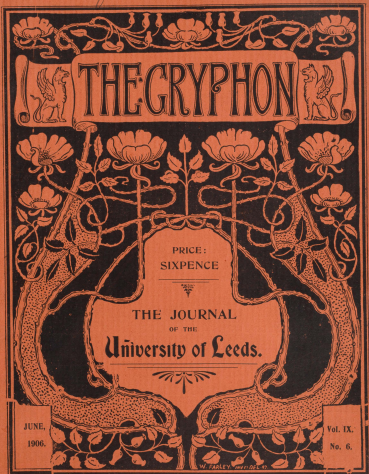


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Dissecting Instruments, as supplied to the Biological Department, Leeds University, is made, containing two scalpels in silver handles, one pair of forceps, one pair of scissors, one pair of forceps, German silver, blue stain, two pairs of forceps.

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## Leeds University Union Committee, 1905-6.





*"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the course when she hath any rich feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exertions before your judgement: when we know them full well of much matter; yielding ourselves to the article which we have ever found true to the professions which we ought to fear."—LYON.*

Vol. IX.

JUNE, 1906.

No. 6.



ONCE more we take up the pen, this time to bid farewell to the *Gryphon*. There have been few, if any, representatives of that perfectly useless class, the grumblers, who stand aside and with a lofty air proclaim to the world their too well-known incapacity for enthusiasm. For all that, we feel that there are far too many people who still refuse to take the *Gryphon*, and still many who refuse to write for it.

We feel very strongly that the *Gryphon* is still far from being a success. It has no real body of enthusiastic supporters behind it who will keep it going in the proper manner. There are indeed a loyal few, and to these we tender our heartiest thanks for the splendid way in which they have come to our support. Also the ladies, who have done a great deal.

However, we still desire to peg away at the old subject, albeit for the last time. We desire, nay

demand more support. A good instance of the general tone is afforded by the experience of the last few weeks. Very few people have shown enough interest even to write a comment upon the proposed reforms in the *Gryphon*. Until this inexcusable apathy is seen to be on the wane we can prophesy no real success either for the *Gryphon* or for any social agency in the University.

At the moment of writing the Annual Union Election is on. During these performances it is found necessary to use the *Gryphon* box both for nominations and for votes. We were not aware that the *Gryphon* box was originally made for the use of the Union Committee, and we suggest that the new Committee spend a few shillings in putting up a box of their own. This, we imagine, will not break the bank, and it will certainly save future Editors from a totally unnecessary inconvenience.

Leeds has been remarkably successful in games and sports this year. We have the Rugby Shield, and were very near to winning the Association Cup. In the Inter-Varsity races Leeds has taken all three first places and two seconds. Mr. R. G. Macpherson easily won both the hundred yards and the quarter mile; Mr. W. Dawson won the mile; and Messrs. J. B. Fisher and A. G. Goodson came in second in the

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hundred yards and quarter mile respectively. In tennis we were beaten by Manchester, but we won 95 games to the visitors' 94. The Chess Club, also, has won the trophy of the League to which it belongs.

\* \* \*

A correspondent informs us that "Liverpool has proposed an Inter-Varsity Sports, to be held annually. All the northern Universities to send teams and share expenses and profits. The sports to be held in rotation on each University's ground." Liverpool people are creditably alert with ideas of this sort. Only two months ago they came forward with a scheme for huge Inter-Varsity debates. We commend this new suggestion to the consideration of our readers; and we hope that the correspondence columns of the *Gryphon* will be of use in the discussion of its feasibility.

\* \* \*

#### THE NANCY BRIG.

There is a great dearth of articles for the *Gryphon* nowadays, and a huge outburst of indignation at the mention of the fact, righteous sometimes, on the part of the few perennial scribblers, and highly unrighteous on the part of little Johnny nose-in-air, who "never reads the *Gryphon*, don'tcher know," and takes our protest as an insult to himself. As it is meant to be so, more or less, this is as it should be.

But one or two individuals yearn to take up the pen, who take it up, and put it down again, and then go and do a little more yearning, possibly of a different character, round by the tennis courts. To these estimable people we extend our hearty sympathy, and wish we could help them, for by so doing we should be helping ourselves.

However, on this occasion, our will and pleasure is to endeavour to do more than extend our "heartfelt sym-path-ee" (vide "Patience"), and to try and give them a little practical advice.

We will begin with negatives. Our worthy friends, the metaphysicians, say you can't prove negatives. Possibly you can't, but you can get fairly near to proof, as any member of the *Gryphon* Committee will tell you, when he or she spends a thoroughly profitable half-hour in the Committee room tearing up MSS., grumbling all the while. In fact we, ourselves, have done precisely the same thing. We have proved to our own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of our colleagues, that the *Gryphon* is not worth the trouble it costs, and that its subscribers want goading with

an ox-goad. At present the number of people who can be depended on to write for the *Gryphon* can be counted on the fingers of both hands. Until we find that at least forty people are available we prophesy nothing but dullness, and curses, and other like pleasantries of the Editorial life.

However, to our subject—we said that we would begin with negatives. Don't write any spiritual or psychical autobiographies; we decline to be used as a dust heap for sentimental "reflections." The only good they do is to enrich the adjectival vocabulary of the Committee, and that is hardly worth the trouble. We don't in the least appreciate spun-out wailings of an xth class order on the difficulties of life and the hardness of the human heart, written, moreover, on leaves of a note-book during lecture hours. When these sentimental scribes try blank verse, and drag in into the bargain half a dozen philosophical terms of which they do not know even the meaning, we begin to despair of the intellect of some of the representatives of the human race in this city. Again, don't write long and dreary articles on matters that are of no possible interest to anyone but the writer, and perhaps a few others. We are not a public diary of private doings.

To turn to the positive side, we feel able to suggest many ways in which a respectable production can be turned out. Now and then we desire to have a serious article. Something historical, or political, in a general sense, or descriptive of men and manners. Satire is also acceptable, providing it is good, but it has to be really first-class. Such things as Answers to Correspondents are suitable if they are really funny, and the personalities involved should be strictly within limits. No one, for instance, objects to the personalities of Punch. Indeed, we believe it is considered to be rather a mark of distinction to be mentioned in Punch, and no reasonable individual, unless he has the skin of a toy balloon, ought to mind his foibles being chaffed in a good humoured way. If such a thing is possible in Punch, it is possible here. At any rate, the Editors have it quite in their power to cut out objectionable matter.

Another style of article which is rarely attempted is that of writing reviews of books and current periodicals. Much interesting copy can be made out of this sort of thing, and it does not require very much more than a moderate critical faculty and the power of expressing it.

The Correspondence column, again, is not used as it ought to be. Are there no matters to discuss, outside the region of pure shop? Is everybody so extremely apathetic that a correspondence controversy is out of the question? We do not, indeed, ask that letters should be sent us on such old questions as the respective merits of Science and Arts, or dealing with abstruse questions concerning Calculus, but we thought at least some people would be able to write letters who could not write articles, especially on the matter of the *Gryphon* itself, as we suggested in the last number.

But all these things belong to next session, when we ourselves will no longer be able to take the helm. It is with real regret that we bid farewell. The past year has been extremely happy, and we have had one or two loyal colleagues, who have "buckled to" with a right good heart. But the support must be doubted, nay trebled, and the new Editor must no longer be allowed to feel that, though his tastes may not be cannibalistic, he is

"Cook and a captain bold,  
And the mate of the Naucy brig,  
And a ho'ean tight, and a midshipmite,  
And the crew of the captain's rig."

### Proceedings of the Union Committee.

THE SEVENTH Meeting of the Union Committee was held on Wednesday, May 16th, at 12.30 p.m.

Mr. T. F. Tomlinson in the chair.

1. The minutes were read and approved.
2. The date of the photograph was fixed for Monday, May 21st.
3. A grant of £25 was made to the Cricket Club.
4. A grant of £12 10s. was made to the Tennis Club.
5. The date of the general meeting to discuss the proposed addition to the election rule was fixed for Wednesday, May 23rd.

The Eighth Meeting of the Union Committee was held on Monday, May 28th, at 12.30 p.m.

Mr. T. F. Tomlinson in the chair.

1. The minutes were read and approved.
2. The following were elected on the Handbook Committee:—Miss Scholes, Messrs. Ames, Cameron, and Hardy, D. W., and the Editor of the *Gryphon*.
3. Messrs. Battle, Cameron, and Ross, W. A., were elected for the Students' Congress, to be held in Edinburgh, July 14th, 16th, 17th, and failing any of these it was left in the hands of the Chairman to find substitutes.
4. It was decided to allow swimming colours to be given.

The Ninth Meeting of the Union Committee was held on Wednesday, June 6th, at 12.30 p.m.

Professor Connal in the chair.

1. The minutes were read and approved.
2. A letter was read from the mid-week Service Committee asking the Union Committee to sanction a general meeting of students to discuss the question of continuing the services. The date of the meeting was fixed for Friday, June 8th.
3. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Battle, Pollock, and Ross, W. A., was formed to draw up plans for proposed additions to the pavilion at Headingley, with a view to providing both accommodation, and to obtain estimates as to cost.

