





SCENE FROM "OUR BOYS"

— 2015 —



*"The Gryphon never spreads his wings in the storm when she hath any idle feathers; yet have we witnessed to prevent our exercises before your judgments when we knew them full of music matter; yielding ourselves to the coarctations which we have now found them to the precision which we ought to fear."—LALY.*

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Our readers will doubtless be aware of the decision of the Privy Council on the question of the title of the new University. We must express our feelings of regret at their refusal to accede to the wishes of the Yorkshire College representatives. We cannot but think that the status of the University would have been higher had its title given a truer indication of its scope than does the one which has now been decided upon. Still, we suppose that even so august a body as the Privy Council will have carefully weighed the *pros* and *cons* before coming to a definite conclusion.

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We desire to congratulate the organisers of the *Conversazione* on the excellence of the entertainment provided; the only pity is that there were not more people to enjoy it. It has at least been clearly

demonstrated that without outside help a good play can be well presented. "Our Boys" and the *Conversazione* are fully dealt with in another column. With this function the social season, as we may term it, closes; that is unless a "Smoker" be arranged before the end of the term.

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We notice in the report of a Union Committee meeting a resolution concerning the payment of compensation money to certain clubs because the Rugby Football team did not fulfil the engagements they had entered into. These, we believe, are not the last of such claims that will have to be met. The activity of the Union in many directions is hampered by lack of money, and yet it has to pay away no inconsiderable sums because a football club does not play some return matches. Then, quite apart from the financial aspect, there is another view of the question. The non-fulfilment of a fixture, excepting by reason of unfitness of ground or climatic conditions, reflects as much on the honour of a club as the breaking of a promise reflects upon the honour of an individual. And a University is a place, if there be one at all, where high ideals in sport as well as other matters, should be cherished.

The vexed question of the New Colours has at last been settled; and we congratulate the College and all connected therewith in now possessing a comprehensive and definite arrangement of colours. The revised scheme was put before the second general meeting, and, with a slight alteration, seemed to meet with almost unanimous approval. It is pleasing to note the great interest which was taken in the matter by the main body of students.

Lyddon Hall consented to waive their claim to the hat-band worn by them; and, although their offer was not taken advantage of, they deserve our thanks for their sportsmanlike action.

It is hoped that such of the articles that will be in requisition next term will be procurable by then.

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We regret to say that the appeal for contributions to the present number has been very meagrely responded to. May we remind intending contributors that the Easter vacation affords an excellent opportunity to prepare articles, etc., for the next issue.

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We note the following announcement in *The Yorkshire Daily Observer* :—

PARNABY—HUDSON. On the 23rd instant at Newton Park Union Church, by the Rev. Principal Lemon, D.D., Henry Parnaby, M.A., of Augustine Church, Edinburgh, to Margaret Ellen, daughter of John Hudson, Esq., of Eskbank House, Harehills Lane, Leeds.

The Rev. H. Parnaby was Chairman of the Students' Union in the session 1899-1900. He was also a member of the Association Football team, and took an active interest in many College Societies. Miss Hudson, too, was a student of the College, taking the Arts Degree of the Victoria University.

The *Gryphon* would offer its hearty congratulations.

### The Conversazione.

We have to admit that it is not without a good deal of misgiving that we sit down to try to give some account of the most important social event of the Yorkshire College year. At the time, like everyone else, we enjoyed ourselves thoroughly; all the more that we never thought we should be called upon to turn chronicler in a fortnight's time. A blur of pleasant impressions has to be sorted out into its several factors, and the awful thought presents itself

that the pages of this number of the *Gryphon* may be turned a generation hence by the historian anxious to discover what the students had it in them to do when the University of Leeds was beginning her glorious career. Yet no, not an awful thought, after all, for we have every reason to be proud of the entertainment, and still more to be proud of those whose energy and patriotism made it possible; and our successors of twenty or thirty years hence may be proud in their turn if they can do as well for themselves and for their friends as we did on the 19th of February last.

All this was not achieved without many weeks, indeed many months, of almost ceaseless work, thought, and even anxiety. Few but those on whose backs the burden fell know what it means to carry through such an undertaking. For days before the actual date neither Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Students' Union, nor Mr. Battle, the Honorary Secretary, could call their time their own. On the day itself the solid hard work was done by no more than fifteen people. In the forefront of our little roll of honour let us place the names of Miss Raven, Miss Dodgson, and Miss Airey, who helped to decorate; and everyone will agree that they knew what they were about, and that the Hall in particular, looked very well indeed. Mr. Battle, Mr. Atkin, and Mr. Goodman were stage managers, and effectively carried out all their duties, not forgetting to ensure the safety of the audience by providing one of the most up-to-date fire-proof curtains, the lowering of which came as a surprise even to the most experienced of our theatre-goers. The lighting of the stage, which was all that could be desired, was under the care of Mr. Dobson and Mr. Parkinson. The scenery for the play and the general decorations were provided by G. R. Hudson, we believe to everyone's satisfaction.

Our guests began to arrive about 7 o'clock on an evening whose weather was really representative. (Future generations, remember this was the winter of 1903-4, and ask no further questions.) A line of stewards handed programmes in the Entrance Hall, and shewed the way to where Mr. W. H. Davis, our Chairman, received all comers in lonely state by the space of half an hour. Passing through the Library, which had been made to look its brightest, one mounted to the Hall, where a café chantant was carried on from 7.0 to 8.0. Mr. Charles Dyson's Band played very agreeably at intervals all the evening, and did much to heighten the general spirit of festivity that seemed to reach even the darkest corners of the College. This will be the place, too, to mention with sincere praise the way in which that excellent institution, the College Refectory, rose to the occasion. It deserves the support of every member of the College, if only on the ground of this night's achievement. In spite of the immense supplies provided, before the evening was out, greedy, though surely no longer hungry, guests were to be seen gazing disconsolate at an empty table.

For the next hour or so, there was a considerable choice of diversions. The programme announced that visitors could not see both the demonstrations and the gymnastic display; but we have heard of several cases of ladies who performed the apparently im-



possible, and in that short time learnt more Yorkshire College geography than half the members of the College can claim to know. Professor Smithells drew the largest crowd to see his demonstration on Radium. The Physical Department had many wonders to show under the direction of Mr. Allen, X Rays, things ending in "scope," and such like. Among other objects of interest that Professor Goodman had to show in the Engineering Department was a large water film, which we deeply regret to say many people went away believing to be a bubble. The difference between a water film and a water bubble ought to be clear to the meanest intellect. But, sadder still, we met a lady who believed that the rest of the machinery working was entirely to produce this bubble, as she foolishly called it. When set right on this point, she asked an adjacent student what the machinery could do. He, being clearly an awe-stricken Arts' student, answered, "Anything." Under which impression she went on to the Gymnasium, marvelling within herself at Science.

It is a pity more were not present at the excellent little gymnastic display carried out under Instructors Clarke and Harrison. It is always pleasant to watch anything of the kind, and in this case everything had been carefully practised and went off well.

By the time it was over it was half-past eight, and everyone returned to the Hall to find it turned into a theatre. This had been done in a bare half-hour by the strenuous exertions of the noble few, and the whole audience was soon comfortably seated, to listen for the best part of three hours to a performance of "Our Boys," which formed the staple of the evening's entertainment. We believe this is the first time anything like so large a play has been produced at the Conversazione. It may fairly be said, we think, that public opinion favoured the new plan beforehand, and that it was justified by the event. We would ask those who may have been inclined to complain of their hours for conversation being cut short, that it is possible to prefer some more definite sort of entertainment, and that the change was made quite deliberately in view of a tendency observed last year for things to hang fire somewhat. No one can say that this time. Some there were who left early, partly to catch trains, partly no doubt from the strange dislike many people have of making a night of it.

"Our Boys" is undoubtedly a good play. It was once extremely popular, as most of us know. "Oo's Byron?" "Arriet asks of 'Arry in a recent *Punch*, as they glide under the Bridge of Sighs in a Venetian gondola. "W'y," says 'Arry, "im as wrote 'Our Boys'!" But like other good plays—like *Shakespeare*, Ben Jonson, and *Sheridan*—it has had to give way to newer stuff. The public taste is always attracted by the up-to-date—one of its warmest words of praise for everything, from a bicycle lamp to a religion—and round "Our Boys" there hangs the unmistakable flavour of old-fashionedness. It is not its subject, its plot, or its character; we have had the stern parents, the wilful sons, and the faithful maidens since the days *Memander* and *Diphilus*, two thousand three hundred years ago, produced them on the

Athenian stage before the nut-cracking, sweet-smelling audience of those days, and we have every reason to suppose we shall have them for as many centuries longer. It is rather the style that stamps a play, and no amount of local allusions to *Pudsey* and *Lyddon Hall* could dispel the feeling, engendered by the rounded sentence and the unblushing well-turned pun, that here we were dealing with something of the past. This fact only lends an additional interest to what is good in itself, and we heartily congratulate Mrs. Schuiddekoop on her admirable choice.

We will give no account of the plot of the play, for those who were there do not need it, and those who were not there do not deserve it. Criticism of the acting is always in place, and unwilling and unable as we are to play the stern critic, we are glad to be able to award praise all round. Miss Hilda Raven was the heroine all over. At times a little more life, or shall we say a little more fuss and flutter, would have done no harm, but she certainly grasped clearly and produced impressively the statuesque dignity and grace that we feel to be appropriate to the character of Violet Melrose. The effect was further heightened by a series of very charming costumes. Miss Nellie Naylor was equally well suited as the poor cousin. Mary Melrose is not statuesque, not even dignified, and Miss Naylor, even going the length of a little over-doing it here and there, brought out all that was in that part. We thought her particularly good in the second scene. *Clarissa Champneys* is not an effective part, and we cannot help feeling the author might have made more of it. Surely Mr. Middlewick's continued appreciations of her uncommon good sense should lead to something in the third act. Miss Alice Dodgson we thought distinctly good, though the nature of her part prevented her making a hit; her bewilderment in the third act was remarkably natural and convincing. *Belinda* is evidently, in the eyes of Miss Maud Edwards, a north country maid who to London has strayed. The acting of this attractive little part was to many the success of the evening. We might suggest there was at times a little extravagance not wholly justified by the nature of the play, which is, after all, meant to be taken seriously. But enjoyment disarms criticism, and her gestures and ways of moving about were almost perfect. We are told that her cockney accent would have been as good as her Yorkshire.

