



"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the storm when she hath any rich feathers; but how we sorrowed to prevent our exercise before your judgements when we knew them full of noble matter; yielding ourselves to the currents which we have ever found than to the pressures which we ought to fear."—LIVY.

Vol. VII.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

No. 1.



We had hoped that this issue of the *Gryphon* would have been the first appearance of the journal of "The Victoria University of Yorkshire." The committee of the Privy Council which is considering the matter of the charter has not yet, however, concluded its deliberations, but there is no reason to fear that the charter will not be granted. As some of our readers will be aware, the Leeds City Council has granted the sum of £4,000 per annum; an appeal has also been made to the West Riding County Council, and The Marquis of Ripon ably stated the case for the Institution in which he is so much interested; the Council promised to consider the

matter, and, we presume, are considering still, as nothing definite has been decided as yet.

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We begin the session with many changes in the staff; we welcome the new members in the full assurance that they will be worthy successors of those whose places they have filled; Mr. H. Hartley's position in the Education Department has been taken up by Mr. Welpton, a past student here; Mr. Greenwood, of King's College, Cambridge, has been appointed lecturer in Greek; Mr. S. H. Shorter has come back as a demonstrator to the Physics Laboratory, where once he studied; Mr. F. Kopecky has taken the post vacated by Dr. Turnbull last term.

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We really must congratulate the Refectory Committee on the new management at the Refectory. Satisfaction is expressed on every hand, and it must be a long time since the Refectory stood so high in the opinion of its patrons as it now does; it is to be hoped that this high level will be maintained so that the Refectory may keep the good support it is

now enjoying. Is it, we wonder, that those members of the staff who experienced the late defects of this department, strove, and strove successfully, to remedy them? If so, we would that they had such experience of shortcomings in other departments and could likewise remedy them!

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This reminds us that we have received no contributions for the "Correspondence" column of this issue. We can only come to the conclusion that nobody has any grievances to air, and that everybody is satisfied with everything. Truly an ideal state of affairs; we offer our congratulations, not without some feeling of envy, to those—whoever they may be—responsible for this.

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If precedent is followed, there will be a Prize Day this term; and if this precedent be strictly adhered to, we know what sort of an affair to expect. We believe that a great step towards the restitution of this ceremony to the important position amongst College events it should hold, would be gained, if some great one of the country could be induced to give away the prizes; in the present journeyings to and fro of celebrities, is there not, say, a statesman, coming to Leeds, who might be persuaded to honour the College in the way we have indicated?

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A sufficient sum of money has been raised, we believe, to set the Mining Department on a firmer and more independent basis; it is natural to suppose that an enlargement of the present accommodation will be required. But in which direction? The Engineering Department also is contemplating extensions; so we may shortly expect to see considerable re-arrangement and rebuilding.

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With the present issue, Mr. S. H. Elliott ceases to be associated with the *Gryphon*. He has worked hard and well for the journal during the last fifteen months, and he will be greatly missed.

Radium.

I AM requested to give readers of the *Gryphon* some idea of the problems which centre in Radium, and which are now causing so much interest, both in the scientific and the unscientific world. What I write must be understood as intended for those relatively unlearned in science—including even those who think of chemistry mainly as the science of evil smells, tortuous explosions, and coloured fire.

The greatest scientific interest of Radium lies in the questions—does this substance represent a chemical element undergoing spontaneously that process of transmutation, which it was the dream of the alchemists to realise when they tried to change base metals into gold; does it represent the spontaneous disintegration of an atom into something smaller; does it, finally, present phenomena which subvert the most far reaching of the accepted principles of science and bring chemistry and physics to confusion?

The history of the discovery of Radium is briefly this. As soon as the Röntgen rays were discovered and it was realised that there is a kind of invisible light which is capable of penetrating solid objects, opaque to ordinary light, there was an immediate search for other sources of this remarkable kind of radiation. Among many supposed sources only one proved to be genuine, and it was reached in the following way. When a Röntgen ray tube is in action the interior of the glass walls is observed to shine with a greenish yellow light, and as the walls remain cool the light is of the kind called phosphorescent. It was suggested that possibly other things in a state of phosphorescence might emit Röntgen rays, and M. Becquerel, of Paris, made trial of a uranium compound (the double sulphate of uranium and potassium) which was well known to acquire the property of phosphorescence under the influence of ordinary daylight. Becquerel found, as a matter of fact, that the uranium compound did emit a kind of radiation which appeared to be very like Röntgen rays, and this radiation became known as Becquerel rays. It was soon found by Becquerel that the power of emitting these rays (radio-activity) had nothing to do with the phosphorescence but had everything to do with the uranium, and that, in fact all uranium compounds and the metal itself (a substance like iron), were radio-active.

There now came upon the scene Madame Curie, the Polish wife of M. Curie—both of them scientific chemists—and in one of the Paris laboratories she set to work to examine the radio-activity of a great variety of natural minerals. She found that only those minerals were radio-active which contained either uranium or the metal thorium, but more important than this, she found that the radio-activity of the minerals differed in an eccentric way, and that it was in many cases vastly greater than could be accounted for by the proportion of uranium or thorium which the mineral contained. This led Madame Curie to examine the minerals analytically, and she was rewarded by finding two hitherto unknown elements, one of which consorted with barium and was christened Radium, and the other consorting with bismuth was called Polonium. The mineral from which Radium is obtained is Pitchblende, an impure compound of uranium and oxygen, containing a great number of other elements. Though there is a large supply of pitchblende, the difficulty of obtaining radium is enormous, as one ton of the mineral does not yield more than a grain and a half of radium salt. The cost price is therefore very high, and when we consider that hundreds of men of science are hungering for a specimen, and hundreds of medical

men, and thousands of patients—excited by a premature and most regrettable announcement of the curative properties of radium—are prepared to pay almost any price for a sample, there is no wonder that radium bromide has been selling freely at the price of thirty shillings a milligram (one-thirty two-thousandth of an ounce), that the supply is unequal to the demand, and that there is no immediate prospect of an imperious College adding to the store of five milligrams, which I have already bought for it on speculation, and for which I hope to be duly paid.

Five milligrams of radium bromide—a yellowish crystalline powder, in bulk less than a moderate helping of salt to a moderate mouthful of roast beef*, make in themselves a poor exhibit. But the substance is self-luminous, self-heating, self-electrifying, and it constantly emits rays which penetrate solid obstacles, affect a photographic plate, excite phosphorescence, cause air to conduct electricity, produce painful wounds and do other remarkable things. The rays are not all of one kind; three distinct varieties are recognised, called respectively α , β , and γ rays. Of these the last are very like if not identical with Röntgen rays. The β rays are like the invisible rays inside a Röntgen tube, and appear to be material or quasi-material particles smaller than atoms (about one-thousandth of the mass of an atom). The α rays which are sent forth with prodigious velocity are thought to be material particles of about twice the mass of a hydrogen atom, and they account for the main part of the energy of the whole radiation.

Whilst the Curies were investigating Radium and Polonium other observers were at work, but it is impossible here to mention all their names or to state their results. I confine myself to a brief notice of the remarkable researches of Professor Rutherford, of Montreal (lately 1894 Exhibition Scholar in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, under Professor J. J. Thomson), and Mr. F. Soddy. These investigators working upon Thorium (which is much less radioactive than Radium) have reached results of the most astounding character. They have not only carefully studied the physical characters and constants of the α and β rays but they have shown that Thorium is associated with another substance called Thorium X, and that Thorium X and Radium emit besides the rays already described, material emanations having the properties of a gas (they are condensable at very low temperatures), and possessing in their turn radio-activity and the power of producing "descendants," which are again radio-active. This goes on for several steps down a sort of genealogical tree—each generation having a definite life. The Radium "emanation" for example, loses half its vitality in four days. The life statistics of these things and the mode in which they were ascertained constitute one of the most remarkable and exciting pieces of science with which I am acquainted. For the purpose of a recent lecture Mr. Soddy sent me a tube containing some radium emanation and a piece of a susceptible phosphorescent mineral, weighing about two ounces.

The weight of emanation in the tube was quite inappreciable to the most delicate balance—probably far less than one-thousandth of a milligram, yet it kept the mineral glowing with a beautiful green light, visible at a great distance for several days.

When it had been shown that the α rays of Radium were really not rays but streams of particles like atoms, it occurred to Professor Rutherford that they might consist of some known substance, and having regard to the fact that the minerals which contain Radium are precisely those from which Sir William Ramsay had obtained Helium (the element discovered in the sun thirty years before it was found on earth), he suggested that the α particles (as we more properly call them) were probably atoms of Helium. Within the last few months Mr. Soddy, in conjunction with Sir W. Ramsay, has put this conjecture to the test, and has verified it by spectrum analysis.

I must now omit a good deal and wind up with Professor Rutherford's and Mr. Soddy's view of the whole matter. They consider Radium to be of the same class as the usually accepted chemical elements but to differ from all these (except the radio-active ones) in being in a state of unstable equilibrium. They suppose the atom to be composed of smaller parts endowed with an unheard-of store of energy. For some reason (too deep to discuss here*) some of these parts are being continually projected in the form of α particles, the rest producing also the emanation. The α particles from all but the surface layers of the salt get to a large extent stopped by impact with the atoms that surround them. This arrested flight results in the continual generation of heat, just as a continual shower of bullets would warm a target. The α particles also are charged with positive electricity. Thus are explained the self-heating and self-electrifying properties of radium, and for the most part the radio-activity. The β and γ rays I shall not discuss, but their explanation is not so difficult nor perhaps so important. The emanation in its turn bursts off another α particle and changes to something else, and so on till the process can be no longer followed.