W. A. R. (Hon. Sec.).

### Tell-Tale of Union Committee.

NEXT meetings have been held during the session.

W. A. Ross (9); J. N. Cameron, C. A. Pollock, T. F. Tomlinson (8); H. P. Ames, G. W. Butterworth, J. N. Ellis, J. S. Lidbetter, W. O. Ross (7); Professor Connal, J. S. Richardson, Miss V. Rogers (6); A. E. Battle, B. W. Elliott, Professor Vaughan, Miss S. Frank, B.A., Miss N. Naylor, B.A. (5); G. C. H. Nicol, G. S. Richardson (2); J. B. T. Keswick (1).

Also out of a possible 5: B. W. Marchant (3); and out of a possible 4, L. S. Pape (3); elected February 3rd.

### The Annual Election of Union Committee.

FOR the 13 vacancies on the Union Committee for Session 1906-7, 31 candidates were nominated. The polling resulted as follows:—

*A. E. Battle	107	F. G. Stephens	93
J. R. Bibby	116	F. M. Watts	91
*J. N. Cameron	112	E. W. Wilkinson	90
L. R. L. Donaldson	80	G. V. Penty	80
A. G. Goodson	108	R. S. Horsfall	87
J. Backley	106	J. A. Smith	85
C. H. Bins	100		

### Not Elected.

C. A. Pollock	84	G. Asquith	56
H. Eames	81	H. H. Wilbourne	56
L. S. Pape	71	J. Lock	52
W. E. Cross	71	P. Manning	41
K. W. Grosner	65	A. P. Durrant	39
E. J. Fottrell	63	A. G. Hardie	38
H. J. Hodsman	61	R. Clayton	37
C. B. Warner	57	H. Gomez	33
A. E. Fletcher	57	A. W. Hutchings	30

Scrutineers: G. W. Butterworth, H. P. Ames, G. H. TenBruggenkatte, W. A. Ross.

\* Members of last year's Committee.

## Officers, 1906-7.

## President:

THE CHANCELLOR (The Marquis of Ripon).

## Vice-Presidents:

The Pro-Chancellor (A. G. Lupton, Esq.).

The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Bodington).

The Dean of Medical Faculty (Dr. de Burgh Birch).

Chairman of Committee: A. E. Battle.

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

Hon. Secretary: L. R. L. Donaldson.

Staff Representative: Professor C. E. Vaughan.

## Committee:

The above Officers *ex-officio* Members, and:—

J. Baddiley, *Refectory Representative*.

J. R. Bibby, "*Gryphon*" Representative.

C. H. Binns, *Cricchet Representative*.

J. N. Cameron, *Rugby Representative*.

A. G. Goodson, *Association Representative*.

R. S. Horfall.

G. V. Penty.

F. G. Stephens, *Refectory Representative*.

J. A. Smith.

F. M. Watts.

E. W. Wilkinson, *Debating Society and Gymnasium Representative*.

## Union Rooms Committee:

J. R. Bibby, R. S. Horfall.

J. N. Cameron, G. V. Penty.

F. M. Watts.

## Athletics Committee:

J. R. Bibby, A. G. Goodson.

J. N. Cameron, R. S. Horfall.

G. V. Penty.

## Entertainments Committee:

J. R. Bibby, J. Baddiley.

C. H. Binns, J. A. Smith.

F. G. Stephens.

## Sonnet.

The mountain and the moorland know thy rise;  
Thy youthful course is through a verdant vale;  
Where well might fauns and nymphs in moonlight pale  
Disport themselves beneath the silvery skies—  
Yet evident to none but classic eyes.  
Nor art thou void of fish with glittering tail;  
Nor yet thy waters of such dread avail  
That he who drinks inevitably dies.  
But in the lowland, where the ravening rat  
And slimy eel abound, thou art not fair—  
Thou favoured channel, and worse favoured marge,  
Meet sepulchre for the superfluous cat.  
Thou serveest there no purpose, murky Aire,  
Unless it be to bear the bulky barge.

The Knights Templar of  
Temple Newsam.

THE close of the 11th century witnessed the first Crusade and the Conquest of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. But peace did not follow in the wake of the victories of the Crusaders. Both Syrian Christians and unbelievers were hostile to the new rule. The Christian kingdom was at once menaced by external foes and harassed by internal insecurity. The pilgrims journeying from Jaffa to Jerusalem were exposed to the onslaughts of highwaymen, and the Order of Knights Templar is said to have had its origin in the year 1119 in an Association of nine soldiers of knightly birth who agreed to act together and live by rule after the fashion of monks as protectors of the route from the sea coast to the Holy City. The valor of the fighting man was to be associated with the monastic discipline of Chastity, Poverty, Obedience. The Order grew, and its aim widened into that of the general defence of the kingdom of Jerusalem.

Bernard of Clairvaux, the most powerful Churchman of the day, wrote a pamphlet in praise of the new soldiery. In 1128 Hugh de Payens, the founder, attended a Synod at Troyes, where a Rule, based on essentials on that of St. Benedict, was promulgated.

The age was one in which the monastic ideal exercised a strange fascination, and the combination of the soldier and the monk proved highly attractive. Wealth flowed in upon the Templars from the whole of western Europe, and in England King Stephen (1135-1154) confirmed and augmented the gifts which it had received from King Henry and his nobles.

In 1147 the second Crusade, that of St. Bernard, was undertaken, and the connection of the Templars with Yorkshire seems to date from the close of this unhappy enterprise, which was shared in by many English barons, among whom was Roger de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, a Yorkshire land-owner, and a connexion through his wife of the powerful Yorkshire family of de Laci. Roger gave to the Order the Castle Mills at York, and other properties in the County. In 1152 the important Manor of Templehurst was bestowed upon them by Ralph de Hastings.

The precise date of the acquisition of Temple Newsam is uncertain. It was bought by the brethren from a certain William de Vilers. Henry de Laci confirmed the Charter in the presence of Henry II., probably when the King was visiting Yorkshire, and the confirmation fell within the Archiepiscopate of Roger of York, *i.e.*, between 1154 and 1181. Certain circumstances render the year 1155 or 1158 probable.

Temple Newsam was one of some 23 manors which the Order possessed in England. Each manor was termed a Preceptory or Commandery, and was subordinate to, or, technically speaking, was a Cell of the chief house in London, just as the Temple in London was in its turn subordinate to the Great

Central House, the Temple called by the name of Solomon, at Jerusalem. The Templars' estates in the western lands were in fact simply held as sources of the revenues by which the military body in the east was maintained. The brother who acted as Preceptor or Steward at Temple Newsum, or Templehurst, or Ribston, was a great landlord who was on the one hand placed in a singularly favoured position by the various immunities and privileges granted to him by the Church and the State (Templars' lands paid no tithes to the Church and no aids to the sheriff), but who, on the other hand, was vowed to personal poverty and managed the lands under his control for the sake of a corporation of which he was a humble and somewhat isolated member.

Originally the Order consisted of knights only, who were bound to be laymen, but subsequently two other classes were added: the servientes, serving brethren, admission to which was not limited by the condition of knightly birth, and the chaplains, who were not full members of the Order, took no share in its business, and had accordingly no voice in the chapter-meetings. But few brethren seem to have resided in each Preceptory. Two or three, together with their Chaplain and servants, would normally constitute the whole establishment.

From an inquisition of lands belonging to the Templars in England, made in 1184, we learn that at that date the Newsum Templars held lands in Neutun and Newbigging (the present Temple Newsum), Skelton, Colton, Levingthorpe, and elsewhere. They owned the Church at Whitkirk, but an altar within the Church was let to a priest named Paulinus, who paid a rent of three marks = £2, a year for it. Of the Temple Newsum property part was in demesne, *i.e.*, was farmed by the knights themselves, and part was occupied by tenants, some of whom paid a money rent only, while others supplemented their money payments by payments in kind, for instance, so many fowls, or eggs, or gave a certain amount of personal service such as sheep washing, boon-days, &c. The Templars themselves worked a flour mill and a fulling mill on the estate, and had another mill which they let out to tenants. They were Lords of the Manors both of Temple Newsum and Whitkirk. Tenants of the Whitkirk Manor in Leeds were exempt from the obligation to grind at the Soke Mill of Leeds Manor. The houses of tenants in Whitkirk were required by the rules of the Manor to bear a double cross, and the badge no doubt indicated the right of exemption from this and other obligations. As late as 1788 we find the juries of the Court of Whitkirk presenting persons who had neglected to renew the double cross on their houses. The cross does not seem to have been used on houses in the Newsum Manor. It has been suggested that the reason of this may have been that this portion of the Templars' estates was held in demesne, and that the cross may have been employed to mark the houses on the lands more distant from the Preceptory which were let to tenants.\*

\* Markill and Platt. Records of the Parish of Whitkirk.

