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Vol. VIII.

JUNE, 1905.

No. 6.



As this is the last issue of the *Gryphon* this session, the Editors desire to take the opportunity of thanking those who have assisted them in the production of the various issues. Much criticism has been levelled at the heads of poor Editors, but, fortunately, there have been those who have done little criticism, but have rendered great help. We hope that next year the *Gryphon* will have a good session; that the Editors will be supported; and that the students will feel that upon them rests the chief responsibility for a good or a poor University Journal.

In a recent issue of the *Spectator*, we noticed an advertisement inviting applications for the position of Lecturer in History at the University of Leeds. Inquiries elicited the information that Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, B.A., is about to leave Leeds. It appears that he has been elected a Fellow of his College at Cambridge, where he will go into residence. Mr.

Temperley is to be congratulated upon the honour that has been conferred upon him, and he may be sure that all who know him trust that he will have a successful and distinguished career.

On Saturday last—June 3rd—there were great rejoicings in Sheffield, and well there might be, for now Sheffield possesses a University of its very own. Needless to say, the students played no small part in the demonstration which was organised to receive Mr. Alderman Franklin, who brought the precious Charter constituting the "University of Sheffield." Headed by a military band, a procession was formed, and the principal streets were traversed. The students rode in carriages, motor-cars, or traction engines. We, of the older University of Leeds, heartily congratulate them upon the receipt of their Charter. On the cricket field Leeds and Sheffield teams have met in the past, but then Sheffield was only a College. In the future, the teams will come from Sheffield, as the representatives of a University. May the sister Universities also vie with each other in the teaching of those things which mean the production of "a complete man."

This month we are including photographs of events in the Sports, and of the Union Committee. We hope that they will be appreciated by our readers. For

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the photographs of the Sports we are indebted to Dr. Dent. The Doctor was busy with his camera during the afternoon of May 23rd, and he has kindly permitted us to reproduce in the *Gryphon* a few of the results of his efforts. The Editorial Committee is grateful to him.

* * *

"Everything comes to him who waits" runs the old adage, and at last the Special number of the *Gryphon* has appeared. Much time has been given to its production, and no expense spared. No doubt every student of the session 1904-5 will supply himself with a copy, and keep it as a memento of a memorable occasion. In another column "The Special Number" is dealt with in greater detail.

* * *

The Union Committee for 1905-6 has just been elected, and in a short time the members of it will be allocated to the various Sub-Committees. Therefore, we venture to suggest that a Committee be appointed to choose the football teams in winter, and the cricket teams in summer. We are convinced of the necessity of such a Committee. At present, the Captain is a kind of autocrat. He includes in the team whom he chooses, and excludes whom he chooses. This is not the way in which to get the best, or even a representative team. It appears to us, that a properly appointed Committee would result in the choosing of the best qualified to play, and thus naturally give greater satisfaction all round.

* * *

Again, is it fair to a man, to choose him for "away" matches, and then leave him out for "at home" matches. Any close student of the team list must have noticed that certain players almost invariably "cross off" for away matches, but sure enough, at an "at home" match they are chosen, and play, whilst their substitute in the "away" match is either left without a game, or must ask to play for the second. No sensible Committee, we opine, would suffer this to go on.

* * *

There is still a further question we would ask, and it is this. What is the second team for? In most properly managed associations, it serves as a feeder to the first team in two ways. First by supplying reserves when required; second by discovering new talent. Is specially good play by a second teamer recognised by the Captain of our University eleven? Our experience leads us to reply in the negative. If

this is so, what is the use of "Zombak" and others writing to the *Gryphon* and urging upon the students to exhibit "esprit de corps," and "loyalty," and other equally desirable virtues. We might add that we have been requested to deal with the matter in these columns. Also let it be understood that we blame no particular Captain. What we object to is the system.

What is Education?

THE education of a country, its aims and methods, must always be a reflection of the life of its people. What they hold most dear to them, what they consider the *Sinequæ* Bonus of life will show itself either for good or evil in the way they decide to prepare their sons and daughters for life, and so the national ideal will be handed down, ever increasing in strength, from generation to generation, until its natural outcome is brought home to the minds of the mass in some striking and unmistakable way, by some national catastrophe, it may be, as in the overthrow of Athens, if the ideal be a false one.

And this all the more in a country under popular government, where the people determine their own destinies for weal or woe, where popularly elected committees control the aims and methods of the educational institutions in their districts, or where the Universities and Colleges are largely dependent for support on contributions, voluntary or forced, from the general public. To obtain funds and secure public favour, such educational institutions must of necessity give the kind of education the people desire, which may not be, and often is not, the one it would be good for them to have. Progress towards a true education will be slow, for though the governing bodies of such places may endeavour here and there to raise the standard of culture and to promote a higher life and cultivate wider and more generous interests, yet public opinion with its baser notion of life's ends acts like a brake, and if this public opinion be disregarded, want of funds and paucity of students quickly teach that in a democratic country, reform in education, as in politics or in society, is evolved by the people themselves. Evolution indeed is the principle of development, but how many generations must pass and how many nations must fall ere a true life becomes a national ideal?

Napoleon, a century ago, flung at England the epithet "a nation of shopkeepers," and Emerson, forgetting his own country, some fifty years later, writing of England, says: "There is no country in which so absolute a homage is paid to wealth." And so it is to-day in an ever-increasing degree. The astonishing prosperity attending its industrial and commercial activity has turned the train of the whole nation, and as a result, its government, its ambassadors and consuls, its educational system for rich and poor alike, have become a means to increasing wealth—not wealth in knowledge, or culture, in art or science, but mere sordid material wealth. Even the national flag itself has become a commercial

asset. Wars are waged and lives are spent in all parts of the world to add some territory that can be exploited for its products, and a mighty empire, stretching across the globe, embracing in its fold people of every colour and of every tongue, has thus arisen on a basis of commercialism, and on commercialism must it depend for its continued existence. Science itself is but the handmaiden of industry, and art is driven from the streets to hide its head from the public gaze in the dim and deserted cloisters of museums and art galleries. It is a crime to be poor, and merit is not merit unless it rides in a carriage and pair. Even the scholar's life is tinged by this baneful influence. He must be paid to study. County Councils and Education Committees vie with each other in searching the highways and hedges and bribing the young to come and be educated. Education is compulsory for fear there may be none at all, and free lest there may be some to plead poverty and so escape from it. In this "enlightened" age, knowledge and culture are not a treasure to be won by the sweat of the brow, in poverty and adversity as in the old days, amusingly called by moderns, "the dark ages." To-day the scholar must sit in the lap of luxury. Learning by patient toil and loving research is a reminiscence of the past, though happily lingering on, like some forgotten ruin, in a few obsolete and unprogressive places. Yet the wise and experienced Bacon fully endorsed the saying of Seneca, that "the good things which belong to prosperity are to be wished, but the good things which belong to adversity are to be admired," and compared riches to the baggage of an army that "hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory."

Mammon is indeed the great evil influence in modern education. Knowledge is not sought for the good it brings in itself to the soul, but as a means to advancement in wealth and position. Speaking on this very subject, Ruskin sounds a note of serious warning. "I am always struck by the precedence which the idea of a 'position in life' takes above all other thoughts in the parents'—more especially in the mothers'—minds. 'The education befitting such and such a station in life'—this is the phrase, this the object, always. They never seek, as far as I can make out, an education good in itself; even the conception of abstract rightness in training rarely seems reached by the writers. But an education 'which shall keep a good coat on my son's back; which shall enable him to ring with confidence the visitor's bell at double-bellied doors; which shall result ultimately in the establishment of a double-bellied door to his own house; in a word, which shall lead to advancement in life; this we pray for on bent knees—and this is all we pray for.' It never seems to occur to the parents that there may be an education which in itself is advancement in life; that any other than that may be advancement in Death; and that this essential education might be more easily got, or given, than they fancy, if they set about it in the right way; while it is for no price and by no favour, to be got, if they set about it in the wrong." Surely this solemn warning, coming from the mouth of a man old in experience and wisdom is

worth deep consideration. He sees wealth and all that wealth brings—social position and pleasure—as the national ideal, and education a mere slave in the pursuit of it.

Yet there may be who ask, "Do we not diligently attend classes and study with great effort and pain, and prepare feverishly for examinations? Does this not show our zeal for knowledge?" It is but too evident that there is abundance of diligence, and of painful effort, and of hurry and bustle and rush to pass examinations. Yet these are the very symptoms, the outcome, of the disease at the core. For what object is all this diligence and effort and hurry? Is it from a desire to know, a love of knowledge, a longing for a higher and truer life, or is it merely to cram the memory with enough information and acquire just that amount of mental ability as will content a body of examiners, and then with a sigh of relief that the time of study is over, to throw books aside and begin the real work of life—advancement in position and wealth? Is not then all this painful intellectual struggle simply because the passing of examinations is the open avenue to advancement? Success in these ensures better positions, increased salary, rapid promotion. Schools and Universities are mere adjuncts to England's industrial and commercial system. Industry and Commerce say, "We will pay highly for people whom you guarantee to possess the knowledge and ability we want. We will even build you buildings and found you chairs to manufacture this human product. You may if you wish, give any additional culture the student may care to have, or you can endorse. That is not our concern and we really don't mind if it amuses you, but you can't expect us to pay for it. What we want is a human machine for adding to our wealth." Indeed a man is not what they require. He would interfere with their business. He would have other interests besides those for which he was paid. He could not, and would not spend all his energies in the narrow sordid race for wealth, but would seek for nobler and more generous fields in which his whole being, intellectual, social, and aesthetic, would find that satisfaction and content which mere material luxury can never give.

