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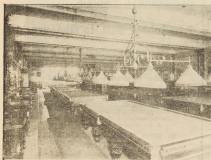
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Vol. IX.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

No. 3.



THERE is not much to chronicle as yet, as term is still young. The event of the latter half of last term was the reception which we gave to Mr. Balfour, a report of which will be found elsewhere. Half of Leeds turned out, and about 200 of ourselves armed with torches. The Ex-Prime Minister was evidently very pleased with his welcome, but we fear the Unionist enthusiasm on the part of the electorate was of a somewhat thin order. The morning of election-day brought other sentiments.

Another event worthy of notice occurred last December. We refer to the visit of the all-conquering New Zealand team who played against Yorkshire, at Headingley, with disastrous results for the home team. Such a catastrophe has aroused our correspondent at the British Museum, who has discovered a striking historical parallel, as will be seen by our readers.

We have heard complaints from those who are specially interested in football that our columns do not bear sufficient witness to the doings of the various University teams. We take this opportunity of saying that our columns are always available for this purpose, and that any reports of matches sent to us from the representatives of any of the teams, whether football or hockey, will appear in due course.

The Musical Society is now in full swing. It has been taken up very enthusiastically, and we hope it has a long and useful career before it.

We offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. E. E. Bibby on obtaining a scholarship of £30 a year at Peterhouse, Cambridge. We hope that he will have every success when he goes into residence there next October.

Our congratulations are also due to Mr. S. T. Crump, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who has obtained a commission in the Indian Medical Service.

COMING EVENTS.

Rugby Football.

Feb. 21. v. Durham University .. at home.
Association Football.

Feb. 14. v. Manchester University .. away.
Feb. 24. v. Birmingham University .. at home.

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Feb. 9. Smoking Concert.

Mar. 9. Conversations.

The last mentioned is the most important social function of the year, and we hope it will be well attended. It entails a very large amount of work upon the Secretary, and other members of the Committee, and, if for no other reason, it deserves the support of all the members of the University.

* * *

Professor Rhys Roberts asks us to publish the following announcement:—

"The Vice-Chancellor has kindly promised to give a lecture (illustrated by lantern-slides) on "Delphi," at five o'clock on Thursday, February 22nd. Professor Roberts desires to invite all members of the University who are able to attend the lecture to tea in the Rectory, at 4.15 on the same day. Cards of admission may be obtained on early application to Mr. Tenluggesshote, Miss Mallinson, Professor Corral, or Professor Roberts."

Ode to a Friend.

The smoke curls up in bluish streams,

And from each joyous visage beams

The bliss of deep contentment;

Without there is a dreful din

Of wind and rain, but here within

Is naught but sweet refreshment.

The fire gives out a cheerful glow,

"Another pipe?"—Thanks, much," and so

Who cares for wind, or sleet, or rain?

The howling elements in vain

Their spiteful wrath are venting.

Ye ancients all, I pity you,

Plato, and Epicurus too,

Philosophers and sages.

What odds had Horace handed down

Had he not known what woes the brown

Full flavoured leaf assuages!

And Caesar with some good cigars

Had soothed the mad conspirators

To live with friends surrounded;

And with tobacco fortified

Had spread his conquests far and wide,

No more by limits bounded.

The fame of Latin and Helene

Is great, but greater would have been,

Had they possessed this blessing,

And known the calm contented mind

And peaceful soul of those who find

Joy in the weed's caressing.

So here's to thee, then gift to man!

And ne'er may parting's bitter pang

With misery appeal me;

Soots men their whisky may extol,

And wine delight the Gallic soul—

Deaf weed, how dost enthral me.

DEVOTEE.

A Fragment

from the PAPYRUS of the SCRIBE ANI-BODHE.

1. Now it befell in the fifth year of the reign of Im,
the ruler of the greater part of the earth.
* * *
2. Including IOK-SEA,
* * *
3. And towards the latter end of the year, shortly
before the DESOL-USHAN and the JES-BALIN-
LECSHAN,
* * *
4. That there came into the land certain of the
people of NUZ-I-LAN, who are called the
OURLAX,
* * *
5. By the 'AN-NIPERPAL.
* * *
6. Crying, Who is there among you who will come
out against us, or who can stand against us
in the RUG-GAH?
* * *
7. Now the OURLAX were mighty men, and very
terrible to look upon;
* * *
8. For they were armed with WAU-DANNEZ, and
WINGAZ, and a NU-STILOPE-PLER;
* * *
9. So that there was none who could prevail against
them, except the TAPHEZ, the eaters of LUK,
the sons of LOED-JAUT,—
* * *
10. And they are TER-AZAT-RUGGAB.
* * *
11. For the ING-LEESIL, the sons of JONBUL, the eaters
of BIFISTER; and the SANNIE, the BON-
SHIKHOTLAN; and the PAHDZ, the WEN-
AZOPH-TEIGHIN—
* * *
12. Did all SOKUM to their attacks.
* * *
13. Now there were in that place many KAMS—
TUTEN-SINID-ISTANS;
* * *
14. Likewise HUR-DEGURDZ; and sellers of AURANJIZ
and BAHNANAZ, the PHUDOVETH;
* * *
15. And those who distributed KOPPE of the FEHPAZ,
and made no CHAUJ;
* * *
16. Further, there were men of KOLIJ, a great multi-
tude, who sorely troubled and vexed the
SPERTERTAZ, saying, LEPIHRYT, LEPIHRYT.
* * *
17. Many songs, too they sang, so that none could hear
the RANPLEN—MERYAD-ALI-FULAM, TUGETE
... and MENI-UTHAS TUN-UMRAZTO-MENSHAN.
* * *
18. So the IOK-SEANES, having answered the
CHALENJ, appeared at 'ED-INGLI, in the city of
PHOG, and among them was OKTI HU-USTA-
BEAT-KOLIJ.

30. Now the VIZ-TAINS, being gathered, let loose upon them and the SPER-TETAINS a WACKER, very fearsome—
* * *
31. IAK-IAK . . . or words to that effect.
* * *
34. . . portents in the sky—MIBRALUNS, that boded ill, some said, for the LOK-SHAMEN.
* * *
35. And, indeed, they spoke sooth, for the NUT-LANDAE, the men of IAK-IAK and KU-MATE,
* * *
36. Smote them so that not one of them was left standing on the field; and it was said that they defeated them PHORITFUYNL.
* * *
37. They of the KOLTJ wailed bitterly when they saw how the fight was going.
* * *
38. And cried for BATUL, that he might aid the LOK-SHAMEN; but BATUL was not found upon the field.
* * *
39. Therefore, said some from KOLTJ, the GRIM was lost.
* * *
40. . . was done, certain VAHNS-TIMEN, gathering upon the field, saluted the REPHRI, and performed a WAUBANS ETSET-EL.
* * *
41. All men agreed with the 'AP-NIFEHPAE, saying that it was a REGLA-WAUKOVAN.

Stray Impressions of Student Life at Berlin University.

WHILE reading the *Gryphon* over my coffee on Christmas morning, the pathetic appeal for more contributions to its columns, made by its highly distinguished and much over-worked editorial staff, awoke in me a guilty sense of having perhaps neglected its claims upon me, as an old student. And although the additional leisure time which everyone expects to find available after leaving College, has not fallen to one's lot, nevertheless an old student feels perhaps that he has less excuse for neglecting to contribute to the *Gryphon* than he who is in the middle of his College course with a final examination severely menacing him in the near future.

Student-life at a University, such as that of Berlin, stands in striking contrast to the social life of students at an old English University, such as Oxford, and even shows few points of resemblance to the social life of the student of a more modern and democratic University, such as that of Leeds. The absence of any residential system, the haphazardness of the classes, the organization of the seminars, the absence of athletic games as we know them, and the almost exclusive attention to the piling up of a mass

of erudition, which many of the students exhibit, are responsible for the majority of these features in German University life which are alien to ours; and moreover frustrate the achievement of many of those aims, of permanent and vital importance, which we consider to be among the truest functions of University education, using the term in its most literal significance.

In two respects is the difference most apparent. First, the "sloggers" and the "slackers" are much more sharply defined; the man with distinguished qualities, social and academic alike, is rare. Often, too, are the first few semesters regarded as specially consecrated to systematic "slacking," and then this is abandoned for the opposite condition of affairs until the Doctorate Examination is successfully negotiated. During this official "slacking" period, the student, after rising late, spends his morning drinking beer in a Restaurant, or perhaps watching a duel, devotes the afternoon to doing nothing in particular, and in the evening betakes himself to his beloved "Kneipe." Secondly, the social life and intercourse of the students is in a large measure separated from the University and its work. It is entirely confined to the respective Vereine, Verbindungen, Burschenschaften, &c., the meetings of which always take place in a reserved room at some Restaurant. In the various departmental Seminars, the students work at their special subjects in grim earnest, but the University makes no official provision whatever for gatherings of a social nature.

For a stranger, the three most interesting meetings of any Students' Union are the *Messure*, the *Kneipe*, and the *Weihnachtsfest*. Measures are of two kinds: first, those which every member of a Union in his turn must fight against a selected member of some other Union, in which a light rapier is invariably used, and secondly the severer ones, which are fought as the result of some "Beleidigung," in which a heavier sword is used. The latter are responsible for those beauty spots on the German student's face so dear to every German maiden. Having been invited to witness a duel of the latter type and having nothing more exciting than "the Unlaut of the long *z* in West Saxon" and "Die Quellen der Romanen des Walter Scott" to act as a counter attraction, one morning I surreptitiously wended my way to the rendezvous: the *Festsaal* of a Restaurant in the East of Berlin.