A vivid light is thrown on the use of the cross by dependants of the Templars through an enquiry which was held in Sussex in the reign of Edward I. before a special jury of knights into the privileges claimed by Templars within that County. In the sequel the jury report that the Templars had surped nothing for the King, but it is added that "they receive under their protection men who are not their tenants nor hold anything for them nor belong to their fee, and that they accept yearly payment to them for such protection: which men moreover wear the cross of the Templars upon their tabards, and pass free from all toll through the Kingdom of England, and appropriate other houses and cartilages upon the fees of orders not their own, and fix up crosses upon those houses and fees." The Templars are accordingly prohibited from extending their protection to others than their own men. That the abuse referred to was wide-spread is shown by the existence of an Act of Parliament passed in 1285 enacting that where tenants had erected crosses for the purpose of defending themselves against their capital lords by means of the privileges of the Templars and Hospitaliers, "such teneements should be forfeited to the capital lords."

Courts were held at Whitkirk, and we know that a certain Peter de Middleston, of Ilkley, in connection with a dispute which he had with the Templars' tenants, entered into a bond that he would not take proceedings against the Templars in any court canonical or civil, and if any of their tenants injured him he would bring his case before the Templars at Whitkirk.

Henry III. gave the Templars right of free warren in various Yorkshire manors, Temple Newsum included, and imposed a heavy fine on any person who should be found interfering with the game.

§§ The Templars' dwelling at Temple Newsum seems to have been an ordinary farm-house, containing a hall, kitchen, chamber (probably a dormitory), brewhouse, bake-house, and chapel. We know that in the chapel a light was kept burning in honour of the Virgin, the sum of 4d., the annual rent of a bovatue of land at Skelton having been left in trust by a widow lady, Hawys de Grauntville, for its maintenance. Another lady, Agnes de Grimscoth, left some land at Newsum in order that a lamp might be set up at the west entrance of the chapel to light the brethren every night on their going in and coming out. This indicates that it was a detached building. We know that burials took place in the chapel, and the initiation of new members of the Order would be held there. Wheater says that the house was probably a timber structure,\* but the analogy of Templehurst rather suggests a stone building. An inventory which was made on the occasion of the arrest of the Templars shows the contents to have been those of a farm-house of the period, nothing of any great intrinsic value or suggestive of luxury being set down among the possessions of the Brethren. The list included 18 horses, of which three were of a superior character, and 15 were used for agricultural work, 45 oxen, which were valued at 6s. each, and 10 cows and one bull, each of these being valued at 6s. 8d. The sheep numbered between 700

\* Wheater. Temple Newsum, in History and Antiquity.

and 800. There was a washing basin or stand (luterium), three mazer cups varying in value from 2s. 6d.; seven silver spoons (cochlearia argenti), valued at 9d. each. The value placed on the contents of the chapel was 60s.

In October, 1307, the attack on the Templars was made in France. In the following month a Papal Bull was issued ordering Edward II. to arrest the English Templars, and on December 20th the King's writs in accordance with the Papal mandate were issued. The Wednesday after Epiphany, January 8th, 1308, was appointed for the execution of the warrants. When on that day Sir John de Crepping, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, visited the Preceptory of Temple Newsam in performance of this duty, he found there three brethren, Godfrey de Arcubas, the Preceptor, Raimundus de Rypon, the Steward, and Thomas de Stainkard, a visitor. He arrested them and carried them to York, where 22 other North of England Templars were also conveyed. The proceedings were protracted over a period of three and a half years, during which the Templars were in confinement, and on July 30th, 1311, the prisoners were persuaded to acknowledge their errors and were sent to do penance in various religious houses within the York province. All were released within a twelve month. We find some of them subsequently in Monasteries in receipt of small pensions, and we read of one who was absolved from his vows and allowed to enter a secular calling. The Hospitaliers acquired by Act of Parliament the bulk of the Templar property in England; the Church and Manor of Whitkirk thus came into their hands, but this order only got nominal possession of the Temple Newsam Manor and lands, as they conveyed it back to the King in the year 1324, in which this Act was passed.

The site of the Preceptory has not definitely been ascertained. The name "Temple" clings to various buildings about a mile south of the present mansion, and near to the River Aire. We find *e.g.*, Temple Thorp Farm, and Temple House Farm, and there is said to have been formerly a ruin in a field near Thorp Stapleton called the Old Temple. Three years ago the foundations of a building which was undoubtedly of an ecclesiastical character were unearthed in a ploughed field 50 yards south of Temple House Farm, and may still be seen. The measurements of these foundations were 47 feet on the north side, 55 feet on the south, 30 on the east. A stone coffin was found within in the north-east angle. It contained a female skeleton. Another skeleton lay alongside the coffin. Outside the south wall a skeleton of a man was found. The tenant of the farm, reported that he had probed the field with an iron rod and found many indications of other foundations. There are also significant irregularities of surface in the field adjoining. Temple House Farm is only two or three hundred yards east of Temple Thorp Farm. The existence of these names in close proximity with these foundations in a spot near the river, such as was frequently selected for a monastic house, renders it likely, though far from certain, that this was the site of the Preceptory of the Templars of Temple Newsam.

N. BODENGTOS.

## Literary and Historical Society.

At a general meeting held in Room 103, at 5 p.m., on May 8th, the following officers of the above Society were elected for the coming session:—

*President*.—Prof. W. Rhys Roberts.

*Vice-President*.—Miss J. Jowett; Mr. Gill.

*Hon. Treasurer*.—Miss McVillie.

*Hon. Secs.*.—Miss B. Murphy, Mr. W. E. Bates.

*Cassandres*.—Misses Walker, and G. Murphy, Messrs. B. Fairley, R. Hodges and T. B. Weatherell.

## EXCURSION TO RIFON.

Forty-five members and friends of the above Society were found sufficiently daring to leave the scowling rainclouds on Saturday, May 10th, and respond to the appealing invitation, posted up in the Hall some days previously, to bid farewell to "looka" and their "drevvie," and spend a happy afternoon amongst the Fountains' Ruins. The party assembled at the N.E.R. Station at 12.45 p.m., and it rained. Rifon was reached about two—it still rained. The Cathedral was considered to be the most suitable place for the first halt, and as it still rained most of us were by no means sorry to accept the hospitality of its hoary walls. A funeral service was taking place inside—all the forces both in and out of nature seemed to be conspiring against us, but nothing seemed able to damp the spirits of the excursionists (though our clothes were by this time pretty well soaked). An adjournment was made to the top of one of the West Towers until the service down beneath had finished. The view was good, but it still rained. Afterwards, amongst other things, the mysteries of the Saxon Crypt were carefully explained by a person who seemed to be the archaeological genius of the place, though it was rumoured amongst the party that he was only a vergar. Not the least gratifying part of the proceedings was the alacrity with which the ladies vied with each other in crawling through the holes. We came out—but it still rained. Some went home again. All men (?). The rest made their way to Studley Park—half in a motor bus, half on foot. What happened after this is mainly a matter of conjecture. The deluge simply made concerted action impossible. One thing is certain. We did not all see the ruins, but we all enjoyed a princely tea at the Lodge Gates. It rained harder and harder, but fortified with breastplates of newspaper, and boots well padded with the same material (to prevent colds we were told), we grew merrier and merrier the more it poured with rain. The station was reached in good time by the majority of us—odd couples, of course, as must surely be inevitable on such occasions, found considerable difficulty in being too punctual—and at 8.8 embarkation took place. It still rained. Shortly after nine Leeds was reached once more. The rain by this time evidently thought its duty fully performed, and therefore rained no more.

Never in the annals of the Society has there been a wetter, and possibly never a jollier, excursion.



### The Scientific Society Dissipates.

The train left Leeds at 12.5. Oh ye shakers, what an excuse for cutting the Organic Lecture!

Some of us had dinner; some had not—mostly not. We timed the train as none but scientists could, and got into it as it was moving out of the station. The Secretary displayed an amazing knowledge of the requirements of a party like ours in obtaining reserved compartments. The intelligence of this man is simply astounding, though he seems to be only an ordinary mortal when viewed from a distance. The journey was by no means tedious, and the time was whiled away—Ah! who knows how?

At Shipley Station one gentleman was heard to remark something about 34d.; I presume he lost it when leaning out of the window. Just before Clapham was reached, someone in our carriage pointed out a pair of pheasants feeding. One of the ladies asked, "Were they in the middle of the field?" "Yes." "Were they brown things?" "Then I saw them!" As Ingleboro' was shrouded in mist and the ground by no means dry, it was decided to go on to Ingleton. However, a party of would-be explorers determined to make the ascent. They were mostly "Leather" men. They left us. Another party followed them as far as a building across the road, which had a sign over the doorway—probably some philanthropic institution. When we reached Ingleton it rained, but on second thoughts came out fine.

Shortly after entering the Glen, we came to a "little wooden hut" to which was attached a notice bearing the ominous words: "RESERVED FOR B—r." Why this particular unfortunate should be singled out for solitary confinement, is a mystery. The river was not exactly in flood, but was fairly full; or there was what is sometimes called a *fresh*. Someone in complete the simile remarked that it was just like *beer*.