What then is the outcome? The two ways are plain before us. "We cannot serve God and Mammon. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

W. P. W.

Proceedings of the Union Committee.

The twelfth Union Committee Meeting was held on Monday, May 15th, at 12.30.

Mr. A. C. Ward in the chair.

The minutes were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. A. Ross applied for an additional grant of 75. 6d. (to the £1 1s. previously granted) to the Ladies' Gymnasium Competition. Mr. Ross moved and Mr. W. A. Ross seconded the grant, which was passed.

Mr. G. S. Richardson moved that a grant of £20 (an increase of £5 on last year's grant) be made to the

Tennis Committee. An increase is necessary. Mr. Richardson explained, because more interest is taken in the game this year, and also a home match is arranged with Manchester University, which necessitates the hiring of a court.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Viccars and carried.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. S. Barker, who, along with Mr. W. E. Brierley, was the opponent of Messrs. Richardson and Norfolk in the Final for the Gentlemen's Doubles last year, explaining how he and his partner were the defaulting party. Professor Connal explained that Mr. Tetley gives the racquets (for the winners of the Doubles), annually, and as one will be due shortly for this year's competition, the Committee could not expect Mr. Tetley to award two at the same time.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Ward and seconded by Mr. Viccars, "That Messrs. Barker and Brierley are the defaulting party in the Competition, and consequently, Messrs. Richardson and Norfolk are declared the winners. The Union Committee, however, cannot award any prizes."

The thirteenth Committee Meeting was held on Friday, June 2nd, at 12.30.

Mr. A. C. Ward occupied the chair.

The minutes were read and confirmed.

The following were elected on the Handbook Committee:—Miss Claridge, Mr. H. P. Armes (Hon. Secretary to the Committee), the Editor of the *Gryphon* for session 1905-6, and a representative elected by the S.R.C.

Five delegates are required to represent the University at the Inter-University Congress to be held in London, June 28th to July 1st. Messrs. R. M. Thorburn, J. S. Liddetter, A. C. Ward, and failing one of these, Mr. J. N. Ellis, also representatives from the W.R.C. and the S.R.C. were appointed.

Mr. Ward read a letter from Mr. W. G. Fuller, Secretary of the *University Review*, giving particulars of the allotment of Shares of the various Universities, Shares of £1 each to the value of £800 are to be divided amongst the 16 British Universities, each taking over 50. These are handed over as fully paid, according to the agreement, by the trustees in return for "Goodwill and exclusive right of sale." The publishers take the whole of the financial responsibility. Mr. Ward was requested to forward a resolution approving of the scheme to the Secretary of the *Review*, which read as follows:—"That the Leeds University cordially welcomes the publication of the *University Review*, and will do what they are able to promote the interest of that magazine. Furthermore, the Union expresses its willingness to take the 50 Shares that may be allotted and appoints Professor Connal (Treasurer of the Union) as their Trustee for the said Shares."

A letter was read from Mr. A. E. White, Secretary of the newly-formed Swimming Club, whose object is to organise a competition for the Swimming Cup, the

property of the Union Committee, which is to be held for one year by the winner. There has not been a competition for several years, due doubtless to ignorance of the existence of a Swimming Cup.

The following resolution was passed:—"That the Union sanction the organisation of a competition for the Cup, and appoint Mr. W. O. Ross as Representative of the Union on the Swimming Club Committee."

It was unanimously decided to allow the Leeds Modern School the use of the University Ground for their Annual Sports to be held in July.

Tell-Tale of Union Committee.

Thirteen Meetings have been held during the session.

W. O. Ross (13); A. C. Ward (12); Professor Connal (11); J. N. Cameron, H. H. Nixon (9); G. E. Steward, W. N. Goodman, J. E. Viccars (8); Miss Blackburn (7); Miss Rogers (6); Miss Barton, P. J. Rawlins (5); M. Booth, A. R. Dwyerhouse, B.Sc., S. R. Gloyne, G. S. Richardson (4); J. B. T. Kewrick (2); F. G. Dobson, A. Richardson and C. M. Whitehead (1).

Also out of a possible 6, the following members (elected in January, viz. Messrs. Lightfoot, Little and Morrison, who out of a possible 8 each attended 3) attended as follows:—W. A. Ross (6); H. P. Armes (3); J. Elgy (1).

The Annual Election of Union Committee.

For the 13 vacancies on the Union Committee for Session 1905-6, 29 candidates were nominated. Subsequently Mr. R. Ward resigned his candidature.

Considerable interest was shown in the election; and though "departmentalism" was naturally fairly strong, the scrutineers were delighted to find that, with the exception of a few instances in one department, the electors made full use of their votes. The Committee, as elected, is strongly athletic, every member, I think, without exception, being a player in one or the other of the football teams. This should be decidedly to the advantage of athletics in the ensuing year. The Arts men are to be congratulated too in electing J. S. Liddetter a member of the Union Committee.

The polling (which was very close) resulted as follows:—

*W. A. ROSS	.. 128	J. S. LIDDETER	.. 88
R. M. THORBURN	.. 109	C. A. POLLOCK	.. 84
*W. O. ROSS	.. 104	J. S. RICHARDSON	77
J. N. CAMERON	.. 98	B. W. MARCHANT	76
B. W. ELLIOTT	.. 97	T. F. TOMLINSON	75
*H. P. ARMES	.. 95	J. N. ELLIS	.. 74
A. E. BATTLE	.. 94		

* Members of last year's Committee.

Not Elected :

F. TOWNSEND		A. SMAILES	.. 59
W. F. HUMBLE	.. 73	H. G. BENNETT	.. 58
J. R. BIRBY		H. J. HODGSON	.. 57
T. A. FOX	.. 67	J. W. BALDEN	.. 56
A. G. GODDSON	.. 66	R. S. HARVEY	.. 44
R. E. ABBOTT	.. 63	B. SMITH	.. 42
K. GREENER	.. 62	T. H. MATTHEWS	16
G. W. BUTTERWORTH	61		

Sectretaries	A. C. WARD, Chairman.
	W. N. GOODMAN.
	K. LIGHTFOOT.
	T. W. BLAKEMAN.

Officers, 1905-6.

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THE CHANCELLOR (The Marquis of Ripon).

Vice-Presidents :

THE PRO-CHANCELLOR (A. G. Lupton, Esq.).

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. Bodington).

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Chairman of Committee : R. M. THORBURN,
Tennis Representative.

Hon. Treasurer : Professor B. M. CONNELL, M.A.

Hon. Secretary : W. A. ROSS, also

Gymnasium Representative.

Staff Representative : (Providing acceptance)

Professor VAUGHAN.

Committee :

The above Officers ex-officio Members and—

H. P. ARMES.

A. E. BATTLE.

J. N. CAMERON.

B. H. ELLIOTT, Cricket Representative.

J. N. ELLIS, Refectory Representative.

J. S. LIDDETT, "Gryphon" and Association
Football Representative.

B. W. MARCHANT.

C. A. POLLOCK.

J. S. RICHARDSON, Rugby Representative.

W. O. ROSS, Debating Society Representative.

T. F. TOMLINSON, Refectory Representative.

Union Rooms Committee :

H. P. ARMES.

A. E. BATTLE.

J. N. CAMERON.

C. A. POLLOCK.

T. F. TOMLINSON.

Athletics Committee :

A. E. BATTLE.

J. N. CAMERON.

C. A. POLLOCK.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

T. F. TOMLINSON.

Entertainments Committee :

H. P. ARMES.

J. N. CAMERON.

J. N. ELLIS.

B. W. MARCHANT.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

Poetry.