By way of preparation, the two opponents strip to the waist and then the amount of protection which they put on is determined by the nature of the "Beleidigung" which has led to the duel. In the severest duels this is limited to one shield, which may protect the neck, the arm, or the heart of the man as he chooses. In addition to this there is protection for the eyes. In the majority of cases, however, all these regions are protected by heavy leather shields strapped carefully into position. The officers in charge are the umpires, two seconds, two testators and numerous medical students to assist in stopping the flow of blood and in sewing up the gashes neatly and tidily afterwards. The combatants must fight twenty-five minutes in all, exclusive of pauses,

a long pause is granted in the middle, and smaller pauses can be obtained by either combatant on petitioning the umpire. The strokes are made in groups of three, and the attack and defence is made by either of the two men alternately. If both men succeed in continuing until time is called, the measure is left undecided, but if either combatant becomes so tired or weakened by loss of blood as not to be able to complete the time, he is "abgestossen" and adjudged defeated. Apart from the clash of the swords and the appeals of the secondanten and testatoren, a solemn silence prevails. The scene is interesting, but certainly not enlivening.

To turn from this somewhat gruesome side of German student-life to its merrier aspects, we are led to consider the Kneipe and the Weihnachtsfest, the latter of which is a glorified development of the former, mingled with customs of course peculiar to the Christmas season. Law, order, and ceremony play a much more important part in these student gatherings than in the meetings of an English Students' Union. The "Silencium" call of the President is almost invariably implicitly obeyed, and his word is absolute law for the time being. The former part of the proceedings is usually formal and the latter informal—very informal. Of course the beer-mug and the long pipe are indispensable accessories to these proceedings. The opening item is naturally a German student song sung in chorus, not always with the delicacy of execution with which in matters musical the Germans are accredited. Following this, perhaps, is an interval in which you may discuss what matters you please with your vis-à-vis and neighbours. Speeches, songs, &c., alternate, while at intervals in the course of the evening everybody succeeds in "frothing" everybody else. The speeches exhibit to a striking degree the extraordinary capability of the average German student in developing what we call swelled-head, to a very marked degree, and are usually of a most inflated type, chiefly protests of what they will do for the Fatherland. Old members of the Unions keep up their connection with the Unions until they reach old age, and on special occasions deliver words of sage advice and encouragement. This is one of the pleasantest features of the Unions, viz., to find some of the town's most distinguished citizens mingling with the students in their social gatherings, and it cannot but have a salutary influence. These older members of course are sufficiently considerate to their juniors as to retire at an early hour and leave them to their fun. A fresher is termed a fuchs, and every fuchs has his Bursche, which rank he also in due course attains. The ceremony over which the Fuchs Major presides and at which the Fuchsen becomes Burschen is a very solemn and unique one, and to an outsider may appear pompous and perhaps ridiculous. But behind the ceremonies and forms there is much that is admirable to be discerned. The members of a Vereni or Verbindung are really bound together in brothership, if I may be permitted so to translate the German expression, and the mutual attachment which the Fuchs and his Bursche manifest towards each other is no sham. In attempting to form an impartial judgment of these matters however, one is constrained

to conclude that there is evident a rather dangerous tendency towards sentimentality unredeemed by any humorous outlook upon life, a state of things which the too exclusive attention to mental exercises in recreation, as well as in work, to the neglect of physical training and the breezy influence of our sports in the open-air is certainly calculated to induce. And to the question, "Is the German student as thoroughly an all-round man as his English counterpart of like age?" one cannot fairly give an unhesitating affirmative answer.

Extract from "The Athenian Daily Telegraph."

GREECE UNITED v. ROMAN EMPIRE.

GREECE UNITED.—Full back: Pericles; Three-quarters: Diogenes, Thucydides, Euripides, Alcibiades; Five-eighths: Aristophanes, Achilles; Half: Demosthenes; Forwards: Homer (Captain), Socrates, Sophocles, Demosthenes, Agamemnon, Lucian, Aristotle.

ROMAN EMPIRE.—Full back: T. Livy; Three-quarters: M. T. Cicero, J. Caesar, C. Pompey, M. Antony; Half: Helius, M. J. Brutus, and M. Cato; Forwards: C. Marius (Captain), L. Cassius, P. N. Ovid, Q. Horace, P. M. Virgil, M. C. Macollus, T. S. Gracchus, L. C. Sulla.

Referee: Alexander the Great; Touch-judges: Romulus and Remus.

PLAYED at Olympia on the notes of December. The Roman team had had rather a rough passage, whereby the weight of the pack was materially affected. The Greek combination was seriously handicapped by the absence of Ulysses, who had gone to look for his wife. The gods favoured Homer in the spin of the wheel, and he selected to play towards the rainy Pleiades. Marius kicked off before a goodly array of spectators. Homer, however, appealed to Alexander on the ground that he had not yet made out the construction of the field. The appeal having been disallowed, Diogenes brilliantly returned into touch with his well-known accuracy of foot. From a line-out at half-way, Marius gained ground, but was at length held by Agamemnon and Demosthenes. A scrum, being now formed, one might see that the Greeks had adopted the New Zealand formation with slight alteration, and Brutus and Cato were hard pressed by the hostile forces. From the scrum, the Argives obtaining possession permitted Herodotus to grasp the rolling sphere, and he sped it on its course to Diogenes, the Greek sprinter. He, then, with flying foot, would have escaped, but did not, for Caesar spotted his man, nobly rolling him on the grassy plain. Unfortunately, the famous Ionian, complaining of injuries as to the head, was compelled to quit the field, leaving behind him his weeping comrades. During the ensuing scrum, Cicero made an impassioned oration to the well-greaved Argives, concerning cowardice, in that they were shun-guards. "Let the Argives depart from the field, unless having removed their base protectors, they could once more prove themselves worthy of the name of honorable men and Greeks." Thereupon Marius assailed him with many and evil words, bidding him hold his

peace. From scrambling play in the Greek "25" Cicero had an easy chance of giving his side the advantage, but preferring the hazard of a drop he thereby lost the opportunity offered him by the fickle goddess. Antony, expressing manifest delight in an unseemly manner, was bidden by his fellow-citizens to recollect that private dissensions must be sacrificed for the good of the State. Pericles, who had been complaining of cold, dropped out, and Cicero, father of his country, securing the goatskin, fled with winged sandals towards the Argive Capitol, but daunted by the stern visage of Euripides, he transferred to Caesar, who, narrowly escaping the embrace of Pericles, crossed the Rubicon amid the plaudits of the assembled multitude. Livy failed to add the major points, and Alexander blew the flute for the half-time cessation of hostilities, score being: Roman Empire, 3 pts.; Greece United, nil. At the restart it was possible once more to see the tubby forms of those striving, and Alexander exhorted them to restrain uprising wrath. Soon, however, Socrates having kicked the ball, would have followed up, but did not, inasmuch as his progress was impeded by the outstretched leg of Catiline, that eminent hooligan. Thereupon, Socrates, of many arguments, uprising in wrath, smote his adversary as to the nose, so that the gore gushed forth. Which things since they were so, the two adversaries joined battle; for nine seconds the strife waxed hot, and in the tenth, Alexander, standing afar off, bade their comrades see to it that the strife should not continue. Whereupon Cassius, seizing Catiline by his flowing hair, fell upon his rear with the well-polished touch-flag, and Romulus, having likewise subdued the eloquent Athenian, the strife was stayed. Then, and not till then, did Alexander approach, and order the combatants to quit the arena, in spite of the apologies of Socrates. A scam having been formed, the Greeks striving mightily forced back the huge weight of their foes, and carried the ball into touch. Brutus hurled the sphere with mighty arm well into the middle of the plain, when it was received by the upturned palms of his eager adversaries, as often happens. The forwards, swarming round like vultures to the carcass of a fresh killed bull, proceeded with irresistible might to the well-marked boundary, and Homer, for he was a man of mighty strength, seizing the ball, dashed over, the Romans striving with frenzied zeal to repel him. Sophocles, good at the kick, raised still higher the lead of Greece. Thereupon since now the horses of Pegasus were nearing their nightly home, Alexander stayed the strife with a blast upon the tuneful flute. The score was Greece United, 2 goals (1 dropped), 9 pts.; Roman Empire, 1 try, 3 pts.

Two Americans, from New York and Chicago respectively, sat down to see who could tell the biggest lie—for a ten dollar note. Each placed a note upon the table, and the New Yorker tossed. The Chicago man won, and began: "There was a gentleman from Chicago who—"

"All right," said the other, "you've won," and pushed the note across.

An Impression of the Inter-'Varsity Debate at Leeds.

MOTION: That the interests of the Empire call for a definite scheme of Imperial Federation.

AN Inter-'Varsity debate was held in the Rectory on January 22nd. Tea was provided at four o'clock, and the debate began at 5.15. Professor Clapham took the chair; and there were present representatives from Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield; also a good attendance of members of the Leeds University Debating Society.

