. Broadhead, Campbell, A. Titterton, and W. Thompson.

Referee, Mr. Dennis.

Hockey.

A NUMBER party of two students turned up on Tuesday, January 15th, to support the College "Oskigals" against the "Friends." The College having won the toss play began. The umpire certainly could not grumble at being kept in one position long enough to feel the cold. It was suggested, however, that a tapers would have been useful for the College goal keeper during the first half to exercise upon. At half-time neither side had scored, though it was evident some work had been done if the demand for lemons could be taken as a measure of it. The players had not had time to dispose of these before the insouciant umpire called for play. During the second half both sides were in better form, and the "Friends" succeeded in getting a ball past the College goal keeper. The umpire had rather a peculiar question to settle. One of the College ladies sat on the ball when it was about half a yard from the goal and as can be imagined, there was an "friendly" look from the other side, but it saved the College reputation a little. The College team has certainly improved since the first match, as there were not so many bruised limbs and a need of "first aid" assistance.

"ONE WHO WAS THERE."



Is how many things do we see that the City of Leeds is to the fore? In how many things also do we see that the Leeds School of Medicine is not behind the times, at least so far as its students are concerned? With that significant fund of enterprise and originality which distinguishes the north from the south, Leeds has recently shown to the world with feelings of almost maternal pride, that she has a son who can eat pigeons. And whilst I am speaking of pigeons, let me put before you the gist of a story which I heard one of the junior anatomy students telling the other day. Two of these happy "boys" were discussing stocks and shares, I suppose, when the conversation suddenly turned on the pigeon contest, and one of the enlightened ones asked the other who he thought would win the wager, Professor Birch or Professor Schaefer? I felt interested and listened, not knowing whether these two exponents of physiological science were contemplating a friendly trial of strength in that line. Gradually the story unfolded itself, and I discovered that this gentle creature fully believed within his soul that the recent bird-eating contest was the result of a wager, emanating from a difference of scientific opinion between Professor de Burgh Birch, the respected Dean of the Leeds School, and Professor Schaefer, of Edinburgh, and furthermore, this youth announced that he knew for a fact that Dr. Birch went down every morning to see that this digestive marvel did his duty and did not starve.

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I believe it is generally the custom to have a Smoker on the evening of publication of the Victoria University Examination Results. I do not know whether it is intended to follow that custom this year or not, but, if so, the thing ought to be done royally and properly, because the school windows have been washed, and one can actually see through them now. Such an event not being within the recollection of the most confirmed chronic due notice of this fact should be taken when considering the smoker; just as I am chronicling the fact now, with the hope that it may be recorded in these pages, and become history which shall comfort the generations to come.

The proximity of the recent Victoria Exams developed an amazing quantity of latent energy and loving respect for that excellent room, the Library; as a matter of fact it seems to have been a question of mixed prices, and early doors with big crowds. Indeed, those individuals whose happiness seems to consist of sitting there for so long a period that to escape vegetation seems almost impossible, have complained bitterly to me that they were being robbed of their rightful places, and resented the interference of the new comers.

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In concluding these notes let me wish that those now suffering the torments of suspense may not be disappointed when the results are published, and that where work has been done success may be reaped. When it has not been done, of course, success cannot be expected.

Gaudeamus igitur.

I *Maje* my reputation

To the skillful operation

For removing stones from places where they never ought to be.

In my *Mind* you'll often number

Many cases of the lumbar

Operation, which *de facto* is the only *in-pain*.

And there's *Lifeblood* of a nation

Fear from any amputation,

Had they seen the *Teels* and *Laters* which last Friday I did see.

Be you *W&Os*, or black, or *Browns*,

Why, I'll turn you upside down

And send you home rejoicing at my skill in Surgery.

CERBERUS MAMUS, M.D.

Medical Mannerisms.

REGULAR attendants at the Medical Society's Meetings cannot fail to note each speaker's attitudes and peculiarities, and, indeed, these are often more interesting than the speeches themselves. For example, take K—ing, you can tell when he is going to speak by the fierce look he wears and the grin way he sucks his pipe. He is a great "stickler" for formality, and at times is quite a nuisance, almost terrifying the Hon. President, by his frequent points of order. Another style of speaking is that of Th—m—s, who stands up with hands behind his back, eyes fixed on the floor, and in a deep sepulchral tone gives his opinion, which one can tell by the delivery, is heartfelt. Then one