We live in a time of educational discussion. In some quarters, England seems to be arousing itself from its accustomed lethargy, and concerning itself with what constitutes a true education. There is the stern business man who desires the youth to leave school quite competent to add up a long column of figures correctly, and to write a neat hand. Another individual is not so much concerned with this aspect of education. To him, education should result in the development of a moral being. Educationalists are consequently divided into two sharply defined divisions : the one utilitarian, the other humanitarian. The boy who leaves school well grounded in Greek and Latin, delighting in Homer, or Euripides, or Virgil, but profoundly ignorant of book-keeping and weak in arithmetic is educationally misfitted to the utilitarian ; whilst the youth strong in all the subjects of commercial curricula, but in " arts subjects " wanting, is an object of pity to the humanitarian. Much of the turmoil in our educational system—ignoring the religious aspect—is largely the result of a difference of opinion as to what constitutes a true education. Why is a child sent to school ? When we get this question answered, progress in education will be possible. Is it not amusing to hear earnest men—though shortsighted—pressing for specialisation even in the elementary schools ? Such individuals go upon the hypothesis that a child is compelled to attend school in order that it may be taught how to earn its living. It is refreshing to turn from individuals of this type to Sir Philip Sydney's " Apologie of Poetrie," and read that " the highest end of all knowledge is the knowledge of a man's self, with the end of well doing and not of well knowing only." This strikes the writer of this essay as being the true aim of education. No man can claim to be well educated, whatever his acquirements, if he does not know how to play well his part in life. Surely more must be aimed at than the mere equipping of a youth for the counting house. He must leave school with wide sympathies and deep concern for all that affects his fellowmen for their good. How can this be accomplished ? The writer does not in any way claim to be able to solve this question, but of one thing he is certain, and that is, that an education comprising only mathematics and science (so-called) will never do it. No, he must receive a good grounding in ethics and history. The pages of the philosophers must be opened unto him, and he must have the heart, as well as the mind quickened. Whilst not despising the efforts of the immortal Plato, or of Ruskin, or of Emerson, in any particular, it may be asserted that the poet is the artist who can most perfectly play a part in the true development of man, *i.e.*, stir the heart, and stimulate the brain. This does not mean that only poetry must be read, it merely claims for it an important place in the curriculum of a true educationalist.

Our education does not finish when school days are ended, but continues—or should—all through life. Therefore if a full grown man would educate himself aright, the reading of verse must form an important part of his reading. Perhaps even more so than of a boy's. Youth is naturally imaginative. It looks out upon the world through rosiely coloured spectacles.

The world it views is rather an ideal than a real one. But with the mature adult how different! He knows by sad experience that it is not all gold that glitters; that life is not what his boyish imagination once pictured it. The full grown man lives in a very prosaic world, a world of but little poetry and colour. No doubt in this part of Yorkshire the monotony of factory life, the dullness of the streets, and the keenness of competition all tend to warp the imaginations and to blunt the poetic aspirations. The cupidity and duplicity of human nature is daily prominent, and a distrust of, and a lack of sympathy with, common humanity is not infrequently engendered. The true cure for these diseases is for a man to be lifted out of himself; to be shown an ideal world; to have the divine within him awakened. His sentiments and passions want rousing. A new landscape must be portrayed to him, and the messages of the trees, and flowers, and rippling streams interpreted. Too long has he been in a world "of getting and spending, and laying waste his powers." It is time that he walked with Wordsworth and heard him tell how the daffodils

"Out-did the sparkling waves in glee."

It is the poet who carries us away from this earthly, work-a-day world, and takes us to a world of love, of feeling, of ideals. If a man is to quicken the whole of his being, and more particularly the higher part, he cannot afford to neglect the poet. According to Hazlitt, "He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or anything else." Imagination, feeling, and wit are the out-standing features of the true poet. And is not the first, one of the highest of mental attributes? "The great instrument of moral good," says Shelley, "is imagination; and poetry administers to the effect by acting upon the cause" (Essays and Letters). Indeed it is the poet who gives life to the inanimate, makes the bird to pour forth words of hope and inspiration, and stimulates man's imagination.

Verses is the language of the imagination, and with its delightful jingle and seductive metre leads man on to a conception of the noble and beautiful in man and nature. As Lord Bacon puts it, "Poetry has something divine in it, because it raises the mind and hurries it into sublimity, by conforming the shows of things to the desires of the soul, instead of subjecting the soul to external things as reason and history do."

Those who have felt the spell of poetry, and have made innumerable excursions into the realms of fancy with Shakespeare, Sidney, Herbert, and Byron, not to mention others, do not agree that poetry requires any apology. What they wish is that it were more generally read and appreciated. The assertion that "Poetry is that fine particle within us, that expands, rarifies, refines, raises our whole being," is a truism to them.

Take Wordsworth's description of his wife, Mary:—

"A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller between life and death,
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly plann'd
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel-light."

And in the eye of the mind is imagined a "perfect woman," one such as all might be if sin and unrighteousness were eschewed, and the true and noble side of human life fully developed. Well might Wordsworth lament—

"What man has made of man."

Thomas Hood, in his "Bridge of Sighs," shows how the poet can accommodate delicacy and frailty of expression to a delicate and sad theme. An unfortunate "mad (with) life's history," hurled herself into the river. On her body being recovered from the stream, Hood says:—

"Take her up instantly,
Loving, not loathing.
Touch her not scornfully;
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly;
Not of the stains of her—
All that remains of her
Now is pure womanly."

Is not our compassion awakened?

The poet has the aptitude of seeing the good and beautiful in everything. He interprets nature, and also voices the joys and sorrows of humanity. Quite at home in jocund company, yet so human is he, that the sight of suffering fills his heart with sympathy and compassion. This joy and sympathy and compassion he transmits through his verse to the reader, who is made to weep and to smile by turns; to realise a common bond binding man to man; and to recognise not only man's grandeur and possibilities, but also his weaknesses. Nay more, the true reading of the poets will result in the possessing finally that "heart to feel" for suffering humanity of which Cowper sings so delightfully. The spell of "Poetry" is the spell of humanism.

S. T. J.

Athletic News.

Cricket.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. RIPON.
Played at Ripon on May 6th, 1905.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		RIPON.	
R. Montgomery, b Payne.	7	G. W. Hainstock, c Wil-	
W. C. Cooper, bow, b		kinson, b Hood.	9
Hainstock.	2	O. E. Tattersall, c Mont-	
J. R. T. Kewick, b Craven.	7	gomery, b Hood.	3
C. H. Burns, b Payne.	0	W. B. Wray, b Mont-	
B. W. Elliott, b Craven.	2	gomery.	47
R. Wilkinson, not out.	20	S. B. Craven, c Reader, b	
R. N. Reader, b Craven.	5	Crump.	1
R. E. Abbott, c Tattersall.		A. Orton, not out.	31
b Walford.	0	A. Hainstock, not out.	2
F. Townsend, c Walford, b			
Wright.	4		
S. T. Crump, c and b Wal-			
ford.	2		
E. C. Hood, b Craven.	0		
Bye.	7		
	50		38

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Headingley on May 6th.

UNIVERSITY II.		BRADFORD.	
H. E. Scargill, c Sealey, b		Sealey, c Masley, b Frank	11
R. Richards	12	Staitfall, not out	29
W. F. Marshall, b Kershaw	0	Walker, lbw, b Frank	15
T. L. Hardy, b Kershaw	2	Richards, not out	4
F. E. Clarke, b Richards	8	Extras	4
A. L. Walker, b Richards	2		
J. R. Bibby, c Ash, b			
Richards	26		
A. E. White, c A. Howard			
b Richards	1		
W. O. Ross, b Kershaw	5		
G. H. Frank, b Kershaw	0		
G. W. Hutsoworth, not out	0		
W. Masley, c Sealey, b			
Kershaw	0		
Extras	4		
Total	60	Total (for 2)...	52

University lost by 8 wickets.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. BRADFORD (A2 XI.)

Played at Bradford, May 13th, 1905.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		BRADFORD.	
R. M. Thorburn, b Holdsworth	30	E. Priestman, c Elliott, b	7
H. Thorburn, b Masley	17	H. Thorburn	15
S. T. Crump, c Edmondson, b Padgett	18	J. Knowles, b H. Thorburn	14
J. B. T. Knowick, lbw, b		C. H. Ingham, b Jarrold	14
Padgett	19	E. P. Masley, c Williamson	4
H. Gaster, b Padgett	14	b H. Thorburn	15
S. T. Jarrold, b Padgett	5	F. Holdsworth, b Crump	15
R. Williams, b Padgett	2	J. T. Padgett, not out	27
B. W. Elliott, b Turner	2	J. Turner, c Williamson, b	6
T. F. Tomkinson, not out	4	R. M. Thorburn	6
W. C. Cooper, not out	4	J. H. Greenwood, not out	6
H. E. Abbott, lbw, b		Extras	12
Turner	6		
Extras	6		
Total	100	Total	108

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Played at Headingley, May 17th, 1905.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.	
R. M. Thorburn, c and b		R. J. McAlpine, b H	
Crawford	27	Thorburn	1
B. Blackwood, b Owsen	39	E. E. Owsen, b Scargill	39
shaw	82	R. C. Allison, at Abbott	1
R. Montgomery, b Crawford	65	b R. M. Thorburn	16
J. B. T. Knowick, run out	12	J. G. Dick, b H. Thorburn	16
R. Williams, not out	20	A. A. Payne, at Abbott, b	0
Extras	18	R. M. Thorburn	0
		H. E. Crawford, not out	35
		A. L. Robinson, not out	5
		Extras	14
Declared	233		131

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.