According to this view then we answer the questions set at the beginning of this sketch as follows:—Radium is an element (of the old kind) undergoing spontaneous transmutation into Helium, and other thing or things unknown. It is emitting in its α rays particles smaller than an atom. But—and here I speak with the relief of one relieved from death sentence—radium gives no indication whatever of subverting the recognised principles of science. Far from it! The arrival of radium marks, perhaps, the greatest conquest of the period of intellectual freedom and scientific enquiry which gained its fulness in the nineteenth century, and none are to be more envious than those students of science, young and old, who may look forward to witnessing the outcome of this great discovery, and, perchance, assisting in its development. A great deal of the work which has led to it has been done in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, under the instance of the second illustrious Thomson—familiarily called "J. J." and it is not

* Radon are revealed that this is obtainable at the Co-Ege Rectory. For tariff see College Notice Board.

* and I don't understand it myself.

without satisfaction that we, of the Yorkshire College, may recollect that one of the most brilliant and promising of his disciples looks northwards to his alms table.*

As for my own part in the researches connected with radio-active substances I may say that a long time since I spent two years working exclusively with uranium compounds. Every compound that I handled had radio-active properties, could produce photographic effects and discharge an electroscopie; but I never knew it!

ARTHUR SMITHILLS.

* I have not spoken of the practical applications of Radium. I hope to return to that subject in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Gryphon*. Meanwhile see *Illustrated Soap Chemicals* and kindred scientific journals.

College Athletic News.

Rugby Football.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. BATLEY.

The opening match of the season was played on the ground of the Headingley Football Club, as the College ground was in such a bad state. Losing the toss Elliott kicked off against the wind. Play was quickly carried from one end of the ground to the other, the College at last settling down forced their opponents back. Crump and J. S. Richardson getting the ball well away on several occasions. There was no scoring for some time, when, just before half-time, Crump, receiving the ball from McPhail, dashed over in the corner, Richardson failing at goal. Half-time score:—College, 3 points; Batley, nil. The College forwards after the re-start "bucked up" a bit and rushed the ball down to the Batley end, and from a scrum near the post Crump dropped a neat goal. After this the College had matters much their own way; after a forward rush down the field McPhail dropped on the ball, Elliott failing. Play now ruled keen, as Batley forward being unfortunately injured. After a fine run Duncan scored in the corner, the extra points were not added. Shortly after this McPhail, getting the ball near the middle, ran through the opposing team in fine style and scored between the posts, G. S. Richardson kicking the goal. After a bout of passing A. Richardson, getting the ball, made a fine opening for H. Heald, who scored. G. S. Richardson added the major points. Shortly after this Crump put in a brilliant run and passed to H. McLaren, who scored between the posts. G. S. Richardson again adding the points. Final score:—College, 4 goals (1 drop) 3 tries, 28 points; Batley, nil.

TEAM FOR COLLEGE:—*Full back*, G. S. Richardson; *three-quarters*, H. Deane, A. Richardson, E. McPhail, H. M. Heald; *half-backs*, S. T. Crump, J. S. Richardson; *forwards*, W. H. A. Elliott (captain), W. E. Butler, H. McLaren, S. L. Heald, J. N. Cresson, R. W. Elliott, I. E. Vicars, J. McLaren.

Referee Mr. Whiteley, Wakefield.

COLLEGE v. HEADINGLEY, at Kirkstall.

This match was played on Saturday, October 24th. At the last moment it was found impossible for S. T. Crump to play, owing to an injury sustained during the last match, J. N. Cresson coming out of the park to half, and J. M. Ellis taking his part amongst the forwards. Elliott winning the toss, Oaks kicked off, and play settled down in the middle of the field, and before the game was many minutes old the Headingley three-quarters managed to get going and enabled G. Heald to scramble over in the corner, Johnson making a poor attempt at goal. Soon afterwards Dobson scored after a rumble of passing, the goal kick again being a failure. Soon after this Headingley were penalised in their own "25." G. S. Richardson just missed kicking a goal. Some even play followed, and, from an obviously forward pass, Dobson got in between the posts for Johnson to kick the goal. Half-time was now called, with the score:—Headingley, 1 goal 2 tries; College, nil. Elliott restarted and for some time the College pressed, but G. Heald got well away and passed to Dobson, who again scored, the final pass being again forward, Johnson kicking the goal. Towards the end the College had most of play, and from a fine rush the ball was carried over the line, S. Heald falling on the ball, allowing Auty to easily kick the goal. Although the score was somewhat large it by no means indicates the run of play, as the College did quite as much pressing as Headingley, the final score being:—Headingley, 2 goals 2 tries, 16 points; College, 1 goal, 5 points.

TEAMS.

HEADINGLEY:—*Full back*, S. N. Yenden; *three-quarters*, R. C. Dobson, W. Brown, W. Johnson, G. Heald; *half-backs*, J. Heyworth, H. Lee; *forwards*, R. F. Oaks (captain), A. K. N. Yenden, D. Firth, E. Dobson, H. Dobson, D. Whitaker, H. Power, C. Rawlings.

COLLEGE:—*Full back*, G. S. Richardson; *three-quarters*, H. M. Heald, J. S. Auty, E. McPhail, A. Richardson; *half-backs*, J. S. Richardson, J. N. Cresson; *forwards*, W. H. A. Elliott (captain), B. W. Elliott, W. E. Butler, H. McLaren, J. McLaren, J. E. Vicars, J. N. Ellis, S. L. Heald.
Referee J. E. Kildie.

Association Football.

At a general meeting, held October 9th, Mr. F. W. Shelsley was unanimously elected captain in place of Mr. L. W. Alderson, who had left.

1st Match.—v. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, at York.—Cancelled owing to ground being unfit.

2nd Match.—v. PUDSEY, at Headingley. Lost, 0-4.—Although beaten by four goals in this our opening match we were certainly rather unlucky, as, throughout, we had quite as much of the game as our opponents. Our forwards, although working well together in midfield, failed in front of goal. At half-time the score was two nil against us. In the second half Pudsey added two more, one from a rather doubtful penalty, while our forwards again failed to utilise their opportunities. Early in the second half we lost the services of Stapleton, who had to retire, thus leaving us with four forwards.

3rd Match.—v. MESSON, at Menston. Lost, 3-8.
—Playing against the slope the College immediately attacked, and in the first five minutes, scored two goals through Humble and Whitlock. Play continued even for some time, but gradually Menston got the upper hand, and before half-time had scored four goals. Christie, in goal, not being in his best form. Immediately on the restart Whitlock got in a good run and centre, from which Whiting added our third goal. The game was fairly evenly contested after this, but the Menston forwards were more deadly in front of goal, and so they ran out winners by eight goals to three.

SECOND XI.

1st Match.—v. LEEDS PUPIL TEACHERS. Won, 7-0.

2nd Match.—v. PUDSEY SECONDS. Won, 5-3.

3rd Match.—v. HUDDERSFIELD OLD COLLEGIANS. Drawn, 2-2.

G. E. STEWARD, Hon. Sec.

Victoria University Rugby Football Club.

It is hoped that the above-named Club will, in the course of a few days, change its title to that of the Northern Universities' R.F.C. An invitation has been sent to the Durham University R.F.C. by the Committee of the Victoria University R.F.C. The matter is still under discussion, but a favourable termination is confidently looked for. Further particulars will be announced in the next number of the *Gryphon*.

The following fixtures have already been arranged :
Dec. 2nd.—v. YORKSHIRE, at Leeds.
Dec. 28th.—v. MONKSTOWNE, in Ireland.
Dec. 29th.—v. LANSDOWNE, in Ireland.
Jan. — —v. LANCASHIRE, at Manchester.
Jan. 30th.—v. CHESTER, at Birkenhead.
Feb. 27th.—v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY, at Oxford.

Cricket.

FIRST XI.

Played, 12; Won, 4; Lost, 4; Drawn, 4.

Name.	Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	bowling.	Average.
J. Ferguson ..	4	2	69	30*	34.5
W. C. Garforth ..	7	1	201	62	33.83
J. M. Russell ..	9	—	213	63	23.66
W. H. A. Elliott ..	10	1	172	55	19.18
L. W. Alderson ..	9	1	135	64*	16.87
E. C. Hood ..	10	1	143	62	15.8
W. Canter ..	3	0	28	18	9.33
J. Cooke ..	7	1	53	22	8.83
S. T. Crump ..	8	0	63	20	7.87
J. P. Whitlow ..	7	0	50	20	7.14
S. L. Heald ..	3	1	32	11*	6
J. R. Humble ..	9	1	44	13	5.5
A. M. Tatham ..	3	1	7	6*	3.5
S. R. Gloyne ..	1	1	6	5	3
F. M. Gregory ..	2	1	17	12*	3.7
J. Fairclough ..	1	0	6	6	6

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING.

Name.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
S. L. Heald ..	43	5	97	10	6.06
F. M. Gregory ..	10	1	46	4	11.5
L. W. Alderson ..	19.3	3	74	6	12.33
W. H. A. Elliott ..	48	10	172	13	13.23
S. R. Gloyne ..	19	3	53	3	17.6
E. C. Hood ..	99.1	12	117	18	17.5
J. Ferguson ..	35.5	4	158	7	18.28
S. T. Crump ..	24	21	223	10	22.3
J. Dixon ..	3	0	13	1	13
Longley ..	4	0	16	1	16
J. P. Whitlow ..	24	2	102	2	51

Literary & Historical Society.