The falls were seen at their best, Thornton Force being especially fine. The deep green of a yew tree excited a Dyer's envy; this tree is rather remarkable as it is the only one of its kind near there—at least so one gentleman said, and he has often counted it—so there can be no mistake.

As we were walking down the Bearley Glen someone remarked that the river seemed to be flowing uphill. "Oh, but it doesn't" came the answer from a person who had evidently attended Physics Classes.

The Ingleboro' Hotel was reached at about 5.20. Most of us were in need of a wash—so much so that the supply of soap gave out. Think of it!

The tea was a distinct success. In fact one prominent member of the Society on being called upon for a speech, could only ejaculate the words "I am quite satisfied." This speaks volumes.

A second gentleman was equally overcome.

After tea a short stroll round the village was indulged in, and the inevitable picture post cards were purchased. Two gentlemen, whose names shall not

be mentioned, even discovered some lady acquaintances and a poodle. On reassembling at the Hotel, an impromptu concert was got up. Mr. Stephens was vociferously cheered for his rendering of "Oh, ain't you coming out, ma Juliet," the chorus of which caught on immediately. The feeling which Mr. Stephens infused into this song was really remarkable for so young a man—perhaps his youth accounts for it. Messrs. Armes and Sanderson sang songs in an uncouth tongue, which I afterwards ascertained was Erse.

We left Ingleton at 7.35, and on arriving at Clapham found that intrepid band of explorers awaiting us. They had been beggared, beggared, and got wet inside and out. No reliable account of their wanderings is to be had. They say that they got to the top of the mountain. They may have done so—at all events let them think so.

One of their number, whilst indulging in some belated practice for the long jump, fell into a stream—fortunately he only got wet. A policeman found them, and sent them on their way rejoicing, or words to that effect. They dismissed their sorrows in—I mean they got tea in Clapham, having after much labour found a place where this delightful beverage was to be obtained. Their exploit will no doubt be immortalised in the annals of the Society.

We had no reserved compartments on the return journey, despite the Secretary's efforts; in consequence there were congested districts. One gentleman travelled on the rack, which is understood to be for light articles only. From this eminence he discoursed sweet music on the tin whistle—some of the pieces were quite classical.

A few giddy individuals played "Hide the Thimble," with a hat—it was hidden in the next compartment, which was occupied by the *explorers*.

The hat suffered. No reward is offered for the item alone.

Leeds was reached at 9.45. I think that most people went home.

All were agreed that the excursion was a decided success, and like Oliver Twist ask for more.

THE VAGRANT.

### Weather Forecast

FOR THE LATTER HALF OF JUNE.

*During Exams.*: Fine generally, and very warm; sultry in places, with falling barometer.

*June 25th* (Ladies' Sports and Cricket Match): Rain.

*After Exams.*: Wind and rain; some squalls; thunder locally.

*June 28th* (Exams. Results): Intense heat in morning; frost in afternoon and evening, with cold showers.

*June 30th* (Degree Day): Frost.

## Sports.

THE Athletic Sports were held on May 25th. The Leeds Military Band was in attendance.

The weather, which had lately been flooding the tennis courts with belated April showers, again played us false, and the Sports suffered for the good of the Refectory and the crops. The Refectory, indeed, takes no hazard, for a drought induces thirst, and rain drives the spectators to seek comfort and tea in the refreshment tent.\* The attendance was not so large as in some previous years, but neither were the spectators as numerous as the tickets that were sold.

As usual, the Medicals won the Inter-Departmental Cup, and the Dyers, in spite of their small numbers, were conspicuous in the Sports and the prize distribution.

The first and third places in the Inter-Varsity Mile were won by Leeds; Liverpool came in second.

The Tag-of-War Shield, held last year by the Textiles, was recovered by the Engineers' A team. The second pull in the final, won by the Textiles, was contested by both sides to the end of their resources, but the deciding pull was an easy affair for the Engineers.

The Inter-Departmental Team Race did not arouse any great enthusiasm. This is the most desirable, because the most disinterested, of all races; but very few departments competed, and, with the exception of the Dyers, who deserved their victory, the spectators did not seem to be keenly concerned about the result.

The Championship Cup was won by J. B. Fisher (Medical), who was first in the long jump and hundred yards, and third in the hurdles and quarter-mile.

Miss Woodhouse distributed the prizes, and prefaced the ceremony with a graceful speech. She regretted that a lack of relations of the male persuasion had left her in (allegedly) ignorance of sporting affairs. Nevertheless she boldly declared her conviction that Association football is more respectable than Rugby—whether rightly or wrongly the Gryphon, being an impartial lover of sport, does not venture to say.

The results are given in detail below:—

*Long Jump:*

1. J. B. Fisher, 20 ft. 4½ ins.
2. G. A. B. Cole, 20 ft. 3 ins.

*Putting the Weight:*

1. T. F. Tomlinson, 30 ft. 9 ins.
2. P. Oakley.

*100 Yards:*

1. J. B. Fisher, 10½ secs.
2. R. G. Macpherson.
2. H. F. Renton.

\* This was written without knowledge. We are informed, on the best possible authority, that many people took shade in the tent, but took neither victuals nor drink; and only hindered the proper business of refreshment. It is to be hoped that if, as we may well expect, it rains on the next Sports Day, the spectators will bring adequate protection from the weather; and that the refreshment tent will be an approved refectory rather than a common umbrella.

*Tag-of-War:*

Engineers (A team).

*High Jump:*

1. N. Reader, 5 ft. 3½ ins.
2. A. Guthrie.

*Inter-University Mile:*

1. W. Dawson (Leeds), 4 mins. 5½ secs.
2. B. D. Cafferata (Liverpool).

*Hurdles:*

1. H. F. Renton, 15½ secs.
2. A. Guthrie.

*Throwing Cricket Ball (Ladies):*

1. Miss H. K. Wilson, 111 feet.
2. Miss M. Hastings.

*220 Yards Handicap:*

1. B. Blackwood (17 yards), 22 secs.
2. G. V. Penty (17 yards).

*Quarter Mile (Scratch):*

1. R. A. Macpherson, 56½ secs.
2. A. G. Goodson.

*Sack Race:*

1. G. V. Penty.
2. A. E. Battle.

*Half Mile (Scratch):*

1. V. W. Alexander, 2 mins. 14½ secs.
2. M. G. Platts.

*Mile Handicap:*

1. G. H. Frank (15 yards), 4 mins. 5½ secs.
2. W. Dawson (scratch).

*Inter-Departmental Quarter Mile Team Race:*

1. Dyeing.
2. Engineering.

*Consolation Race:*

1. J. Findlay.
2. C. A. Pollock.

*Championship Cup:*

J. B. Fisher (8 points).

*Departmental Trophy:*

Medical (24 points).

*Gaffer to Pat (who has turned up to work on Monday morning with a black eye and swollen nose, etc.):*  
"Well! Pat, what have you been doing with yourself to get into such a mess?"

*Pat:* "Sure, Sor, an' I've been to a wedding."

*Gaffer:* "But weddings don't usually have such disastrous results!"

*Pat:* "Well, ye see, Sor, a man came up to me, an' said he was the 'best man,' an' hegorra! he was, too!"

# LEEDS UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

FRIDAY, MAY 25th, 1900.

## TUG-OF-WAR.



ENGINEERS A TEAM (Winners).



ENGINEERS B TEAM.

# Public News. Collet.

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## Athletic News.

## Cricket.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. IRLLEY.

Played at Headingley on May 13th, 1906.

IRLLEY.		LEEDS UNIVERSITY.	
ther, b Chalker	27	H. Blackwood, not out	25
son, b Chalker	0	C. H. Hines, lbw	b
Elliot, b Chalker	3	Richardson	4
urison, b Chalker	20	S. H. Wood, b Richardson	13
oddy, b Scargill	1	J. B. T. Kewick	b
son, b Chalker	8	Richardson	0
son, c Reader	b	L. T. White, not out	1
er	0	H. C. Chalker, N. Reader	
ood, c Kerr, b Scar-		C. F. Kerr, G. S. Shawson,	
gill	40	W. H. Perkins and H. E.	
h, not out	11	Scargill did not bat.	
gonyers, b Scargill	2		
ave, not out	3		
lton	14	Byes	6

Total (for a).....151 Total (for b).....55

Match drawn. \* Innings declared closed.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Headingley on May 10th, 1906.

UNIVERSITY II.		BRADFORD.	
Scargill, b Walker	5	Seed, b Scargill	9
Storey-Bates, b		Rees, c and b Ward	1
Kitchin, c Suther-	1	Holmesworth, b Sharpe	14
b Walker	23	P. H. Walker, b Stables	20
p, Walker, b Hardy	2	G. H. Walker, not out	1
aves, b Walker	2	Sutherland, not out	6
hinkley, c Hardy, b			
heworth	7		
d, c Walker, b Seed	4		
mith, run out	4		
dale, c Hardy, b			
heworth	2		
rephens, not out	7		
avin, b Walker	2		
son	4	Byes	12
Total	69	Total (for a).....	70

University II. lost by 6 wickets.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. ALEXANDRA PARK.