Turning now to the men, we think everyone will agree Mr. Viccars had, in Charles Middlewick, the hardest task of all. It takes no common talent to be able to deliver so familiar a melodramatic tag as "This—is—too—MUCH!" and still be taken seriously; and this is only one specimen of a number of remarks and even speeches that one would think the audience at a penny gaff would hardly swallow without a smile. Mr. Viccars was not at home in the part—who would have been? But we doubt if anyone would have done it better. A certain galvanic motion of the arms might have been left out, but there was plenty of fire and vigour about him, and we think—in spite of the opinion expressed by one member of the Staff that he only wanted a cigarette when making love to be the ideal villain—that he looked the hero completely. Mr. Powys Davies was admirable as *Talbot Champneys*. He was most ludicrous in the first act,

and he brought out subtly and cleverly the gradual improvement in his character, that is the combined result of love and hardship. Mr. Holroyd had a somewhat uninteresting part as Sir Geoffrey. His acting was satisfactory, if not striking, and on the whole, he had a sound conception of Sir Geoffrey's highly unattractive character. Mr. Hutchinson simply amazed us. His mere volume of voice was astounding, and the length of the play seemed to affect neither that nor his extraordinary vitality and energy, though it was all the time the energy of an old man. The buttermilk is meant to be absurdly comic, and it was so that Mr. Hutchinson rendered him, with pronounced success. A probably unintended touch was the sudden shrinkage of his waist as soon as his waistcoat came to an end. Those who observed this may also have noticed that Dr. Jamieson lived on the fourth floor of those London lodgings, or that Talbot and his father, on leaving the room for a talk, promptly walked off in opposite directions. As to the meaning of the mysterious figure with the hammer who opened the third act, we say nothing. At least three different explanations have been given. Mr. Ward and Mr. Battle had little to do as Sir Geoffrey's man-servant and Mr. Middlewick's butler, but did their little carefully and well.

To all the members of the company, as well as to all who gave up their valuable and hard-earned spare time to help in any way, we are sincerely grateful. But far more than to anyone else our thanks are due to Mrs. Schödekopff, who is solely responsible for the organisation and production of the play. We are glad she was publicly presented with a bouquet at the end of the performance, but neither that, nor anything that the Gryphon can say, can at all express our deep sense of obligation to her. None but those immediately concerned can understand the amount of work so great an undertaking required, and the amount of mental worry and sheer physical fatigue it was bound to carry with it. We know that she did her utmost, often under the most discouraging conditions, and we cannot thank her nearly enough.

Our little thanksgiving service must conclude by our expressing our gratitude to all our friends who were good enough to come, especially the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, whom we were extremely glad to see. At the same time we feel that all who were present were amply rewarded for their trouble. About four hundred tickets were sold, as against three hundred last year; but unfortunately no more students came than before. This fact is most discouraging. We only hope that now we are becoming a University, we may have an outbreak of patriotic enthusiasm, and that the Conversation, as well as all other social institutions in the College, may be more enthusiastically supported from within.

### Literary & Historical Society.

On the 15th February, Miss Dea Morton read a very instructive paper on the Bantu tribes of South Africa, first of all giving a general account of the tribes of that part of the country, and then entering into a most interesting and detailed account of the life, manners, customs, and religion of the Bantus.

On February 20th, Mr. F. B. Fisher read an interesting paper on "Wordsworth." He described fully the various influences which moulded the poet's life, and sketched in a sympathetic and appreciative way his genius and exalted opinions. The paper was illustrated by many apt quotations. A very entertaining discussion followed, in which the President (Mr. Connal), Professor Barbier, and Professor Grant took part.

### Agricultural Society.

#### ANNUAL DINNER.

THE fifth annual dinner was held on February 5th, at the Great Northern Hotel, when over fifty past and present students and members of the Staff were present.

A good number of old students accepted the invitation which had been sent to them, and it was a great pleasure to their old class mates and lecturers to see so many of them again.

After the dinner the Company adjourned to a sitting room where a smoking concert, presided over by Professor Seton, was held, at which songs, duets, banjo solos, and readings were given by both past and present students and members of the Staff.

When the clock struck eleven a most enjoyable evening had been spent, and three cheers were given for the President of the Society, who then proceeded homewards, accompanied by most of the students, who, on arrival at the President's house, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and cheered as only sober Agricultural students can cheer.

The dinner was excellent, as also were the arrangements made by the Hotel Manager for the comfort of those present.

The sixth ordinary meeting of the society was held in the Smoke Room on January 27th, when Dr. C. Crowther occupied the chair, and a paper was read by Mr. Alexander on "His experiences on a farm in Peebleshire during the summer of 1903."

The farm, he said, is one of three hundred acres of arable land, with several thousand acres of mountain heath. It is situated on the old red sandstone, and is of a light, peaty, nature. There are also twenty acres of water meadow.

The rotation is a five course one, viz.:—roots, oats, grass (Timothy or rye grass and laid down for one or two years), oats.

The water is allowed on the water meadow all the year, excepting about two weeks before and during the hay making period. The grass is cut with scythes, and the hay carried off by men, no other animals being allowed on the land.

He then described the method of getting the water on to and off the land, mentioning that it gets very little manure, and the chief grasses it grows are "Sedges" and Queen of the Meadow.

The horses kept are Clydesdales, two of which weigh one ton each.

A herd of thirty-four Ayrshire cows are kept, and a flock of six hundred black faced ewes.

The men work nine hours a day, their principal food being porridge. No beer is allowed, but an occasional glass of whiskey is given to the men at a busy time.

This concluded Mr. Alexander's paper, and several members then asked questions or commented on the methods adopted on the farm.

The seventh ordinary meeting was held on February 17th, having been postponed for a week owing to the "Panto, night" being on February 16th.

Mr. J. G. Stewart occupied the chair, and the subject of debate was—"That the advantages gained from Agricultural Shows are commensurate with the labour and expense involved."

Affirmative . . . Mr. F. M. Midwinter.  
Negative . . . Mr. F. H. Billington.

Mr. Midwinter first pointed out that the great object of the shows was to afford exhibitors a chance of pitting the selected specimens of their produce against those of other exhibitors, the judges award showing which was best, and also the exhibitors and others had a good chance of comparing the merits of the animals shown, and also to see in what way their own stock and system of breeding could be improved.

He also maintained that the British farmer's cattle were far above those of any other country, and such a high standard of excellence would never have been obtained had there been no shows.

Also, he said, a farmer always derived benefit from a comparison of the different makes of implements to be seen at a show.

He then went on to describe the great local benefits derived from the friendly rivalry between farmers at the smaller shows, and concluded his speech by quoting an American, who said, "There are only two things an English farmer can teach us, and those are:—how to make a road and how to hold an Agricultural Show."

Mr. Billington, on rising to oppose the motion, first pointed out that shows were not a financial success, and that a state of obesity of the animals seemed to be the ideal of many judges, there being a great waste of food and time in attaining this over-fat condition, which was merely a covering up of deficient points in the animal, and the extra food used resulted probably in other animals on the farm going short. Then, he said, if one animal from a certain farm got a prize that was no criterion that the rest of the farmer's stock were of average excellence.

With roots, he said, the largest invariably got the prize, and it was a well known fact that the largest roots were not the most nutritive. Also, a farmer generally judged an implement by trying it, and concluded by saying that the side shows, viz., classes of cats, rabbits, calves, &c., were what enticed a large percentage of the spectators to a show.

A strong discussion then took place, and on putting to the vote—

13 voted Affirmative; and  
11 voted Negative.

The eighth ordinary meeting was held on February 24th. Mr. R. C. Gant occupied the chair, and Mr. W. Bywater read a paper on "The importance of small holdings as a remedy for Agricultural depression."

Mr. Bywater first spoke of the rural depopulation which would result in the impairing of the stamina and virility of our race if the migration to town continued, and its cause was summed up in "Agricultural depression."

He then went on to describe the nature, causes, and extent of Agricultural depression, saying that it was not, as many people who know nothing about it assert, due to lack of business methods and initiative of the British farmer, but was due to Foreign competition, and pointed out the great difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. He then discussed the benefits to be derived from small holdings, but did not advocate a wholesale splitting up of large farms, as some were entirely unsuitable for the purpose.

Many large farms, however, if split up in lots of from twenty to fifty acres would keep comfortably two or three times as many people as they do at present, besides offering a solid attraction to the farm labourer. The land would be more thoroughly tilled, and more would be got out of it. The farmer would be able to pay closer attention to his stock, and also those much neglected branches, though profitable branches, of Agriculture, viz., fruit and vegetable growing, and also poultry keeping, could be made much more profitable.

The erection of the extra buildings required was rather a difficult matter, but it could be overcome, and he mentioned the fact that a private body of men had purchased an estate in Sussex, and, having divided it up into lots of from three to twenty acres, are selling it to desirable purchasers; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder at intervals of six months, buildings being paid for at the same rate.

Co-operative Clubs, he said, would have to be formed for the purchase of manures, implements, &c., and concluded by saying that we could never hope for or desire to see our land parcelled out as in France. What we want is a regulation of our present system, having at present too large a proportion of large farms.

Many of the members then spoke, and the meeting closed at 8.40 p.m.

### Leather Industries Department.

The students of the above Department held their Fifth Annual Dinner on Thursday, February 18th, 1904, at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds.