Mr. Faraday (Manchester), who should have opened the debate, was detained, and arrived late; so that Mr. G. C. Simpson (Manchester) had to speak in his place. Mr. Simpson said that the bond of sentiment between Great Britain and her Colonies is growing weaker. He held up an ideal of an empire of English-speaking people, in which every country should have a similar system of government. He made no mention, however, of the races who do not speak English; in fact this non-English majority was only considered by one speaker, himself a foreigner.

Mr. Jackson (Liverpool), who led the opposition, suffered from lack of material. He had intended to spend most of his time in attacking the scheme of federation laid down by the mover of the proposition. But the previous speaker had not drafted his speech—he could not be expected to do so at a few minutes' notice—and the leader of the opposition was at a loss for an argument. However, he found one matter for debate—the alleged decline in imperial affection. It seemed to him that federation, which implies the signing of treaties, would drag sentiment in the dust, and leave only a mercenary bond between Great Britain and her Colonies. His whole speech was an enlargement of this idea—distrust of documents and a great faith in sentiment—rather an anarchical speech, if it were carried to its proper conclusion.

Mr. Faraday had arrived by this time, and he seconded the motion. The debate had been rather lukewarm; but he immediately raised it to boiling-point, by introducing the question of Protection. He could only think of one scheme of imperial federation, and that was Mr. Chamberlain's. This statement left no doubt as to the intention of Mr. Faraday's own speech; but it clouded the issue of the whole debate. Protective tariffs and Colonial preference are economic matters; and a Federal Parliament for the Empire need not imply either protection or free trade. Mr. Faraday seemed to ignore the political side of the question altogether. The speech ended with a charming picture of domestic life: the mother-country and the Colonies were represented as a contented family, bound together by mutual goodwill and preferential tariffs, and—by a rather strained metaphor—as rowing in the same boat. The effect of this speech on the general current of the debate was like that of strong sulphuric acid on water.

Mr. Butterworth (Leeds) seconded the negative. He had nothing very convincing to say; a large part of his speech was an elaboration of the domestic

metaphor. The children grow up, and leave the maternal barge, and, as it were, peddle their own causes, forgetful of their obligations to the fond parent. In the course of his speech—I forget in what connection—Mr. Butterworth let fall the remark that he was not afraid of the British Empire. What Mr. Butterworth has done that the whole empire should conspire against him, is not evident. But, at any rate, the spectacle of a strong man struggling against adversity is always stimulating; and such an example of reckless bravery must have won many votes for the opposition—the odds of Thermopylæ were nothing to this.

The next speaker was Mr. Woo (Sheffield). Now that the Far East is advancing so rapidly in the civilisation that was peculiarly Western less than a generation ago, now that it is, in many ways, even improving on its copy, it is very interesting to hear the opinion of a well-informed Chinaman with regard to our country and our empire. Mr. Woo was in favour of Imperial Federation, as he thought it would make for efficiency. He said that the Colonies should take a practical share in the maintenance of the Navy. He prophesied, probably with perfect truth, that we shall soon have fresh difficulties in India; and recommended that India should be allowed Home Rule. His exhortation to England to "buck up" met with the applause that it deserved.

The climax of the debate, was, of course, reached when Mr. R. Ward rose to address the meeting, in response to earnest and repeated demands. It is a postulate of debate that "a subject may be described at any given distance from a given point," within the limit of endurance of the Chair. In this case the Chair did not endure. Mr. Ward was abstracted in a spirited polemic against the Liberal Party, when the Chairman hung a drag-rope on his soaring eloquence, and, for the rest of his speech, he was bound to the sober level of fact and argument. If this speech were delivered in the Town Hall Square, it might turn back a wicket or two of the flowing tide of Liberalism.

Miss Shatwell (Liverpool) introduced evolution. She thought that a united empire should develop naturally from a United Kingdom; and quoted from Burke in support of her argument.

The speech of Mr. Donaldson (Leeds) was not easy to follow. One gathered that he supported the second of the proposition in his Protectionist scheme; that he had a kindly contempt for his "labour friends;" and that he had plans for re-establishing proper relations between the patient mother and her undutiful offspring.

Miss Taylor (Leeds) spoke on behalf of the Colonies. She assured us of the friendly feeling of the Colonies towards Great Britain; and referred with scorn to the suggestion of a federation based on *£ s. d.*

Mr. Matthews (Leeds), turning to a small, but appreciative section of the audience, produced a careful, elaborate, subtle series of syllogisms; and arrived at some far off conclusion, leaving his hearers far behind. It was not evident which side he supported.

After Mr. Faraday had made a short reply to the opposition, the motion was put to the meeting, and rejected by 49 votes to 46. Almost throughout the debate, the Empire was regarded, in a very partial way, as an empire of white men only. The introduction of current politics into the discussion was unfortunate; if the question of Protection had not arisen, there would probably have been several more votes in favour of Federation; and, almost certainly, the negative majority would have been larger if the Chairman had not pointed out that no particular system of Imperial Federation was implied in the wording of the proposition.

C. GILL.

The Classical Association and the Teaching of Greek.

At its annual meeting early in the New Year, the Classical Association of England and Wales adopted a resolution to the effect that in the lower and middle forms of boys' public schools Greek should be taught only with a view to the intelligent reading of Greek authors. This attempt to substitute a literary ideal for the linguistic ideal which has long held sway in old-fashioned Public and Grammar Schools seems to me clearly right, and I should like to write a few words in support of it.

The true guiding principle for the earlier years of Greek study surely is that Greek authors should be understood and enjoyed rather than that Greek grammar and composition should be regarded as ends in themselves. At all events, my experience here in Leeds is that, when the claims of Greek as a branch of general education are discussed, the clear-sighted Yorkshire parent (whom I have found far from unfriendly to classical study) asks this question and no other: "Can the average boy, at the end of his course, read Greek authors intelligently?" This result, and this alone, will satisfy him.

Personally, I am one of those who believe that (notwithstanding the admitted difficulty of the two classical languages) the average boy can, in the time allotted, be taught to read Greek and Latin authors intelligently, if only his interest is aroused and kept alive by the combination of minute analytical reading with a more rapid reading in plain texts, conducted with an eye to the whole rather than the mere parts—to the matter rather than the mere words—to the life and beauty of some great human story, rather than to mere grammatical dissection. And if anything is feared from University and other examinations, it may be assumed that the new federation of classical teachers will do its best to gain due recognition for the principle that teaching should govern examinations, and not examinations teaching.

Some further apprehension has been felt lest the proposed change should tend to lower the standard of Greek scholarship at its more advanced stages. But is this at all likely? Is it not rather the case that, in composition, the truer accuracy and the finer fidelity come not from excessive taskwork but from the overmastering impulse to read the classical authors in masses, and so to draw knowledge and

inspiration straight from the original sources? And is not the best-trained grammarian he who, as far as possible, collects and classifies his own materials, and studies concrete facts before formulating or accepting theories to cover them?

A truer criticism would, in my judgment, be that it is the traditional system that is apt to sacrifice the exceptional to the average boy, whereas the proposed reform will be found better for both alike. In how many boys of gifts beyond the common has interest been killed through the slow pace mistakenly supposed to be always best for the average boy. The teacher's passion for grammatical niceties has its fine side, but it sometimes leads him to lose all sense of proportion, and to forget that, under modern conditions at any rate, much linguistic training will have been imparted to the boy, through Latin (that excellent medium) and through one at least of the modern languages, before he reaches the delightful realms of Greek literature.

The real harm would be done to Greek scholarship not by the proposed change of method, but if Greek were to lose its present place in general education. The study would then be confined to a limited class of professed scholars, and we should have no more Grotes sent out direct from a school like Charterhouse to do signal service to Greek learning. In the broadest sense of the term, we must all wish that British classical scholarship may remain what it has long so eminently been, *political*. And as we sadly review the finished lifework of another Charterhouse boy, with its surpassingly beautiful translations from and into Greek and its never-failing breadth and humanism, we shall all feel that Sir Richard Jebb was a great scholar, largely because he was a great citizen—that he knew and loved ancient Greece so well, largely because he knew and loved modern England even better.

We live at a time not only of danger but of opportunity for classical education; and I feel great confidence that, under the lead of the Classical Association, the teachers of Greek will seize their present chance, and, by means of improved methods, will justify and secure the retention of an enlarging and an ennobling study in the school curriculum of many of the most influential citizens of the future.

W. RHYNS ROBERTS.

Sir Richard Jebb.

THE death of Sir Richard Jebb on December 9th of last year was felt as a deep personal loss by many who, like the present writer, knew him almost solely through his books. For in all his published work there speaks not only the scholar, but the man: a man reserved yet full of sympathy, alive to the just claims of the past yet living strenuously in the present. This author, the reader feels instinctively, must have been greater than his books; life must, to him, have been more than literature.