Played at Headingley on May 12th, 1906.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		ALEXANDRA PARK.	
G. Horton, b Atkin-		W. Roberts, c Wood	b
son	2	Bains	15
Chalker, c Slade, b		W. McLean, c Wood	b
Rees	25	Hines	24
lar, c and b Slade	10	J. de L. Maitre, b Bains	5
Thorpe, b Atkinson	47	T. Jackson, b Chalker	5
Wood, b Jackson	1	G. P. Atkinson, b Chalker	1
T. Kewick, c Slade		A. W. Slade, b Hines	3
Atkinson	0	J. P. Roberts, b Chalker	0
Harrison, c Atkinson		F. W. Gill, c Blackwood	0
Atkinson	6	b Hines	0
Bains, c Roberts, b		T. P. Morgan, not out	0
Rees	14	A. McLean, b Chalker	0
ackwood, c Slade, b			
Rees	59		
Shannon, c Atkinson			
lade	0		
Scargill, not out	1		
Extras	14	Extras	23
Total	142	Total	96

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Wakefield on May 12th, 1906.

UNIVERSITY II.		WAKEFIELD.	
W. H. Perkins, b Foston	1	Myers, b Battle	0
J. R. Stables, c N. Roberts		Trichard, b Kitchin	0
b Smith	6	Gardner-Smith, c Stables	
J. E. Kitchin, c Rouseleton		b Kitchin	5
b Foston	3	Rowleston, c Sutcliffe	b
G. P. Kerr, b Smith	0	Kerr	11
W. E. Storey-Bates, c		Keynolds, b Battle	1
Ayrton, b Roberts	5	N. Roberts, b Kerr	0
J. A. Smith, b Foston	3	F. Roberts, b Battle	0
F. G. Stephens, b Foston	2	Pearson, b Battle	0
A. E. Battle, b Foston	7	Ayrton, b Battle	0
W. A. Ross, b Pearson	5	Foston, c Stables, b Battle	0
J. Sutcliffe, run out	2	Scout, c Smith, b Kitchin	5
H. S. Cheavis, not out	0		
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	45	Total	26

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Played at Manchester on May 16th, 1906.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.	
B. Blackwood, c Martin		H. C. Best, run out	2
b Bart	6	W. W. Under, c Black-	
C. H. Hines, c and b		wood, b Chalker	5
Roberts	2	J. H. C. Green, lbw	b
R. Montgomery, c Millar		Kewick	51
b Roberts	15	G. M. Kershaw	10
H. P. Thorpe, b Roberts	13	W. W. Martin, c Bates	b
L. T. White, run out	5	Kewick	2
N. Reader, c Martin		W. H. H. McCann, not out	9
Roberts	14	W. S. Millar, c Blackwood	b
H. C. Chalker, b Millar	1	b Kewick	6
J. B. T. Kewick, b Roberts	26		
J. E. Kitchin, c McCann			
b Roberts	9		
W. E. Storey-Bates, c Mar-			
tin, b Millar	0		
H. E. Scargill, not out	1	Extras	1
Extras	1	Total (for b).....	97
Total	95		

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY II.

Played at Headingley on May 16th, 1906.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY II.		MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY II.	
R. P. Thorpe, c Dearden		Arncliffe, st Perkins	b
b Cockcroft	25	Thorpe	58
C. Ward, c Cockcroft	1	Wood, b Battle	17
Bolton	2	Cockcroft, c Perkins	b
G. R. Brown, c Wood	b	Battle	4
Cockcroft	28	Place, b Battle	6
G. F. Kerr, b Bolton	0	Bolton, b Thorpe	2
W. H. Perkins, b Cockcroft	21	Green, not out	26
J. A. Smith, b Cockcroft	3		
A. E. Battle, c Dearden			
b Bolton	0		
W. A. Ross, c Dearden	b		
Cockcroft	0		
J. Sutcliffe, c Green	b		
Bolton	5		
L. Jones, b Bolton	4		
G. P. Stephens, not out	14	Extras	11
Extras	5	Total (for s).....	124
Total	92		

## The Gryphon.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL.

Played at Apperley Bridge on May 23rd, 1906.

UNIVERSITY II.		WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL.	
J. E. Kitchen, c and b	—	Stains, b Burns	6
Sanders	20	Berritt, c Kitchen, b	—
G. R. Bowes, run out	5	Ward	15
J. L. Graham, b Sanders	—	Stuffs, not out	27
W. E. Storey-Bates, b	—	Yardley, b Graham	8
Sanders	—	Quarley, b Graham	4
C. H. Burns, b Sanders	8	Southern, b Burns	0
J. Sutcliffe, c Bennett, b	—	Sanders, not out	1
Fulmer	7		
H. Crocker, bow b Sanders	0		
L. Jones, run out	1		
T. A. Smith, b Sanders	—		
C. Ward, not out	20		
G. F. Stephens, c Quarley	—		
b Southern	11		
Byes	15	Byes	4
Total	88	Total (for 5).....	65

Match drawn.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Played at Headingley on May 30th, 1906.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.	
R. Montgomery, c Barker	—	E. S. Millar, b Battle	22
b Clarke	14	R. M. Rooby, run out	0
H. E. Scargill, b Barker	10	E. Davies, bow, b Burns	27
B. Blackwood, b Barker	17	R. J. McAlpine, b Thorpe	21
L. T. White, b Barker	7	A. W. Clarke, c Scargill, b	—
J. B. T. Kewick, c Hay-	—	Thorpe	5
worth, b Clarke	21	G. H. Jones, c Kewick, b	—
S. Reader, b Barker	11	Thorpe	6
R. P. Thorpe, not out	65	L. Heyworth, run out	0
J. E. Kitchen, c Worswick	—	T. W. Clarke, c Reader, b	—
b Barker	11	Thorpe	2
A. E. Battle, c Worswick,	—	G. E. Scott, c and b Burns	0
b Clarke	1	J. E. Barker, c Kewick,	—
C. H. Burns, c Jones, b	—	Montgomery	1
Davies	27	T. Worswick, not out	31
G. S. Shannon, not out	1		
Extras	13		

Total (for 9).....704

Total .....122

\* Innings declared.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. FULNICK SCHOOL.

Played at Headingley on May 26th, 1906.

FULNICK.		UNIVERSITY II.	
M. Mellows, c Bowes, b	—	J. R. Stubbly, run out	0
Sutcliffe	53	G. R. Bowes, c Libby, b	—
E. Kershaw, b Stubbly	4	James	6
Wilson, bow b Stubbly	—	G. A. B. Cole, not out	25
James, c Ector, b Stubbly	0	W. A. Ross, b Jenkins	8
Jenkins, b Kerr	12	G. F. Kerr, b James	5
Berrill, not out	46	C. Ward, run out	0
Thistle, run out	4	W. E. Storey-Bates, not	—
Gault, c Stubbly, b Smith	0	out	8
Libby, b Smith	2		
Extras	8	Extras	2
Total (for 8).....	112	Total (for 5).....	34

Match drawn. \* Innings declared closed.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN.

Played at York, June 23rd, 1906.

YORKSHIRE GENT.		LEEDS UNIVERSITY.	
Capt. Conder, b Scargill	19	B. Blackwood, c Lawson-	—
E. M. Lawson-Smith, st	—	Smith, b Quilter	12
Perkins, b Scargill	60	J. B. T. Kewick, bow, b	—
Capt. Edmunds, b Kew-	—	Woodburn	1
wick	33	C. H. Wood, b Woodburn	2
W. Y. Woodburn, c Bates,	—	S. H. Burns, c Conder	55
b Scargill	21	L. T. White, c Conder	17
Major Quilter, bow, b	—	S. Reader, c Quilter, b	—
Conder	5	Conder	0
F. A. Dunkley, b Scargill	—	R. P. Thorpe, c Dunkley,	—
Capt. Chomson, b Thorpe	30	b Quilter	23
E. S. Jones, c Burns, b	—	H. C. Chubb, c Conder	0
Wood	41	E. S. Millar, b Quilter	14
Capt. Ingles, b Thorpe	5	W. E. Storey-Bates, b	—
E. E. Green, c Scargill, b	—	Jones	7
Wood	—	W. H. Perkins, not out	4
Capt. F. D. Walker, not out	3	Extras	15
Extras	9		
Total	246	Total	138

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS II. v. HECKMONDWICK SCHOOL.

Played at Heckmondwike on May 29th, 1906.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY II.		HECKMONDWICK.	
G. R. Bowes, b Oldroyd	7	R. S. Cahill, c Bowes, b	—
A. L. Walker, b Fowler	0	Burns	17
F. Townsend, b Oldroyd	1	R. Knightley, b Burns	11
C. H. Burns, c Oldroyd, b	—	W. Oldroyd, run out	60
Fowler	—	H. Bates, not out	10
W. E. Storey-Bates, b Old-	—		
royd	11		
W. A. Ross, bow, b Old-	—		
royd	6		
C. Blazires, b Oldroyd	0		
G. F. Kerr, c Thoson, b	—		
Oldroyd	0		
J. A. Smith, b Oldroyd	0		
G. F. Stephens, c Bates, b	—		
Oldroyd	0		
C. Ward, not out	1		
Byes	1	Byes	1
Total	28	Total (for 2).....	109

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.