The guests of the evening were W. Brown, Esq. (of the well-known firm of Haste and Brown, of Bramley) acting as Chairman, Prof. H. R. Procter, and Staff. Prof. Procter in proposing the health of "Mr. Brown and Leather Trade," said that Mr. Brown had always been a good friend to the Leather Department of the College, watching its progress year by year, with very great interest (cheers). Regarding

the Leather Trade he went on to say it was only natural we should all wish it the greatest success, seeing how closely all present were connected with it (hear, hear). Mr. Brown in reply thanked Prof. Procter for his kind words and said that the Leather Trade of to-day was not what it was when he first knew it. Competition then was not as keen as it is at present, one could go then by set figures, now it is necessary almost to use a magnifying glass to see one's profits (laughter). He raised the question, "Is the Leather Department of the Yorkshire College any good?" His answer to this was, "Yes, most decidedly if the student is willing to make it so, for himself. (cheers). A student who decides to take a course in this Department has only himself to blame if he does not get as much knowledge out of it as it has to offer him."

Mr. Brown was amongst those who with Prof. Procter made a Continental tour, visiting the several tanning schools with the object of starting one at this College; this was 13 years ago, and he was proud to say that owing to Prof. Procter's energies this Department had now obtained world-wide reputation (cheers).

Mr. Geo. G. Foulds, in proposing the health of "Prof. Procter and Staff," pointed out that he felt it a great honour to be called upon to propose the health of such an eminent man as Prof. Procter, who is held in such great esteem, not only amongst his students, but throughout the whole world (great cheers). He went on to say that there was a great change in Staff since the last Dinner, but the new members have proved themselves competent in the new duties which they have undertaken (great cheers). In reply, Prof. Procter thanked Mr. Foulds for his kind words both to himself and his Staff. He was sure that his Staff was as efficient as it had ever been (cheers), and that the work done by the students was he felt sure better than it had ever been before (cheers.)

Mr. A. B. Craven proposed "Present Students," and Mr. W. Brown (Bolton) replied.

Mr. W. E. Holmes, "Past Students," and Mr. H. P. Litton replied.

The remainder of the evening was spent in music and songs, rendered by both past and present students.

## Scientific Society.

### PRISTLEY CENTENARY.

In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Dr. Joseph Priestley a special meeting of the Scientific Society was held on Thursday, February 4th, in the Chemistry Lecture Theatre.

On this occasion the Rev. Chas. Hargrove gave an address on "Scenes from the Life of Dr. Priestley," when over a hundred members and visitors were present.

The President of the Society, Dr. Patterson, in introducing Mr. Hargrove remarked how he was the illustrious successor of Dr. Priestley at the Mill Hill Chapel, Leeds. Mr. Hargrove then proceeded to deliver his address.

Dr. Priestley was a Yorkshire man, being born at Fieldhead. He was the eldest son of a wooldresser. His education was left in the hands of an aunt, who brought him up as a dissenter. Not being of a robust nature a serious illness caused him, against his will, to abandon thoughts of an ecclesiastical career in favour of one of commerce.

With this view he mastered the French, German, and Italian languages, already having become acquainted with Chaldean, Arabic, and Syriac, with of course, Latin and Greek. His attention was then turned towards the study of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. Thus, early in his life, did he show himself to be a man of many parts.

Returning health caused him to turn to the ministry, and, accordingly, he went in 1752 to an Academy for ministers under Dr. Ashworth. Owing to Oxford and Cambridge being at that time closed to dissenters, he was prevented from pursuing a University course.

For three years he studied at the Academy; in 1755 he was appointed to a meeting house at Needham. The slender income of £30 per annum he attempted to augment by delivering a course of lectures on the use of the globes. After paying for the instruments, however, he was left with but little profit.

At Needham, however, his religious views and publications alienated part of the congregation from him, and after three years he took up his abode at Nantwich.

Here he was in somewhat better circumstances, yet his time was fully occupied.

At Nantwich Priestley established a school, where he taught from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., after this he gave private tuition till 7 p.m., when he still found time to devote to scientific investigation and the theological controversy in which he was ever involved.

In 1761 he went to Warrington Academy, where he became in turn Professor of Natural Philosophy and Elocution, in spite of his having an impediment in his speech, of which he never completely freed himself.

Here he became acquainted with Franklin, and commenced the study of electricity, his work on this subject gaining him the degree of Doctor in the Edinburgh University and the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

At Warrington also he married.

After six years at Warrington he accepted the appointment to the Mill Hill Chapel at Leeds. It was here that he commenced those researches on fermentation of gases, which gained him the medal of the Royal Society.

He was asked, whilst at Leeds, to accompany Captain Cook to the South Seas as Botanist; he accepted the offer, yet some members of the Board objected to his theological views, and on the grounds that he would corrupt the sailors on the ship, the post was given to another.

Miscellaneous such as these never caused Priestley to grumble, such was his nature.

Giving up the ministry at Leeds he joined Lord Shelbourne, as private secretary.

He was now enabled to devote more time to his theological writings and scientific works, the first three volumes of his experiments on different airs being published during his secretaryship.

He accompanied Lord Shelbourne on the Continent, when he met, among other eminent scientists of the day, Lavoisier. Owing to his views on religious subjects, however, he was obliged to resign his secretaryship.

Having left the service of Lord Shelbourne, he was appointed to Birmingham.

Here he was accused of defending the action of the French Revolutionists, and, as a result, the bitter animosity of the public was roused against him.

On July 4th, 1791, a dinner was held in Birmingham in commemoration of the taking of the Bastille. Priestley having been wrongly reported as present, a mob attacked and wrecked the hotel, and then turned their attention to his house and the chapel. His house was burned, and with it were destroyed his instruments, apparatus, and numerous papers and books which had been acquired and prepared with so much trouble and expense.

Priestley himself was warned by the sheriff, and retired from the rioters to Dudley, whence he fled to Kidderminster, and then to London. So bitter was the feeling against him that he was shunned by all but a few trusty friends, the members of the Royal Society forced his resignation, and ministers did not dare to allow him to preach in their chapels for fear of hostile demonstrations from the congregation.

Such treatment compelled him to leave the country, and in 1794 he sailed for America. Here, on arrival, he was greeted with a hearty reception.

Refusing offers of Professorships in Natural Philosophy he settled down in Northumberland.

In America he still continued to engage busily in religious controversy, and wrote many books on theology.

His scientific studies were also continued, and he still defended the doctrine of phlogiston, to which he was so firm an adherent.

At Northumberland Priestley died on February 6th, 1804.

In concluding Mr. Hargrove regretted his inability to give an account of Dr. Priestley's scientific views. He had tried, with the help of Professor Smithells and Dr. Cohen, to understand the theory of phlogiston, yet despite their efforts he had not succeeded. Professor Smithells proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hargrove. Mr. Gault seconded the vote, which was carried with applause. After Mr. Hargrove had replied the meeting terminated at 7 p.m.

P. W. C.

## The Colours Meeting.

THE Chemical Lecture Theatre was crowded with an excited mob of students, eager to hear and discuss if not utterly to condemn the scheme of many colours, which the fertile brains of the Students' Union Committee had evolved. This was on Friday, 5th February, at the hungriest hour of the day. The revered Chairman of the Union led the van with dogged Committee men on the right wing and on the left wing, pledged to support him to the last gasp of life. In resolute tones he read from a scroll the whys and the wherefores of the scheme, and invited discussion and suggestions. The assembly was stricken with awe, and none moved or spoke. Then up at length sprang Mr. Dwyerhouse, and poured the scorn of scorn upon the whole motley disarrangement. "Too elaborate—no uniformity!" that was his cry, and Messrs. Fisher and Morrison joined in the howl of derision. The "deplorable ignorance of the last three speakers" was lamented by Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Skelley likewise resisted with spirit their furious onslaught. The defence of the scheme made by these gentlemen, and their contempt for the arguments put forward by the enemy, did not deter Mr. Hepworth from resuming the attack with greater vigour than ever, and others were not slow to follow. Mr. Horn trumpeted forth his dearest opinions, and sounded the bugle call of "No change" and "Stick to the old hatband." Only forty-six valiant ones were found to answer the summons, while fifty-two recorded their support of the government. Next Mr. Hepworth enquired if it was the express wish of the ladies that they should have a distinctive hatband. A scene of tumultuous excitement followed when Miss Skinner, rising to voice the opinion of the ladies, stated that they had no such desire. The ladies were surely a part of the Students' Union, and the adoption of a distinctive hat band for them was in no sense parallel to the use of distinctive marks by the various athletic clubs.

In the whirl of excitement thus stirred up, the enemy crossed the Committee's line of defence and scored. Mr. Hepworth moved "that the present colours be retained in the hatband and tie;" this was seconded by Mr. Christie, and carried. To Mr. Fisher was entrusted the task of firing the enemy's last shell, by moving "that the whole scheme be rejected *in toto*." But although Mr. Horn sounded a note of approval, Mr. Fisher failed to get a bet. The shell refused to explode, and was pitched out of the camp by a substantial majority.

Most of those present at this point adjourned to the Refectory, after first promising to meet again another day.

S. H. E.

It was a very boisterous but good humoured gathering of students of this College that was to be found in the Chemical Theatre on Wednesday, March 9th, to settle various matters of importance.

As all readers of this magazine know, the question of "Colours" has occupied the minds and attention of the Union Committee for the last twelve months

On two previous occasions the Committee has called upon the students to choose the College Colours, and on two occasions it has seen its recommendations placed *hors de combat*. March the 6th, however, saw the settlement of the vexed question.

Briefly, but clearly, the President of the Union, Mr. W. H. Davis, B.A., told the students the reason of the meeting, and, before long, was answering questions relating to the scheme of colours recommended. For some minutes Mr. Davis called in vain for recommendations, and at last, amid great cheering, Dr. Patterson rose and moved as an amendment to the recommendation of the Committee "That an arrangement of three narrow white bands on a maroon ground be adopted as the Union Colours." In justification of the amendment, Dr. Patterson said that he thought if it was agreed to the College Colours would then be distinct from those of Lyddon Hall and the Medical School, and at the same time be a suitable arrangement of maroon and white. Dr. Patterson found a second in Mr. Hutchinson, and on being put to the meeting, the amendment was carried with enthusiasm. No more recommendations being forthcoming, the Chairman put the amended scheme, and it was agreed to by an overwhelming majority.