The first meeting of the society was held on Monday, October 12th, in the Refectory. There was present a goodly number of members, amongst whom were several representatives of the staff. Mr. Connal, who was in the chair, was heartily welcomed back to his old office as President of the Society, and opened the meeting by welcoming the new members and regretting that so few of the old students seemed to take an interest in this most entertaining of societies. He then called upon Miss Airey to read her paper on the "Nibelungenlied." Miss Airey treated her subject very skilfully, and as Professor Schiddlekopf remarked, "with great penetration." After briefly giving a sketch of the story of this great national epic of the Germans, Miss Airey went on to discuss the historical and mythical elements of the poem; finally, each character was analysed in a manner which left no doubt as to the speaker's intimate knowledge of the subject. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Connal discoursed at some length on his ignorance of the epic, but, nevertheless, touched upon many points of interest, thus testifying to his lack of ignorance. Professor Schiddlekopf, in an excellent speech, showed the importance of this poem amongst the national epics of other countries, and regretted that there was no good English translation so that the Nibelungenlied might also be enjoyed by the English-speaking people. After Professor Barber had lamented the dearth of early manuscripts, Mr. Connal closed the meeting.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

NORTHERN UNIVERSITIES v. YORKSHIRE

On the Ground of the Headingley Rugby F.C.,

AT KIRKSTALL.

On December 2nd. Admission 6d.

Engineering Society.

THE lecture room of the Engineering Department of the Yorkshire College was well filled on October 12th to hear Mr. E. J. Silcock, M.Inst.C.E., deliver the Presidential address to the members of the Yorkshire College Engineering Society. Professor Goodman occupied the chair.

Mr. Silcock, who took as his subject "Municipal Engineering," said he believed he was the only old student of the Yorkshire College who had been elected to the position of president. He went on to say that it was only in recent years the profession of a civil engineer had been fully realised by the cities and towns of this country, and that only men who had been specially trained were qualified for the positions of municipal engineers. By the aid of a large diagram of a synopsis of the duties of a municipal engineer, he dealt with the range of subjects which fall to an engineer of that kind. He divided them into six heads, viz., engineering, architecture, law, miscellaneous, surveying, and administration. Mr. Silcock referred to the importance of sewerage as being, perhaps, second only to that of water supply, and said the application of sewage to land was the most general system now adopted. A knowledge of law and the special Acts of Parliament which regulate the sanitary and municipal administration of the country should also be acquired. Architecture was also included, but a municipal engineer generally treated this branch of his work more from a sanitary, utilitarian, and scientific point of view rather than from that of the artist.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Silcock, on the proposition of Professor Goodman, seconded by Mr. Wilson Hartzell.

SYLLABUS, 1903-4.

1903.
Monday, Oct. 12th.—Presidential Address.
 Mr. E. J. SILCOCK, M.Inst.C.E.
Monday, Oct. 26th.—"The Governing of Machinery."
 Mr. W. WELBURY.
Monday, Nov. 9th.—"Mathematical Training of Engineers."
 Mr. R. H. DUNCAN.
Monday, Nov. 23rd.—"Railways, and their Protection from Underground Workings."
 Mr. S. R. KAY.
Monday, Dec. 7th.—"Recent Practice in Central Condensing Plants."
 Mr. WM. H. ROY.
 1904.
Monday, Jan. 11th.—"Four Months in India."
 Mr. F. GROVER.
Monday, Jan. 25th.—"Students' Evening."
 Mr. S. C. PETHER. Mr. L. REYNOLDS.
Monday, Feb. 5th.—"Electric Motors and the Driving of Machinery."
 Mr. T. HARRISS-CURRIEON.
Monday, Feb. 22nd.—Mr. T. HERRISON, Junr. A Paper.
Monday, March 7th.—Annual General Meeting.

Visits will be announced later.

Will all engineers who wish to join the society please give in their names to the Secretary, H. McLaren.

Scientific Society.

THE opening meeting of the Scientific Society was held on Thursday, October 20th. Dr. Stroud having introduced his successor, Dr. Patterson, to the presidential chair, the latter proceeded at once to his inaugural address on "Science and Mr. Wells."

Dr. Patterson began by justifying his plunge into the romantic on the ground that "A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men."

Mankind has a love of the supernatural and delusive, we have a love of explanation which is no real explanation, not only in everyday life but also to some considerable extent in science. For what do our theories represent but guesses—mere cloaks to cover our ignorance! Although they are wrong, they serve to bridge over two sets of facts and satisfy our craving for what we call explanation. This accounts to some extent for ghost stories. We would rather have a supernatural explanation than no explanation at all. There is a class of writers who play on the reader's credulity in the regions of science, the most prominent being Jules Verne and Mr. H. G. Wells. That evening he was chiefly concerned with the latter. Mr. Wells is one of the very few authors who can imagine anything new into matter and make these new properties interesting, and yet matter is cast, it may reasonably be argued, in a far more subtle mould than character, it has a far greater range of possible mutation. The explanations which Mr. Wells gives of the phenomena he invents ought to possess something of the interest attaching to a new scientific theory without, however, anything of its value.

Dr. Patterson then devoted some time to a description and discussion of a number of the more interesting suggestions of Mr. Wells; especially the more abstract, those which form the speculative fringe of scientific thought. He dealt with the story of "The Invisible Man," referring to the similarity of its main idea with that of Mr. Gilbert in one of the *Bab Ballads*—"The Perils of Invisibility."

After some mention of "The War of the Worlds," Mr. Wells' interesting and fascinating stories of the fourth dimension were dwelt upon at greater length. Different conceptions of the nature of the fourth dimension are found in "The Platner Story," "The Crystal," "The Wonderful Visit" and "The Time Machine." The last mentioned work also introduces another class of book—the sociological keersat. Mr. Wells is represented here by "When the Sleeper Wakes," and one of his short tales; other similar efforts are "Looking Forward," by Ismar Thausen; "Looking Backward," by Ed. Bellamy; "The Coming Race," by Leed Lytton. Such books are usually disappointing, however. They rather reflect the knowledge of the time than make any startling suggestion for the future. They often merely indicate the individual preferences and prejudices of the author, and they seldom show us a world in which we should care to live for ten minutes.

Dr. Patterson also referred to Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," in order to compare its frank impossibility with the realistic and detailed circumstantiality of Mr. Wells in "The Island of Dr. Moreau."

In conclusion, Dr. Patterson put the question—have the more practical suggestions of Mr. Wells or other writers any greater future than merely to pass a leisure hour pleasantly? He feared not. Science seldom moves along the lines indicated. She soon strikes out a new path. Where a certain end is in view, however, and the means to that end must be found, Mr. Wells might possibly make a useful suggestion. But this is by far the less usual method of progress. Our advances now-a-days depend on discoveries, made slowly and with great difficulty in the laboratory, and in this case it is the supply which creates the demand, as witness the application of the Röntgen rays in medicine.

We no longer make violent demands on nature. We hold no pistol to her head and tell her what she must give us; instead, we ask her humbly what she has to give, and from this appeal she never turns contemptuously away. To our humbling knocking she opens constantly new doors into the vast unknown; to these doors we have given names, and the last discovered we have called "Radium."

And yet how blind we often are; think how, with the periodic law to guide us, we should never have left a space in our tables for elements of atomicity zero, whilst all the time we lived in an atmosphere of such substances. When we think of instances like that we cannot but feel that nature smiling, pityingly, must very often explain—"Lord! what fools these mortals be!"

Dr. Cohen proposed, and Mr. Lawson seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the president for his most interesting address. The meeting terminated at 6.45.

College Ceremonies.

Not much has been heard just lately about "The University Crisis," which was so constantly before us last session. The reason, I suppose, is that the critical point has been passed. The Victoria University still exists, and will exist for some years; but the distinctness of its outline begins already to fade, and behind it, as in the dissolving views that were the delight of our childhood, the new Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds emerge. No one I think doubts or can doubt that the University at Leeds will soon be an established fact. Much has yet to be done. Formalities have to be complied with; money has still to be raised; but we shall wake one morning and find that butterfly wings have sprouted on our shoulders.

The change will at first be barely perceptible; but there will be many new departures, in courses of study, in the establishment of new departments and the enlargement of old ones, and I have no doubt, in many things that concern the student life of the College as well. In view of the changed circumstances I should like to raise, especially for the consideration of the Students' Union and its authorities, the question of College Ceremonies.

The students have in the past often urged upon the Senate their desire to maintain and even enlarge the ceremonies of the College, and especially the one that is called by the unfortunate title of "Prize Giving." I have been always in full sympathy with the general trend of this feeling. College life cannot yet have the dignity and splendour that is found in the old Universities of the Old world and the New. But that is no reason why we should not try to develop them. In College life, as in the life of the nation, or of the world at large, it is largely the past generations that govern the present; and it is a great and abiding good to find the right line for development.

What have been the chief College ceremonies of past years? There must be some important ones of which I know nothing, and I do not include the ordinary games, matches, or tournaments. I think only of those occasions where the College is represented in something like its whole strength. There are, then, the now defunct (and not by me lamented) College dinner, the students' conversation, the annual sports, and above all the debatable "Prize Giving." Some might wish to include pantomime night and torch-light processions for popular politicians. But these hardly belong to the category.

If we compare our doings with those of Oxford or Cambridge one difference at once strikes us, the presence namely of women students here, and their absence at the older Universities; for, though there are large numbers of women students at Oxford and Cambridge, they occupy a rather equivocal position and play no official part in University ceremonies. Here lies one of the great problems for our student-statesmen of the present and the future. Along what lines will good taste and a sense of chivalry allow us to proceed in this matter with the best hopes of achieving good results? In presence of this comparatively new factor many precedents drawn from earlier times and Universities of a different cast fall to help us; it will probably be Scotland and America that will furnish useful hints rather than our own older Universities, or the famous centres of learning on the Continent.

But it is of the "Prize Giving" that I specially set out to speak. Its origin is stamped very clearly upon it; it recalls a time when the Yorkshire College was nearer to a school than to a University, and, in fact, the school "Speech Day" or "Prize Giving" changed but not adapted; and altered but not for the better. There is the same handling over of books, the same address, "all about nothing," the same dreary votes of thanks. The University feeling has added only a touch of disorder which is often painful to the speaker and misleading to the public.