It is nearly forty years since Mr. R. C. Jebb, then a young Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, brought out his school editions of the *Electra* (1867)

and the *Ajax* (1868) of Sophocles. These, his earliest books, were strikingly original. They set the example of the literary method of teaching Greek at a time when Cambridge scholarship, in supposed deference to Porson, was predominantly verbal. To take the second of the two plays: who, after reading, could forget the beautiful prose translations of a passage from the "Odyssey," and of another from Pindar's "Isthmians," which are given in the introduction as illustrating the legend of Ajax? Or forget the editor's own words, later in the same introduction, "The moral of the play is contained in the words of Agamemnon to Teucer: 'It is not the big, broad-shouldered men that are safest: the wise conquer in every field, . . . Ajax is the special representative of a courage, lofty, indeed, and heroic, but arrogantly self-reliant—unchastened by any sense of dependence on the gods . . . Odysseus is the representative of that general moderation, that decently charitable temper, which results from intelligent selfishness'?" On this literary, or human, method a play of Sophocles is edited as though it were a play of Shakespeare; or rather, as plays of Shakespeare should have been, but were not, edited at that time.

In 1870 appeared a work, now long out of print, which appealed more directly to advanced scholars: the edition (with translation) of the *Characters* of Theophrastus. Theophrastus' book is, as the editor points out, the literary original of such subsequent character-sketches as those of Hall, Earle, Overbury, and La Bruyère. The subject must have been a most attractive one to a scholar who, in all his work, delighted thus to trace the influence of past on present, and also to view the Greeks in their dully walk and conversation. The "Characters" are full of references to the details of ancient Greek life, and the mere task of translation is a most formidable one. It is the task of finding modern equivalents for what was, in a special sense, the language of a "society" now so more. Of Jebb's felicity examples may be seen by anyone who will compare such renderings as the following, with their originals: "when a servant has broken a jug or a plate he [the pensive man] will take the value out of his [the servant's] notions; or, if his wife has dropped a three-farthing piece, he is capable of moving the furniture and the sofas and the wardrobes, and of rummaging in the curtains;" or "he [the clumsy, or factious, man] will persuade his mistress whom he has a fever; he will address himself to a man who has been cast in a surety-suit, and request him to become his security; he will come to give evidence when the trial is over; when he is asked to a wedding he will inveigh against womankind; he will propose a walk to those who have just come off a long journey."

Jebb's gift for happy translation appears even more conspicuously in his *Translations into Greek and Latin Verse* (1871). The first piece in the volume is his rendering of Browning's "Ayl Voder" into the metres of Pindar's fourth Pythian. This version, of which the greater part (so its author once said) had been composed during a long day's tramp over a North Country moor, is a wonderful feat. The last stanza of Browning's poem presents some special difficulties,

but even "the C Major of this life" is not enough to daunt the intrepid translator. It simply makes him more felicitous than ever. For a brevity no less telling than that of its original, we turn to his rendering of Brutus' words, "Julius Caesar," ii, 1) "It must be by his death," and we read $\sigma\omega\gamma\tau\iota\ \tau\eta\ \sigma\psi\chi\eta\varsigma$ half an iambic line: a rendering suggested, of course, by a well-known passage in the "Ajax" of Sophocles. Among other beautiful versions in this volume may be mentioned Tennyson's "Tithonus" (Latin hexameters), Tennyson's "Home they brought her warrior dead" (Latin elegiacs), Longfellow's "Many a year is in its grave" (Latin elegiacs), Tennyson's "Coming of Arthur" (Greek iambs and anapaestic dimeters), Keats' "In a Dream-nighted December" (Latin sapphics), Byron's "Dream" (Greek iambs), Milton's "O'er the smooth enamell'd green" (Latin glyconics and lesser asclepiads: "third asclepiad" metre), Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality" (Greek hexameters), and Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity" (Latin alcaics).

Then the writer of these exquisite verses no one could be less justly dubbed a dilettante. Such work was one of the means by which an active man of our own time, who had the instincts of a poet, sought to bring himself into vital relation with a past which though dead yet lives. The "Translations into Greek and Latin Verse" are out of print; and it is much to be hoped that Sir Richard Jebb's various renderings into Greek and Latin, verse and prose, will be collected and issued in a single volume. Such a collection would embrace not only his "Translations," but his contributions to similar books published by Cambridge scholars in 1878 and 1899; his Latin speeches, letters, and addresses, delivered or composed by him as Public Orator at Cambridge from 1869 to 1873; his Fiacidic Ode, in the measures of the eighth Olympian, sent from Glasgow to Bologna in 1888, when the University of Bologna was celebrating its eighth centenary, and his Greek elegiacs sent as a congratulatory address to Glasgow (a University famed directly after the pattern of Bologna) when celebrating its ninth jubilee in 1901; his Latin prose inscription in memory of Frances Mary Buss, and his Greek elegiacs in honour of Francis Penrose; his Greek lines prefixed to the "Attic Orators," and to the Johns Hopkins "Lectures;" and his Greek version (in the "Classical Review," xii, 369-375) of Leopardi's *Ode Sopra il Monumento di Dante che si preparava in Firenze*. This volume of renderings into Greek and Latin might form part of a collected edition of all Sir Richard Jebb's productions, including not only the books mentioned in this short article, but specimens of such occasional writings as his public lectures and addresses, his articles in the "Times," and other journals, his privately printed notes on Milton's "Arcopagica," and his English verse translations of Sophocles as read to his Glasgow students. A collected edition would show the bulk, variety, and finish of his work. His own modesty as to the amount and quality of his publications was most marked; and even his admirers sometimes failed to recognise his tireless industry, masked as it is by the beauty of a form which studies ease and grace rather than any display of erudition.

In 1896 appeared the *Attic Orators*, and in 1880 the supplementary volume *Selections from the Attic Orators*. Professor Jebb (he was appointed Professor of Greek at the University of Glasgow in 1875) dedicated the two volumes of his "Attic Orators" to Canon (afterwards Bishop) Lightfoot, who had been his Tutor at Trinity, and had influenced him in many ways. His treatment of Attic oratory proves his mastery alike of spoken Greek, as used by orators each of whom had his own individual style, and of the innumerable details of Greek public and social life implied or expressed in speeches delivered before the assembly and the law-courts. The book on *Modern Greece*, published in 1880, makes the same impression of an absorbing interest in life—in this case the continuous life of Greece itself from ancient to modern days. Professor Jebb had the gift of eloquence in a rare degree, but even he has written few more eloquent things than the passage in "Modern Greece" (beginning "the story of this undying Greek nationality is rich with all the colours of the most varied romance"), in which he briefly pictures some scenes which Athens has witnessed from the day when (338 B.C.) the news came that Philip had conquered at Chaeroneia, till the day when (1843 A.D.) "the great square of Athens was thronged with the firm, but peaceful and truly loyal concourse, who came to ask King Otto for that gift without which a people can never be free in more than name." It should be added, in this connexion, that a Modern Greek version of Xenophon's "Anabasis," Books ii, and iv, was edited by Professor Jebb for the use of his Glasgow pupils, and that he also contributed to Vincent and Dickson's "Handbook to Modern Greek" an Appendix on the relation of modern to classical Greek, especially in regard to syntax.

It is natural for a truly human scholar to feed an interest in the lives of earlier scholars. The strength of this interest received fresh illustration in Professor Jebb's *Beasley* (1882), one of the volumes in the "English Men of Letters" series. Beasley the man is here portrayed not less successfully than Bentley the scholar. One would have expected Professor Jebb to do justice to the immense learning and originality of the great Yorkshireman, who, from 1699 to 1742, was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.* But it is good to notice how fair, and even sympathetic, a shy and refined biographer can be to a man of another type. And it truth compels him to say a word in condemnation of Beasley himself, he gently links it with a graceful tribute to his wife. "In days when evil tongues were busy, no word is said of her but in praise; and perhaps, if all were known, few women ever went through more in trying, like Mrs. Thrale, to be civil for two." Up and down this masterly volume the writer's wit often flashes out. It is a gift, not unconnected with his Irish descent, which marked Professor Jebb as a speaker no less than as a writer. When he was at Glasgow, his lecture-room was beneath that of a certain Professor V., Professor V.'s department was Logic and Rhetoric; and when laying stress on

* Richard Beasley was born at Oulton, not six miles from Lanch., in 1692.

the latter rather than the former branch of his work, he used to conclude his lectures with choice selections from the Border Ballads, which caused his Scottish students to stamp in patriotic fervour of applause. When one of these eloquent perorations was being down the house, Professor Jebb quietly observed to his own class in the room below, "I fear that my premises will hardly support Professor V.'s conclusions."

The "Bentley" was followed, in 1886, by the *Introduction to Homer*. The transition was a natural one, for Bentley was a great Homeric scholar, as his discernment of the digamma shows. Jebb's admirable volume sets forth the literary characteristics of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," describes in detail the Homeric world, sketches the influence and the study of Homer in antiquity and discusses the "Homeric Question." No subject of Greek study has wider bearings, ancient and modern, than the Homeric Poems, and Professor Jebb's treatment (especially on the literary side) is worthy of his reputation. The volume has been translated into German: just as the "Primer" (about to be mentioned) has been translated into Italian.

On the history of Greek literature, in Homeric and later times, Professor Jebb wrote at various dates, using various channels such as the following: *Primer of Greek Literature* (1877), *Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry* (lectures delivered at the Johns Hopkins University in 1892), *Cambridge Companion to Greek Studies* (1905: the section on *Greek Literature* in this volume), articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ninth edition and supplement), and the columns of the classical journals. It is hardly possible to imagine anything more perfect in their way than the "Primer" and the "Classical Greek Poetry." Even for a master it is a severe test to be compelled to treat of a great subject within narrow limits. Professor Jebb has stood this test triumphantly. His grasp of the essential appears everywhere; his sense of proportion never fails him; his taste and refinement are unerring; and his completed book, be it on a smaller or on a larger scale, has the nameless charm and distinction of seeming to be drawn from a boundless store of knowledge, with the right things rightly said—or rightly left unsaid.