After Mr. Hepworth had moved, and Professor Clapham had seconded, and the meeting had carried a motion declaring that no alteration can be made in the colours unless a two-third majority is obtained, the President called upon Mr. S. H. Elliott to propose "That the Senate be asked to allow undergraduates to adopt academic attire." This he did in a speech of eloquent periods. From the cheers that the remarks continually called forth, it was evident that Mr. Elliott was giving expression to the feelings of the majority of the students. He asked them to adopt cap and gown because at all the great universities it was customary to do so. Academic attire in the opinion of the speaker would assist in raising the tone of the College life, at being outward symbols of something greater and more important. The speech was a good one, and the delivery of it reflects great credit upon Mr. Elliott. Mr. M. Denby briefly seconded. The opposition was led by Mr. Horn, and he had a sturdy benchman in Mr. F. Hepworth. What did undergraduates of the University of Leeds want with caps and gowns? "Is Yorkshire College," asked Mr. Hepworth, "anything more or less than a higher-class Technical School?" "Yes," thundered a hundred throats. Fortunately for the custodians of the motion, Messrs. Horn and Hepworth had but few supporters, and when the meeting was asked to decide it immediately consented to Mr. Elliott's proposal.

The next business had to do with the character of the periodicals to be found daily in the Smoke Room and the Refectory. Mr. M. Booth thought there ought to be a more equitable division between the Liberal and Conservative papers taken. He pointed out that of eight daily papers bought, five were Conservative in politics, and only two were Liberal, whilst one was independent. He therefore moved "That a change is desirable in the selection of the periodicals for the Smoke Room and the

Refectory." Mr. Appleyard seconded the proposition and Mr. F. Horn supported it, and on its being put, was agreed to unanimously.

S. T. J.

### The Parliamentary Night.

WHEN Bully Bottom is loosed from the wiles of the fairies in Shakespeare's fantasy and appears among his clownish fellows, they greet him with "Oh, Bottom! thou art translated." The Yorkshire College Debating Society seems to have been similarly translated on Friday, February 26th, when it honoured the House of Commons by donning the ass's head. The sitting was held in the Library, where the seats had been arranged in Parliamentary fashion. Unfortunately the Government side of the House was commandeered very early by the ladies. An unkind critic queried if they represented the War Office, but we did not know that the War Office had so many supporters in either sex. Only the Treasury Bench was left intact by the fair marauders, where sat in icy isolation the members of His Majesty's Government. On the Liberal benches Tories and Radicals hobbled together in most prophetic fashion.

Owing to a cold His Majesty did not attend in personal state to open the proceedings, but His Majesty's gracious message was communicated to his dutiful Commons by Mr. Speaker Clapham. The King's speech was received by those present standing, there being a great scarcity of seats. After a resolution had been moved and seconded thanking His Majesty for his address, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. F. Horn) rose amid loud cheers to move an amendment regretting the introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa. The right hon. gentleman said that the remedy was worse than the disease. Such a policy could only have the effect of debauching the morals and industry of the lower classes. Mr. Jarrold (the hon. member for somewhere or other) seconded the amendment in a trenchant speech. He pleaded the cause of personal liberty and invoked the shade of Wilberforce in eloquent words. Mr. Hepworth supported the amendment. The defence of the government was undertaken by Mr. F. B. Fisher and Mr. F. W. Skelsey. These gentlemen stigmatised the sentimental talk of the Opposition about slavery as the most arrant twaddle. The employment of Asiatics was a necessary expedient to span a transition period of great difficulty, and the greatest care was being taken to ensure that no harm should result from their presence. The Premier (Mr. A. C. Ward), wound up the debate on the amendment. He traced the causes of the scarcity of labour in the mines and emphasised the necessity of the policy announced in the speech from the throne. Most of the revenue of the new colonies had to come from the mines, and, therefore, it was necessary that these should be worked to their full extent. Moreover, the Chinese were fully informed of the terms of the contracts before they entered into them. It was absurd to regard such agreements as the instruments of slavery.

On the amendment being put, the Speaker declared that the "Noes" had it.

Mr. John Mealey (Mr. S. Landsman) then moved a further amendment, "That the restriction of alien immigration would do incalculable harm to England, and is not necessary." The right hon. gentleman contended that most of the immigrant aliens passed on to America. The Opposition leader seconded. Mr. R. H. Duncan (Ebor Burghs) spoke against the amendment. He said that by their cheap labour the undesirable foreigners were cutting the British working classes out of the labour market, or else swelling the number of the unemployed. On the question being put, the Speaker declared that the "Noes" had it.

Mr. John Burns (Mr. F. Hepworth) put forward a third amendment which deprecated any change in the fiscal policy of the British Isles. The hon. member said that Protection would be a very bad thing for the working man. Dumping was bad for the "dumper" and good for the dumped.

Mr. Lloyd George (Mr. M. Booth) denounced Protection as the poison of the springs of pure and good government. He pointed to Tammanyism in illustration, and called on patriotic Britons to be true to the flag of Free Trade. The Premier next intervened in the debate, and outlined the retaliatory policy of the government.

Mr. Willie Redmond (Mr. P. Hartley) then rose to put in a word for "old Ireland." He said that the question only touched Ireland on the bacon side. He was not a "whole hogger," but a "little pigger." After being called to order two or three times the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.

On the amendment being put, the "Ayes" were declared to have it. A division was demanded, with the result:—

For the Amendment .. ..	27
Against the Amendment .. ..	22

The House then adjourned.

Will the Premier resign?

### Students' Union Committee.

The tenth meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, 21st February, at 12.30 p.m.

As a result of the general meeting the Colours question was again discussed.

Mr. F. H. Battle moved "That one athletic tie and hat band be adopted for the first teams." This was seconded by Mr. Ellis, and carried.

Mr. F. A. Battle also moved "That the members of Lyddon Hall be approached as to whether they are in favour of the adoption of their hat band as the Union Colours." Seconded by Mr. Kay, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Kay moved "That the Medical School be invited to cooperate in the endeavour to obtain the adoption of the general tie and hat band throughout the College."

Seconded by Mr. Ellis, and carried.

The eleventh meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, 25th February. The request of the Leeds Schools' Football Association that they might

use the association ground on Saturday week was granted.

The replies of Lyddon Hall and Medical School to the resolutions passed at the previous meeting were given. Lyddon Hall relinquished their arrangement of colours, but reserved right to adopt others. The S.R.C. replied that they did not desire to relinquish their colours.

Mr. Battle proposed "That the Lyddon Hall arrangement of colours be adopted for the Union hat band and tie."

Seconded by Mr. Kay, and carried *non. con.*

Professor Clapham proposed that "Colours be given to all the regular members of the first teams by the Selection Committees." Seconded by Mr. Garforth, and carried.

Mr. Skelsey proposed "That the athletic hat band and tie shall be plain maroon." Seconded by Mr. Battle, and carried.

Mr. Ward proposed "That the present Union blazer be retained." Seconded by Mr. Battle, and carried.

Mr. Battle proposed "That colourmen be allowed to place the letters of the club and the date about the badge." Seconded by Professor Clapham, and carried.

Mr. Ward proposed "That the Association cap be maroon and white halved; that the Rugby cap be maroon, with white edging and white tassels; that the Cricket cap be maroon, with white horizontal stripes." Seconded by Mr. McLaren, and carried.

The twelfth meeting was held on Friday, 4th March.

The Colours scheme was now submitted for final consideration.

Mr. Connal moved "that a Union athletic cap be included to be worn only with athletic costume." Seconded by Mr. Skelsey, and carried.

Mr. McLaren proposed "That the Athletic cap be dark blue, with College crest." Seconded by Mr. Ward, and carried.

It was agreed that the College crest should be added to all Colours caps.

Mr. W. H. A. Elliott moved that "The Cricket blazer be maroon and white, with vertical stripes." Seconded by Mr. Hood, and carried.

Mr. Ward proposed "That the designs for hat bands and ties should also refer to the various scarves." Seconded by Mr. Garforth, and carried.

The whole scheme was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Ward then introduced the recommendations of the Sports Sub-Committee re improvements in the pavilion.

The following estimates were accepted after discussion:—

Painting .. ..	£8 10 0
Plumbing .. ..	10 9 6
Joinery .. ..	6 11 6
	<hr/> £34 11 0

The Committee agreed that the claim of Batley R.F.C. of 17s. 6d. for compensation should be paid, but that the whole subject of these claims should be considered more fully in the future.

## General Meetings.

The second meeting of the session was held on Friday, 5th February, at 12.30 p.m. in the Chemical Lecture Theatre.

There was a good attendance of members. Mr. W. H. Davis was in the chair.

The Chairman introduced the Colours Scheme. Discussion then followed, the speakers being Messrs. Dwyerhouse, Fisher, Morrison, Skelsey, Hutchinson, Hepworth, and Horn. The general feeling was that the scheme was too elaborate.

Mr. Horn moved "That a recommendation be made to the Committee that the old hat band be retained, if possible; if an alteration be needed, then this should be a narrower diagonal of white." This was seconded, but lost by 52 votes to 46.

Miss Skinner, in answer to a question from Mr. Hepworth, announced that the ladies did not desire a separate hat band.

Mr. Hepworth then moved "That the present colours be retained in the hat band and tie." Seconded by Mr. Christie, and carried.

Mr. Fisher moved "That the whole scheme be rejected *in toto*." This was seconded by Mr. Horn, but was lost.

A motion for an adjournment was then carried.

The third meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, 6th March, at 12.30 p.m. in the Chemical Lecture Theatre. Mr. W. H. Davis was in the chair.

The Chairman briefly introduced the revised Colours Scheme.

Dr. Patterson suggested that a combination of the Lyddon Hall and Medical School arrangement of colours would be desirable for the general Union hat band and tie. He proposed the following amendment, "That an arrangement of three narrow white bands on a maroon ground be adopted as the Union Colours." Seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, and carried.