That this ceremony must be "mended or ended" is a feeling common to nearly all with whom I have talked. It is to students that I address myself now. I want them to think about the matter; the expression of their wishes has been an important factor in the past and must still be so. My own view is that our present ceremony combines two things, each good in itself, but best separated from the other. There is firstly, the purely ceremonial and symbolic part of handing over prizes and receiving Associates. This consists of formal acts, of a sort of ritual directed

mainly to the vision, and requires neither silence nor attention for its due accomplishment. It is assisted and not impeded by public recognition of prominent characters, and, provided the bounds of good taste be not overstepped, vocal enthusiasm is not out of place. This will clearly have its place in the new University, and will be represented by the Degree Giving Ceremony which I imagine will take place at the end of June, in the College Hall. Whether prizes should be given in public is a debatable point; the general practice of Colleges and Universities is against it.

Will the address find a place in the future? It is for the students themselves to decide; and in the past they have decided in favour of it. I speak only for myself; but for myself I am convinced that it fulfils no useful purpose, coming as it does after the noisy ceremony of the giving of prizes and the reception of Associates. But my feeling is that something of the sort is useful and should be maintained; but as a purely students' function. I am not acquainted with the history or exact working of the Rectorial addresses of Scotch Universities; but it is in that direction that I should like to see an effort made here. Let the Students' Union invite some one to address them; let him address them about something; let them make it a point of honour to give him a respectful hearing; let them be bold and dispense with votes of thanks. I believe they would find no difficulty in securing speakers. They would be wise to secure the help of the Principal in making overtures, and at first it would be well not to aim too high. They must not try at first to procure Prime Ministers, or Ex-Colonial Secretaries; they would find it probably impossible to "draw" either Lord Rosebery, or Mr. John Morley, or Mr. Rudyard Kipling; but if a man be assured of a good hearing and of full liberty to speak his mind on the subject he has in hand the students would, I believe, be able to secure the services of some strong man, whether from the locality or not, and the foundations might be laid of a valuable ceremony.

There is only one other point that I will burden the Gryphon with. I wish the Students' Union would make it a rule that every president should leave his photograph behind him, to be framed or otherwise preserved in the Committee room. It would be possible now to procure a full series, and if it is not done soon, it may be impossible to trace the illustrious stream to its source when the demand arises, as it inevitably will. Such a collection would link the present and to past, and provide a stimulus to ambition.

A.J.G.

Freshmen's Soirée.

THE Third Annual Freshmen's Soirée was held on Wednesday, October 7th, in the Refectory; the latter place seems to be increasing in popular favour every day, as the battle-ground of such events, Smokers, Parliamentary nights, Soirées, are now all held there, and for a very good reason too. One has always a greater satisfaction, and a more profound

sense of peace with all the world, and a less consciousness of the spacial extent of this abode below, whether the main issue be study or amusement, when the personages present almost fill the space at their disposal. This perhaps partially explains why the above Soirée was voted by all as the most successful event of that kind which has yet taken place at the College. Successful it was without doubt, whether from the point of view of numbers, or of individual enjoyment, or with respect to the ease with which "the ball was kept rolling" all night. And now let us to business.

The tea that was provided for the Freshers was largely due to this auspicious commencement of the proceedings. After tea was over, those present moved their chairs to the wall, and thus the line of persons on one side was six-and-six to the line of persons on the other side of the room. A large number of persons was by this means exposed to each one's view. The spectator could thus behold that each one's countenance was lit up with gladness and a happy determination to have "a jolly good time."

Mr. W. H. Davis—our respected Students' Union Chairman—was seated at the far end of the room, looking down between the rows of faces, and surrounded by his suite of Union Representatives. To his left was the no less popular piano, the herald of a noisy week.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by a few well-chosen words, whilst extending on behalf of the College a hearty welcome to the "Freshers." We will here mention for the benefit of those who are not wont to honour such functions with their presence that the Soirée, after the opening remarks have been made by the chairman, takes the form of a large advertising agency. The prominent members of the several College societies rise and extol to the skies the various institutions for which they hold a brief. It was thus that Mr. Jenkins rose in order to uphold the claims of the Christian Union, Mr. McLaren those of Rugby Football, Mr. Waite those of Association Football, Mr. Skelsey those of the Debating Society, and not least in importance that Mr. Ward showed the necessity of all students being members of some College society. He wisely said that it behoved each one of us to let all College functions have our unqualified support.

Much of the success of the Soirée was due to the gentlemen who kindly contributed songs or accompanied at the piano. Some of these gentlemen were "Freshers"—whose names we do not know, but to whom praise is doubly due in that, as "Freshmen" they so early responded to College calls. Among older students who thus added to the enjoyment of the proceedings were—Messrs. O. Waterhouse, P. Davies, R. W. Hutchinson, F. Battle, for whose kind assistance we were very grateful. Last of all, we may mention that Mr. Thompson, who is always willing to assist the students on such occasions, sang three really good songs.

The Soirée was brought to a fitting end by the students giving a hearty—if somewhat hoisterous—vote of thanks to our chairman for presiding.

F.R.F.

Students' Union Committee.

The second meeting of the Committee was held on Friday, 9th October, 1903, at 12.30 p.m.

The following representatives were elected:—

Medical Staff Representative ..	Professor WRIGHT.
Association Football	Mr. J. W. WAITE.
Cricketer	Mr. W. G. GARROTH.
Debating Society	Mr. J. J. ELAIS.

Three other members being needed for the Entertainments Committee, the following were elected:—Miss Skinner, Miss Lindoeth, and Mr. W. H. Smailes.

Two members were also required for the Athletics Committee, and Messrs. Ward and Garforth were elected.

The following grants were made:—

Union Rooms	£20
Medical School Rooms	£20
Ladies' Room	£15
Debating Society	£3

On the grant to the Rugby F.C. some discussion arose, and the meeting was adjourned.

The third meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, 15th October, 1903.

The chairman reported the steps taken by the Library Committee to increase the privileges of the students, and to remedy some of their grievances. Mr. W. H. Davies was unanimously appointed the representative of the Students' Union on the Library Committee. The Secretary was instructed to send a resolution to Professor Du Gilvon expressing regret at his retirement.

The following grants were made after some discussion:—

Rugby F.C.	£20
Association F.C.	£12
Gymnasium	£10

Mr. Skelsey proposed that a Sub-Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the condition of the Gymnasium, and the number of regular attenders there. This was seconded by Mr. Kay and carried *non. con.* The following were appointed as members of that Sub-Committee:—Mr. Skelsey, Mr. Dobson, Miss Gray, Mr. McLaren, and Mr. Ward.

Mr. Elliott proposed that a Sub-Committee, consisting of one representative from the W.R.C. and one from each of the Athletic Clubs, appointed by the respective Committees, be formed, to again consider the question of the College colours. This was seconded by Mr. Ward and carried.

It was agreed that the Students' Union notice board should only be devoted to notices of societies and matters of general College interest, and that all private notices be withdrawn.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

Owing to the retirement of Mr. L. W. Alderson, a vacancy was caused on the Students' Union Committee. The following is the result of the poll:—

Mr. G. E. Steward	94 votes.
Mr. J. Parkinson	85 votes.
Mr. F. H. Alkin	7 votes.

FRESHMEN'S ELECTION.

In accordance with the Rules of the Union a meeting of Freshmen was called on Wednesday, 28th October, 1903, to elect, by ballot, two of them as representatives on the Union Committee. There was but a poor attendance.

The following gentlemen were nominated:—Messrs. Thorp, Whitehead, Viccars, and Ross. On counting the votes, Mr. Thorp and Mr. Ross were found to be the two candidates elected.

J. H. WAITE, *Hon. Sec.*

The Christian Union (Men's).

The first general meeting of the Union was held on Friday, October 9th, and took the form of a Soirée, held with the purpose of bringing the aims and method of work of the C.U. prominently before Freshmen. After a substantial tea in the Refectory an adjournment was made to an adjoining room, where a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Moorman (Staff-President).

In opening the meeting the chairman, in a short but pointed address, called attention to the absolutely undenominational character of the Union, alluded to the wideness of the movement and concluded by showing that it was the duty of each Christian in the College to throw in his lot, heart and soul, with the work.

Mr. J. E. Appleyard, who was then called upon, dealt more particularly with the aims of the Christian Union and how it is hoped to obtain them in the College. Mr. H. G. Bennett, Student President, followed, and spoke of the wideness of the movement, dealt briefly with its history, and added also an interesting reminiscence or two of camp life at the Annual Mallock Conference of the British College Christian Union, closing with an earnest appeal to non-members, especially Freshmen, to join at once.

We are glad to say much success has attended the meeting, numerous signatures have been obtained, and last year's membership, which was a large one, has already been past. We do not, however, now rest satisfied, but shall be very glad to welcome anyone wishful to become members. A communication in the Porter's Office, addressed to the Secretary, will at once receive attention.

The second general meeting was held on Friday, the 16th of October, and was devoted to the subject of Bible Study. Mr. E. E. Kitchener was the first speaker, giving a most helpful address on "The True Nature of Bible Study," and showing the necessity that it should go hand in hand with prayer.

Mr. R. O. Jenkins, Secretary of the College Bible Circles, then addressed the meeting, and after a brief reference to Bible Study in general proceeded to outline the scheme for Bible Study in the College. Several circles formed with this object are now in full

working order, meeting for the most part in the dinner hour. Mr. Jenkins will be glad to receive word from anyone wishful to join such, and will arrange accordingly.

The officers for the session are as follows:—

<i>Staff President</i> ..	Mr. MOORMAN.
<i>Staff Vice-Presidents</i>	Professor PHILLIPS. Mr. OATES, B.Sc.
<i>Student President</i> ..	Mr. H. G. BENNETT.
<i>General Secretary</i> ..	Mr. J. E. APPELYARD.
<i>Treasurer</i> ..	Mr. G. GATECLIFFE, B.Sc.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Mr. A. H. DAVIES.
<i>D.P.M. Secretary</i> ..	Mr. C. HOLLENS.
<i>Committee</i> ..	THE ABOVE and Mr. S. H. ELLIOTT. Mr. S. T. JARROLD. J. E. APPELYARD, Hon. Sec.