The greatest of all Sir Richard Jebb's achievements was an eminently literary one: his monumental edition of *Sophocles* (with critical notes, commentary, and prose translation), the seven volumes of which appeared between the years 1883 and 1896. It is within the present writer's knowledge that, in or about the year 1876, a boy at the City of London School wrote to Professor Jebb at Glasgow, asking him how soon the "Electra" and the "Ajax" were likely to be followed by another play of *Sophocles*, in the same series. Looking back upon the incident, the boy now feels that it would have been more regular to write to the publishers instead of this troubling the editor. But he was an enthusiast; he had never used any editions which gave him such exquisite pleasure; and it was a real concern to him to know whether any further plays of *Sophocles*, and especially the "Antigone," could be expected soon from the same un-

equalled hand. Professor Jebb, who was always the most courteous of men, acknowledged the boy's letter kindly in his beautiful handwriting, and said that "in view of his other engagements he could only counsel those who were good enough to take an interest in the continuation of his work on *Sophocles* (*Ὁμηροῦ τῶν Σοφοκλέων*)."^{*} But though direct work on *Sophocles* was for the moment laid aside, it was later to be resumed on a far larger scale, and to justify the most sanguine hopes that even youth could frame. There was, in truth, a real continuity in the scholar's plans. As he himself says in the Preface to his "Edipus Tyrannus" (1883): "As long ago as 1867, I contributed to the 'Catena Classicorum' a commentary on the 'Electra' of *Sophocles*, followed in 1868 by one on the 'Ajax.' At that time I already meditated a complete edition of *Sophocles* on a larger scale—a design which I have never abandoned, though various causes have delayed its execution." And he proceeds to point out that, when preparing the commentaries on the "Electra" and the "Ajax," he had been led to see more clearly the intimate relation which in certain respects exists between Greek tragic dialogue and Greek rhetorical prose, and to feel the desire of studying more closely the whole process by which Greek oratory had been developed. "The result of this study was a treatise on the historical development of Attic prose style, which, in 1876, was published under the title of 'The Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isæus.' It is right to notice the unbroken purpose which led, after many years, to the completed 'Sophocles;' and it is only necessary to add that the seven large volumes on *Sophocles* are in every way worthy of the long labour expended on them by the finest and most congenial mind that has ever devoted itself to the task of editing the poet. The grammarian's precision, the artist's feeling for beauty, the philosopher's breadth, the man's sympathy; all these are found in the British editor. And, notwithstanding his own wonderful gifts, vitality, and independence, his self-subordination is such that you always feel he is thinking more of his author than of himself.

It is a matter for lasting regret that Professor Jebb died before producing the eighth and final volume of his "Sophocles." This was to contain the *Phigaleia*, and also short essays on subjects of general interest in relation to *Sophocles*. But only a month or two before his death appeared his *Bacchylides* (1905), which was destined to be the last gift of a master-worker to the world of learning and of letters. The subject must have had an overpowering attraction for him. In England, latterly, the Greek lyric poets have been much neglected; and this is the more to be deplored that they throw great light on many sides, otherwise obscure, of Greek intellectual and social life. But Professor Jebb had minutely studied them, and was a past master of their difficult metres. Of Pindar in particular, he would have made almost an ideal editor, to judge from well-known indications in his "Translations," his "Classical Greek Poetry," and the "Journal of Hellenic Studies." But he gave *Bacchylides* the preference, largely (no doubt) because

* Words suggested by Soph., *Antig.*, 1246.

he was thus occupying almost virgin ground. The Poems of Bacchylides, together with the "Athenian Constitution" and the "Mimes of Herodas," are the chief among those striking discoveries of Greek literary treasures which have so much quickened classical research during the last twenty years. And nowhere could his singular gift as a composer have found better scope than in the gaps in the papyrus-text of Bacchylides, which he fills tentatively by means of conjectural restoration.

His last published work shows that Professor Jebb preserved his characteristic qualities to the end. What were those qualities? A combination of excellences rarely found united; the excellences specially associated with the man of letters, in conjunction with many of those which we are in the habit of connecting with the man of affairs and the man of science.

Professor Jebb was in his way a man of science: in the sense in which every true scholar must employ scientific methods—methods of exact and methodical investigation. The true scholar must, to begin with, be a thorough grammarian. And he will be the more thorough, and so the more scientific, a grammarian if a language, whether spoken in the past or in the present, is to him a living organism. Greek was always this to Professor Jebb, and as a consequence, his vast learning was always free from pedantry. His first book, the school edition of the "Electra," shows how vivid Greek grammar was to him, and how vivid he could make it to his readers. For example, he wants to explain the difference between the indicative and the subjunctive in certain forms of expression. He uses an apt illustration. Imagine, he says, a man writing at one end of the room; a man at the other end if he suspected the writer of making a mistake would say *ἴσῃ μὴ ἀσχετῶς* (subjunctive), "beware lest you make a mistake;" but if he came and looked over his shoulder and saw the error, he would say *ἴσῃ μὴ ἀσχετῶς* (indicative), "beware lest you are making a mistake." The instance may at first sight seem homely, but that it just where its strength lies. A scholar who can invent an illustration of this sort has the gift of making a "dead" language come home with living force, both to himself and to the youths he teaches. So with Professor Jebb as a collator of manuscripts. He reports with the utmost particularity the readings of the Laurentian MS. of Sophocles, but how lively do these details appear when couched in the choice Latinity of the critical footnotes to the "Edipus Tyrannus." The same thoroughness pervades his treatment, brief as it necessarily is, of the general question of *Greek Textual Criticism* in the "Cambridge Companion to Greek Studies." Nor does he fail to counsel others when in doubt himself: witness Mr. W. H. Besant's mathematical contribution to the large edition of the "Electra," p. 276, in elucidation of Orestes' part in the chariot-race. The words of the Greek historian may still be true of the average writer *συνεπὶ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀπαιτείαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου* (p. 276). *συνεπὶ δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀπαιτείαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*, Thucyd. i. 201, but Professor Jebb was never one of those who spare themselves in the pursuit of truth. In method, no less than in thoroughness, Professor Jebb was scientific. His

method was historical, comparative, systematic. So time-honoured a subject of study as Greek makes great demands on those who attempt to survey it in its manifold bearings and relations. But this attempt Professor Jebb made, and with unique success. Nor did he neglect that branch of Greek learning which is specially active at the present time. His study of classical archaeology, and of Greek art in particular, has left its impress deep upon his "Sophocles" and his "Bacchylides." And his annual review, read before the Hellenic Society, of current archaeological discovery showed his keen interest in classical study regarded as a progressive science. On this side he reflected the scientific tendencies of his own age and the scientific traditions of his own University of Cambridge.

At the same time no one saw more clearly the weak side of extreme specialisation in relation to the fruitful study of ancient classical literature. In his *Humanism in Education* (1899) he writes: "The very progress made in recent times has brought us to a point at which the larger educational benefits of humanism become more difficult to harmonise with the new standards of special knowledge. A full comprehension of the Greek and Latin literatures demands at least some study of ancient thought, ancient history, archaeology, art. But each of the latter subjects is now, in itself, an organised and complex discipline; to become an expert in any one of them is a work of years It may be added that, when specialisation has been carried far in any study of literature or art, that study tends to become technical; and then a danger arises lest the pursuit of exact method should obscure the nature of the material with which the study has to deal, namely, productions of human thought and imagination; there is a danger lest analogies drawn from studies conversant with different materials should be pushed too far, and what is called the scientific spirit should cease to be duly tempered by æsthetic and literary judgment." The writer of these words was himself far too broad, and far too literary, to succumb to the dangers he describes. He was not only a man of science, but a scholar. His singular gift for beautiful composition in Greek and Latin, and his intimate knowledge of the most intricate metres, were (as we have seen) of the greatest help to him when constituting a text. His literary sense, trained by the widest reading in the classical authors themselves, made him more truly scientific, in that his results were always based upon the fullest possible induction. Let never so tempting an emendation occur to him, he kept it back if there seemed the smallest doubt about it. The Fragments of Sophocles offer a good field for the exercise of the emender's art, and among the unpublished materials for Professor Jebb's eighth volume are likely to be found some excellent specimens of his skill. Good examples of probable emendations made by him in his earlier works will be found in Theophrastus, "Characters," cc. viii., xvi., and in Sophocles, "Edipus Tyrannus," v. 1229.

Professor Jebb was not only a scientific Greek scholar; he was also an English man of letters. There is a passage in his writings in which he expresses,

with reference to that Erasmus on whom he once gave an admirable address at Cambridge (the Rede lecture of 1890), his sense of the importance of literary style as affecting a scholar's reputation. In his chapter on the *Classical Renaissance* in the first volume of the "Cambridge Modern History" (1902) he writes: "Budaus was, beyond question, the best Greek scholar of his day in Europe, being superior in that regard to Erasmus, though no rival to him in literary genius. But special knowledge is superseded, while the salt of style lasts for ever; and Erasmus lived, while Budaus is wellnigh forgotten." Certainly Jebb's own beautiful English style will greatly aid in the perpetuation of his influence. It was the result of his natural gifts and of his wide knowledge of English literature, for he was widely read in the literatures of Europe, France, Germany, and Italy. No one was better able to bring the ancient classical literatures and the newer humanities of the modern world into relation one with another.