Played at Headingley, May 25th, 1905.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.	
J. B. T. Knowick, lbw, b	19	E. W. Whittington, b	
Do	19	Williamson	17
W. C. Cooper, c and b		W. R. Garrard, run out	49
Whittington	11	R. Tasker, b Williamson	42
R. Sealley, b Do	5	J. H. Harvey, not out	4
T. F. Tomkinson, b Do	0	Extras	5
R. Williamson, c Moorhouse			
b Whittington	101		
B. W. Elliott, b Do	12		
F. Townsend, not out	7		
Byes	11		
Total	208	Total	137

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN.

Played at York, May 27th, 1905.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN.	
R. M. Thorburn, c and b		A. O. Joy, b R. M. Thorburn	1
Sealey	48	A. W. White, b Crump	48
B. Blackwood, b Jones	12	W. J. Woodburn, b Crump	44
J. B. T. Knowick, c Sealey	20	W. J. Benbury, b Crump	2
H. Thorburn, b Woodburn	6	C. A. L. Seale, c Crump	0
R. Williams, b Woodburn	0	b Knowick	92
B. W. Elliott, c Bird, b		E. S. Jones, c Richardson	6
Carter	30	b Knowick	6
W. H. A. Elliott, not out	62	E. M. Lawson-Smith, c	0
J. S. Richardson, lbw, b		Richardson, b Knowick	0
Gaster	23	H. G. Bird, c and b Crump	0
S. T. Crump, b Jones	15	U. M. Carter, c and b	1
F. Townsend, not out	11	Crump	7
Extras	12	C. H. Croomy, b Knowick	4
		A. Forbes, not out	4
		Extras	17
Declared	253	Total	222

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Headingley on May 13th.

WAKEFIELD.		UNIVERSITY II.	
Mitchell, b Scargill	17	H. E. Scargill, c Mitchell	
Wood, run out	33	b Sealey	10
Smith, b Scargill	7	J. B. Staley, c Smith	22
Roster, lbw, b Richardson	7	J. S. Richardson, c Smith	36
G. Smith, c W. O. Ross	13	F. Townsend, b Sealey	15
b Richardson	17	F. E. Clarke, c Roberts	0
Sealey, c and b Richardson	0	b Sealey	2
Benbury, b Scargill	0	W. F. Humble, run out	0
Roberts, b Richardson	0	A. E. White, not out	10
Reynolds, run out	0	W. O. Ross, not out	4
Toston, b Scargill	0	Extras	9
Townsend, not out	0		
Extras	9		
Total	108	Total (for 6)...	105

University won by 4 wickets.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. HECKMONSWIKE SCHOOL.

Played at Headingley on Saturday, May 27th.

UNIVERSITY II.		HECKMONSWIKE	
H. E. Scargill, c. Cahill, b.		H. S. Cahill, b. Scargill, b.	
Oldroyd,	5	Watson,	2
G. A. Watson, b. Akroyd, ..	0	A. Gibson, b. Scargill, ..	7
W. C. Cooper, b. Akroyd, ..	3	W. Akroyd, b. Watson, ..	10
J. K. Stables, b. Akroyd, ..	11	Graham, c. Ross, b. Scargill	8
S. T. Jarrold, c. Hodds, ..		Kearley, b. Cooper,	6
Ward, b. Fawcett,	45	Oldroyd, b. Scargill,	12
G. E. Storer, c. Womersley, ..		L. Fawcett, not out,	59
b. Akroyd,	3	Wray, b. Scargill,	0
W. A. Ross, b. Fawcett,	18	C. E. Womersley, not out, ..	14
G. W. Butterworth, b.		Extras,	8
Fawcett,	0		
A. L. Walker, run out,	0		
A. E. White, c. Cahill, b.			
Fawcett,	1		
W. O. Ross, not out,	1		
Extras,	6		

Total 92 Total (for 7) 165
University lost by 3 wickets.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Played at Liverpool, May 31st, 1905.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.		LEEDS UNIVERSITY.	
H. E. Crawford, run out, ..	18	R. M. Thorburn, c. Allinson, ..	9
A. Whittington, b. Williamson, ..	13	B. W. Elliott, b. Beckett, ..	20
J. E. Openshaw, b. Williamson, ..	4	P. Townsend, b. Beckett, ..	1
J. B. T. Kewick, b. Beckett, ..	4	J. B. T. Kewick, b. Beckett, ..	3
R. C. Allinson, c. Elliott, b.		N. Reader, c. Dick, b.	
Kewick,	14	Beckett,	5
J. G. Dick, c. Townsend, b.		R. Wilkinson, c. Crawford, ..	
Kewick,	3	b. Beckett,	0
B. J. McAlpine, b. Kewick, ..	1	A. E. White, c. Dodds, b.	
J. H. Dodds, run out,	4	Crawford,	10
L. K. Adams, b. R. M. Thorburn, ..	0	G. Butterworth, run out, ..	
A. A. Payer, not out,	31	Beckley, b. Crawford,	4
R. W. L. Middleton, c.		Gallagher, not out,	0
Beckley, b. Kewick,	8	Extras,	11
H. Beckett, b. R. M. Thorburn, ..	0		
Byes,	10		
	92		89

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. LEEDS POLICE.

Played at Headingley, June 1st, 1905.

LEEDS POLICE.		LEEDS UNIVERSITY.	
Smith, c. Kewick, b. H. Thorburn,	6	W. H. A. Elliott, c. Smith, ..	17
Lindley, c. and b. Scargill, ..	19	J. B. T. Kewick, c. Wilson, ..	0
Thorburn, c. and b. Richard-son,	20	H. Thorburn, c. Wilson, ..	0
Young, c. Richardson, b. Scargill,	23	J. S. Richardson, c. Thom-son, b. White,	4
Marston, c. Stables, b. Kewick,	24	R. W. Elliott, b. Lindley, ..	21
Whitney, b. Scargill,	0	R. Stables, b. Lindley,	0
Whitely, run out,	0	H. E. Scargill, not out,	12
Minton, c. White, b. Scargill, ..	10	A. E. White, b. Lindley, ..	0
Thompson, c. Elliott, b. Kewick,	1	R. E. Abbott, b. Thompson, ..	3
Marston, c. Elliott, b. Scargill,	0	C. H. Hutchinson, b. Lind-ley,	5
Wilson, not out,	0	G. E. Storer, c. Lindley, b.	0
Byes,	1	Whitney,	1
	114	Extras,	9
			71

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. ADEL.

Played at Headingley, on Saturday, June 3rd, 1905.

UNIVERSITY II.		ADEL UNIVERSITY.	
J. Lindon, b. Cooper,	14	H. E. Scargill, b. Palmer, ..	32
W. Palmer, c. Cooper, b. Scargill,	1	W. C. Cooper, run out,	41
Wilkinson, c. White, b. Scargill,	1	S. T. Jarrold, not out,	6
Lupton, c. White, b. Scargill, ..	10	W. O. Ross, not out,	1
Rhodes, b. Walker,	14	Extras,	5
Robinson, run out,	1		
Calvert, b. Ross,	7		
Smith, b. Ross,	0		
Kilgiving, b. Walker,	0		
Greenwood, not out,	1		
Naylor, run out,	6		
Extras,	5		

Total 64 Total (for 2) 67
University won by 8 wickets.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.

Played at Sheffield, June 3rd, 1905.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.	
S. T. Crump, b. Baker,	29	E. W. Whittington, c.	0
R. M. Thorburn, c. Whit-tington, b. Baker,	103	Toddman, b. Hood,	18
W. H. A. Elliott, b. Doe,	18	J. E. Raine, b. Hood,	45
J. S. Richardson, c. Tasker, ..	1	A. Mestman, c. R. M. Thorburn, b. Hood,	10
b. Whittington,	1	R. Tasker, c. Hood, b. R. M. Thorburn,	23
W. H. Carter, c. Raine, b. Doe,	0	J. Baker, not out,	9
H. Wilkinson, not out,	0	P. Doe, run out,	1
H. Thorburn, T. F. Town-land, F. Townsend, E. C. Hood, b. W. Elliott, did not bat.		J. Harvey, F. W. Laid-ley, W. Barwell, A. Raine, A. Woodcock, did not bat.	
Byes,	14	Byes,	7
Declared,	165		107

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
W. H. A. Elliott, ..	5	1	97	28.5
R. M. Thorburn, ..	5	—	192	39.4
R. Wilkinson, ..	8	4	125	29
R. Rhodes, ..	1	—	168	168
R. Montgomery, ..	3	—	101	33.7
B. W. Elliott, ..	6	—	135	22.5
S. T. Crump, ..	5	—	95	19
F. Townsend, ..	4	2	83	11.5
J. B. T. Kewick, ..	2	—	27	9.02
J. S. Richardson, ..	3	1	28	9.3
H. Thorburn, ..	4	—	35	8.75
W. C. Cooper, ..	4	—	20	5

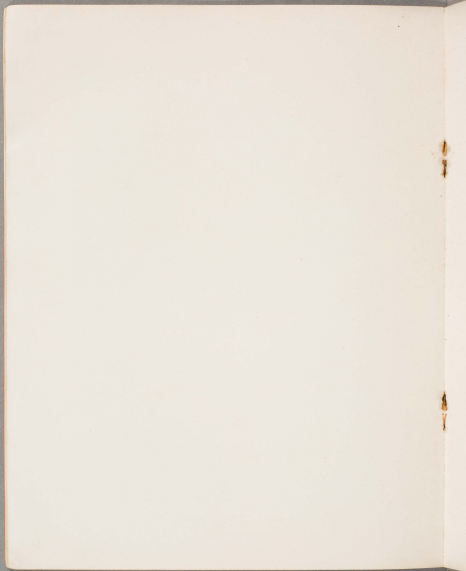
BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Over.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
H. E. Scargill, ..	14	5	51	6	8.5
E. C. Hood, ..	10	1	59	5	11.8
R. Montgomery, ..	6	—	39	2	14.5
R. M. Thorburn, ..	31	2	123	7	17.6
J. B. T. Kewick, ..	28	5	153	9	18.1
R. Wilkinson, ..	20	5	80	4	20.0
S. T. Crump, ..	7	2	134	7	26.7
H. Thorburn, ..	35	5	188	6	39.7

Tennis.