The Chairman then put the whole scheme, including the above amendment, to the Meeting, and it was carried by a very considerable majority.

Mr. F. Hepworth then moved "That before any alteration is made in the Colours, a two-thirds majority shall be obtained." Seconded by Professor Clapham, and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. S. H. Elliott proposed "That the Senate be asked to allow undergraduates to adopt academic attire. This was seconded by Mr. Denby, but opposed by Mr. Horn and Mr. Hepworth. The motion was carried.

Mr. M. Booth moved "That a change is desirable in the selection of periodicals for the Smoke Room and Refectory." He advocated a more equal division of Liberal and Conservative papers, and that the Liberal papers should be representative of the best interests of that party. This was seconded by Mr. Appleyard, and supported by Mr. Horn. The motion was passed.

J. H. WAITE, Hon. Sec.

## Women's Debating Society.

On Tuesday, February 23rd, the Annual Impromptu Debate of the Society was held, Miss Emmerson and Miss Melville kindly officiating as judges. The President took the chair at 5.15, tea having been previously disposed of.

Miss Holgate was first called upon to propose "That a war is more harmful than a pestilence." Pointing out that war affects and injures all sides of a nation's prosperity, she passed on to the moral decay necessarily attendant on war as at present conducted. Miss Skinner followed proposing "That life in hotels should not be substituted for home life," laying stress on the need for more rather than less of family life, and calling to mind that "An Englishman's house is his castle." Miss Martin proposed "That spinsters should be pensioned from taxes paid by bachelors," considering that as a wife is a very expensive article, a man who does not do his duty by taking one, ought to have some of the responsibility of providing for the spinsters left. Miss Edwards was evidently a little out of sympathy with her subject, "The establishment of theatres under municipal control is desirable." She thought that on the whole, the management of theatres could not be much improved. Miss Neville drew much the same subject as Miss Martin, "That bachelors should be taxed," and stated as her opinion that considering the indulgent luxurious lives that bachelors lead, they ought to pay extra taxes. Miss Sheard in proving "That the art of conversation is dying out," gave examples of her experience of the difficulty of getting up a conversation on a serious subject. Miss Cardozo, speaking on Free Trade, was entirely at home, though she freely admitted at the beginning that she would not like to challenge Mr. Chamberlain on an argument on the subject. "England," she said, "has prospered under Free Trade, and though it would be dangerous to attribute all the prosperity to this alone, it would be a great mistake to give it up. With such a country as Germany, however, Free Trade would be a practical impossibility. To the unemployed, Mr. Chamberlain's promised rise in wages will mean nothing, while a rise in the price of food means starvation." Miss Cardozo concluded by an appeal to the whole world to embrace our glorious principle of Free Trade.

Miss Halliday followed, proposing that "Women should not be admitted to public offices and the professions," but would have preferred taking the other side of the question, while Miss Hastings called on to maintain that "Smoking is always a bad habit," disagreed so emphatically that she declined to take up the subject. Miss Gussell grew enthusiastic in proving that children ought to be left to educate themselves, with "That the modern system of education has lowered character" as text, and Miss Walker submitted "That the wearing of unnecessary articles with morning attire is undesirable," putting emphasis on the annoyance caused to other people by the snapping of necklaces at inconvenient times and the jingling of bangles.



Miss Mitchell proceeded to make a systematic analysis of her subject, "Thou wilt catch more flies with a spoonful of honey than a cask of vinegar"; remarking that this was necessary for a clear understanding of the far-reaching nature of such a statement. Honey was symbolic of a sweet disposition—vinegar of a sour one. Flies were those who came in contact with the honey (otherwise sweet persons) and the vinegar (otherwise sour persons) substituting these values in the original statement gave the conclusion that a sweet girl will attract more friends than a sour girl, and conversely, that if a girl is seen with few people (otherwise flies) around her she may be considered to be of a sour (otherwise cask of vinegar) disposition. Also "man" may be substituted for "girl" in the previous example, giving another particular case. Extending again, Miss Mitchell showed that the honey and cask of vinegar might respectively typify certain teachers; in that case the flies would be the children; or again, with sweet and sour business men, flies are pennies, shillings, and pounds.

Miss Porritt, Miss Grey, and Miss Frank followed, and Miss Claridge advocated the value of the social side of University life, while Miss Arrowsmith carried the house enthusiastically with her when she submitted that the death of ping pong is a national blessing. Miss Hilary, in proposing that "The rush and noise of modern life will bring physical deterioration," contrasted the early morning rush to catch a train with the calmness of Adam and Eve, and "who could compare us to them?"

The first prize was awarded to Miss Cardozo, the second being divided between Miss Holgate and Miss Walker, a special consolation prize being provided for Miss Mitchell.

The meeting closed with an unanimous vote of thanks to Miss Emmerson and Miss Melville for so kindly giving their services. E. B. B.

### Men's Christian Union.

THE Edinburgh New Year Conference of Students' representatives of the Christian Unions of Colleges throughout the whole world has already borne fruit in our own College, in the shape of renewed activity in the general meetings of this term, which have been devoted chiefly to missionary topics. They have been addressed by men, scarcely more than students themselves, who have either just returned from the mission field or are on the point of going out.

The first meeting was held on the 29th of February. After tea in the Refectory, enthusiastic addresses were delivered by Dr. Hodgkin and the Rev. H. T. Manley. The former dealt with the meaning of our motto, "The evangelisation of the world in this generation," and showed the necessity, if this purpose is to be attained, that each and every Christian, whether staying at home or going abroad, should do his best in his own small sphere of work. If we do this

let us remember when trials do come, as they will, and when difficulties and disappointments arise, that our little portion of work is not a whole in itself, but merely a part of that steadily proceeding and ever-increasing world-wide evangelisation. Mr. Manley's speech formed a continuation of this. "If we deny our motto," said he, "it means that we admit that there are men living to-day whom we consider ought not to hear the Gospel—who are they? Is not Christ as much a Saviour for the Hindoo as for us? From what both students and professors out there themselves have told me I know He is. It is easy to deceive ourselves into the thought that the missionary field is already full, but I venture to say that not one in ten of the 300,000,000 of India have heard the Gospel from Christian lips, and not one in too in such a manner that they may be called evangelised. Above all things necessary to the attainment of our motto is the fact that men shall give themselves to the work. Many hide themselves behind the excuse that their qualifications are not sufficient—the greatest is not intellect, but sympathy. But there is room for the best intellects, and better than the best. Theologians are not required more than other thinkers. Men who have had scientific trainings, practical men, the accuracy of thought derived from mathematical study—all are needed for the solution of the great problems which confront the missionary. Let us not, therefore, consider that because we have spent our early life in a special branch of study we should be of no service, but remember that if we feel that duty calls for us in this direction, there is a place for all of us in the great work of the evangelisation of the world in this generation!"

About a fortnight later another meeting was held, addressed by Dr. Jenkins, who dealt in the first place with the necessity of Christian work to every Christian. He then proceeded to demonstrate the wideness of the scope for missionary effort, two-thirds of the world, and that its most degraded portion, not having yet heard of Christ's name. In a few years much of this will be reached by civilization, and will be subjected to evil influences which follow in its train, before it comes in contact with the good, if more missionaries are not rapidly forthcoming. Where then is the greater need at home or abroad? Are we doing our real duty by merely working for Christ at home? If, however, circumstances do prevent us from going out let us see to it that we aid and encourage those who have given themselves to the work, to the best of our ability.

Missionary bands are now in full swing in the College. They consist of about half-a-dozen members who meet together at some convenient hour, and discuss the lines of various missionaries. Each member takes a separate life and special periods of the life are read up each week. A brief sketch of the portion read is then outlined in the band, and the various characters, work, success, etc., are compared. It is found that this is an extremely interesting method of work, and all are earnestly invited to join us in it who have not already done so.

J. E. A.

## College Athletic News.

## Rugby Football.

## OWENS COLLEGE V. YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.

The return fixture between these Colleges took place yesterday at Fallowfield, before a very fine company. Both sides were well represented. The home college started, and play for a time was confined to the centre. Collins with a tall pun was the means of changing the advance of the visitors, following which the Owens' forwards debilitated down, and the line, where S. T. Crump brought him down. E. Dobson and G. S. Richardson played gamely in defence for the White Rose representatives, who subsequently attacked, and A. Richardson passing over the line H. V. White made the ball dead. At half-time neither side had scored.

On resuming, a dashing forward rush by the home team saw G. Holroyd drop on the ball and score closely on his own line. G. S. Richardson steered another further attack of the home College, and then H. V. White made his mark. Subsequently Collins received possession for the Owens, and following upon a punt over the line he just failed to reach the ball. Stoddart, however, was close at hand, and completed the try. From an easy place Jones failed at goal. From the drop out Yorkshire College lunged the home chief, and S. T. Crump dashed over, the place kick proving abortive. Near the goal the visitors were punished for off-side, and from the free kick Jones hit the cross-bar, the ball bounding into the field of play. Result—Owens College 3 try (3 points). Yorkshire College 1 try (3 points). Teams—

OWENS COLLEGE—H. V. White (captain), back; Stoddart, Collins, Crump, and Badger, *three-quarter backs*; Stephens and Davis, *half-backs*; H. E. Mason, Jones, George, Heathcote, Robinson, Dove, Fille, and Daggan, *forwards*.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE—G. Holroyd, back; A. Richardson, Dobson, Anty, and Sandells, *three-quarter backs*; S. T. Crump and G. S. Richardson, *half-backs*; W. H. A. Elliott (captain), Cannon, McLaren, Vicars, Ellis, Whithead, Lightfoot, and Johnson, *forwards*.

After the match the teams met at dinner at Simpson's Café, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

## YORKSHIRE COLLEGE V. BRADFORD WANDERERS.

On College ground, on Saturday, January 30th. The College had a very weak team owing to the Northern Universities v. Cheshire match. Bradford possessed unerringly and soon scored a try which was converted. In the second half J. S. Richardson scored after a free dribble. H. McLauchlan converting. Just before time Call got over twice for Bradford, neither of which were converted. Result—Bradford Wanderers, 1 goal, 2 tries (11 points); Yorkshire College, 1 goal (5 points).