In a well-known sonnet Matthew Arnold speaks of Sophocles as one whom "business could not make dull." The reference is to the public offices with which the Athenian tragedian was from time to time entrusted by his countrymen. The modern editor of Sophocles was, like the poet he edited, a man of affairs. He represented Cambridge University in Parliament from the year 1891 till his death. He was a Trustee of the British Museum, and a member of the various commissions, and more permanent bodies, which direct the higher education of the country. In these various offices he had a hand in guiding our educational destinies during a period of great and rapid change, when the formative influence of Hellenic culture upon national character was in danger of being overlooked; and a strong sense of duty led him at times to overtax the energies of a physical frame which was far from robust. It was as a duty that he took part in the recent visit of the British Association to South Africa, where he is thought to have contracted the illness that ended in his death.

Of the many distinctions which attended his career two seem specially appropriate. In 1889 he was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and held the office till his death. No finer hellenist or broader humanist could have been found to occupy the chair of Erasmus and Parnon than the man who united in himself many of the finer qualities of both these remarkable scholars. In 1900 he was knighted. Knighthood never came more fittingly than to one whom the student of his writings sees to have been always a knight at heart—always a man of noble and chivalrous nature. The deeper springs of character can be discerned, notwithstanding the writer's delicate and habitual reserve, in the congratulatory lines he sent to his friend Professor Stokes on his eightieth birthday, or in the passage (towards the end of his "Attic Orators"), where he speaks of those great missionary voices that used the Greek language in early Christian times. Nor can we be wrong in thinking that his own character and aims were such as he has attributed to Sophocles in ancient, and to Tennyson in modern days. In reference to seasons of transition and unrest, when

new and crude energies are threatening an abrupt breach with the past, he says (in words which we feel to be true, in large measure, of the writer himself, as well as of the poets between whom he draws a parallel): "It is a great work to do for a people, to win the popular ear at such a time for counsels of reverence and chivalry; to make them feel that these things are beautiful, and are bonds of the national life, while the forces that tend to disintegration are also tending to make the people sordid and cynical. This is the work that Sophocles, in his later years, did for Athens, and this is what Tennyson did for the England of his prime."*

W.R.R.

* T. H. Warton's "English Poets," Appendix to Vol. IV., *Tennyson*, by R. C. Jebb.—Throughout the above article (and throughout with some quotations) have been given of Professor Jebb's various writings, is the hope that non-classical students may be induced to think. The last thing a great scholar can begin to the world at large is some portion, however small, of his own spirit. This thought must have been in many minds when, at its recent meeting in London, the Classical Association (of which Sir Richard Jebb was this year its President) was discussing the general adoption of those literary methods of classical study which were so peculiarly his own. The appointment, well more recently, of Dr. Henry Jackson to succeed him in the Cambridge Greek Chair, and the election of Dr. H. H. Fowler to his seat in the House of Commons, are events of happy augury to those who care for the continuance of his work. No better choice could have been made in other cases.

Literary and Historical Society.

The fifth General Meeting of the Session took place in the Refectory, on December 4th, 1905, when Mr. Chapman read a paper on "William the Silent." Mr. Chapman gave a brief sketch of the personal history of his hero, and stated that he received the title of the "Silent" from the reserve with which he heard the Jews of the projected massacre of the Protestants. He pointed out that he made it his life's work to oppose the Inquisition, not so much because he sympathised with its victims as from his aversion to murder, and his popularity began from the time that he attempted to stay the tide of persecution. It was difficult to dissociate him from such measures as the "Rise of the Beggars," the "Camp Meetings," and the Image Burnings of 1559-66, but his position was still undefined when the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, added to the fact that his own troops had been dispersed by Alva, finally decided him, and the whole of Holland put itself at his service. Mr. Chapman thought the blunder of William's life was the refusal of the sovereignty. He had no personal ambition. His real religion was that of toleration, and it was to this and his personal charms that he, in a large measure, owed his success.

The sixth general meeting of the session took place in the Refectory, on January 15th, 1906, at which Miss Edwards read a paper on the "Humour of Molière." After a careful analysis of the meaning of humour, Miss Edwards made a clear distinction between the satirist with his misanthropy and the humourist with his tenderness and light gaiety. The art of the ordinary comic poets was different from that of Molière. There was an art of literary devices; his was that of truthfulness to real life, and herein lies

the reason that he is always read with keen interest, whilst they soon become dull and uninteresting. Molière represented, one after another, the faults and follies of his age, and, since he had the genius to make a general type of every particular model, we find that in very truth he has depicted humanity. In "Le Misanthrope," he put all the torment of a truly generous soul who really wanted to believe, but who found nothing around him but disloyalty and deceit. As in his subjects, there was little true gaiety in Molière, but with all his personal troubles and family anxieties he rose superior to his own griefs and provoked smiles at that which had, in reality, often caused him tears.

Men's Christian Union.

On November 30th and December 1st we were favoured by a visit from the General Secretary of the Student Christian Movement, the Rev. Tinsington Tatlow, M.A. On November 30th, at 5 o'clock he addressed a meeting of the Christian Union in room 203, Mr. Morrison being in the chair. It was poorly attended, however, but those who did come were rewarded by an inspiring address on "The Place of the Christian Union in College Life." Mr. Tatlow dwelt upon its relations to its members and to those who were not members. For its members it provides a definite aim, being opposed to mere drift, and helps to form character, cultivating spiritual life by reserving time for prayer and Bible-study. With regard to those outside the Christian Union it has Christ to show to men and to endeavour to lead them to Him, since He is the One whom they need.

On Friday, December 1st, a united meeting was held in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, Prof. Clapham occupying the chair, of which a report will be found elsewhere.

Women's Christian Union.

WEEK-END CONFERENCE, held December 1st to 4th.

The efforts of Christian Union workers last term were concentrated upon the preparation for the week-end Conference, which was conducted by Miss M. A. Bretherton, B.A., Miss M. E. McKerrrow, M.A. (Trav. Secs. of the Student Christian Movement), and the Rev. T. Tatlow, M.A. (Gen. Sec. of the Movement).

Five of the meetings were held in College, and four (by the kindness of the Rev. H. Rothwell) in one of the Trinity Congregational Church Rooms, and we are glad to record that the success of these meetings more than repaid us for the thought and work expended in their preparation.

The first meeting (to which men students also were invited) was addressed by Mr. Tatlow, the subject being, "The Influence of Jesus Christ in History and in Individual Life." The speaker began by pointing out that the reason for the calmness with which Jesus Christ faced His death at an early age, was that He believed He would have the power of

influencing men after He was dead. No one else believed that His influence would be exercised after the Crucifixion. His disciples in despair had gone back to their fishing boats. In spite of the facts, however, the influence of Jesus Christ began to be felt, and men such as Peter, John, and St. Paul (the authenticity of whose writings no authority now disputes) proclaimed that His personal influence was the most real thing in their lives. Mr. Tatlow insisted that this was not the influence of a memory, but of One who is alive and personally exerting it—"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My Word shall never pass away." During the early years of the Christian Era, unspeakable persecutions were endured by the followers of the crucified Jesus. From that time the influence of Christ has grown. Testimony to this is borne by Gordon, Lecky, Freeman, Gladstone, and other individuals, "down to the humblest Christian in the room to-night."

Mr. Tatlow's closing words were a direct personal appeal. He spoke of the awfulness and the horror of sin, forcibly quoting the words of Henry Drummond, "I am sick with the sins of these men, how can God bear it?" But God can bear it; Christ bids men come to Him in whatsoever state they be. The question He asks of all is: "Wilt thou be made whole?"

Miss Bretherton and Miss McKerrrow spoke at the following meetings of the world-wide student movement, of the "need of the world," especially in foreign fields, of the claims of Christ, and of the joy of His service. The closing message of the Conference was: "Not I, but Christ." The speaker showed that this was often perverted by professing Christians into "Not I, but Christian work." It is not sufficient to say "not I," but that all Christians should strive to realise the truth of—"Christ in us—the hope of glory, . . . to me to live is Christ."

The Conference was exceedingly well attended; its results cannot be expressed on paper.

We would commend the Christian Union week to the earnest thought and prayer of those who have realised the influence of Jesus Christ in their lives.

H. C.

Musical Evening.

A VERY successful "Social" was held in the Refectory on Friday, December 8th, 1905. The Dining Room was very tastefully decorated and the room was very comfortably full. There was a good programme, which, however, proceeded so slowly at first that by the time that the last item was finished it was getting pretty late.

Mr. R. W. Hutchinson obliged us several times, and gave us one or two extra pieces. Miss Redfern sang "My Ain Folk," distinctly well, while Miss Wilson's recitation was particularly good. The West Riding accent and the general atmosphere of the Methodist Chapel of Adam Bode were very fetching. In "Three for Jack," sung by Mr. B. W. Marchant, we actually broke out into a chorus, and began to think that we were at a smoker instead of a Musical Evening.