The following matches have been played:—

- May 17.—LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. PORTSMOUTH. Portsmouth won by 3 rubbers to 2.
21.—LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. CARDIGAN. Cardigan won by 2 rubbers to 2.
21.—LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. Manchester won by 3 rubbers to 1.
27.—LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. BRANLEY LITERARY. University won by 3 rubbers to 0.
June 5.—LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. CARDIGAN. Cardigan won by 4 rubbers to 2.
1.—LEEDS UNIVERSITY II. v. FARLEY. Farley won by 8 rubbers to 1.
J. P. N.





HIGH JUMP



LONG JUMP



INTER-VARSITY MILE



TWO-OF-WAR

The University Sports.

THE annual sports were held this year on Tuesday, May 23rd. The number of spectators was not so good as it might have been—about 350 people turned up—but it was rather better than last year, owing, no doubt, to the delightful weather. The Band of the 3rd V.B.P.W.O. West Yorkshire Regiment was present and rendered some excellent music. The Rectory again looked after the Refreshment Department, and gave great satisfaction.

The entries for events were much smaller than usual; it is a great pity that there is not more interest taken by students in the Sports. There were two new events on the programme, Dribbling the Hockey Ball (Ladies) and the Inter-Departmental Quarter-Mile Team Race. The ladies have, in former years, thrown the cricket ball, but this was thought to be rather dangerous for the judges, and so the above race was instituted. In the team race, the Engineers had a walk over; we were sorry to see that the other teams did not turn out, as this would have been quite an interesting event.

This year the Clothworkers' Company decided not to continue to present the Championship Cup, as they are not connected with the University now; so the staff ladies, through Mrs. Schiddokpi, very kindly presented a fine silver championship cup. The cup was again won by H. F. Renton, who had four firsts to his credit. The Inter-Varsity mile again was carried off by Liverpool University, E. D. Aspinou being the winner. It was hoped that Leeds might win the cup this year, as it has not been kept here for some years.

The Pro-Chancellor's Inter-Departmental Cup was claimed by the Medicals for the second time, the number of points gained being 30. There was great excitement over the Tag-of-War—six teams were entered; several of the teams had been practising for some weeks beforehand. We have to thank Professor Goodman for his generosity in presenting a Silver Shield for this event; the old one had been won by the Engineers for the last three years, and has now become their property. In the final pull, however, the Engineers lost the Shield, the Textiles being the winners.

At the close of the Sports the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Robert Armitage kindly distributed the prizes to the winners; afterwards Mr. A. C. Ward proposed, and the Vice-Chancellor seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress for being present, and especially to the Lady Mayoress for having distributed the awards. The vote was carried with much applause. The Lord Mayor then made a very appropriate reply.

Below is appended a list of results:—

100 Yards Flat Race.—1st, H. F. Renton, 10½ secs.; 2nd, B. W. Marchant.

High Jump.—1st, N. Reader, 5 ft. 4½ ins.; 2nd, E. W. Luce.

Tag-of-War (2nd round).—Engineers pulled Medicals; Textiles A pulled Textiles B.

Harder.—1st, H. F. Renton, 10½ secs.; 2nd, B. W. Marchant.

Dribbling Hockey Ball (Ladies).—1st, Miss Walker; 2nd, Miss Scholes.

Inter-Varsity Mile.—1st, E. D. Aspinou (Liverpool), 4 mins. 5½ secs.; 2nd, A. V. Clogg (Manchester).

Long Jump.—1st, H. F. Renton, 21 ft. 2 ins.; 2nd, N. Reader.

220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).—1st, B. W. Marchant, 24½ secs.; 2nd, A. G. Goodson.

Tag-of-War (2nd round).—Engineers pulled Agriculturalists, Textiles A pulled Engineers B.

Quarter Mile Sprint.—1st, H. F. Renton, 57½ secs.; 2nd, B. W. Marchant.

Sack Race.—1st, G. S. Richardson; 2nd, A. E. Battle.

Putting the Weight.—1st, R. M. Thorburn, 30 ft. 7½ ins.; 2nd, P. D. Oakley.

Half Mile Scratch.—1st, N. F. Halloran, 2 mins. 10½ secs.; 2nd, A. G. Goodson.

Tag-of-War (Final).—Textiles A pulled Engineers A.

One Mile Handicap.—1st, W. Dawson, 4 mins. 47½ secs.; 2nd, W. H. Thorburn.

Consolation Race.—1st, C. A. Pollock; 2nd, G. E. Steward.

Inter-departmental Team Race (Quarter Mile Hardies).—1st, Engineers.

Championship Cup.—H. F. Renton.

Inter-departmental Cup.—Medicals.

Tag-of-War Shield.—Textiles.

Leeds University Swimming Club.

THE first meeting of the Swimming Club was held on May 11th, in room 103. The meeting, though small, was very enthusiastic, and a great amount of work was done. The following gentlemen were elected to form the Committee:—

Mr. Sykes.
Mr. Asquith.
Mr. White.

Mr. White was afterwards elected Secretary of the club. It was decided that no swimming sports should be held this year. The question as to the possibility of playing water-polo matches with the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool was also raised; and it was left to the discretion of the Secretary to see if these fixtures could be arranged.

The Secretary then informed the meeting that next year members of the club would be able to avail themselves of the use of cheap tickets for the Baths.

The meeting then adjourned.

Now that the Swimming Club has really been formed, it is to be hoped that the undergraduates of Leeds will do their best to make it a success. A new field has now been opened wherein students can gather fresh laurels. There is the Swimming Championship Cup to be won, and soon there will be a place in the water-polo team to be gained.

It shows a great lack of enthusiasm in the students of the last three generations that for six years the Swimming Cup should have lain in a Professor's room, "Unkempt, unhonoured, and unused."

But now that a great wave of enthusiasm is sweeping over the University, we anticipate a keen rivalry for the honours which the Swimming Club has to bestow.

A. E. WHITE.

Mournful Fate of an Undergrad.

Some time ago, the actual date we needn't now recall,
There dwelt an undergraduate, in stature rather tall,
Who day by day to lectures at the 'Varsity of Leeds
Would wend his way to satisfy his intellectual needs.
This tall young man, whose story I'm intending to
relate,

Was ever keenly anxious to improve his mental state,
With unswerving regularity and persevering grind
He'd devote himself to study, leaving pleasure far
behind.

He pursued the classic authors just as eagerly. I trow,
As the sunbeams chase the cloudlets o'er the morning's
misty brow;

As the lover seeks his loved one by the salt sea's
silent shore,

Or the educated Briton seeks the evening cricket score.
An enthusiastic glitter would o'erspread his anxious
face,

As he read how wise Lucretius made the atoms fall
apace,

Gently swerving and combining—though he couldn't
tell you why—

Till the heaven and earth were fashioned, birds and
beasts, and you and I.

But his ardour was arrested in an unexpected way
As he pondered over Homer in the Lecture Room
one day;

'Twas a still and sultry morning; not a vestige of a
breeze

Fluttered through the open windows, not a movement
in the trees.

Yet proceeding up the staircase and along the corridor
Came a sickly sort of atmosphere he'd never smelt
before,

A pervading, permeating, pungent penetrating gas,
Known to scientific students by the symbol H₂S.

With determined resolution and a brave array of smiles
He continued the adventures of the Man of Many Wives;

Till a pallid hue came o'er him and he dropped upon
his seat

Whence his comrades bore him homewards, on a
stretcher, through the street.

The remainder of the details of his lamentable fate,
It would hardly be appropriate for me to indicate;

But I'll mention in conclusion that the doctors said
on ancase

He'd been "settled" by the fumes of an asphyxiating
gas.

MORAL.

"'T would be better for the welfare and the progress of
the race,

If the men who mingle chemicals and odourise the place,
Were located in a desert or an island of the seas,

To pursue their queer researches with uninterrupted
ease.