Women's Christian Union.

On the first Friday of the term—October 9th—in connection with the Women's C.U., the usual tea was given to the Freshers.

After tea a meeting was held, over which Mrs. Hellier, the president of the C.U. presided. She opened the meeting by welcoming the Freshers, and gave them her usual kind invitation to visit her at her home. She then read a letter from our sailed student volunteer, Miss Mary G. Findlay, written for the occasion.

Miss Ethel Goodson then gave a short account of the work which is being done in the Girls' Club, and asked for volunteers who would go down and help.

Miss M. Airey, student president of the C.U. gave an account of the working of the Christian Union, after which Miss Rouse, who has been working in the Bombay Settlement for University Women, was called on to address the meeting.

She took as her subject "The Christian Union," and spoke of the need for such a Union in our College, since there is such a tendency to cultivate the intellectual side of life at the expense of the spiritual. Miss Rouse has been connected with the British College Christian Union from its beginning, and has always taken an active interest in its work, hence she could speak with authority on the subject.

The meeting closed with prayer.

M. AIREY.

Medical School Christian Union.

THE annual meeting and tea of the above society was held in the Refectory of the Medical School on Friday, October 16th, at 5 p.m., there being a good muster of members and friends present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

<i>Staff President</i> ..	Professor HARTLEY.
<i>Student President</i> ..	E. CUNDALL.
<i>Secretary</i> ..	D. W. HARDY.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> ..	S. H. BOOTH.
<i>Treasurer</i> ..	F. BAILEY.
<i>Members of Committee</i>	Messrs. RIGBY, ELLIOTT and THORAS.

Mr. Edmondson, secretary for 1903-1904, read the report of the year's work, which had taken the form of Daily Prayer Meetings and Bible Classes, the attendance at both being fair.

A special feature in the last year's work had been the Wednesday services at noon held in the Infirmary Chapel, and kindly arranged by the Rev. D. M. Bartlett (Chaplain to the Infirmary); the Vicar of Leeds, the Rev. J. Simpson, Principal of the Clergy School, the Rev. J. Scaton and others gave excellent addresses, and it was felt that the services had been a real help, and had supplied a need. There was an average attendance of between twenty and thirty students.

Mr. Rigby, Student President for the last year spoke of the aims and proposed work of the Society.

Professor Hartley gave a most helpful address, laying especial stress on Christianity as a power in producing the highest type of character.

The Rev. D. M. Bartlett expressed his sympathy with the work and aims of the Society and his willingness to arrange more services, after which the meeting closed. D.W.H.

The Library.

LAST term a sub-committee of the Union was appointed to draw up a list to consider the question of student privileges in regard to the Library. Numerous suggestions were made by that sub-committee and recommended to the wisdom of the Library Committee; in most cases the wishes of the students have been generously met by the Library Committee. Many of the changes that have been made are visible—the increase, re-arrangement, and labelling of the shelves.

Students are now allowed an unrestricted use of the gallery, and may also have access to the store rooms, with the permission of the Librarian. The new-bound numbers of the periodicals have been brought on to the shelves. A list of new books is posted up on the notice board within the Library, and any new book may be taken out after it has lain on the shelves.

In reply to the request that the students should have a representative on the Library Committee, the Union Committee has been requested to nominate a student to watch the interests of the students in Library matters. This student will usually be summoned to the meetings of the Library Committee, so that there is now an easy channel to headquarters for all suggestions and grievances.

The following new books have been added to the Library this term:—

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, INDEX and
EPIGRAM.

CRABBE, by A. Ainger (T.M.L.).

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
MINING ENGINEERS.

Tellusche.—BENJAMIN JOWETT, MASTER OF
BALLIOL.

Tellusche.—TALES WITH MR. GLADSTONE.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING, CALENDAR

1903-4.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD, CALENDAR
1903-4.

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL
SOCIETY, N.S.W., 1902.

Aßcock.—THEORETICAL GEOMETRY FOR BEGIN-
NERS, PART II.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, CALENDAR 1903-4.
KENOT WALL COLLEGE, EDENBURGH, CALENDAR

1903-4.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, CALENDAR

1903-4.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF
LONDON, CALENDAR 1903-4.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CALENDAR
1903-4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION, 1894.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE
OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Vol. 105.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON TECHNICAL
COLLEGE, FINISCHY PROGRAMME, 1903-4.

SELECTIONS FROM TRULLERO AND OTHERS, ed.
Postgate.

Mohire.—ŒUVRES, Vols. 12 and 13.

COLLATION OF THE GREEK CURSIVE CODEX
EVANGELIUM, 604, by H. E. Hooper.

Les Andelys.

A Holiday Reminiscence.

So accessible is the province of Normandy to English tourists, and so familiar its poplar-lined highroads, its ancient towns and cities and quaint old-time villages, that it would be superfluous to attempt to describe in any detail a place so famed for its historic associations, and the beauty of its environment as the little town of Les Andelys.

Yet I have found that personal experiences, those impressions due to the circumstances and aspect under which such spots are seen are never without interest, and that the interest is by no means lessened should the reader at some past time have had the opportunity of forming his own impressions of them.

It was Sunday, and the day had dawned wet. We had spent the morning among the churches and quaint alleys of old Rouen. But by midday everything was changed; the wind had risen and the clouds, great masses of cumulus, had drifted away

to the south-east. And we, too, bound for the south-east glided swiftly with the wind along the pleasant roads beneath the white cliffs that line the banks of the Seine. Often did we leave the winding stream, only to come upon it again in the course of a few miles, glittering now among the trees, now stretching away to the far hills, mingling in its quivering reflections the delicate blue and gold of the sky and the bright hues of the tall poplars that thickly clad its banks. But anon it leaves the meadows and seeks again the huge chalk cliffs, the ragged edges of a great plateau, that project from the rolling hills and shine out with dazzling whiteness as the sunlight falls upon them. A narrow road runs at the foot, a road lined with apple trees, and dotted with sleepy farmsteads. And nestling in a hollow where the hills are broken, did we find the two little villages which together constitute Les Andelys. And high upon a crag that rose almost precipitously from the river, with its white walls shining as brightly in the sunlight as the ragged cliff on which it stood, glorious even in its decay, we saw the remains of the famous Ciktan-Galliard, the only "château"—as he himself called it—of our own lion-hearted king.

To venture any opinion favourable or adverse upon those weird concoctions wherewith a Frenchman satisfies the inner man, would amount only to a repetition of the experiences of thousands who have suffered in the same manner. Let it suffice then, that we, weary of scraping minute particles from microscopic specimens of the arid world, weary of eternal sour cider and *bière*, resolved to obtain, if such existed in the land, those articles of diet which constitute an English "plain tea." Who can conceive the joy we felt when, on arriving at our hotel, we learnt that they were obtainable.

But it was evident that to our waitress the serving of tea was a novel experience. Yet with an air of perfect familiarity with the ways of "ces *drôles d'Anglais*," she provided us with a huge teapot and a couple of wine-glasses. We reminded her that it was the custom of the English to take tea in cups, and, on her return with these articles, also remarked that she had overlooked the sugar and milk; blaming herself for this oversight she went in search of these, and returned presently with a broad beam of satisfaction on her face and a "cream jug" in her hand, which contained at least a quart of milk. And, oblivious, or rather heedless, of the mingled glances of amusement and commiseration cast upon us by those who were analysing larks' legs and dissecting minute fishes with biological precision, we fell to dissecting our eggs.

But it was a vain task. It appears to be the custom in France not to *zôûé* eggs, but to *zôûer* them; and, being provided only with flat bone spoons of the dimensions of a small salt spoon, we were unable to cope with their ways, and were reduced in the end to *drinking* them from the shells. How thankful were those around that they had escaped the effects of the Reformation!

Refreshed, we sallied forth and took the road which led down to the river and the base of the rocks. Having equipped our way of an aged man we found ourselves within a narrow lane winding up the hill-side. As we neared the *cafés* our minds naturally reverted to the days when the lion-hearted king himself trod those knees, surveying each hill and dale, each point of vantage, in the magnificent preparations for defence, which he conducted in person. Nor was that admiration of him which had seised us on our first sight of the castle in any way lessened upon a closer view. As we toiled slowly up the stony path, winding in the green slippery turf that clothes the side of the hill, we saw the summits of the towers rising above the hill-croft, white against the deep turquoise of the sky. A few minutes brought us to the foot of the walls. To gaze upwards, with so steep a descent behind, at the once embattled summit of the keep, made one feel giddy in that uncertain light. We turned, and what a panorama met our gaze! Our faces looked towards the west, and, like the walls behind, reflected its warm glow. Already were the hills dark against the cloudless evening sky. The river, bending sharply at the foot of the rocks, bounded for miles by those mighty bastions of chalk, slowly followed its winding course, a path of gold in the darkening meadows. Beneath us, almost in the shadow of the great rock on which we were standing, nestled the two towns. We could see distinctly the streets and the tower of the little Church of Petit Andelys, the twinkling lights, too, of many colours, which, pale as they were against the dying glow in the west, were, we realised, the vain attempts of man to restore the light that was so quickly fading away. We could hear, distinctly, yet softly, as it aiar of, the voices of men, the occasional barking of a dog, and at times the grotesque sound of a horn, which reminded us that it was the sabbath, and that preparations were being made for the next life. Then, looking back up the river, we saw a little pleasure-steamer slowly cleaving the calm surface and leaving long lines of ripples in its track. The reflections of its lights were dancing upon the ripples, and we could faintly hear gay sounds of music abroad.