But the success of the evening was the farical sketch, admirably acted, by Miss Edwards and Miss Naylor. This dialogue between the interviewer of a ladies' paper and a domestic servant had quite a Gilbert and Sullivan ring about it, and we detected slight internal indications pointing to a date somewhere in the early eighties.

Mrs. Schickelkopf sang several times, and was well applauded, and Miss Jowett gave a Waltz of Chopin's which was encored.

The programme ended with a duet by Mr. Durrant and Mr. TenBruggenkatte, entitled, "Gog and Magog." It was distinctly glutinous in character.

Balfour Night.

THE 18th of December, 1905, brought the Ex-Prime Minister to Leeds to give his important speech on the position of the Opposition. It also brought about two hundred of ourselves to the Refectory to prepare for giving him a reception. Having received directions to this effect, to assemble at the above mentioned Hotelier at 9.30 p.m., we started in our contingent from Flounders' and Springfield Mount, and arrived at our rendezvous in time to see a war-dance in progress. A bon-fire had been made, and we were evidently getting ready. Soon we proceeded out of the grounds and dashed madly down in to College Road, and thence to Woodhouse Lane. Here we fell in with various members of the Leeds Constabulary, and we deemed it best to fall into line. To the inspiring tune of "Mary had a little lamb" we marched past an admiring populace, charged through the crowd that had gathered to meet us outside the Coliseum, and went round to the back, where we discovered the great man's motor car. We appreciated his willingness in having a motor car, for now there were no horses to take out, and it was impossible to drag him by stages to Headingley, stopping him at every pub. to give a speech on pain of being left there for the night. Round the car we gathered, and awaited his arrival. There were several false alarms, for we distinctly heard somebody say every ten minutes, "Is this Balfour?" as various people passed. They didn't seem to appreciate the compliment of being taken for the great philosophic doubter, which was strange.

However, he turned up at last, and we lit our torches and started. What a long tramp it is from the Coliseum to Kirkstall Grange! But we were very patient—and well-behaved (except when trams passed us)—and sometimes when we were tired of walking we cake-walked for a mile or so. Anyhow we got there at last, that is, to the gates of Beckett's Park. The car slipped through the narrow passage that was made through the crowd and lined on either side by torches. And then the fun began.

No sooner had the cars passed through to the shouts of the crowd as they received Mr. Balfour's acknowledgments, than the police, in their innocence, thought that that was the end, and proceeded to draw a cordon across the entrance. It didn't last long, for the passage was soon filled with struggling

humanity and flaming torches; it was a case of a long shove and a hard cut, and it was not long before the guardians of our civic liberties were being jammed, stomach inwards, against the Park Gates. Fixed on these impromptu gridirons we left them, and pressed nobly onwards hoping to get up to the house, and extract a speech from the hero of the evening. But, most unfortunately, half-way up the road we came across three mounted police barring the way, who had the impudence to smile. We soon dodged them by taking a cross-country route over the fence, and at last, after a quarter of an hour, we got up to the house of the Hon. Gervase Beckett, where Mr. Balfour was staying, and found our mounted friends standing on either side of the front door. During our hurried advance the scene was very striking, with scores upon scores of torches blazing in every direction, near and far.

In a few minutes, Mr. Balfour arrived, and it was some minutes before the cheers of the company would allow him to speak. In a few words he thanked us most heartily for our demonstration, and urged us to show our loyalty at the General Election.

Our return was speedy and unmarred by any serious catastrophes, with the exception of minor scrimmages with various citizens on the road.

When we had arrived outside the University Buildings, we lit a bonfire with the remains of our torches, and then sang songs round it. The protests of an energetic member of the Police Force were drowned in a chorus of "For he's a jolly good fellow." Midnight saw our celebration of Mr. Balfour's visit terminate, and the unanimous opinion was that both he and all concerned had done their duty, including the police.

The Leeds University Swimming Club.

ON Thursday, 14th December, 1905, at Manchester, there came off the much talked of and much altered Inter-University Flying Squadron Race. Our team, owing to the date being changed more than once, was considerably weaker than it should have been—in fact, our captain was unable to come.

The first event at the Gala was the Squadron Race, in which Leeds came in last, Liverpool being the lucky team to carry off the Shield which was held previously by Manchester.

In the Open Handicap, V. Parker won his heat easily and came home in the Final, gaining the Second Prize. G. Asquith came in second in his heat, but did not swim in the Final. L. R. L. Donaldson, however, won his heat, but failed to get home in the Final, and came in fourth. V. Parker played also in the Polo Match, representing Leeds—the match being Liverpool and Leeds v. Manchester.

The Flying Squadron Team was as follows:—

- V. Parker.
- G. Asquith.
- L. R. L. Donaldson.
- C. D. Ellis.
- A. M. Barnes.

There is every hope that if the students, both new and old, come forward and join this Club and make it what it should be, we shall be able to do better another year.

The Secretary intends very shortly to organise some real practice, when the Baths are opened again, every week; and he only needs the loyal support of the students to make this Club a real success.

We appeal to all true sportsmen who are interested in this branch of athletics, to send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. A. E. White, as soon as possible.

The Fox and The Owl.

Among the latest discoveries has been found this old Fable by Æsop, written, I have no doubt, in the ancient town of Birmingham, quite unlike the rest of his writings. Therefore I have great pleasure in quoting it.

"There was a time when the lion had great faith in the owl, who certainly looked wiser than any other bird or beast in all Paradise. But if the lion had only known it, she was really a blinking, stupid sort of creature, who could only say the same thing over and over again in a solemn and imposing manner. One day the lion met the fox, who civilly remarked that he was sorry to see his old friend so lean and out of condition. 'I don't understand it all,' said the lion with a sigh, 'I am the finest hunter in the world! I have a family of young lions that any father might be proud of; and yet I never get a square meal now. My ribs are showing through my skin, while the leopard, the hyena, the jackal, the eagle, the vulture, and indeed all the other carnivora are so plump and healthy that it makes me quite savage to see them. And yet I took the very best advice.' 'Is it true,' inquired the fox, 'that you keep an open house for all these creatures, and beg them to help themselves freely to the spoils of your excellent hunting?' 'Yes,' replied the lion, 'that is what the owl advised me to do, and she is a very wise bird.' 'And may I ask,' continued the fox respectfully, 'whether these guests of yours require your kindness in any way?' 'No,' replied the lion, 'it is a very odd thing, but they don't. They all say that they cannot see their way just at present to return my hospitality. But now I come to think of it, the owl assured me that they would be only too pleased to do as they were done by.' 'Ah!' said the fox with a shrewd smile, 'there's seems to be a want of reciprocity somewhere. Perhaps the owl is not quite so wise as you think; or, perhaps, her wisdom is not entirely spontaneous. If I might presume to advise, I should say Reconsider your Policy.' The lion thought it over, and said: 'I will hold an enquiry.' When the owl heard this she was very angry indeed, and her hootings were dreadful to hear. But still she always hooted the same thing. MORAL:—There is wisdom outside the Cobden Club."

L. R. L. D.

A father and son, and a mother and daughter entered the state of wedlock in the following manner: The father married the daughter and the son married the mother. Query: What relation to one another had the son of each couple? *Chiasmus or Chaos?*

De Rebus Medicabilibus.

THERE may not appear to be much resemblance between a man and a sword; and yet to be really useful both should be sharp, and keep their temper.

Christmas, with its reunions and joys and pleasures (and expenses), is now a thing of the past; and even the New Year has now become so familiar to us, that the majority of us keep mistaking it for the old, and break all those noble and beautiful resolutions; with which, so cynics, and misanthropes tell us, we are paying the broad and merry path to Hell.

"You student wears a lean and hungry look," Shakespeare would have exclaimed, could he but have seen the faces of those who are preparing for the March examinations; and the student, painfully conscious of the deficiencies of his knowledge, prepares himself for his viva with Macbeth's dictum, "False face must hide what the false heart doth know." Editors are expected to be literary men, and so much of my MSS. gets rejected nowadays that I had to put these two quotations in to defend my reputation; a historic friend of mine, now playing in that well-known drama "The Ruffian of Roundhay," tells me that it was Lady Macbeth who made the latter statement.

Elsewhere in the columns of this powerful organ, you will find reports of entertainments, meetings and festivities, together with an article on "Success in Work, and How to Attain It," by a third year's medical student. All these things you are getting for the trifling sum of sixpence, together with a very Happy New Year, which I throw in for all of you, gratis, and if you are not satisfied, you don't yet your money back.

(NOTE.—Our readers are asked to excuse the digression above, as the editor is far more familiar with Bacon than Shakespeare. —Sub-Ed.)

Methods of Working.

IN view of the approaching March examinations it may be that some advice on this subject will be of interest, and who knows? of use also to some of those who are now preparing for the ordeal.

A glance at those around us shows, that broadly speaking, there are two methods of working; one, the guiding principle of which is "slow, but sure," and the other a series of spasmodic outbursts of energy which may or may not lead to success.

Great as is our admiration for the steady plodder, we cannot help thinking that his slowness is not so much due to mental deficiency as to ignorance of how to go to work, so as to get the greatest amount done in the minimum of time. For examination purposes, and it is more especially in them that we are interested, two things are necessary. First, that a candidate should have a good all round knowledge of his subject, and secondly, that he should be able in reproduction that knowledge clearly and briefly.