Played at Liverpool, June 13th, 1906.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.		LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.	
B. Blackwood, b Crawford	67	W. E. Jones, b Battle	19
R. Montgomery, b Harrison	11	E. S. Millar, c Ross, b	—
G. S. Shannon, b Crawford	12	Scargill	14
W. A. Ross, run out	8	J. Davis, not out	4
A. E. Battle, c Middleton,	—	T. Worswick, c Stubbly, b	—
b Crawford	13	Montgomery	65
J. B. Stubbly, b Crawford	13		
G. F. Kerr, b Crawford	12		
S. Reader, b Crawford	4		
J. E. Kitchen, not out	20		
H. E. Scargill, b Davis	1		
G. F. Stephens, b Harrison	3		
Extras	20	Extras	4
Total	177	Total (for 5).....	98

Match drawn.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

Name	No. of Innings	Runs	Total Runs	Average
R. P. Thorpe	11	8	154	14.0
B. Blackwood	11	0	147	13.4
J. E. Kitchen	11	2	49	4.5
C. H. Baine	11	5	82	7.5
G. S. Shannon	11	3	27	2.5
B. Montgomery	11	3	40	3.6
H. E. Scargill	11	5	51	4.6
L. T. White	11	4	30	2.7
J. B. T. Kewick	11	2	48	4.4
H. C. Chalker	11	3	25	2.3
S. H. Wood	11	3	21	1.9
N. Reader	11	5	17	1.5

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
C. H. Baine	28	3	64	7	9.1
H. C. Chalker	40	10	115	11	10.5
J. B. T. Kewick	9.2	0	42	4	10.5
R. P. Thorpe	19	5	58	4	14.5
H. E. Scargill	18	4	61	3	20.3
G. S. Shannon	2	2	38	1	38.0

C. H. B.

## Leeds University Tennis Club.

## LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Played on the Leeds Courts on the afternoon of May 16th.

The following team represented Leeds:—

G. S. Richardson, C. M. Whitehead, J. R. Stubble, W. E. Brierley, R. S. Harvey, H. B. Peck.

## Result:

Richardson and Brierley.  
Lost to Oliver and Hicks, 7-9, 0-6.  
Beat Clegg and Smyth, 6-1, 6-4.  
Beat Nicholls and Gordon-Smith, 6-1, 6-3.

## Whitehead and Harvey.

Lost to Oliver and Hicks, 2-6, 1-6.  
Lost to Clegg and Smyth, 5-7, 6-4, 3-6.  
Lost to Nicholls and Gordon-Smith, 5-7, 6-3, 4-6.

## Stubble and Peck.

Beat Nicholls and Gordon-Smith, 6-3, 6-3.  
Lost to Oliver and Hicks, 4-6, 4-6.  
Beat Smyth and Clegg, 6-4, 6-3.

Manchester won by 5 rubbers to 4.

Leeds won 93 games to Manchester 94.

J. R. STUBBLE, Hon. Sec.

## LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. HEADINGLEY, at Headingley, May 30th.

## Team:

G. S. Richardson, H. B. Peck, R. S. Harvey, W. E. Brierley, J. R. Stubble, P. D. Oakley.

## Result:

## Richardson and Brierley.

Lost to Baines and Porter, 1-6, 3-6.  
Lost to Grundy and Elsey, 1-6, 4-6.  
Beat Whyte and Chalkey, 7-5, 7-5.

Games: for, 23; against, 34.

## Stubble and Peck.

Lost to Baines and Porter, 1-6, 0-6.  
Lost to Grundy and Elsey, 0-6, 3-6.  
Lost to Whyte and Chalkey, 3-6, 4-6.  
Games: for, 11; against, 36.

## Harvey and Oakley.

Lost to Baines and Porter, 0-6, 1-6.  
Lost to Grundy and Elsey, 0-6, 4-6.  
Beat Whyte and Chalkey, 12-10, 4-6, 6-4.  
Games: for, 27; against, 44.

Headingley won by 7 rubbers to 2. 114 games to 61.

## LEEDS UNIVERSITY v. CARDIGAN L.T.C., played at Hyde Park, June 6th.

## Team:

G. S. Richardson, N. Reader, R. S. Harvey, P. D. Oakley, C. M. Whitehead, J. R. Stubble.

## Result:

## Richardson and Oakley.

Lost to Bailey and Thompson, 6-3, 1-6, 4-6.  
Beat Redman and Marston, 6-4, 6-2.  
Drew with Cameron and Kitchen, 6-0, 3-5.  
Games: for, 32; against, 24.

## Reader and Whitehead.

Lost to Bailey and Thompson, 1-6, 9-11.  
Beat Redman and Marston, 6-4, 6-2.  
Beat Kitchen and Cameron, 6-3, 6-3.  
Games: for, 34; against, 29.

## Harvey and Stubble.

Drew with Bailey and Thompson, 4-6, 6-4.  
Beat Marston and Redman, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.  
Beat Kitchen and Cameron, 6-2, 6-3.  
Games: for, 38; against, 25.

The University won by 3 rubbers to 2 (2 being unfinished), and 104 games to 78.

## SECOND TEAM v. MR. R. C. TAYLOR'S TEAM, played at Upper Bailey, June 9th.

## Team:

H. B. Peck, C. Gill, J. R. Bishby, J. R. Stubble, S. S. Greaves, E. Ellis.

## Result:

## Stubble and Peck.

Lost to Taylor and Sheard, 2-6, 6-1, 3-6.  
Beat Ashby and J. Sheard, 6-1, 6-1.  
Beat Garbutt and Brierley, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.  
Games: for, 37; against, 26.

## Gill and Greaves.

Lost to Taylor and Sheard, 1-6, 6-3, 3-6.  
Beat Ashby and Sheard, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2.  
Lost to Garbutt and Brierley, 6-8, 4-6.  
Games: for, 38; against, 43.

Bibby and Ellis.

- Lost to Sheard and Taylor, 0-6, 0-6.
- Beat Ashby and Sheard, 6-1, 8-6.
- Lost to Garbutt and Breasley, 3-6, 6-8.
- Games: 50, 23; against, 33.

Upper Batley won by 5 rubbers to 4, 102 games to 98.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY F. CARDIGAN L.T.C., at Hyde  
Park, June 16th.

Team:

G. S. Richardson, J. R. Stubley, C. Gill,  
N. Reader, H. B. Peck, S. S. Greaves.

Result:

Richardson and Reader.

- Beat Redmain and Ludolf, 6-3, 6-2.
- Beat Smithson and Marston, 6-0, 6-0.
- Beat Browne and Kitchen, 6-1, 6-2.

36 games to 8.

Stubley and Peck.

- Beat Smithson and Marston, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.
- Beat Browne and Kitchen, 6-4, 8-6.
- Beat Redmain and Ludolf, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

43 games to 37.

Gill and Greaves.

- Lost to Browne and Kitchen, 6-1, 3-6, 3-6.
- Lost to Redmain and Ludolf, 6-1, 3-6, 4-6.
- Lost to Smithson and Marston, 4-6, 5-7.

34 games to 33.

The University won by 6 rubbers to 3, and 123 games to 84.

### Science and the Public.

OUR correspondent from the Medical School contributes a polemic against quack medicines. In connection with his remarks we should like to call the attention of our readers to an excellent article in the April number of the *University Review*, by Prof. Ross, of Liverpool.

The scope of the article is very wide. Its first object, like that of our correspondent, is to protest against the foolish attitude of the public, who place a firm belief in the creatures of quackery; but are sceptical, or even hostile, towards the products of scientific invention. But, warning to his task, the writer finds himself appealing for a scientific spirit in all departments of life, and indulging in a vision of science let loose upon law and politics and education.

"Commencing," he says, "with a mere innocent vivisection of the public, I have been tempted by enthusiasm into taking up, unbidden and unworthy, a kind of brief for science. The truth is that for many years past all sorts of cranks, visionaries, politicians, poets and philosophers have been attacking her. They have even dared to hurl heavy books at her head—though they always do it, I notice, when she is not looking. I pay for another Huxley to whiff also a book against them."

The whole article is well worth reading; but the attack on unscientific remedies is particularly trenchant:

"To the man accustomed to search the secrets of nature; warned by many and bitter experiences of the imminence of error; knowing by experience that the only way to advance is ever to keep within him the true spirit of science—to such the peculiar credulity of the public must always be astonishing. But this is not all. The pendulum swings from credulity on one side to incredulity on the other. Those who accept any false also reject the sternest evidence of science. Probably half humanity still refuses to believe that the world is round and moves about the sun; and I hear there is even a society in England to advocate such scepticism."