We lingered a moment, then turned back into the shadows now growing eerie, as the darkness deepened and made black and awful the holes in the rocks and walls and made larger and grander the ramparts that rose from the deep fosses, casting strange uncertain shadows, in which one false step might mean to be dashed to pieces on the rocks a hundred feet below. In the side of the deep ditch which encircled the inner bailey, itself a fortress which one would deem to have been impregnable in its day, were not the story of its fall so well known to us—we came upon the cellars, hewn from the solid chalk, the roof of which was supported by pillars of rock left standing. As we ventured to peer into the blackness something cold and clammy flapped against my face; it was a bat we had disturbed; for a moment later we saw it circling round the towers. A step in the deep grass that was over-growing much of the stone-work startled a grey rat, which ran swiftly up the wall and disappeared in a cleft.

Now feeling that the growing darkness rendered it no longer safe to wander in a place so full of pitfalls and so little known to us, we descended slowly by the rough paths, venturing not too close to those giddy depths where the white walls were grafted into the projecting crags of chalk, forming one precipitous sweep from the battlements to the foot of the crag. We reached those lanes which led down into the village and hastened through street after street in the direction whence came the sounds of revelry, and, rounding a corner, we came suddenly upon an extraordinary scene. In a narrow street between a church and a café were a number of people assembled. They were of all classes and all ages. There were boys of some twelve years of age, clad in the orthodox Sunday fashion with the wide straw hat, the orthodox double-breasted coat, with the orthodox bright buttons, also the orthodox short stockings, which left the orthodox six inches of bare leg below the knee. Here and there a soldier in an incredible hat and an absolutely impossible pair of crimson trousers, gazed upon our English dress with a look that made no attempt to conceal the fact that he thought we were funny. A sorrowful looking man, whose wares attracted fast a group of wistful boys, presided at an exhibition of confectionery. Rather more attractive were the toy stalls, where we observed an elderly person solemnly trying all the whistles previous to purchasing. But at the moment when we lighted upon them certainly the attraction was a diminutive "roundabout" upon a cart, propelled by a handle, and provided, moreover, with a second handle whereby music could be ground out at the pleasure of the proprietor.

But the climax of the evening was yet to come, and already the hearts of those present were beating high with expectation. Already those who had been engaged in the erection of a platform from a number of planks and chairs had completed the execution of their duties; and two stools and music stands were elevated to a position of honour. But our thoughts were drawn from them to a wonderful image of the virgin placed high above them on the wall, surrounded by much ornamental greenery and many fairy lamps. A ladder leaned against the wall and an individual with a large taper and an air of extreme solemnity, conscious that he was the cynosure of every eye, the hero of the hour, ascended to illuminate it. His first efforts were successful only in initiating a conflagration in the decorations, which threw a splendid light on the proceedings. It was unfortunate that the ladder should slip at this supreme moment, and somewhat upset the platform arrangements, unfortunate, I mean, for ourselves; for indignant were the glances that were cast upon us when we laughed. Not so unfortunate indeed for the illuminator of images, who, though little damaged, found himself the object of much commiseration, and partook of liquid restoratives at the expense of sympathetic friends. But anon he ceased to be a source of interest; a comet and a violin discoursed waltzes and polkas, while an elderly couple (whose combined weight I should estimate at some three hundred and sixty million milligrams, or, in English, some thirty stones) glided with the grace of a pair of hippopotami within

a ring of admiring spectators. Now was the scene brightened by coloured lanterns, infinite in number, now the motley assembly paraded off to a polka, the violin squeaked faster, and we left them enjoying the innocent sabbath merriment, to which young and old look forward during the long hours of the week.

And, as we retired to sleep off the day's fatigue and prepare for the morrow's journey, we could still hear distant snatches of French song and the groan of the "roundabout" borne on the breeze.

BASTUS.

Beneath the Refectory Skylights.

(By our Special Representative).

LET antiquaries, historians, and dry-minded persons generally, refer to the *Annales Collegii Eboracensis*, N.B., *principis* cap. 22, for a verbatim record of the election proceedings of October 10th. There they will find all they want, and be able to riddle out the rights and wrongs of the great Tariff question—in fifty years' time perhaps. We of to-day can only make for ourselves sensations; we make history for posterity. What man is it that now reads the Parliamentary news? And why, in the name of Hansard, do we preserve political speeches unless it is to keep our statesmen true to the mistakes of their infancy. Praise and glory to St. Harmsworth! Land and honour T.P., of Ireland, genial soul and "censor morum" and forget not St. Foster, the phraser of America. These deliverers of journalism they have lifted this leaden mass off our newspapers; they have worked miracles; they tried news where no news is, and a fruitful place leave they barren. We know now that the gate of an empire hangs on the rim of an eye-glass. How dare ye then say, ye Philistines, that they are waste pages which describe to a millimetre the delicate poise of the monocle? Is not the monocle, henceforth, to be the hub of the universe—thanks to the blessing of heredity? Eye-glasses and Tepeezanism *vizent*. I, humble hack of Grub Street, bend the knee, and accept the new regime.

But, after this homage, to work.

About one hundred students crowded to the Refectory meeting to witness the contest in the Yorkshire College constituency for the seat vacated by Mr. J. P. Whitlow, who had applied for the Scholastic Hundreds. The fair sex were present in force in the Peerless Gallery, lending a dash of colour to the scene. The dresses are described by "Rosa" elsewhere in our issue.

The contesting candidates were Mr. A. Cowper Ward and Mr. Fred Horn. Mr. Ward is a tall, florid young man, Anglo-Saxon to the finger tips. He numbers among his correspondents none other than Mr. Chamberlain himself. Mr. Ward is an ardent Protectionist, and excellent sewer. His opponent, on the contrary, is dark and tall, and not in the least like the German Emperor. Needless to say, Mr. Horn is an enthusiastic Free Trader.

It was just 5.15 p.m. when Professor Clapham took the chair. After looking quizzically (O'Connorise—means nothing) at his watch, he called on the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. These were duly confirmed and signed. Mr. Horn was then invoked to champion the Liberal cause. In

delicately dulcet, mincing tones, he proceeded to denounce the wickedness of the Unionist party from antediluvian times until then. It was the Dead March played as a piccolo solo. The Boer War was unjust and unrighteous. Its conduct was a disgrace. Moreover, the Tories had taken advantage of the outburst of patriotism to renew their power on a false issue. When the war was over, and the government had turned its eye from "the contemplation of the illimitable veldt," a new mandate ought to have been obtained from the country. If this had been done we should not have been troubled with the tyrannous Education Act, which could not remain long un-amended. Incidentally Mr. Horn cast out a fly to the ladies, whose exclusion from the new Educational Authority was an intolerable hardship. Towards the end of his speech Mr. Horn came to the subject of Fiscal Reform. Time did not allow him to treat of the subject very fully, but he got out his ace of trumps in the small-land cry, following it up with two small ones in the increase of smuggling, and customs' hose charges, which must follow the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Mr. Horn spoke well for twenty minutes, and resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Ward then rose to defend the Government. With a "you've-got-to-ye-ye-ye English" look he went straight for the burning question of the day. He had not gone far, however, before he was pulled up for reading his speech. After some explanation, the honourable gentleman was allowed to continue. He quoted some figures to show that England's export trade to foreign countries was on the decline. The Golden Ideal was unrealized. England was no longer the workshop of the world. On the contrary we could not hold our home market against the foreigner. Our industries were being ruined, and if the present commercial system were allowed to continue, England would be commercially and politically ruined. The only remedy lay in a fiscal reform on the lines laid down by Mr. Chamberlain. Food must be taxed, but this did not necessarily mean increased cost of living. Some taxes would be saved, for instance, those on tea and coffee. This was Mr. Ward's bid for the ladies' votes. In conclusion, Mr. Ward came to the Imperialist side of the question. If we wanted to keep our Colonies we must bind ourselves to them in a commercial union. The Colonies were willing to make sacrifices. We must show the same spirit of accommodation. Mr. Ward resumed his seat with the Brummagen empire cry on his lips amid loud applause.

Mr. Meyrick Booth was then called upon to second Mr. Horn's candidature. The hon. gentleman contended that our trade was not stagnant. Mr. Chamberlain had made unfair comparisons. The Savings Banks and Income Tax returns showed, on the contrary, that wealth was increasing. Mr. Chamberlain's policy was not practical. What was practicable, was an improvement in our methods of production and a development of skill by technical training. Mr. Booth, in conclusion, said that the best political programme was that which included Temperance Reform, Better Education, and the Housing Question, and this was the programme of the Liberal Party.

Mr. R. W. Hutchinson, who was Mr. Ward's second, was in "Ercles" vein. The present position was intolerable. There was no hope for the British Empire if it continued. Our Colonies would, in time, become our bitterest trade rivals. Meanwhile our home industries were being dumped out of the market by the great trusts which were growing up under the shade of Protection. It was high time that we revised our commercial system.

At this point came question time, when both candidates were subjected to a severe beakling. Both candidates, however, passed through the ordeal without showing a touch of fear.

Mr. Powys Davies next addressed the House. He gave the House to understand that he was a "whole-bogger," and that he was in good company. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Reid, and Sir Charles Tupper had all given their opinion in favour of Colonial preference. It was a good speech and carefully prepared. Mr. Davies only wants practice to become an accomplished orator. He was a trifle ecclesiastical in this effort.

Mr. Hepworth rose from the other side. He said that Mr. Ballour and Mr. Chamberlain were blinding the country to the misdoings of the Government by this Tariff bopey. Now that the war was over, the time had come for domestic legislation. The Education question and the matter of adult suffrage demanded immediate attention. Mr. Hepworth was called to his seat after making a very convincing speech.

The ladies had a turn next, in Miss Cardozo. She said that no mention had been made of the working classes, and when relief measures for the poor were discussed in Parliament, it was to empty benches. It was a fact that in Protectionist countries the working man had not a happy time.

The hour being late both candidates waived their right of reply to the discussion, and the vote was taken.