COLLEGE XV.—H. F. Dobson, *full-back*; E. W. Hutchinson, J. P. Hamble, H. Richardson, H. Sutcliffe, *three-quarter backs*; J. S. Richardson and S. J. Gordon, *half-backs*; H. H. McLauchlan, *scrummer*; J. E. Vicars, R. Lightfoot, C. M. Whithead, J. N. Ellis, T. F. F. Johnson, J. McLaren, and F. A. Balle, *forwards*.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE v. OLD DENVERSHAM.—The College had not their usual backs owing to the N.U. v. Oxford match. Holroyd and Sutcliffe failed to turn up so the College played 13 men. Result, Old Denversham, 24 points; College, nil.

COLLEGE.—*Full-back*, J. P. Hamble; *three-quarter backs*, H. Keenworthy, F. A. Balle, H. F. Amos; *half-backs*, D. F. Dobson, J. N. Ellis; *forwards*, H. McLauchlan, T. P. F. Johnson, E. Lightfoot, C. M. Whithead, J. E. Vicars, E. A. Macchani, J. E. Vicars.

LIVERPOOL, as usual, scratched their last match, leaving us winners of the Whitworth College Shield.

## TABLE OF RESULTS.—

	Win.	Loss.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire College	2	0	0	6
Owens College	2	1	0	5
Liverpool University	0	1	1	1

\* Includes one "walk over" for Yorkshire College.

## Association Football.

SH. XI.

Jan. 30th.—H. HARRGATE ALEXANDRA PARK. Won, 3-2. College passed from start, but the home team scored first from a breakaway. Brown immediately equalised with a scintillating shot. The home team then adding another, the referee this time being at fault. At the interval we were therefore a goal down. In the second half College pressed continuously, and scoring twice through Stapleton and Whitlock, ran out winners by 3 goals to 2.

Feb. 6th.—S. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD. Won, 2-0. Played at Sheffield, the ground being covered with snow. College played against the slope first half, but soon scored through Brown. This was the only score up to half time. In the second half play was almost always in the home team's quarters, but Yorkshire could only score once again, Whitlock heading through a good shot by Watson.

Feb. 20th.—S. OWENS COLLEGE. Lost, 1-3. In the first half Yorkshire pressed unerringly, but the Owens defence was excellent. Just before half-time Stapleton scored from a good centre by Brown. During the first of the second half Yorkstad again pressed, but the forwards were weak in front of goal. Owens then attacked strongly and scored three times, thus winning by 3 goals to 1.

Feb. 11th.—H. HARRGATE CORINTHIANS. Won, 5-0. Played in rough, heavy weather. College lost the first, and played against the wind. Play was even up to half-time, and no goals were scored. In the second half the College pressed nearly all the first, and goals were scored by First 11th, Stapleton (2).

Feb. 18th.—S. HEADINGLEY COLLEGE. Drawn, 3-3. A very evenly contested game all through. First scored all 3 of our goals from free shots.

Feb. 27th.—S. BOOTHAM SCHOOL. Drawn, 1-1. Owing to the bad state of our ground this match was played at York. Though the field was covered with snow the ball made rapid movements from one end of the field to the other, both sides getting in some free shots. Up to half-time there was nothing scored. On changing ends Bootham soon got through, but the College, after some hard play, equalised from a set-piece in front of goal, thus leaving the guest drawn with a goal aside.

Mar. 9th.—H. HARRGATE CORINTHIANS. Lost, 0-1. The game opened at Harrgate, with some even play, but clever tactics followed by the Corinthians, and some hot play in front of the College goal resulted in the home team scoring. Subsequently play ended at times in a dangerous proximity to the Corinthians' goal, and although the College tried hard to score, Bursley's defence was safe. After changing ends the College pressed well, their passing and footwork being very smart. The Corinthians were kept busy clearing their goal. One shot by the College just missed the net, striking the cross-bar. Later Bursley cleverly saved the downfall of the Harrogate goal. The Corinthians became dangerous, but failed to add to their score. The College then lost a goal through off-side play.

AND XI.

Jan. 23rd.—S. SILVERHAY SCHOOL. Drawn, 1-1.

Feb. 18th.—S. OLD COLLEGIANS. Lost, 2-3.

Feb. 18th.—S. COLLEGE OF THE RESURRECTION, MANSFIELD. Lost, 2-5.

## Cricket.

THE Gryphon has asked for our prospects for the coming season, but who shall dare to speak of English cricket in rainy March! However, perhaps a preliminary notice may serve to remind men that the College will begin on April 30th, with matches against Horstorth Hall Park and Adel; surely by that date we may hope for some cricket weather.

With regard to the teams one cannot say much, but there is no reason that we should not have two good teams in the field next season, provided the Freshers turn out well. It is, of course, needless to

say we have lost good men, we always do; still there are several important gaps to be filled this year, and we would appeal to Freshers to turn out in strong force.

Our fixture list is now well filled, and matches extend from April 30th to July 2nd. We would especially call attention to the fact that the season practically finishes at the end of June; this has been arranged so that men will be able to get back to their home teams at the beginning of July. It is sincerely hoped that this arrangement will induce more men to play with the College team; two months is not a long season.

A word about Inter-Department matches. Last year it occasionally happened that with College matches and departmental games, we had as many as four matches on the College ground in one week. If those arranging these departmental games would kindly speak to the Cricket Secretaries before making their arrangements, this overcrowding might be prevented.

The Officers for the coming season are:—

1st XI. Captain ..	J. FERGUSON.
2nd XI. Captain ..	R. WILKINSON.
College Secretary ..	B. W. ELLIOTT.
Medical Secretary ..	S. R. GLOYNE.

United Universities Representatives:—

J. FERGUSON, S. R. GLOYNE.

It is concluding we would urge all men who possibly can to turn out for the College this season. The last five years have seen much improvement in our cricket, but we venture to say that it is not yet what it might be, and we ought not to be satisfied until the College team has earned for itself a recognised place among the best amateur teams in the county. This can only be carried out if men turn out and display some energy. We are well aware there are difficulties in the way of those who do not live in Leeds which only they themselves fully realise, and to play with the College must mean some sacrifice; but we would remind them that some of the keenest sportsmen in College athletics are "train men."

### De Rebus Medicalibus.

Our sentence is passed. The City is to be the god-father of our new University. Let us hope it will prove a generous one. It is not for us to discuss the decision, but so far as the Medical Department is concerned, we may say that while we share the general regret that we are not to be, as we had hoped, and as we assuredly deserved, "The Victoria University of Yorkshire," we have the consolation already expressed in this journal that M.B., Leeds, will not fail to secure for its bearers a consideration commensurate with the glorious traditions and present high standing of the Leeds Medical School.

With this exception nothing has happened since our last issue. Nobody has been ill, died, been born, or got married for our readers' entertainment. No social events have taken place, no appointments

made, other than those mentioned elsewhere in this number. There is football, of course, and the election of next summer's cricket representatives, but these are adequately dealt with in other columns.

Insidiously there has been spreading through the School the dire infection *Work-for-Exams*, whose maximum incidence is always, for obvious reasons, about this time of year. Its

Course is well known. First a short incubation period during which vague dreads and premonitions of the onset of the affection (how like rabies!) are accompanied in the victim's mind by some sense of superiority to his fellows already in the throes of it.

At the actual onset the patient begins to feel very sick, shudders to think of what he is in for, has terrible nightmares for a few nights, and then, giving up his ordinary ways of life, betakes himself with feverish haste to the Isolation Hospital, where many of his wretched fellows, similarly smitten down, are huddled together—the Library.

The course may be long or short, varying with the patient's constitution. Those who suffer from the chronic forms, rarely free from the condition, maintain the paradox that they thereby least tend to become "chronics." Most, however, prefer a smartish subacute attack; some an acute, and they do well. Fastidium; crisis; followed by a great feeling of relief, but unfortunately second attacks are by no means rare, at intervals of a month to a year. All medical students suffer four attacks of this disorder, some more.

*Sequelae*.—Prostration, anemia, kyphosis.

*Diagnosis*.—From ordinary work. The latter is physiological, pure katabolism. In it there is never absence of laughter, or the typhoid facies seen in the other.

*Prognosis*.—It is not a mortal disease.

*Treatment*.—I. Between the attacks, Prophylactic, to secure the abolition of exams.

II. During the attack. Nothing more, nor less, than common sense has ever been found to be of any avail.

We welcome the article on *Reforms*, and trust that many of the suggestions contained in it will be acted on. Readers are reminded that criticism of and supplement to such an article as this are most necessary. Our columns stand open to receive them.

Tip for the March Exams.—Korea.

On the following exam. results our congratulations are due:—

London Univ.

Tutor, M.B. (Whole exam.)—F. E. Taylor, M.A., M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Vic.)

Organic Chemistry.—S. H. Booth.

E. D. Ellis.

H. R. Rawlings.

A. H. Turner.

### Dissecting Room Notes.

THE Dissecting Room has seen some strange things this term, including the usual quantum of people, of course. The chief amusement has been afforded by the ever-humorous professor. No doubt the phrase commencing with "Slackness, gentlemen, etc." will remind the Infirmary students of their Anatomy days.

Our lectures since Xmas have been tinged with "slackness" in more ways than one. The students have done their best in giving practical demonstrations, and the Professor has gone out of his way to point out the evils of slackness. The juniors have been told that they are the slackest set since 1887 (comforting thought!) and that the seniors are not much better. Well, well, seniors, take courage, you have improved since last year!

Now, there are two theories with regard to this improvement. The Professor has an idea that it is solely a result of his repeated chidings; indeed he has expressed this opinion to one in high authority in the Dissecting Room. The other theory is that it is nearing "signing-up" and examination time, and consequently the students, who are not all babes, see their dire peril. As Halliburton would say, "There is a wide difference of opinion on this subject, but it seems to me that the first theory lacks foundation, and it certainly has no support from other observers."