gets the fiery, witty and eloquent habblings of Ew—ng. He is rather forced and serious at first, but as he gets warmed up, he lets you know it. Tales with impossible morals, stories from real life, autobiography and postscript appeals follow in quick succession from one who believes in the superiority of the Irish. Amongst the new men the foremost is V—le; he doesn't speak, he orates. He always arises amidst cheers, puts the palms of his hands on his iliac crests, and with a pained look and forced voice orates as follows—"Never, sir, never, Mr. Chairman, never, and again I reiterate never since the time of Páru, of Calas Gaochras, of Sophocles, of Danleto, of Xenophon, that past master of all that is valorous, of all that tends to ensoble and enrich mankind, of Virgil, whose apt saying, 'Variant omnes, in illo loco crinis est,' will be remembered when we, miserable creatures that we are, are forgotten, as was the case of Titus Polonius." . . . etc., etc., ad. lib. Thus he wanders on through finely pointed sentences, always drawing out the pathetic stop. His style forces you to applaud, and is the style which would work wonders with the bumpkins at election time. His main theme is the invincibility of the Tories. L—ng—y has a style of his own, he pats his hands in his pockets, stands up, examines his boots and then begins to think. Gr—g—ry always takes a serious view of things. With his hands behind his back, he leans forwards and speaks in a pleading tone, fixing the President with his eye, and always keeping to the point. Ann—ng is even more serious than Gr—g—ry, but he has a very good flow of language. These all occur to one on the spur of the moment, but mention should also be made of H—M. Those who were privileged to hear this speaker on "Temperance Reform," will ever be mindful of the humour of his oratorical art. So much for the mannerisms of students.

The Staff presents even more interesting points for study, from a certain gentleman who often catches the rev. express to Holbeck (apologies to Mr. Wilkinson) to one who states "that the cerebellum preponderantly assists the co-ordinate innervation of skeletal musculature." But this is a long story.

MALA.

Appointment.

MR. P. J. CAMMERON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Junior Demonstrator of Pathology, has been appointed Bacteriologist on the Staff of the County Medical Officer for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Thro' your Inter? Well.

Just let me give you a word or two of advice, which I trust will help to make you feel at home in the Infirmary. Everything there will be more or less strange to you, and an early acquaintance with the routine work of the place is most desirable. You have two years of most interesting work before you, but it is with the first three months' work only I wish to deal, as by the end of that time you will have acquired a fair insight into who's who and what's what.

Get hold of a senior student, any decent fellow will be only too pleased to show you round and give you an idea of the Infirmary and its work. You will want to know which side of the house is Medical and which Surgical, what hours you are allowed to work in, and the necessity of remembering that the ladies in the check dresses are nurses. You will always "spot" the sisters by the pretty bows under their chins, and their becoming blue dresses.

During the months of May, June, and July you will either be an O.P. (Out-patient) Clerk or Dresser. The "Clerks" are attached to the Honorary Assistant Physicians, viz., Doctors Griffith and Tverchyan, and during your term of office as Clerk you should also take out your three months Post-mortem work, as the P.M. Room is a sealed book to the Surgical dresser. If you take a Surgical appointment, take also Junior Casualty, where you will learn bandaging, dressing minor operations, burns, &c.

By-the-way never call a Surgeon "Doctor"—your work will either be under Mr. Knaggs or Mr. Moysilhan. Now about instruments, &c. Don't go and buy every instrument that you see in the shop. The Dresser only requires a probe, i.e., one pair blunt pointed scissors, 3/6 to 1/6, and a pair of dressing forceps, 1/- to 2/6; the O.P. Clerk, a clinical thermometer, 4/6 and upwards, and a sphygmograph; these run from 6/- upwards. The more expensive ones seem to the writer to be only better in price. Don't have these things dangling before everybody's eyes; anyone can tell you are a Medical Student by the bits of wool on your coat, and the odour of iodoform which permeates your whole being.

Don't be afraid to ask questions if in a difficulty; you are here to learn your work, and if you are going to be frightened of us lordly seniors why you might as well be at home. This remark applies equally strongly when you are doing dressings; the young student often thinks he could teach the nursing staff, and, as they don't like that, the foolish boy loses many a good wrinkle, which would gladly

be given, if only sought for decently. The nail brush and soap are meant to be used very frequently. Don't probe an abscess and forget to boil the instrument afterwards. Don't treat the patients harshly, even if you are others much older than yourself do so. Use your eyes, ears and tongue discreetly. Maintain the honor and dignity of your profession, help to add fresh laurels to those already gained for your Alma Mater, and in conclusion don't forget *The Gryphon*, contribute to it of your wealth, money and intellectual ability. That you will one day be the head of the staff, is the wish of your fellow-student,

SHAMUS.