"Perhaps the most striking examples of this irrationalism—this divergence on both sides from the strict mean of truth—are to be found in our own attitude towards quack medicines on one side and vaccination on the other. Half our newspapers consist of advertisements of quack medicines. A man obviously desirous of making money, pretends that he has discovered an invaluable remedy. He gives it a sounding name and advertises it. Straight away, without further scrutiny, it is swallowed greedily by myriads. The daily price paid for these advertisements must be so great that the sale of them cannot be anything else but enormous.† Enormous also, therefore, the credulity of the public. To prove that a single drug is really beneficial in a single malady is one of the most difficult tasks ever put before science—accurate set experiments are almost impossible, and observation is very inconclusive owing to the disparity of cases. But these quack medicines are absolute cures for whole groups of diseases; and the public does not possess even the small amount of elementary common sense to enable it to detect so simple a fraud. Now look on the other side. Though gulled with such ease by imposters, it still maintains an 'attitude of reserve' towards one of the best established doctrines of science, the efficacy of vaccination against small-pox. Societies are formed in order to combat this means of saving human life. People go up and down raving against it. Whole municipalities neglect it, contrary to the law of the land. Nay more: Parliament itself gives an official recognition to the right of the public to be foals by allowing them to declare their folly formally before magistrates. But who raves up and down against quack medicines? What municipalities forbid the sale of them? What societies fight against them? What action is taken by Parliament to protect the people from the imposture?"

And so the public will take an unknown, uncertain and expensive drug, on the chance that it may do a miracle, rather than follow a known and certain and

\* Perhaps some of these sceptics may even be found in the University of Leeds.

† The proprietor of a provincial weekly had an objection to quack medicines; and in order to discourage their advertising in his paper, he set a specially heavy price on this class of advertisements. The owners of patent medicines are now his best clients.



cheaper course—less attractive because it is not miraculous.

Prof. Ross strikes all round with impartiality. His shafts scotch many other victims beside the patrons of quackery; the modern drama (deservedly); modern philosophy, in the person of Mr. W. H. Mallock; poetry in the person of Tennyson, who wrote—

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,  
Believe me, than in half the creeds,"  
but spoilt it by his other line—

"Believing where we cannot prove;"  
none of these escape his censure.

We have given the above extract because it supplements what our Medical correspondent has written; we commend the rest of the article to the notice of our readers.

### Smokeroom Stories.

Two students, on their way to a lecture, were talking as they walked along the corridor. Said one, "I shall be glad when these beastly lectures are over," and before the other had time to express his feeling on the subject, someone behind them joined in, "Yes, they are wretched, aren't they?" On looking round they saw it was—the Lecturer.

\* \* \*

The Vice-Chancellor of one of our Northern Universities recently paid a visit to the Football Field while a match was being played. He watched the game carefully, though it was apparent that there was much that he did not understand. At last, as a scrum was in progress, he turned to a bystander and said, "Would you please tell me exactly what those men are doing?"

\* \* \*

The session had just commenced, and a freshman was wandering about, apparently in search of something. Presently a number of the staff walked up to him and asked him if he wanted anyone. "Yes," he answered, "I'm looking for a giddy ass called X." With a withering look, the questioner said, "I'm *Dexter X.*"

\* \* \*

A certain class became very noisy during one lecture; so much so indeed that the lecturer got very annoyed. At last his patience was quite exhausted, and, in a wrathful voice he shouted, "If those gentlemen will not be quiet I shall put my foot down with a firm hand."

\* \* \*

In one of our laboratories a short time ago, a man who had signed up three hours on entry, left at the end of the first hour, and spent the next in the smoke-room. The watchful demonstrator, however, observed his absence, and altered his time on the sheet to one hour. When he saw the man was back in the lab., he went up to him and, smiling sweetly, said: "You will observe your time has been altered, Mr. X." "Yes," said X, "I thought some big dirty fat had been on my handwriting." The demonstrator proceeded to discuss other topics.

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### Impromptu Debate.

A MIXED IMPROMPTU DEBATE was held on April 30th in the Ladies' Common Room. After tea had been provided most hospitably by the ladies, we sat down to talk to order—a most trying occupation. We began with a discussion of the influence of drink on crime, Mr. F. R. Greening being called upon to prove that the belief in its influence had been exaggerated. Mr. G. H. TenBruggenkatte opposed, but most unfortunately forgot how to read his mother tongue aright, and spoke "c'otherways on." And in consequence the motion was carried. Self-sufficiency was denied to be the besetting sin of the British nation, under the leadership of Miss Illingworth, but as no two people had the same idea as to what self-sufficiency was, we do not regard the passing of this resolution as a thing that will have very much effect upon the British consciousness. Owing to the magnificent gallantry and humility of the men present, the motion that men are vainer than women was carried almost unanimously. Miss Conyers endeavoured to convince the meeting that novel reading is pernicious, but with small success, though her speech was very good. Mr. G. W. Butterworth turned a political somersault in arguing against popular or any other kind of control of anything or anybody, including himself. The study of languages was defined by Miss Scholes as the study of "mere words," an appalling statement, which was received by the assembly with all deference. Had Miss Scholes chosen instead to define an impromptu debate in the same terms she would have been much nearer the mark.

After the debate Mr. G. W. Butterworth and Miss Conyers were awarded first and second prize respectively.

### Medical Notes.

"WANTED, a medical man to write pamphlets for a potent medicine; view to permanency; apply in strict confidence, etc." Such was the advertisement which caught my eye in the columns of the *Yorkshire Post* only a few days ago. What is its significance? It means that some worthy gentleman bent on the accumulation of wealth, will deliberately, through the medium of the press, tempt some poor beggar who has hard work to make both ends meet, to do a dirty and dishonourable action. The advertisement is its own condemnation. Why this secrecy if it were not that the applicant had need to be ashamed of his position, and knew that to acknowledge his faithlessness to himself and his profession would mean social ruin and ostracism? What an insight into our commercial mentality! What will the cynics say?

There were some interesting sidelights thrown on this subject of patent medicines in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*. A number of much advertised cancer cures—all infallible—had been carefully analysed, and amongst them I notice one which consists of—water. Water at 4s. 6d. per bottle! There is a delicious simplicity about this cure only to be equalled

by the simplicity of the benighted people who buy it. No doubt it is advertised as pleasant to take ("with whisky") and absolutely harmless. Carlyle was not so far out when he said that the population of the British Isles consisted of so many millions of people, mostly fools.

After much deliberation it has been decided to launch forth a separate magazine for medical students. It will be hard to cut the knot which has so long bound us to the dear old Gryphon, spite of the poet's dictum that "parting is such sweet sorrow," and we shall probably feel more sympathy than heretofore with the hardworking Editors of that flourishing organ. Still, "in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail," and we shall see what we shall see.

As instancing that even the Honoraries, those grave and reverend signors, do not know everything, I append the following true story:—

The scene is the out-patient room.

Dr. T-y-a-f-u (to patient): What address, please?

O-P: Mount Pisgah, Otley.

Dr. T-y-a-f-u (puzzled): Pisgah? Pisgah? that's a funny name, I've never heard of it before.

Query.—Why did Mr. N-c-l gag himself with his handkerchief?

In these days when much time is spent in discussing the merits and demerits of pot-still and patent-still whisky, we notice that a large number of students have turned teetotal. At first we thought this might be due to the severe training for the sports; but on reconsideration we think it may be worth while to mention that a really first-class article can be obtained at the Medical School Refectory. We know, we've tried it. We notice from the report of the recent meeting of the court of the University that Dr. Grünbaum has taken the place of Dr. De Burgh Birch as Dean of the Medical Faculty. This has taken us all, I believe, by surprise, for though vague rumours have been afloat during the past fortnight no official announcement has even yet been made to the students, as far as we are aware. It thus becomes our duty to welcome the coming, speed the parting guest. No words of ours are necessary to express the regret we feel at the loss of Dr. Birch as our Dean: during the many years he has held that office he has ever endeared himself to the students by his kindness of manner and his readiness to give help wherever it is needed: and it is a source of much pleasure to us to know that after all he is not leaving us, but will still occupy the chair of Physiology, a position he is eminently fitted to fill. Dr. Grünbaum, who in future, we understand, is to guide the Medical School through such vicissitudes as may be before it, we know will not suffer through lack of energy, as many of us only too painfully realise; and we have every confidence in his placing the future of the Medical Faculty of our University on such a firm basis that it will ever be beyond reproach.

I suppose this is the last time that there will be a medical contribution to the Gryphon, and looking back on the past year, I can frankly say I am sorry.

Though the work entailed in keeping the Medicals in touch with the other departments has never been easy, and has at times even been wearisome, yet in looking back on the year that is gone, it is with regret that I lay down my pen. All that could be done to make the task easy has been done, and I cannot too highly praise the courtesy and forbearance of our much-tried Editor, and though we have cut ourselves adrift to a certain extent, our wishes for the Gryphon will be none the less sincere on that account. Vale.

### An Experience.

One afternoon I was meditating in an easy chair in my room after lunch on the world in general, and had passed on to the late eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquake which had destroyed 'Frisco: thinking on the possibilities of the future, thinking how *incoherens* seemed to have sprung into life, and even inorganic matter to be showing signs of more than mere inanimate existence, and how strange it would be if organic matter were to refuse to die. The thought was not my own: only the other day I had been jokingly discussing with my friend Fred Lancet, of the Medical School, what it would be like if such a thing were to happen; when suddenly Fred himself burst into my room—and into my thoughts.