The serenity of the junior-packed Smoke-room is disturbed at 10.45 a.m. The doors open somewhat abruptly. Enter the Professor. The speech commences with an apology, as indeed it needs one, and then the juniors catch it, full-blast. You naughty little juniors! A youth met me on the stairs with this horrible tale. "But," I said, "weren't you there then?" "Oh no, I was just coming up from the Rectory when I saw him coming out, so I dodged back." Artful, you see, as well as slack.

The rumour that the Professor is soon to forsake lecturing in order to take up an exalted position in the dramatic world is absolutely untrue "or thereby." We have it from an official source.

Our Darwin representative has given us something to think about. He says that all tortoise-shell cats are females, and as nobody has brought forward any facts to disprove this—well, it simply hasn't been disproved; but, at the same time, the man must not delude himself with the idea that he has scored, till he can solve this problem satisfactorily:—Why is a piece of string?

Ever since Dr. Clark's tutorial on the Thyroid Gland there has been a keen and heated discussion, as to who is and who is not a Cretin, among a select few. One of the most prominent symptoms, or shall I say features, of Cretinism is childish humbug which lasts throughout life. Now a certain couple of youths, McEllis and Kane, on hearing this, were struck with the great similarity between this condition and the normal condition of a certain other couple, Rawler

and Turnings. They accused these men of Cretinism but received no denial. Recently, however, the disease has begun to show some effects, for the victims, among other childish idiotic acts, have commenced to accuse the primary accusers of Cretinism. And so the discussion continues.

We welcome Messrs. Gough and Dobson (not the students) as honorary deans, with open arms, indeed had they come a little earlier, we should no doubt have embraced them in the approved French style, so much would their additional tuition have been appreciated.

### Infirmary Reforms.

THIS article is only written after much thought and some hesitation. It comes before its readers with no official standing whatever, but still with the earnest hope that its suggestions, representing as they do, the views of the overpowering majority of students, may be taken up by the official bodies concerned, and carried out. This is pre-eminently the time of year when the students are working, and working too in deadly earnest. We will catch the spirit of the moment, strike while the iron is hot.

Before entering on Infirmary matters proper, there are one or two points in connection with the School that might not inappropriately be mentioned. Firstly, why are we not allowed the privilege of attending the "systematic" Surgery Lectures during the Second Winter, as with Medicine? The scope of the syllabus surely justifies this, and we do not see that it would involve any extra call upon the lecturer to have the senior men in as well. In the next place, we are pleased to see that the operation lists are being posted up at the School; this is of more use to members of the staff of the School than to the students, who can readily see the lists on the Infirmary notice board; but of still more value to the staff, and of real importance to scientific medicine is smoother practice which might be introduced without much trouble, viz., the announcement of rare or interesting cases in the wards, cases likely to throw under careful study—study more careful than the hard-worked house physician or house surgeon has usually time to give them—much light on to physiological and pathological problems. One more matter relating to the academic lectures at the Medical School. We would, in the interests of all concerned, and of common fairness, most emphatically protest against attendances being required (as shown by the marks in the attendance books) at lectures not delivered. How manifestly and grossly unfair that a man should be refused being "signed up" who has in point of fact missed very few lectures actually given!

In passing from the School to the Infirmary our thought takes a very direct, but our feet a very circuitous path. Many times have the Infirmary Board been approached on the subject of opening the door opposite the School; as many times have they refused. The difficulties in the way are great and obvious, and we fully appreciate them, but if not

a street entrance, why not a subway? It would eliminate the danger of the uncontrolled entry of the general public into the Infirmary, for Anderson is in himself Scylla and Charybdis. The downstairs parts of both buildings stand ready as if inviting a junction being made between them. The expense would be trivial compared with the sum-total of convenience gained.

In the promotion of greater efficiency of our Hospital as a teaching centre, we have some changes to advocate. First and foremost amongst these stands the appeal for the granting of permission to teach in the wards, and to hold tutorials in their respective subjects to the resident officers, such teaching to be arranged at their discretion and in accordance with their convenience and opportunities. Knowing how heavy are the duties of the resident medical and surgical officers, we should shrink from bringing forward this proposal had we not obtained their ready assurance of their willingness to help us in this way should permission be granted by the Board. A facetious colleague suggests that a certain honorary, whose teaching is highly valued, should have a permanent printed notice made, to hang up on the days of his ward visits, to the effect that he "regrets he is unable to teach in his wards this morning." Its occasional absence would be very noticeable, and much trouble would be saved. As to Clinical Lectures, much might be said.

From most honoraries we students always look forward to an interesting and valuable clinic, and are rarely disappointed; from others—the (almost) total abstainers—we expect a notice at any hour up to 3.0 on Fridays, announcing "No Clinic." Why these gentlemen tantalize us with occasionally announcing a subject is beyond our comprehension, except that there is always a speering chance that it may come off. We could mention two honoraries in association with whose names we remember only one Clinic each since October, 1902; in the case of one of them there is a doubtful second. Why should not the Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeons take their turn? There is no doubt that lectures on the general practice part of their work would be well attended and much appreciated.

For the benefit of the regular attenders in "No. 13" and especially of those who are working up their Pathology, may we request that the work there should be done at the time on the notice, and that the time there announced be altered, when necessary, at the earliest possible moment. Further, in the absence of the Assistant Physician and R.M.O., could it not be arranged for the Curator to teach a little, should opportunity offer?

At Outpatients the allotment of certain days to seniors and others to juniors would simplify the work and tend to reduce waste of time to both sets of men. The juniors could be taught Clinical methods such as would prepare them for their Physicians' Clerkships, while seniors have exams. and the responsibilities of private practice to face in the near future.

Another (minor) plea we would bring before our

fellows-students is that on ward visits the clerks or dressers of the visiting Honorary Officer should not take preference over visitors in examining cases.

Other hospitals have their Medical and Surgical Tutors or Registrars, whose duties vary, but largely consist of advising the students as to the arrangement of their appointments, the planning of their reading, and the writing of their reports, together with valuable tuition. Why there are no such officials in our Hospital we do not know. Their advent would be an inestimable boon; then, too, might the report book indexing problem resolve itself more speedily.

Might we also strongly recommend the reprinting of the current Hospital Pharmacopoeia? It is a constantly felt want amongst us.

We hope a complete set of Nasal Instruments will soon be provided for the Operating Theatre; the need for it calls for no emphasis here.

Appointment lists have lately been creeping closer and closer to the first day of the new month, so that we have had only 24 or 48 hours' notice of our fates, possibly for six months. Surely this could be remedied without much difficulty. It is no more than reasonable to ask for a week or ten days' notice.

Attention may also be called to the fact that the name board at the front door does not form an absolute criterion as to what "Medical Officers" are "in the House." It has twice happened to us to "go away sorrowful" because a certain Honorary we wanted to go round with was—to judge by the name board—not in, and afterwards to hear that he had been teaching and "in grand form" all the morning. That is "going by the board!"

Now we come to the great and burning question of the provision within the Infirmary of rooms and board for the Maternity Clerks. Into this we have not space to enter as we should like; we would remind our readers of the able advocacy of it by the proposer of "The Staff" at the Dinner, and add that there is not a student who has held the appointment who would not endorse to the utmost his eloquent and spirited appeal.

We have only two more reforms to urge, and they are matters for that august body, the S.R.C., to deal with, better lighting, more comfort, and a better rack in the Infirmary Common Room, and the provision of lockers and better bicycle accommodation at the Infirmary. Lockers would be far more use at the L.G.I. than at the School for the seniors. We will close with an appeal to our fellow students to respect the sanctity of the Common Rooms and Refectory. It makes one sad to think that it is necessary to point out how out of place there, and how worrying to the peaceful man with no exam. in immediate prospect, is the inability to escape over paper, pipe, or cup of tea, from the tyranny of notebook and the incessant babble of "tips," "pips," "tuts," and shop of all kinds; but perhaps this will have remedied itself in the natural course of things by the time this article is being read. Good luck to you all! Even the Common Rooms will bear witness how well you have worked!

GREATER EFFICIENCY.

## Tea Shops.

Of great hotels I would not sing,  
Such as the glorious "Queen's,"  
Where once a year we congregate  
(If not beyond our means).  
Nor of the *Griffin* nor the *Teevee*,  
Nor of the "Bull and Mouth,"  
(Where to the people back, they say,  
From north, east, west, and south).  
Nor of that spot where oft we've met  
When we've been very sick  
Of work, and had a smoker's gay,  
I mean, of course, the "Vic."  
Not alcoholic palaces  
I chant, nor sang bar parlours;  
I smoke the calumet of peace  
With all teetotal snarlers.\*  
And with them go the tea-shops round  
(If they have well-lined purses—  
And if there's room left to get in  
For crowds of hungry n—).  
First should have come the *Tokio*,  
'Twas very strong and quiet;  
The tea was good, but luncheon was  
Epicurean diet.  
To *Mecca* now no devotees  
Their pilgrimages pay,  
For "Ceylon's spicy breeze"—and band  
Have lured them all away.  
Some do not care to wander far  
Beyond their own dear *Coventry*,  
While others, Joseph-spirited,  
Prefer *Imperial* bounty.  
Advent'rous souls, whom no reverse  
Nor foe makes faint nor dizzy,  
Seek wider *Fields*, and seeking find  
The *Jap* is very busy.  
See, *Royal* seats await you too—  
Good teas—a hot or cold 'un.  
"There any more?" "I know a *Bank*,"  
"Why yes, but that's an *Old 'un*!"

\* We understand that our Contributor assumes no disrespect to his friends of that persuasion by this verse; he writes those who find this hard to believe, to reflect on calumet of rhyme and lambskins on (by) toothy approaching examination. *Red Exp.*

## The Medical Society.

January 26th, 1904.

THIS was "Lecture Night," the subject being the "Liver." Each lecturer had ten minutes in which to deliver his "model lecture."

Mr. Wilson opened with an account of the Anatomy of the liver, which he described in detail.

Mr. McKane followed with a good description of the functions of the liver.