The Medical Society.

The third meeting of term was held on Tuesday, February 12th, in the Common Room, at 3-15 p.m. 18 members were present. Mr. J. J. Anning gave a lucid and highly interesting paper on the "Dawn of Aseptic Surgery." A discussion followed, in which the relative claims of Antiseptic and Aseptic Surgery were eagerly combated. The Hon. President and Messrs. Martyn, Copeland, Longley, Ewing, Wales and Gregory took part. Mr. Anning replied, and the meeting broke up with members still advancing their favorite theories and hurling impossible statistics at their opponents' heads.

The fourth meeting of term was held on Tuesday, February 26th. Dr. Haines, hon. president, was in the chair. Owing to the recent approach of examinations there was a rather meagre attendance. Mr. J. A. Longley opened a debate on the motion, "Sweet are the uses of Advertisement." Mr. R. A. Veale opposed. There also spoke Messrs. Ewing, Keeling, Gregory and Tomlin. The speakers displayed an apt knowledge of advertisements and their peculiarities, paying especial attention to the attitude of the medical profession towards advertisement. Mr. Longley replied, and the motion on being put to the meeting was carried.



To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

It is surely remarkable that a large institution like the Yorkshire College should be without a swimming-bath. Swimming may be said to be almost a necessary accomplishment in the days in which we

live, and yet the Students' Union have taken no steps either to appeal to generous supporters of the College to give the necessary money to provide baths, or to secure special facilities for students to use the public baths.

Might I appeal through your columns to the many students who are willing to learn or practice this accomplishment, so that the Union may be approached with a view to taking action in this matter? Let us aim at securing swimming-baths of our own, as essential to the athletic and educational life of the College, and in the meantime take steps to arrange with the Corporation for students' days at one or other of the baths in the neighbourhood, preferably Cookridge Street Baths (these being conveniently situated). Students would, without doubt, make use of these opportunities, especially in summer, and looking at it merely from a monetary point of view (even if charges for admission were reduced) there would surely be no fear of failure.

Trusting that a large number of students will take up the proposal, and that the Students' Union will take immediate measures to meet this need,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"SWIMMER."

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

I should feel extremely grateful to you if you would allow me to offer the following suggestions, through the medium of *The Gryphon*, concerning the Impromptu Debate:—

- (1) That the subjects should not be made known until the Debate commences, and then, in the usual manner. This, if carried out, would prevent any preparation of any of the subjects. Against this, it may be argued that a member will probably not get one of the subjects, he has "looked up." Nevertheless, the possibility exists, and should a member be so fortunate, that the Debate is no longer Impromptu.
- (2) That, at least, two Impromptu Debates should be held during the session. Judging from the attendance at the last "Impromptu," no one would hesitate to say that such a suggestion would prove beneficial to the Society.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, yours truly,

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

As a chemistry student at what was once called the Yorkshire College of Science, may I suggest the formation of a Chemical Museum, accessible to students? Under the present state of affairs all one sees of the rarer specimens of preparations in Inorganic and Organic Chemistry is a view of bottles three inches high, or less, from a distance of several yards during the lectures. The bottles, containing solids or liquids as the case may be, are most of them labelled "Yorkshire College Chemical Museum," and are tastefully arranged once or twice per annum on the front of the lecture table, along with occasional specimens of naturally occurring substances, similarly labelled, and under glass covers. The present location of this "Museum" seems to be in a few cupboards in the lecture attendant's room. I suppose it is invaded

that the specimens should be examined either before or after the lecture, but how can one subject about 30 bottles to close scrutiny in the very few free minutes then available?

Could not an arrangement be made wherein these Museum specimens might be classified in proper order, and be as carefully set out in some place where students could more easily get them to the use for which I suppose they were primarily intended?

Yours, etc.,

AUDAX.

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly allow me to say a few words with reference to my letter of December last, so that I may endeavor to make its subject, of which he seems to have formed only a very hazy conception, clear to the mind of L.L.B., and also enlighten such readers of *The Gryphon* as may have been led by his letter to an erroneous conclusion.