Result:—Mr. Ward (Conservative) ..	46 votes.
Mr. Horn (Liberal) ..	40 votes.
	(Conservative gain.)

The declaration of the poll was received with great enthusiasm.

Medical School Notes.

Students' Representative Council.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1902-03.

In presenting the Annual Report of the work of the Council during the past year, we think there is reason for congratulation on the amount of energy shown by that body in effecting improvements, fully justifying its ninth year of existence. Apart from the routine work of controlling the Common Rooms and negotiating with the staffs of the School and Infirmary, we have to report some innovations which we believe are thoroughly welcome; prominent amongst these is the increased comfort of the Medical School Common Room, by reason of the cushioning of the window seat; this was made possible by the generosity of the Yorkshire College

Students' Union, which granted £30 extra for improvements; the rest of the grant was spent in providing six chairs for the Infirmary Common Room. After considerable negotiation with the Board of the Department, extra hooks were provided in the Common Room, and the walls covered with a non-detachable variety of colour wash.

The Sub-Committees of the Council have worked well; a most successful ball was held last December in the buildings, and in February a new venture in smoking concerts was held in the Refectory, and being well patronised was a great success socially and financially; the past year has also been one of the most noteworthy the Medical Society has had, the meetings being enthusiastic and extremely well attended.

The Council communicated with the Faculty of the Infirmary, in regard to the appointments of November, 1902, but that body assumed an unapproachable position in refusing to give any reasons for its actions, and the matter was not pressed further.

A special meeting was held to consider the charge of ineivility against the School porter, and a sub-committee was appointed to interview the Dean on the subject, as it was impossible to make out a criminal charge against the man. No satisfaction was gained, the Board apparently declining to act in the matter.

On the recommendation of the Council, card playing in the Infirmary Common Room was dropped, as being pernicious to the best interests of students.

The literature in both Common Rooms has been supplied regularly and plentifully, and an attempt has been made to preserve the magazines in better condition by providing stiff covers; this has only been partially successful.

The state of the periodicals in the Infirmary Common Room is still unsatisfactory; a box was provided for storing them at night, but this method has not answered as yet, as the magazines still disappear soon after they are put into the room; the Council invites suggestions for dealing with this state of affairs.

The average attendance of members was 806, rather lower than usual owing to illness and pressing hospital duties; there have been fourteen meetings, of which five have been specials, owing to pressure of business.

On the recommendation of the Dinner Committee it is proposed to alter the rule relating to election of secretaries of that Committee, enabling each to stand for two years on the plan of the Refectory Committee secretaries.

In conclusion we would draw attention to the fact that the rules of the Council are for the first time printed in full in the Handbook issued by the Yorkshire College Students' Union.

We thank the general body of students for confidence placed in us in directing their affairs, and surrender the keys of office, the financial statement showing us to be £4 16s. 6d. in hand.

J. HARVEY K. SYKES, *Hon. President.*
W. H. SMAILES, *Hon. Sec.*

October, 1903.

At the first meeting of the newly elected S.R.C., on October 29th, the following officers were appointed—

President: W. H. SMAILES.

Secretary: J. H. LEGGE.

Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Medical Society: W. B. HILL.

Treasurer: Mr. H. LITTLEWOOD, F.R.C.S.

Representatives of the S.R.C. on the Students' Union,

Committee:

W. H. SMAILES, W. H. A. ELLIOTT, E. C. HOOD,

*S. T. CRUMP, G. S. RICHARDSON,

W. ARBOTT (*Gryphon Representative*).

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

President: Mr. H. COLLINSON, F.R.C.S.

Vice-President: W. H. SMAILES (*Ex-Officio*).

Council: G. W. THOMAS, D. W. HARDY.

Dinner Committee—Secretaries:

R. A. VEALE, L. W. BRADSHAW (for two years).

Committee:

E. C. HOOD, W. H. A. ELLIOTT, *O. L. SCARBOROUGH,

*R. G. DENON, G. S. RICHARDSON,

W. E. BARRETT, and 12 past students.

Refectory Committee:

J. S. CRAWFORD, *O. C. HACKETT.

Suppers and Entertainments Committee:

J. S. CRAWFORD, E. C. HOOD, *J. H. K. SYKES.

* Elected from the general body of Students.

BALANCE SHEET, 1902-3.

	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank	...	1	10	10
Interest	...	0	5	0
From Students' Unions	...	24	0	0
Even Quot from Students' Unions	...	10	0	0
Entertainments Committee	...	1	8	5
Sale of Papers	...	0	15	0
		£38	3	5
	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Common Room Papers	...	17	4	45
Printing for Medical Society	...	1	7	3
Stationery	...	0	3	2
Contributing Seats in Common Room	...	6	4	6
Chairs in Infirmary Common Room	...	3	15	0
Main-Night Prize— <i>per Award</i> , C. T. MATTHEWS	...	1	1	6
Address— <i>to</i> <i>Night</i> , Medical Society	...	1	5	0
Yakobus College—Electric Light Expenses, Ball	...	0	15	0
Night	...	1	9	14
Party Cash	...	33	7	2
Balance	...	4	10	6
		£38	3	5
	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank	...	4	9	80
In Secretary's Hands	...	0	6	5
		£4	16	6

Of this £2 2s. belongs to the Main-Night Prize Money.

Audited and found correct, J. KAY JAMESON,

R. V. CLERE,

H. LITTLEWOOD, Treasurer.

Oct. 21st, 1903. Passed at General Meeting, Oct. 28th, 1903.

The Opening of the Medical School.

OCTOBER 18th, 1903.

The Dissecting Room looked particularly gay and inviting on the afternoon of Thursday, October 18th, when Professor A. E. Schäfer, of Edinburgh University, delivered the opening address, taking for his subject "The Medical Curriculum," outlining a scheme of study for the embryo University at Leeds; as it is reported verbatim in the *British Medical Journal* for October 10th, we will not dwell on it further.

Mr. T. Pridgin Teale presided, and was supported on the platform by several well-known members of the staff; we noted with regret the absence of Principal Bodington and our Dean (Professor Birch), the latter of whom was said to be examining at another University. Professor Griffith assisted in his place at the distribution of prizes, which took place before the address. Professor Barry proposed, and Professor C. J. Wright seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. F. R. Spark proposed to Mr. W. H. SMAILES seconded the vote of thanks to the chairman.

In the evening the Practitioners' Dinner was held at the Queen's Hotel, with Professor Schäfer as guest; Dr. H. J. Campbell, of Bradford, took the chair, and some charming speeches were made by Mr. Pridgin Teale, Mr. Littlewood, Professor Schäfer, and others; there was an excellent attendance of members of the profession.

De Rebus Medicilibus.

At the outset we thank for their advice and co-operation in preparing the medical part of the present issue of the retiring *Gryphon* representative and several of his colleagues on last year's S.R.C.; but for this, our news must have been as notably deficient as it has been in the first issues of some previous years, for when we were elected, the College part of this number was already in the press.

Our next duty is a sad one. It is to express the deep sense of loss we all feel in the passing from us of the venerable figure and kindly face of Mr. T. R. JESSOP. It is a matter of regret to all present students that they knew him so little, and it would be quite out of place for us to attempt to lay before our readers any account of his career, or to estimate how much the Leeds School and Infirmary owe to him. This we leave in the hands of one well qualified to judge of Mr. Jessop's noble work and character.

On academic successes we owe many congratulations—to J. A. LONGLEY on his high position in the examination for the Army Medical Service, to C. T. MATTHEWS on the result of the Harbrick, and to L. R. BRAITHWAITE and P. K. STEEL on their honours in the Vic. Final.

We are pleased to see appointed on the house staff, besides these four, W. H. Canter and J. C. Teasdale, while A. Gregory's Ida appointment should be welcome to him as a "well-won rest" after his year's work in the house. Our best wishes go with Messrs. Greenwood, Keeling, and Stansfield as they seek new worlds to conquer.

The following is sent to us, which we are very glad to publish. An event of considerable interest to Medical students occurred on September 12th, when Dr. James Ewing was married to Miss Jessie Thomson Wilkie, at the Presbyterian Church, Rock Ferry. The Medical School and Infirmary were well represented at this function. On behalf of his numerous fellow medics, perhaps we may be permitted to offer our heartiest congratulations and well-wishes to the Doctor and his wife.

The results of the last London Inter. M.B. present two features of special interest. In the first place, we are glad to see that the reputation of the Leeds School in Anatomy has been so well sustained by J. B. F. Wilson, whose first class honours in that subject must be very refreshing to his teachers, long bemoaning the lack of ambition in their students.

The second success proves that "the importunate widow" is still with us. "Parkinsonism" is a method of treatment of unjust examining boards which should be much more freely used, and of which the results up-to-date are extremely good. Parkinson's victory is not only intellectual but moral, and we heartily congratulate him on it.

Far inland as Leeds is, our students are far from lacking in the spirit of adventure. Maffin, Tinker, and Butterworth are at present, we hear, braving Davy Jones.

Dr. Trevelyan, it is announced, will deliver the Bradshaw Lecture at the Royal College of Physicians, on Thursday, November 5th, and enlighten the world on the subject of "Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System."

Recent Exam. Results include—

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

2nd M.B.

Anatomy and
Physiology.

E. P. Bishy.
V. C. Hackworth.
W. D. McKean.
W. T. Hazzel.
T. E. Lister.

Anatomy and
Physiology.

J. S. Cassford.
F. G. Deacon.
A. L. Walker.
T. Whitchel.

Final M.B., Ch.B.

Part I.

J. B. Schilling.
A. Anderson.
W. G. Scott.

FINAL—Part II.

Part.

E. Appleton, L.S.A.
H. M. Halket.
E. Coates.
W. H. Carter.

H. Maffin.
C. T. Matthews.
R. V. A. Mosley.
F. Pollard.

L. R. Smithwick,
2nd Class Hon.

P. K. Steele,
2nd Class Hon.

M.D.—E. TURTON.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE M.B., B.S.