Where explosives would protect them from the lion
in his might,

And the fumes of poisonous gases drive away the
snakes at night;

While their gentler sort of brethren might devote
attention here

To the *Lib. Humaniores* in a normal atmosphere.
G. W. B.

Literary and Historical Society.

On Saturday, May 20th, we held our first excursion
and visited York. It is more easy to recount one's
personal impressions of such an occasion than to
give a cold-blooded narrative of a Society's doings.
For, in the case of Society excursions, individual ex-
periences so widely differ. Some there are who gaze
spell-bound upon the historic monuments, and pass
the hours amid fanciful scenes of the past; others
find, strangely enough, that large parties are an-
tagonistic to that sympathetic spirit requisite for the
thorough appreciation of the relics about them.
Hence the tendency for a party to subdivide into
smaller groups—usually about two.

We opened our programme by visiting the Roman
Museum, where Professor Grant directed our attention
to the most remarkable exhibits, upon which his
words threw much enlightenment. Particularly
interesting were the inscriptions on the tablets and
altars, though some people indicated a preference for
skulls. The Museum grounds were of themselves,
with their bright lawns and copper beeches, a source
of pleasure; indeed, we overheard one worthy
member of the staff give expression to a vain wish
that "the University might be dumped down there."
If that happy state of things could be, we should
certainly have less smoke and more boating. Leaving
the Museum, Professor Grant conducted us to two
of the smaller churches of the city, where he ex-
tracted more interest and amusement from the old
glass than one could have thought to exist in the
quaintest of windows.

We here desire to express our indebtedness to the
Rev. W. H. Freer, of Mirkfield, who accompanied our
party, for his kindness in persuading the Minister
organist to favour us in the evening with a selection
of sacred music. All are agreed that this unexpected
musical treat contributed greatly to the pleasure of
our expedition. H. B. W.

The Men's Christian Union.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon,
May 30th, 1905, in Room 103. Mr. S. T. Jarrold, the
Student-President, presided. After the various
reports had been read, the election of the officers for
Session 1905-6 was proceeded with. It was decided
to ask the following gentlemen to accept the various
positions to which they are assigned:—

Staff President: DR. MOORMAN, B.A.

Vice-Presidents:

Prof. PHILLIPS, Mr. W. LOMSON, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Student President: Mr. H. G. BENNETT.

General Secretary: Mr. H. B. GREENING.

Bible Circle Secretary: Mr. GEO. THORPE.

Daily Prayer Meeting Secretaries:

Mr. E. WILKINSON, Mr. E. VERNON.

Committee:

Messrs. A. JORDAN, A. H. DAVIES, BENNS, and

BEBBY.

Christian Union.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, 6th June, when an address was given by the Rev. C. W. G. Taylor, B.D., of London. The address was on the Conference to be held at Conisbrough Priory, Ulverston, from July 20th to 28th, 1905. This Conference has for its object the study of Christian and social work in the Colleges. Men who have left College within the last five years, and students still in College, are eligible for the Conference, whether actually members of the Christian Union or not. Students who intend to be present should register on or before July 10th. A registration fee must then be paid. Men students will be required to pay £1 1s. for the whole Conference. The delegates will, for the most part, be accommodated in bell tents.

Meetings will be held in the morning and evening, so that the afternoons will be left free for recreation, etc.

It is hoped that many will endeavour to go to the Conference. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary or President of the Christian Union.

Graduation Ceremonies, Past and Future.

We desire again to draw the attention of our readers to the special Inauguration number of the *Gryphon*, of which an advance notice appeared in our May issue. It is a worthy memorial of a ceremony, no less dignified than interesting, upon which all friends of the University can look back with unmixed satisfaction. Our special number recalls to us the gorgeous array of honorary graduates, come to honour and be honoured by the University, the kindly face of our Chancellor, attended by his pages, the martial and/or and precision with which Mr. Rowe directed the procession, and the discriminating enthusiasm with which the undergraduate portion of the audience welcomed the recipients of honorary degrees. The little speeches with which the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans presented the graduates, as repented in the special number, show a curiously felicitous turn of expression, which should convince even the most sceptical that the new University is the abode of literary grace as well as of scientific and technical skill: as an enthusiastic member of the audience remarked, "There isn't an adjective repeated twice." Members of the University who (if there be any such) are not as proud of their connection with the University as they might be, should read the interesting articles by Professor Maitland and Dr. Wheeler on the early history of the Yorkshire College and the School of Medicine, and then read the Calendar for 1904-5 from cover to cover, as a record of progress and expansion.

The forthcoming graduation ceremony of July 1st, promises to be exceptionally interesting. In addition to the present students who will qualify for degrees at the examinations now proceeding (would it not be a graceful act on the part of the examiners to let all

candidates through and give all Honours men First Classes, for this occasion only?), more than one hundred ex-students, Associates of the Yorkshire College of happy memory, will receive at various degrees of the University of Leeds. It goes without saying that they will receive a hearty welcome. We understand that steps are being taken to arrange a social re-union on the afternoon of Degree Day, at which past students will have an opportunity of meeting old friends.

After the Graduation Ceremony of July 1st, the structure of the University will be completed by the establishment of Convocation. By the Charter of the University, all graduates will be admitted as members of the Convocation, on payment of the registration fee, which will not make an unreasonable call on their floating capital. Convocation has the right of nominating one member on the Council, the executive authority of the University, and five members on the Court, one for each hundred members of Convocation. Thus the graduates of the University will have a voice in the management of its affairs, and an opportunity which ought to be highly prized, of criticising those whose criticisms they once had perforce to endure. We would impress upon those of our readers who have the chance to lose no time in enrolling themselves on the register of Convocation,

An Examination Paper.

1. Explain:—

- Heere, Hee-ee-ree!
- More blood, He-er-ks, more blood!
- A little *learned*, perhaps,
- "Ere, don't block up that passage!
- Take time to think—don't hurry.
- The Angel.

2. Compose a short convincing letter of excuse to the Vice-Chancellor, suitable for a student who has just attended three lectures in the Smoke Room. The letter should bear the impress of veracity, but no credit whatsoever will be allowed for allusions to the death of your grandmother or to your own severe indisposition.

3. Explain the following with reference to the context: (a) Microbe, (b) Slacking, (c) "Sloopy, Mr. X.?" (d) Cooting sections, (e) Sentimental value only, (f) "Disgratious to the ladies," (g) To call in the office, (h) "Drawing precious liquid in the dark."

4. A certain member of the staff has a small class once a week. Of a session's meetings, 20 per cent. last the whole hour, 40 per cent. last anything from 25 to 40 minutes, 30 per cent. are not given at all, and 20 per cent. are handed over to a subordinate. Sketch the outlines of a moral discourse based on these facts. Are they imaginary?

5. By whom, to whom, and under what circumstances are the following spoken:—

- THAT IS—
- I do not appreciate applause.
- Control your risible faculties.

- (d) Write down that your knowledge of Electrostatics is zero.
 (e) Do not plunge straight away into minute detail!
 (f) A topic that lends itself admirably to discussion in connection with the Calculation Class.

6. What are the functions of a University Journal? Describe the ideal form, and illustrate the most commonly found imperfections by not more than fifteen instances from the University Journal most familiar to you.

Show that it is equally absurd to regard a University Journal as (1) the receptacle of laborious twaddle of the semi-oriental kind; (2) a Journal to be inspired, controlled, and be censured by (a) the Senatus Academicus, (b) an assembly of Arts men.

7. Who is the University creak?

8. Write a short dispassionate essay upon one of the following theses:—

- (a) Should the Staff wear gowns?
 (b) Should King's Scholars use red ink?
 (c) Should H's be dropped?
 (d) Should a Laboratory be a series of underground caves?

[A prize, consisting of Handsome Framed Portraits of the Hall Porter, the Senate, and the Gryphon Committee, is offered for the best set of answers to the above.] C.

A Day's Work.

"EXCURSION TO RAVENSCAR—"

LEAVE LEEDS (N.E.R.) at 2.48 a.m."

RIGHT loyally did we obey these orders. The Jay found it necessary to inhabit the N.E.R. waiting-room from 11.0 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. At 2.30, the Jay was patrolling the station. The next to arrive was the Laccolite. One or two minutes before time the Dook appeared. Thus, at 2.48 a.m., three gallant geologists were seated in a carriage and wrapped in rugs. Then it was that we heard a sound as of horses running away—and the next thing we knew was that we were hauling in through the window him who "wears eyeglasses" and him who "don't." Thus our party arrived.

Just fancy the pleasure of a quiet smoke so early in the morning! Towards three o'clock sounds issued from our throats far rivaling those heard in the Hall on Thursdays. "Hail, smiling morn" and the parody thereon, entitled, "I want a match," were well rendered, though the intensity of the sound was rather too much for the Laccolite, who awoke from an all too short sleep with something approaching anger in his voice. But the quartette—"Sweet and low"—would have even delighted the Mus.Bac.'s on the staff.