In the first place L.L.B. refers to my letter as an appeal against the ill-treatment of the Medicals by the Students' Union, and he with good intention, no doubt, but with under disregard of the point at issue, informs me that the Students' Union has no control over the Rooms at the Medical School, and that the Union Treasurer never touches a penny of the money which ought to go to the support of those rooms. By giving this information he obviously intimates that I have unfavourably criticised the action of the Students' Union and its Treasurer towards the Medicals. Sir, there is no statement in my letter, which, if properly read, could possibly admit of such an interpretation. To bring about the alterations suggested in my letter is, under existing rules, beyond the power not only of its Treasurer, but of the Union itself, seeing that such matters as the compulsory Union Fee, to which alone my letter referred, can be dealt with only by the staff, and this fact scuttles to the winds L.L.B.'s misstatement upon which alone his arguments are founded. L.L.B.'s statement that the College Grant this year was £15, and that of the school £11, is in itself an acknowledgment on his part that we are entitled to an extra £4.

Finally, I am afraid that L.L.B. has overlooked the fact that his three "great surprising facts" are all points in favour of my argument, and, however ambitious he has hopes concerning the effect of his letter, it has certainly shown to me that his knowledge upon the question in dispute is not such as to justify his correspondence.

Yours, etc.,

L. T. N.

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

I should like to deal with the two questions raised by L.T.N., i.e.:-

- (1) Is sport to predominate over all other interests at the Medical School?
- (2) Does a non-sporting student of the Medical School get as much for his 2/6 as a non-sporting student of the College?

I shall deal with the second question first. L.T.N. assumes that the true reply is an emphatic NO. Let us see. At the Medical School there are 170 students,

at the College, 570. The amount, which by Rule 15, Sect. c, ~~shall~~ be spent on the Medical Union Rooms (15½ per cent of the total Medical contribution to the Union) must be about £30. L.L.B. says it is £10. If that amount is not spent (and having gone down to the Medical Common Room and seen for myself, I cannot think it is), then let the Medicals come down upon the S.R.C. and demand a balance sheet, which they have the right to do. Coming to the amount spent at College we find it is £24, or £1 for 24 students. That is to say that each student gets about 10d. or about 12 per cent. spent on the Common Room. Surely L.T.N. must see that the Medicals have the best of it, and not only so, but have nearly three times as much as a College student (or one-and-a-half if the amount is £10). Surely the Medicals cannot complain of unfair division.

Coming to L.T.N.'s first question, if he will refer to Rule 15, Sect. c, he will find that a certain fixed sum is bound to be spent on Athletics. At the College this amounts to 6/8, at the Medical School 5/-, surely the College men should be the first to crumble at the predominance of sport, and not the Medicals. At the same time I agree heartily with L.T.N. that too much is spent on Athletics, but the worst of it is that we have had no one who has offered a practical solution of the question. Let L.T.N. try his hand.

It is all very well for E.L.S. to be sarcastic about the subscription to the Victoria University R.F.C. He is in absolute ignorance as to the money taken at the Yorkshire match, and his presumption is not correct. His sarcasm is wasted, for if the Union have not got the money they cannot grant it. As to his suggestion to give away *The Gryphon*, it would, on account of the whole expenses having to be borne by the Union, raise very little more than at present.

The final remark of L.T.N. about it being "hardly within the scope of the S.R.C. to minister to the wants of the small number of students at the Medical School," is pure nonsense. That should be much easier to do than to minister to the wants of the larger number of students at the College, and his remark hardly compliments the administrative capacity of the S.R.C. Apart from this, if it is not within the scope of the S.R.C., what is the purpose for which the S.R.C. exists? It not only is within the scope, it is the end and aim of their existence. They have charge of the money spent on the Union Rooms, and if they cannot do it properly, it is they who should be blamed and not the Union. In fact, the long and short of the matter is, that L.T.N. has not made sure of his scapegoat, and he has recklessly thrown the blame in the wrong direction. "Fair Play" fails utterly to substantiate his remark: "I am quite sure that 2/6 per medical student would quite cover the expenses incurred by the Medical athletes." If the Union is in difficulties with the Medicals paying 5/-, what would it be if they paid 2/6?

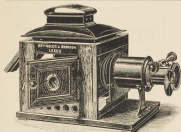
I think that a solution of the problem would be to raise the subscription to 10/6 at least, and make a reservation clause by which a certain minimum amount must be spent on the Common Rooms at both Colleges and the School apart from Athletics. The College authorities might also take over the Gymnasium.

I remain,

Yours truly,
"THE MAN IN THE CORRIDOR."

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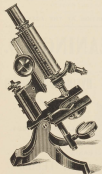
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