Honours School.

J. B. F. Wilson,
2nd Class Honours Anatomy.

Part.

A. H. Parkinson, B.Sc. (Leeds)
H. B. Scorgill.
J. E. Middleton (Exam. none completed).

CONJOINT BOARD.

Surgery.

R. Appleton.
C. H. Booth.

Midwifery.

W. Haddy.

L.S.A.

Chemistry.

L. W. Bradshaw.

Nat., Med., and Pharmacy.

R. J. W. McKean.

We apologise for any possible omissions.

O—P. M. IDYLLS.

There's a crowd of young Doctors, all looking me through,
Wherever I turn and whatever I do;
They pinch me, they punch me, they turn me about;
What state shall I be in, before I get out?
I've plenty to tell them, but talking's a crime,
And it's "Answer my question; you're wasting my time."
There's things I could tell them, with all their fine show,
For a plain honest woman, and mother should know.
But it's "Be still, do, missus!" and "Pray hold your tongue;
Just say 'ninety-nine' whilst we sound your left lung."
Quid Nunc.—(Contributed).

We hope Mr. H-st-l-r has at last found "the depository for discarded splints," and that his decorous and aesthetic soul has not had to descend to "checking them down there."

We are sorry to have no news from the Junior years; their contributions will be hailed with joy in succeeding numbers. We must except, however, (? as well as accept) the latest teaching—that fracture of the patella is a by no means unknown complication of contracted palmar tendon, if the active method of treatment be adopted.

Mr. W-II—ms-n reports marked improvement in his Triplegia case in VI., so that though the right eye is now well, thus removing one of the lesions, he is confident that the case will not resolve itself into a Di(e)-plegia.

We are glad to announce Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt as the opener of the Medical Society next session, if nothing unforeseen arises to prevent his coming.

The ball is, of course, the great subject of agitation at present. "To be or not to be?" that is the question." We rely on our ball committee, and will back them up in all they do to obtain it. We surely need not urge men to support it, the Smokers, the *Gryphon*, the Dinner, and the Medical Society, which latter is having a brilliant programme prepared for it.

The late Mr. Jessop.

SINCE the last issue of this journal the Leeds School of Medicine has sustained a loss, the magnitude of which it is at present difficult to realise.

The late Mr. Jessop was so intimately associated with all that was best in the traditions of the School and of the General Infirmary that to those who were in any way brought into contact with him, his death leaves a blank which it is impossible to fill.

To most of the present students his figure was familiar in the Infirmary, and his name was one to conjure with, but few were so fortunate as to know him personally.

To those who did he will always remain the "bean ideal" of what a surgeon and a man should be.

Professionally he helped to establish and sustain the position which Leeds now holds in the world of surgery; thorough in all he did, no work which was not of the best would satisfy him; purposeful and exact in every movement, no crisis or difficulty found him unprepared.

The extraordinary physical and mental energy which characterised him during the twenty years he was Honorary Surgeon to the Infirmary was not relaxed when he passed to the Consulting Staff in 1890, and his familiarity with every advance in medical science put many younger men to shame.

Of the honours he attained it is scarcely necessary for us to be reminded; he was the first Professor of Surgery in the Yorkshire College of the Victoria University, Senior Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Bradshaw Lecturer in 1901. His work in the surgery of the kidney and prostate is known to every student.

These things will cause his name to be remembered by the profession at large, but those who knew him have other recollections which are far better.

It is as a man that Mr. Jessop will be remembered as well as a surgeon; decided in his opinions, vigorous in his thought, his was a personality which naturally took the lead. Dignified in all he said or did, he was, nevertheless, full of kindness and sympathy.

Such men as he we can ill spare. It has been said, that, as a School, we are lacking in traditions; to a certain extent that may be true, but it is men like Mr. Jessop who make our traditions, and if we can model our professional life upon the pattern he set before us there is little danger that the honour of the Leeds School of Medicine will ever become sullied or its reputation dimmed.

The Medical Society.

THE opening meeting of the above Society was held on October 27th, 1903, in the Library, Mr. H. N. Keeling, the President, being in the chair.

An address was delivered by Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, on "The Teaching of Anatomy—Looking Backward."

Mr. Teale opened with a short history of the Leeds Medical School from its beginning in 1831, in which year the lecturer's father gave the first introductory address. Among the first students are found the well-known names of Sir Spencer Wells, Sir Wm. Priestley, the second William Hey, and the first Dr. Chadwick. Mr. Teale still has in his possession the manuscript syllabus of the course of lectures which lasted from October to May, in "Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology," delivered by his father at this time.

In 1834 the school changed its quarters from North Street to a house at the corner of East Parade, near the old Infirmary. The lecturer described how this was modified to suit the requirements of a medical school, and mentioned the fact that he, Mr. Hall and Mr. Wheelhouse were three of its teaching staff who still survived.

The buildings in Park Street were opened in 1865, Sir James Paget giving the inaugural address.

The later part of the history concerned the amalgamation of the School with the Yorkshire College, and the erection of the present buildings.

The difficulties of dissecting in the olden days were depicted in an interesting manner, and the books most in use then were mentioned. It appears that, even then, friction sometimes occurred between the students and the staff, for Mr. Teale humourously described, from the staff's point of view, how certain difficulties with regard to "parts" for dissection were overcome.

The lecturer next compared the teaching of Anatomy then with that which now obtains, and pointed out that, with all the advantages now open to students, perhaps something of the individuality and self-reliance of the older generation is apt to be lost.

The necessity, in the near future, of endowments of the Chairs of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, sufficient to allow the respective Professors to give their whole time to their subjects, having been emphasised, the lecture was brought to a conclusion by a quotation from Sir James Paget's address at the opening of the School in Park Street. In this address, Sir James strongly advised that clinical work should be begun at the earliest possible moment, even before Anatomy and Physiology were thoroughly mastered. With this advice, Mr. Teale was in thorough accord.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Teale was proposed by Mr. Veale and seconded by Mr. Smailes. In support of this there spoke Professor Wright, Mr. Wm. Hall, and Professor Griffith. The president then put the vote to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Keeling was also accorded a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Sykes, for his good work for the Society during the past year, to which he replied with characteristic modesty and humour.

The Gryphon, Vol. VI., 1902-3.

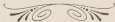
BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		£	s	d.
Oct. 1st, 1902—Balance from previous Account	...	22	0	5
" 31st, 1902—Subscriptions and Sales	...	34	8	2
" 19th, 1903—Advertisements	...	5	0	0
Credits for Advertisements	...	15	0	0
		<u>£76</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Cr.		£	s	d.
Proportion of Balance transferred to Union Account	...	12	0	0
Printing and Illustrations	...	45	0	1
Working Expenses	...	1	7	2
		58	7	3
Balance	...	18	1	4
		<u>£76</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

Advised and found correct, H. M. COVILL.

ARTHUR R. DOVERIDGE, *Sec. Treasurer.*

NOTE.—If the sum of £15, which is still owing for ads. be recovered, the profit on the year's working will be £8 0s. 11d.
Nov. 3rd, 1903.



Yorkshire College Students' Union

REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1902-3.

Receipts.		£	s	d.
Union Subscriptions	...	275	9	6
Honorary Members' Subscriptions	...	52	11	0
Grading of Field	...	6	0	0
Springfield C.C.	...	10	0	0
Hire of Field	...	2	0	0
Balance on Smoking Concert	...	0	17	10
" Social	...	1	7	8
Bank Interest	...	0	23	9
		<u>£397</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
Expenditure.		£	s	d.
Football—(Ragby), Materials, Fares, &c.	...	9	0	38
" (Association),	...	8	11	9
" Groundsman, Wages	...	9	0	6
" Stables	...	2	16	8
Cricket—Materials, Fares, &c.	...	15	2	2
" Groundsman and Boy, Wages	...	33	17	6
" Stables	...	1	0	0
" Hire of House	...	5	13	6
Lower Tennis	...	5	2	6
Gymnasium, Instructor	...	65	0	0
Less Grant from College Council	...	15	0	0
		50	0	0
" Materials, Repairs, Cleaning, &c.	...	8	5	25
Grant to Victoria University R.F.C.	...	5	0	0
" " A.F.C.	...	2	10	0
" " C.C.	...	2	10	0
Common Rooms, Men's, College Road	...	18	10	10
" Women's	...	14	5	1
" Medical School, Ordinary	...	20	0	0
" " Special	...	10	0	0
		30	0	0
Rectory, Grant	...	5	0	0
" Extra	...	0	14	2
		5	14	2
Students' Representative Council (Medical School)	...	4	0	0
Debating Society	...	1	14	4
Students' Handbook	...	21	5	0
Less for Adm.	...	15	15	0
		5	10	0
Producers' Society	...	2	20	6
Graduates' Meeting, 1902, at S. H. C.	...	1	15	6
Swags, Eng.	...	4	10	0
Address to Lord Ripon	...	7	4	0
Defect in Conversation	...	3	11	2
" Athletic Sports	...	1	13	7
Printing and Postage, &c.	...	2	0	0
Tea and Beer	...	0	8	0
Less by Amount collected	...	1	32	0
		26	21	4
Provision Repayment, Annual Retainment	...	9	19	24
" " " " " " " "	...	5	2	6
Fire Insurance	...	1	7	8
Wayleave and Tithes Rent	...	0	10	10
Gas and Water (three half years)	...	7	15	6
		311	10	81
Balance in Hand	...	16	9	04
		<u>£397</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
Balance in Hand, October, 1902		£	s	d.
Balance on Hand, October, 1902	...	35	0	6
Balance on Year 1902-3	...	35	9	05
		<u>£72</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
Balance in Hand, October, 1903		£	s	d.
Balance in Hand, October, 1903	...	472	9	51