Next came an account of the diseases of the liver from a medical standpoint by Mr. Blackburn, who also showed some Pathological specimens.

The "Surgery of the Liver" was by Mr. Tomlin. He showed us some new instruments used in operations for some cases of cancer of the liver; and also showed by some statistics he gave us, how figures can prove anything.

After an interesting discussion, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturers for their good addresses.

February 9th.

At this meeting Prof. R. N. Hartley gave us a most interesting account of his visit to Egypt. Prof. Hartley said that a year ago he had attended the First Egyptian Medical Congress at Cairo. The study of medicine in Egypt was very old, dating from before the time of Moses; and the oldest treatise on medicine was 4,000 years old. Herodotus, visiting Egypt, found specialists there. The study of medicine spread from Egypt to Italy and other countries. Next, our lecturer described the famous Hospital at Cairo, and also the Medical School. The former was built in 1467, and served various purposes till recently it was made a Hospital, and brought thoroughly up to date. In the Medical School Prof. Hartley saw several young Arabs dissecting, and one of them wanted to teach him some Anatomy! The Anatomical Museum was very interesting and contained prehistoric bones, mummies, splints (which had been found on the body), and papyrus leaves, which served as bandages. Prof. Hartley concluded by touching on some of the local diseases of Egypt, especially Ophthalmia, which affected 1 in 4 of the population. The President thanked the lecturer for his very interesting paper, and then Prof. Hartley displayed some old curios which he had brought from Egypt, including a mummified hawk and bronzes representing the Egyptian Deities, Osiris and Isis.

G. W. T.

## Answers to Medical Correspondents.

*Zoophilist*.—The commonest animals in the Infirmary just now are mice and guinea-pigs; if anything, the latter predominate.

*Reader*.—The works you want are:—

- (1) "The Green Door, or The Passing of Benjamin";
  - (2) "The Common Crock in Theory and Practice," by Richard;
  - (3) "The Cap and the Shoe, or Pyrogenes Vincit," by Bark Lee.
- You will also get a shock, and no small amusement from:
- (4) "The Bareheaded Journey" by Kernel Stones.

*Puzzled*.—We do not think that Radium Dioxide is likely to furnish any clue to the cryptic enigma send:  $R O_4 + N M = (H + S) W$ .

*Forcipuer*.—No. Margate is not a celebrated winter health resort. It may be Margate you are thinking of.

**Refectorian.**—As you say, the number of men visiting the Refectory has fallen off lately. Ada, where art thou?

**Theatre-goer.**—Your enquiry is timely. We have pleasure in announcing that the Pierrot Troupe, whose absence you have so grieved, will be performing again shortly, and will have a good long run. Come in your thousands!

**Graco-Roman.**—G. W. R. D., having studied under Madrali and thrown Hackenschmidt two falls out of three, is the one and only qualified wrestling coach to the L.G.I. and L.M.S. Demonstrations daily in the Common Rooms: admission free.

**White Swelling** asks who the original author of "Just like the Ivy." Billroth, we believe.

## Correspondence.

To the Editors of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIRS,

Will you allow me to make a few remarks in answer to a letter from "C." in your last issue of the *Gryphon*?

I must congratulate your correspondent on the clear and precise manner in which he states his views regarding what he terms "the improvement of our magazine," but I must add that I am only in agreement with him upon a few minor points.

"C." suggests that extracts of the papers delivered before the various College societies should be published. Later, he advises that cricket and football scores be omitted, stating for his reasons that those interested in them know the results long before they are published. When these two suggestions from the pen of "C." are pieced together, I think even "C." himself will admit the shallowness of his argument.

If "C." is interested in the doings of the College societies (which let us hope he is) surely he will attend their meetings and make for himself the extracts of which he stands so much in need, instead of waiting for their delayed publication in the *Gryphon*.

It is a fact much to be deplored that most of the College societies are but moderately attended, but the fulfil of "C.'s" recommendation *re* the extracts, would neither promote the welfare of those societies nor enhance the sale of our magazine.

In the last issue an account of one of the Agricultural Society's meetings was generously published. I was in attendance at that meeting, I heard the debate, I read the extract, and I was forced to the conclusion that, beyond the fact that it was duly recorded, similarly with those of other societies, the article conveyed but little information or interest to anyone outside the section from which it emanated.

That meetings should be shortly recorded I agree, but premier place should be given to articles of an original nature which, I venture to say, will continue to be read and appreciated as they have been in the past.

It seems to me that "C." desires to convert the *Gryphon* into a scientific journal. Now this, I am sure, is not what it was originally intended for!

For scientific knowledge outside the lecture room, one's instinct guides one to the College Library, where periodicals abound in which current subjects are discussed in a far more efficient and extended manner than our small journal could possibly undertake. And further, and another fact which is to be deplored, the old *esprit de corps* which prevailed a few years back is fast ebbing away—I might say has ebbed away—and a cloud of seriousness "of a kind" is settling over our dominions. I would rejoice with "C." if he could advocate something which should dispel it, but I am compelled to weep that he, by his suggestions, would seek to darken it.

Yours, etc.,

R. C. G.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

May I call attention in your columns to the very extraordinary selection of daily papers for the Smoke-room and Refectory?

In all eight papers are taken; the three local ones, (*viz.*, *Post*, *Mercury*, and *Observer*, which must be taken simply because they are the local journals), and five others in the selection of which the Students' Union have presumably had a free hand. These five are the following:—

1. *The Daily Telegraph*, in politics, Conservative;
2. *The Standard*, in politics, Conservative;
3. *The Daily Graphic*, in politics, Conservative;
4. *The Yorkshire Post* (extra copy), in politics, Conservative;
5. *The Daily Mail*, in politics, Independent Conservative.

In this list almost each shade of Tory journalism is represented, while there is not a single Liberal paper of any kind.

The Conservative student has his local paper and the national organs of his party besides, but the Liberal must be content with two local journals (one of which is only a 4d. one)!

Where are the *Daily News*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Manchester Guardian*? The first of these, in particular, would be welcomed by a large number of students because it is the only paper in Great Britain which takes up a practical position with regard to the temperance question and the gambling question (*viz.*, by excluding all advertisements of drink and all betting news).

The fact that the Students' Union takes eight papers, two of which only are Liberal, and these but local journals, and does not include a single *representative* Opposition paper of any kind, is one that must convince every fair-minded person of the necessity for a speedy selection of a fresh eight, four of which must be Liberal and four Conservative.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

M. B.

P.S.—Objection to the existing choice might well be taken on literary grounds also.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

SIR,

During the present session there has been much controversy regarding the management of the Students' Union.

There is a general feeling of discontent arising from the relations between the students and the Committee.

Little irregularities prevent the two bodies from moving without friction.

These irregularities are mainly due to the unconstitutional actions of the Students' Union Committee.

These actions, be it said in justice to all concerned, do not spring from a desire to subvert the constitution, but from ignorance of its laws.

An instance arose at the last general meeting. A student gave due notice (not in writing) of a proposition to be introduced at a certain stage of the meeting.

The proposition was concerning a new rule, and, therefore, should have appeared on the notice convening the meeting.

This section of Rule 13 was ignored, and the first section was not complied with. The votes were not counted, and though a vote of two-thirds of the members present was obtained the decision of the Chairman "the motion is carried" does not make clear the true state of the case.

Again, the Chairman ruled on points of order without having a copy of the rules before him.

This case is typical of others, and the blame rests on neither Secretary nor Chairman, so much as on the general body of students. We have been told to maintain the dignity and honour of our position, and this we shall not do by conducting meetings in a manner which would disgrace a common Town Council. Under the present state of affairs we can never be certain of the permanence of our actions. A technical flaw may enable students in the future to unsettle without difficulty that which we have been at so much pains to make straight.

Again, at any moment, our general meetings may degenerate into unseemly wrangles on points of order more fitting an Irish night in the House of Commons than an honourable University. Hoping that each student will insist on the constitutional management of Union meetings in the future.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

F. HORN.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

SIR,

I beg to thank you for giving me the opportunity of an immediate reply to the above letter. Mr. Horn finds himself in the unfortunate position of being out of sympathy with all parties—Union Committee

and students alike. With regard to the charges which he makes against the officers and committee of the Union, only that need be noticed which is definite. Mr. Horn accuses the Chairman, by name, and the Secretary, by implication, of mismanagement of the business at the general meeting of the Union, held on Wednesday, 9th March. He says, in the first place, that he gave notice of a motion to be introduced at a certain stage of the meeting. May I deny in the first place, that a private student has the right to dictate to the Union Committee or officials in what order the business of a general meeting shall be taken. This right is vested solely in the Chairman of the meeting *pro tem*. Moreover, the general meeting was summoned at the instance of the Union Committee for the special purpose of considering the Colours Scheme. This being the original purpose of the meeting, and the summoners of the meeting being the responsible executive of the Union, surely it was only natural that the Colours Scheme should be taken first. Any other business was subsidiary and secondary.

Secondly, Mr. Horn implies that no notice was given of his motion on the paper convening the meeting. I cannot say when, exactly, his motion was notified, but certainly it was notified.

Mr. Horn's third complaint is that Rule 13 was ignored by the Chairman. This law says that "no rule shall be added, altered, or expunged except at a general meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present." Does a Colours Scheme fall under the word *rule*? If not, then Rule 13 does not apply. If it does, then there was not the slightest need for Mr. Horn's motion about which he is so aggrieved, viz., that a two-thirds majority be necessary to any alteration, etc., in the Colours Scheme.

My interpretation was that Rule 13 did not touch the Colours Scheme, and this is a sufficient justification. I am entirely at one with Mr. Horn in his desire for more business like general meetings. I think I note an improvement in them during the last four years.

Mr. Horn says that "there is a general feeling of discontent arising from the relations between the students and the Union Committee." This is a serious statement, and if I thought it were true I should be very sorry. But I am inclined to think that it is merely a chimera of the Debating Society—and Mr. Horn's brain.

I am,

Yours, etc.,

W. H. DAVIS.