At York we divided, three of us stayed to sleep in the waiting room while the other two prowled round York at half-past three in the morning. Be it said

that these two were to wake the sleepers in order to catch the 4.25 train. Imagine our consternation on waking up at 4.23 and finding the Jay and Hg missing, in fact, they arrived at 4.28! Luckily the train was late. Even such excitement did not prevent the Laccolite from going to sleep, while even the Dook showed signs of nodding under the influences of the Jay's rug. Some impishness caused Hg to proclaim with a loud voice, when near to Castle Howard: "All change—Scarbro'." Oh! how the Laccolite indulged in small words! Once more we broke into song spontaneously; and this caused the poor sleeper to get angry. When, however, near Scarbro', he endeavoured to ill-treat Hg, the Jay's rug smothered all his cares.

Leaving the three sleepers (the Dook, Laccolite, and Georgie), the ramblers (the Jay and Hg) went to the seaside to pebble (?). Arriving back, this time a quarter of an hour too soon, the scene which met their eyes must have been grand. In the waiting room, the Dook lay snoring, the Laccolite lay stretched on the table fast asleep, while Georgie feigned sleep. Ten minutes before time, the irrepressible Hg yelled out: "Any news for Ravenscar?" Immediately came the reply from the table, "Shut up, you silly —!" After a mild display of ju-jutsu, in which the Laccolite and Hg were the performers, we trooped out of the waiting room.

Now it was time for Brother Mort and X. to appear. Our train left Scarbro' at 6.55 a.m., and Bro. Mort appeared at 6.50. Just as we were getting into the train, X. appeared covered with bags and baskets. The fishing basket was simply stuffed. Among other things were a large "fair linen" garment, enamel pots, tin cans, condensed milk, tea and sugar, etc., etc. We arrived at Ravenscar at 7.30 a.m., to find a mist ready to receive us. The Jay had been entrusted with a sledge hammer. Thanks to Bro. Mort he remembered it at Scarbro', but left it in the train at Ravenscar!

The cliffs at Ravenscar were covered with primroses, which suffered more from crushing than from plucking. On the beach at Blea Wyke there was the wreck of the "Kaiser." The Laccolite could not refrain from tinkering the old boiler of this, while Bro. Mort was told off to "gather up the fragments" of wood lying about. Then we marched out to the edge of the water to see something—and we saw it. The Jay was standing on a spit of rock some 10 feet ahead of us, when a big wave swallowed him. Added to this, X. wiped his face with one of those big brown algae which are so common on the coast.

The next thing was to light a fire in order to boil water. The Laccolite and Bro. Mort found some clean water, while X. and the Jay found a place of shelter. The rest of us chipped the wood. Then Georgie put the pan on and we all had tea. After getting some work done, we were not sorry to come home. Where the Jay had been in York is not quite known, but it must be remembered that it was the Lit. excursion on that day. It was easy to see how sleepy we all were; but none were sorry to be back in Leeds at 10 o'clock, after twenty hours out of bed.

The Swimming Club.

THE Final Race for the Challenge Cup took place on Friday afternoon, June 9th, at the Cookridge Street Baths. The day before, the preliminary heats were swum, the winners in each being respectively Messrs. Tomlinson, Asquith and Fox. In the Final, Mr. Tomlinson was first, doing the distance of four lengths (two yards) in 80½ seconds.

The prize and the Challenge Cup were afterwards presented to him by Mr. A. C. Ward, Chairman of the Union.

There was a good attendance.

Now that the Swimming Club has been revived from its long state of quiescence, it is worth while to draw the attention of the members of the University to the fact that the Manchester University Swimming Club have for some time past offered a Challenge Shield, for competition between Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds. Hitherto Leeds has never been represented, but it is hoped that when the race for the Shield takes place in October this year, the University will be well represented. It takes the form of a team race.

The Committee are anxious to arrange for Aquatic Sports next summer, and so place the Club on a firm basis.

Some Notes on Venesection.

THE art of blood-letting is almost as old as the hills, as old perhaps as the art of written speech. Before western nations had wakened from the gloom of savagery, and while yet Rome and Athens were in the making, it is probable that venesection was a practised and cultured art, one of the fixed creeds of early surgery. The idea seems to have been indissolubly connected with the old principle of noxious humours; that when the body fell out of health, the cause was to be found in one of these humours of the body residing in the blood; and so it would appear not unnatural that bloodletting should appeal to our forefathers as a scientific proceeding, whereby the body was freed from its dangerous fluid. How the notion had its birth and who evolved it we do not know. The earliest records come to us from the far East, relics of a past civilisation while the western hemisphere was still unlettered and unlearned. From the literature of India and China then, we get our first knowledge of the subject. In India the art of healing was in the hands of the Brahmins, and among their surgical practices we find records of venesection. They appear to have performed it often and accounted it part of the medical and surgical training which went to the making of a successful priest; schools existed, methods were studied, and students had to learn the various veins which might be opened for divers distempers. The method of ligature, too, seems to have been known to them. In China things were much more conservative, and though apparently aware of the art, the Chinese considered it bad practice to interfere with the body's functions by withdrawing blood.

On the whole, however, our knowledge is limited, until we turn to the Greek writings; and it would be indeed surprising did we not find that those ancients who laid the basis of correct observation and deduction, had fixed and definite views on phlebotomy—the word indeed is theirs. In the light of our present day knowledge, much that they wrote on blood-letting is untenable; but they had their reasons, these fathers of medicine, and if they seem but pitiful to us nowadays, we have only to turn the dark pages of the Middle Ages, to learn how superior were their methods to those of the quack and charlatan of mediæval Europe. Hippocrates, of immortal fame, practised phlebotomy, and repeatedly refers to it in his writings, but still he has left to the world no treatise on the subject—a matter much to be regretted, whilst Celsus too makes much mention of the practice, but it is left to the great Galen to vindicate the art in his three treatises—*De Venesectione adversus Erasistratum*, *De Venesectione adversus Erasistratum in Roma*, and *De Curatione per Venæ Sectionem*. According to our modern notions, Galen must have caused considerable damage to his patients, for he records certain cases in which he withdraws as much as three pints. Thus much for the early Greek School. Later, during the Byzantine period, blood-letting found its great exponent in Paulus of Aegina, and there is much in his account that will find praise at the present day. "Those requiring the abstraction of blood from the presence of a disease we may bleed at any season, avoiding only the acme of particular paroxysms in fevers. But if it be a continual fever, the meaning is by all means the fittest season for the operation. These who require the evacuation of blood, not from the presence of any disease, but as a preventive, will find the spring the fittest time of the year. With regard to age, bleeding must not be practised before the fourteenth year, nor after the seventieth year, unless some urgent necessity compel us. And upon the whole we must avoid bleeding those people whose strength is reduced. In recent inflammation we must make the evacuation from the opposite parts, but in chronic from the adjoining." Following upon this description are careful instructions as to how to open a vein, and in venesection of the arm he shews accurate knowledge of arterial and nervous relations; but best of all is the quaint sentence at the end of the passage. "But if the flow of blood stop before a sufficient evacuation has taken place (this happens from fear, delirium animi, and coagulum, or too tight application of the bandage) we must attend to each of these causes."

Before passing to a consideration of the practice in Western Europe, one point may be mentioned in Arabian methods. The scalpel used was a curved one, known as a "fussorium," and was laid upon the vein and then struck with a hammer. It is difficult to see quite what advantage the surgeon thus gained.

During the Middle Ages the tide of learning turned and for five hundred years following the work of Paulus of Aegina, there is nothing to record but the names of a few practitioners at the court, and of imitators and compilers. It was a time of stagnation, and with it came dark years of pestilence and plague;

fancy and superstition held full sway—the years of the mystery and morality plays,—what little learning there was lay within the precincts of sheltered cloisters, and the laity, if they knew aught of medicine at all, knew it merely as astrologers and quacks. It was such a state of affairs that Charles Reade drew so admirably in "The Cloister and the Hearth," and such a quack and charlatan who duped the people of Dusseldorf. It is one of the greatest stories in that great book; the old grey-haired man with long sober gown and rich fur, cherry coloured hose and pointed shoes, sword and morocco scabbard, starched ruff and four-cornered cap. "Let me feel thy pulse; good!—fever. I ordain leechotomy and on the instant." How he discoursed of Arabian and Greek schools, quoted his Latin and Greek until Gerard had to remind him that he was not born deaf, and then the final disfigurement of the leech upon the hot coals of his cantury! It is a most delightful story, and illustrates admirably the state of craft in the Middle Ages. But the tide has now reached its lowest ebb and upon the flood came the revival of learning and the founding of medical schools in Western Europe. Salerno was probably the first, and in succession followed, Naples, Lyons, Paris, Montpellier and Milan. One other forward step we must also remember about this time—if our divinity friends will allow us to consider it so—it was this, the Council of Tours forbade the clergy to practise surgery.