How few people apply this reproductive factor in their studies, and yet it is invaluable. I have, myself, before now, seen men learning chemical equations and proofs of geometrical problems by heart, and yet maintaining a sincere belief that they were educating

themselves; this, in a region too, where nine-tenths of the difficulties could be easily overcome by the use of a little mental exertion and an elementary conception of logic.

In other subjects, where the work seems to consist mainly of memorising a number of facts, being imagination to your help, and invite the dry outlines with interest, for once your interest is aroused, the facts will very soon be mastered. Thus, in history, try to argue out for yourself what would have happened if a certain incident had not taken place; in anatomy, work out the results of a lesion on a nerve, or the results of paralysis of some muscle. In physiology, when you read of some fact, try yourself to devise experiments to prove it, and when yourself humbled and puzzled with the difficulties of the case, you will turn to your book and read with zest and interest how all these were overcome. In all reading one of the most valuable aids is the making of digests. Notes in lectures have to get diagrams elsewhere unobtainable are a very doubtful boon; as they undoubtedly interfere with that concentration of mind and ear, without which oral instruction is useless. When reading, therefore, at intervals put aside the text-book and make a brief but comprehensive digest of what you have done; check this rapidly by reference to your book, and at the same time alter it, and add to it, then lay it aside and read some more; one hour intervals are very convenient, and repeat the process of drawing up your digest; then, just before you cease work for the night, rapidly revise your whole evening's work as given in the digests, and you can retire to bed without a single anxious thought for the morrow, or for any other day either.

Christmas at the L.G.I.

TWO concerts so kindly arranged for the patients by the residents and the nurses, went with a swing and vigour which speaks of great patience and trouble in the matter of rehearsals and practice. The costumes of the nurses, especially in the dolls' chorus, one of the prettiest numbers presented, were quite overwhelming to the masculine eye; and special mention must also be made of the very fine drum solo which Mr. Scargill so kindly gave on the first night. Time and space do not permit me to give a detailed account of the plays or the players; but the motor-burlesque was indeed worthy of the City Varieties, and the Brothers Pluck and Puck would most certainly be an ornament to the Trovvi. We do not know who the Infirmary Lyricist is, but he is most certainly to be congratulated upon the skill with which he adapted the music from "H.M.S. Pinafore" to his own uses. Mr. G. Dixon, as a blushing dandy, was quite a unique study, and exhibited a quite unusual knowledge of the ways of the sex. It would be purposeless, however, to trespass upon the space at my disposal, suffice it to say that all residents, nurses, students and patients, did their utmost to make the two evenings a success, and they succeeded. Competent judges tell us that the students' coffee afterwards was really one of the pleasantest features of the time; we, ourselves, were not present, but are quite ready to believe him; we hope they did not forget the mistletoe.

Medical Society.

A MEETING of the above was held on Tuesday, the 26th January, when the President's prize competition took place. Mr. Knaggs and Dr. Jamieson very kindly acted as judges. The subjects drawn for impromptu oratory were varied and grotesque. Mr. Frohisher was the first victim who, with tender blindness and becoming modesty, expressed his inability, owing to inexperience, to tell us whether "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Mr. Fothergill paralysed his hearers, by the profundity of his wisdom regarding women, and by the bright and opalescent effulgence and lucidity of his remarks. Nearly all the other members present also said their say; the prize being ultimately awarded to Mr. Nicol for his outburst that "Patience and perseverance will make a Bishop of his Reverence." A vote of thanks to the judges was proposed by Mr. Nicol, and seconded by Mr. Frohisher. After the judges had suitably replied the meeting terminated, and was followed by a *Sociable Concert* at 7.30; at which Dr. Trevelyan took the chair. Although the attendance was not as large as one could have wished for, nevertheless a considerable quantity of beer was drunk, and we believe that the loss to the Refectory will not be so heavy as one might have expected. Mr. Frohisher very kindly acted as accompanist, and we were delighted to once more have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Bickardike, and also to Mr. Miers, whose brother has before shown us what talent there is in the family. Messrs. Boothe, Holmes, Nicol, Brown, and others also gave songs, while Mr. Shaw exhibited his skill on the banjo, and thus, with song and speech and festivity, a very pleasant evening passed away.

There was a young student called N-e-l,
Whose face would the dullest man tickle;
They found him one day
In his pipe smoking bay,
Which he'd cut from a stack with a sickle.

Medical Students' Dance.

TWO fourth of these functions was held on 20th December. This year witnessed somewhat of an innovation as the dance was held outside the School, in the Masonic Rooms, Great George Street. The function was in every way, both socially and financially, a great success. For the former, we are greatly indebted to the untiring energy of the M.C., Mr. Crawford, and his willing stewards, for the latter our thanks are due to the secretaries, Messrs. Hackworth and Hepworth, for their most excellent management.

Personalia.

Dr. H. A. Wilson, who has just been appointed Professor of Physics in King's College, London, is an old student of the Yorkshire College. He entered in 1893 as an honour student in Chemistry, and took a first-class in that subject. He also took the London B.Sc., with Honours in Physics. His talent for research soon became evident, and he spent his fourth

year in investigating the electrical conductivity of flames. He was awarded the 1887 Exhibition Scholarship, and proceeded to the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, where, under Professor J. J. Thomson, he continued a brilliant career. His scholarship was exceptionally renewed for a third year during which he worked at Berlin with van't Hoff. He graduated as a research student at Cambridge, and was awarded the Allen Scholarship, the Clerk Maxwell Scholarship, and was finally elected Fellow of Trinity College. He also took the London D.Sc. in physics. Throughout this time he published valuable scientific papers, chiefly relating to the discharge of electricity through gases.

Dr. Wilson was an active member of the Scientific Society during his residence in Leeds, and it is gratifying to record that he retains the warmest feelings for what he regards as his *Alma Mater*. She, on her part, can point to no more distinguished a son, and we offer our most cordial congratulations to Dr. Wilson on this last and greatest of the many distinctions he has won.

We also note the following appointments:—

- F. Beaumont, Assistant Designer and Manager, Convey Woolen Mills, Ireland.
- A. M. Bell, Head Master, Textile Department, Technical School, Halifax.
- J. Bradley, Teacher of Spinning, Technical School, Glusburn.
- J. Claghton, Designer, Messrs. John Priestman & Co., Bradford.
- J. Dubouille, Designer, Messrs. Mathon & Dubouille, Tourcoing.
- W. G. Horsham, Assistant Designer, Messrs. H. Crowther & Co. Ltd., Huddersfield.
- J. Isles, Designer, Messrs. J. T. & J. Taylor Ltd., Batley.
- J. T. McVann, Worsted Spinning Manager, Messrs. J. C. Horstall, Glusburn; also Teacher of Spinning, Technical Schools of Rochdale and Bingley.
- S. McQuaid, Designer, Peace Dale Manufacturing Co., U.S.A.
- G. Raabe, Second Director, Messrs. Sager, Son & Co., Neumünster.
- D. H. Reece, Manager, Arlington Mills, Lawrence, U.S.A.
- T. H. Sykes, Assistant Designer, Messrs. J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley.
- A. Stones, Assistant Designer, Messrs. E. Woodhouse & Co., Stanningley.
- A. Whitworth, Teacher of Spinning, Technical School, Pudsey.
- J. R. Jones and H. Yeoman, Appointments with the Bradford Dyers' Association.

Obituary.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Alfred Thompson, a Student in the Department of Agriculture, who was accidentally shot near his home at Delph, during the Christmas Vacation, and was buried at Holliswood, near Oldham, on January 8th.

Mr. Thompson attended last summer the Course in Dairying at the Manor Farm, Garforth, and he was successful in obtaining a prize at the Butter-making

Competitions at the Yorkshire Show, held at Hull in August last. He entered this Department in October last, and his untimely death is felt very much by his fellow students, with whom he was very popular. Great sympathy is felt for his father and two brothers in their very sad bereavement.

Correspondence.

The Editor declines to be held responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

All letters must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A MID-WEEK HALF-HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

SIR,

May I be allowed to call the attention of students to a fact which many must know only too well, viz.:—The absence of any mid-week afternoon on which there is an entire suspension of lectures.

If the University of Leeds is ever to achieve any success in the sphere of athletics it will be absolutely imperative for the entire body of students to be free on one afternoon—Wednesday or Thursday—each week. This would enable players to keep in practice, and, what is perhaps more important, would secure a considerable gathering of non-playing students on the occasions of the mid-week Inter-University matches at Headingley, which have been poorly attended this year on account of the pressure of afternoon lectures. Besides this, a half-holiday is necessary for many students who get little or no relief from lectures the whole week through. I have heard of individuals who have not a free hour from 9.30 on Monday morning until 12.30 on Saturday. If such cases do actually exist it is a monstrous thing, and there ought to be some alteration in the state of affairs which permits them. But, however this may be, there are certainly a large proportion to whom a free afternoon each week would come as a great relief, and whom it would enable to take a more active part in the social and athletic side of University life than they can do at present.

If there is any general feeling in favour of such a change as this I would suggest that a petition to the Senate, if universally signed, might not be without effect.

Yours, etc.,

Geo. W. BUTTERWORTH.

Our Contemporaries.

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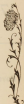
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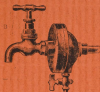
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