"You remember what we were discussing the other day, old chap," he said.

"Yes," said I, "I have just been thinking about it."

"Well, it has come to pass. The medical profession has gone bust, and all the students are clearing out. Come down with me to the Medical School and have a look at the dissecting room, and you will see a sight worth seeing."

All the way down to the School he talked in a strained and nervous rhetorical manner. The atmosphere outside felt hot and stuffy and too full of life. Flies and all kinds of insect life were buzzing up and down in swarms. The world, I realised, would soon become unbearable, and yet, perhaps, one's body would never die.

"I say, Fred, how are we going to get rid of people?"

"Oh," said he, "burn them when they get old and useless, I should think. In fact, I don't see any other way of solving the problem."

I shuddered.

As we went down I noticed newsboys carrying papers, which were selling like wildfire. They, of course, also carried placards in their hands, and I could not help noticing especially the placard of one well-known paper which was selling rather better than the others. It ran:—

MIGHTY MESS FOR THE MEDICAL MAN.

THE PROFESSION IN A PRETTY PICKLE.

Soon we reached the Medical School. I noticed the Porter was not in his usual place.

"Dismissed," said Fred in answer to my enquiring glance; "he is of course no use now. At any rate he won't be missed much here."

We passed on to the dissecting room, and now speech failed me altogether. I could only look in blank wonderment at what was going on around me.

As we entered, on my left I noticed a hand on a low shelf close to the door, and I as looked, it clenched its fist and shook it ominously. We passed on through the room, going up the right side and down the left.

We then came to a head lying on one of the tables. It was forming with its mouth what looked very much like swear words, which were destined never to be uttered. On the next table we saw a toe which kept trying to stand on its tip, but ever failed in the attempt. Next we saw a nose which was blowing vigorously. Here were a couple of eyeballs regarding us with a vicious glare, and a third looking as though it were doing all in its power to wink without an eyelid. A little farther round the room brought us to a tongue which was energetically wagging—probably a woman's tongue—and not far from it were a couple of teeth clenching with all their might. Next we came to the head of a fair maiden who was feebly making eyes at the eyeballs, which, however, glared stolidly in front of them. We were walking to the door when suddenly I received a severe kick from behind, I turned furiously on Fred, who smiled wanly and pointed to a leg lying on the floor. I had had enough: I tried to speak, but the words stuck in my throat, and I made as quickly as I could for the door; I arrived there and was about to pass through when I was seized roughly by the collar. Horrors! The hand on the shelf by the door had reached over and seized hold of me in an irresistible grip and seemingly would not let go.

At last I found my voice.

Uttering unearthly yells I brought Fred to take it off. I looked round for him, but he had vanished.

"Coward," I muttered feebly; and then my nerves gave way and I collapsed.

\* \* \*

"I say, do buck up and change. You promised to make up a four at tennis this afternoon."

I looked up and there was Fred smilingly looking down at me on the floor.

"Eh! What!" I said. "Oh, then it isn't true, after all?"

"What isn't true?" Fred asked inquiringly.

"Have you been kicking and shaking me, Fred?"

"Yes, you ass, you took a beastly long time to wake, and kicked up enough row about it. But what isn't true?"

"Oh, I'll go up and change and tell you on our way to the Courts," I replied.

"Rum chap," I heard Fred say as I disappeared upstairs.

MORAL.—Don't take forty winks after lunch.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

## 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.*

*To the Editor of the "Gryphon."*

May 22nd, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

I was much pleased to read in your last issue the reforms which you suggest, and feel sure they will supply a long-felt need.

I quite agree with you that each Faculty in the University should have a representative upon the Gryphon Editorial Board, but I would go further, and suggest that each Department should have a representative, if not actually upon the Committee, then responsible for an account of the doings of his department, which should appear in the University magazine.

By such an arrangement each edition of the Gryphon would contain an article of personal interest to every student in the University, and I think that if such were the case, many students who at present do not support the paper might be encouraged to do so.

With the reforms suggested, Mr. Editor, your task of increasing the number of issues would, no doubt, be considerably reduced, and moreover by reducing the price to 3d., the paper would obtain an increased number of subscribers, so that the receipts would not be diminished, but increased.

Yours, &c.,

SPIRO MELBORA.

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, May 23rd, 1906.

*To the Editor of the "Gryphon."*

DEAR SIR,

As your space is so valuable, it is in a somewhat apologetic spirit that I venture to make a few remarks upon a somewhat trivial subject, namely, the handicapping of the Tennis Tournament.

My justification may easily be found, however, when one considers that this is only one of the many instances in which our various Committees have muddled, and misunderstood the simple duties entrusted to them. If we are to attain the standard of University efficiency for which we are all anxious, small affairs such as this should be carried out efficiently and straightforwardly, so that if any complaints should arise, they may be concerned with more important and more controversial points.

I should begin by announcing that I am not a competitor in the Tennis Tournament, and my knowledge of the handicapping system has been obtained by a laborious study of the rules on the notice-board.

The magnitude of a handicap, often a cause for complaint, does not concern me. It is the inconsistency that puzzles. A player, A, who can score the

## The Gryphon.

4 points necessary for game in the same time as B scores 3, concedes B 15, while C, who scores 5 points in the same time, naturally owes A 15. This is very well when A is playing B or C. But when B plays C it seems to be laid down that B shall come back to scratch and C to owe 30. Thus poor B, who can score 3 points to C's 5 (and would therefore be fairly handicapped at 15—owe 15), has now to score 4 to 6 if the handicapping is correct. And though this may not seem a great hardship at first, I advise the handicappers to try the effect of two sets between the same players, one at owe 30—love, and the other owe 15—15.

This is the simplest example I can give of the many absurdities in the handicap rules. I hope that in future years that when a man has found his handicap level, he will be allowed to keep it, and not be brought back to scratch every time he plays a man who owes points.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

## TRAINING FOR THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me to notify through your columns that the Governors of the Ripon Clergy College are now prepared to award Exhibitions of from £15 to £30 a year to Graduates of any University who desire to enter for preparation for Holy Orders in the coming October term?

There will be no examination for these Exhibitions, but candidates will have to satisfy the Governors as to their character and attainments. The fees for a year's training (of 52 weeks) will for holders of these Exhibitions only amount to from £45 to £60. To suitable candidates, while still living at the University, Exhibitions may be granted to enable them to complete their residence and thereafter to begin their training at Ripon. Application should be made forthwith to the Rev. J. Battersby Harford, Principal of the Clergy College, Ripon.

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
THE PALACE, RIPON, W. B. RIFON.  
June 11th, 1906.

## Union Entrance Examination.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

SIR,

The Senate compels all intending students to pass certain examinations before their admission to the University. Should not the Union Committee also adopt some similar test? I enclose a sample examination paper which seems to meet all requirements.

Yours, &c.,  
KNOTT KNOTTYTE.

## ENGLISH ESSAY.

"The Ideal is subjective to the real," or  
"My pet kitten."

## HISTORY.

Consider the following quotation:—"History is a bore—no more and no less" or

Compare Cromwell and Bambaata as constructive statesmen. Illustrate with sketch map.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Describe briefly the climate, population, and natural advantages of Pudsey.

## CLASSICS.

Write about 20 verses of Latin in elegiac metre on the *Gryphon* (de *Grypho*).

Compose a Greek epitaph on the Editor.

Write critical and explanatory notes on:—

"O fames pater nimum ne crede Baconi;  
Manillas vocal, praetexit hoc nomine caules."

(SIR, Calverley Car.—Cannon Sarcophagi.)

## CHEMISTRY.

What are the chief properties of alcohol?

Is it miscible with water; if so, in what proportions?

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. By whom, and under what circumstances, were the following spoken:—

- (a) "You are a baby!"
- (b) "'Ow, I ask you gentlemen, 'ow?'"
- (c) "Oh! ain't yer coming out, ma Juliet?"
- (d) "Getting on all right?"
- (e) "Does it sting?"

2. What are the literary associations of:—

- (a) The Mermaid Tavern.
- (b) The Old Bull and Bush?

## AGRICULTURE.

How would you propagate and extract square and cube roots?

## HORTICULTURE (Advanced).

Draw a design for a gravel tennis court, including two artificial ponds.

## APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

1. What are the functions of  $\sin$  and  $\cos$ ? What power is the latter of the former? How are these expressions connected with a state of unstable equilibrium?

2. Plot the curve of  $e^x$ .

3. Find the co-efficient of elasticity of the tennis balls supplied by the College.

## PHILOSOPHY.

1. Critically examine the proposition: A tennis-net is a lot of holes joined together with string.

2. If the string were wanting, could the net be said to exist in any but a subjective sense.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.\*

Write explanatory notes on at least twenty of the questions set in the "Do-you-know column" of the *Gryphon* (May, 1906).

\* Candidates must satisfy the examiners in this portion of the paper.

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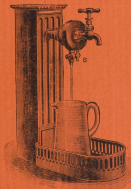
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