And what of English practice during all this time? To a great extent it was but a mirror of continental methods. The earliest record of blood-letting in England is a story related by the Venerable Bede in his ecclesiastical History, concerning the Monastery of Wotton in Yorkshire. "When we were come thither . . . the abbess told us, that one of the virgins laboured under a grievous distemper, having been lately bled in the arm, and whilst she was engaged in study, was seized with a sudden violent pain, which increased so that the wounded arm became worse, and so much swelled, that it could not be grasped with both hands. The abbess entreated the bishop that he would vouchsafe to go in and give her his blessing. . . . He asked when the maiden had been bled, and being told that it was on the fourth day of the moon, said: 'You did very indiscreetly, . . . bleeding at that time was very dangerous, when the light of the moon and the tide of the ocean is increasing.' The story ends with the maiden's miraculous recovery, and illustrates well the state of medicine in those far-off days. There is now little else of interest in English practice for many years; surgery was based almost solely on the lines laid down by the ancient Greeks, and blood-letting was practised both by physician and barber. The art of surgery indeed was conjoined with the barber's craft. Barbers had been incorporated by Charter in 1267 by Edward IV., but it was not until the time of Henry VIII., that they were united with the company of surgeons, it being enacted that the barbers should confine themselves to the minor operations of blood-letting and drawing teeth, while surgeons were prohibited from barbering or shaving." In the famous year of grace, 1745, King George separated into distinct Corporations barbers and sur-

geons, and there is now nothing of this lost art of blood-letting left to the barber, save the symbols, the striped pole, fillet and basin.

Thus it will be apparent that English medicine and surgery up to the days of Harvey, was but an imitation of ancient Greek practice, with a few added fantastic notions. Still the period is interesting and I may be allowed to quote the writing of one Lazarus Riverius: "Counsellor and Physician to the King. . . . Printed by Peter Cole, at the Sign of the Printing Press in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1666": "While these things are doing," he says in the treatment of apoplexy, "the Physician ought seriously to consider whether blood-letting be fit or not; for in these diseases, as Celsus said: 'Blood-letting either kills or cures; and blood-letting is good if blood be the principal cause or the afflicting cause. . . . If the patient was formerly strong, he will endure blood-letting, except the apoplexy be very strong; and if his strength be not taken away by resolution of the parts, but by oppression of them, then blood-letting is good. But if the blood offend no way, or if the strength be quite gone or the patient very old, you may omit blood-letting, but otherwise presently. "Look in the sick man's face after his first loss of blood and feel his pulse; for if his face be better coloured, and more lively and his breath more free, and his pulse good, there is much hope, and you may let blood the second time, with more confidence. Make the Orifice large, otherwise he will not bleed, his blood is so thick. The more plenty blood he hath, the more he may lose; but if hegm abound you must bleed sparingly lest the vital heat be lost, which is so absolutely necessary for dissolving the disease." Such was the state of medicine in the time of King Charles of blessed memory. But new principles were being enunciated. Harvey had already published his "Motion of the Heart and Blood" and the day was coming when the profession would no longer bleed without knowledge of cause and effect, when a "bloody Molech" should no longer "preside in the chairs of medicine," and experiment should confirm the ways of practice. Yet Rome was not built in a day, and the beliefs of centuries took long to uproot. In this matter as in many others, our profession has been what the Yorkshire folk call "slow in the uptake," hence we find that it was not until the beginning of last century that blood-letting ceased to be performed indiscriminately and at will. Of these later years, Sir James Paget has written in his "Memoirs": "For at that time there were not a few, especially among the working people, who deemed bleeding once or twice a year a great safeguard, or a help to health. They came frequently on market days at the times of spring and fall, and generally did their day's work in the market and then walked to the surgery. There they were at once bled, and usually were bled till they fainted, or felt very faint and became pale; then a pad was put over the wounded vein, and a bandage round the elbow; and they went home often driving three or four miles into the country. I have no recollection of any evidence that either good or harm was ever done by this practice." This was a hundred years ago, or rather less, times have indeed changed!

Many a present student has never seen blood-letting performed, and as he turns the pages of his latest text-book he finds but a small half-dozen conditions in which he may let blood. Truly Hippocrates was right when he said, "Experience is fallacious and judgment difficult."

De Rebus Medicalibus.

This is the last number of the *Gryphon* for the Session, and with it the present Medical Representative officially departs this life. He would, therefore, take this opportunity of thanking those who have aided him by their contributions.

Looking back upon the year we think the magazine has received the full quota of criticism—perhaps a sign of life—; nevertheless more interest might be taken in the journal so that it may take its rightful place in our student life. Perhaps—who knows?—we may before long get an S.R.C. who will have sufficient enterprise to start a magazine solely for medicals and worthy of the Leeds School of Medicine; the idea is not a new one, but the realisation still seems to be a dream.

From the Hospital.

The following incident actually happened recently: A sister from a certain ward inately repeats instructions through the telephone to a page boy who will not or cannot hear, and finally gives up in despair, whereat the small boy replies in the language of the anaesthetic room, "You're all right, just breathe away quietly."

Clerk, reading his notes: "Patient's face has a dirty, dusky appearance."

Fortunately for the clerk the patient was too ill to remonstrate.

Intemperate Idiot: "If you were to choose which artery in the body you would be, which would you choose?"

Serious Student: "Really, I've no idea."

I.I.: "Why, I'd be, the lenticulo-striate; greatest chance of going 'on the burst.'"

Disquieted Junior:—We are glad to assure you that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension as to the health of Mr. Hayes. The "internal derangement" which has worried you is called after one *Hep*.

Physician: "What do you take in the way of stimulants?"

Patient: "Oh, I take milk puddings—and—that sort of thing."

Examination Results.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Medicine:—G. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
W. H. Smalles, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Midwifery and Surgery:—
G. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

M.R.C.P.—G. Watson, M.D.
F. E. Taylor, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "*Gryphon*."

SIR,

Every year, a large number of students leave the University, and perhaps in many cases, never re-visit it. Cannot something be done with a view to the forming of an Old Students' Association. Surely it would be possible to get a large number of persons to join it, and then an annual meeting could be held at the University. Thus an interest in our University could be maintained and strengthened. Personally, I have no experience in connection with an "Old Students' Association," but still I have heard of one, and think that such an Association could be instituted at Leeds. Cannot the Union Committee do something in this direction?

Yours, etc.,
THE UNIVERSITY, 7th June, 1905. "NEMO."

To the Editor of the "*Gryphon*."

SIR,

Who has not heard of the "Polytechnic" and the manner in which it started? Cannot we, in Leeds, do something also in the way of tours during the long vacation? I feel sure that if only an effort was made a small party of students could be formed, willing to go upon a walking tour. Our own county of Yorkshire lends itself delightfully to a week or fortnight's tramp whilst the expense would be trifling. An even more ambitious scheme, such as a tramp through Normandy, is not beyond the realms of realisation. Perhaps little or nothing can be done during the forthcoming vacation, but I am taking the liberty of addressing you, in the hope that the idea may be realised in some future holiday.

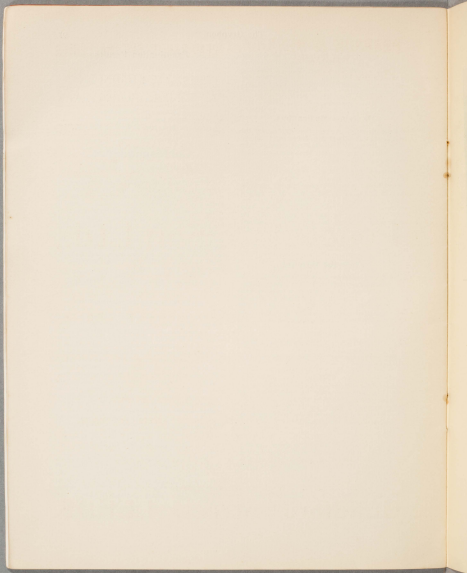
Yours truly,
6th June, 1905. "TRAMP."

To the Editor of the "*Gryphon*."

SIR,

May I call attention to the disgusting way in which some notices are displayed, in the Hall? It can scarcely be a student of the University of Leeds who writes such shameful things on notices such as those of the Christian Union. Most notices suffer in the same way. Cannot something be done to stop this?

Yours, etc.,
A SECRETARY.



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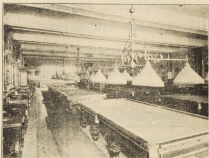


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The following report has been specially made to the
Directors of the Company by Mr. THOMAS FAIRLEY,
the well-known Leeds City and County Analyst.

To the Directors of the AUTOMATIC TAP FILTER COMPANY LIMITED.

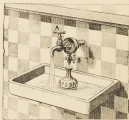
I have made a very careful examination of the AUTOMATIC TAP FILTER, testing its power of removing coarse sediment and micro-organisms from water.

I find that the ordinary coarse sediments in waters are completely removed, and that ninety-five per cent. of the micro-organisms are removed, even when the filter has been in use for only a short time. The action of the filter will tend to improve with use.

I have also tested the arrangement for cleaning the filter, and find that it works efficiently. In my opinion this is of great importance.

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THOMAS FAIRLEY, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C.



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