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"The Gryphon never stretcheth her wings in the name when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the caricature which we have ever found there to the profane; which we ought to fear."—LEYS.

Vol. X.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 1.



It is the pleasant duty of the *Gryphon* year by year to welcome to the University the new members of the staff, and some hundreds of freshers. This session the entirely new and unique Chair of Fuel and Metallurgy has been instituted, a valuable addition to an already imposing list of technological professorships. It is late to be welcoming Freshers in the middle of their second month at College, when they are already imbued with the spirit of work and the zeal for recreation, which, mingled in varying proportions, constitute the moral equipment of every student; and when their names have fallen into their proper alphabetical positions in the registers of attendance. We can only express the hackneyed and pious wish that they may take an active part in as many College Societies as they can conveniently join; that they will support the College games by

playing in the teams or by vociferating on the touch-line; and that they will be regular subscribers to the *Gryphon*. The University has need of public-spirited freshers.

A new session is usually ushered in by the distribution of Students' Handbooks. This year they were absent from the exam. hall; and when at last they were published their chief object was defeated. Everyone had found, by experience or by precept, the information that the handbook should have conveyed. Fortunately freshers would not realise the extent of their loss, as they had never known the advantage of starting a session equipped with this invaluable book of reference. Our handbook is not indeed so elaborate or so comprehensive as the volume produced by a sister University. That book is a compound of a *Daily Mail Year-Book*, a *Who's Who*, a *General Prospectus*, and a *Business Guide*. The little handbook that we issue is neither large nor comely; perhaps it resembles too closely a threepenny pocket hymn-book; but at least it is useful, and complete. It makes no pretence to be more.

Happy is the nation that has no history. If Universities are in the same case—if their prosperity varies in inverse ratio to their adventures—then we must be in a flourishing condition. The term has

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THE UNIVERSITY
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run very little out of its normal groove; the joints of the times are firmly knit; no silly season sensation can enliven our pages. The vacation, however, was rich in incident. Aberdeen Quarter-Centenary; the Conferment of Honorary Degrees on Members of the British Association, and on the pioneers of aniline dyeing; the Students' Congress at Edinburgh—all these happy events have contributed to bring the *Gryphon* to a wholesome repelition. During the next month there will be a large inter-'varsity debate at Liverpool; inter-'varsity football matches (Rugby and Association); and—most sensational of all—the "Clouds." Some prefatory remarks on this last performance will be found in the present issue of the *Gryphon*.

* * *

We have received a letter on the subject of the "Clouds." The writer complains that in the bills recently published, the whole credit of the performance is given to the Librery and Historical Society; although a large proportion of those who are taking part are not members of the Society. There is some justice in the complaint. We think that the services of those who are not connected with the Society ought to be acknowledged publicly in some way. But it must be remembered that the idea originated with the Society; and that the Society is organising the performance and carrying it through. Our correspondent is wrong in supposing that the chorus consists of the Musical Society. The band will have the Leeds Quartette as its centre, and the Musical Society will provide a penumbra.

* * *

The second meeting of the British Universities' Students' Congress was held at Edinburgh in July. This University was represented by Messrs. T. F. Tomlinson and W. A. Ross. In our next issue we hope to publish an account of the Congress, written by one of these delegates. The Students' Congress includes representatives from all but three of the Universities in the British Isles. The *University Review* is one outcome of its activity; and a committee of the Congress is organising inter-'varsity sports, to be held next year.

* * *

We are extremely sorry to have to announce the illness of Mr. Greenwood, and we heartily sympathise with him in the painful period that he is undergoing at present, and in the necessary tediousness of his recovery. Mr. Greenwood will not be able to return to the College for many weeks; and his place will be

taken in the meantime by Mr. C. H. Dodd, B.A., of University College, Oxford.

* * *

Rehearsals of the "Clouds" are going on as usual. Those who are responsible for the production of the play will make every effort to ensure its success. But there can be no doubt that they will feel Mr. Greenwood's absence keenly; for he was the mover and organiser of the whole performance, and, before his illness, devoted a vast amount of time and energy to business arrangements and rehearsals.

* * *

The Senior Wranglership is abolished, and its epitaph is written in *Trunk*. No one who has any respect for old customs can see the fall of this ancient dynasty of intellect without some feeling of regret. Above all, the most brilliant of the men who are at present reading for the Mathematical Tripos must feel the passing of the Senior Wranglership as severe personal loss. It was like some fine old building that stands athwart the traffic of a busy street, and must be sacrificed to the onward rush of commercial civilisation. And our sorrow should be tempered with the reflection that other reforms may follow this destructive change; perhaps, even, the time may soon come when Science men will be allowed to pass the Little-Go without displaying a fruitless and often trivial acquaintance with Greek and Logic.

The "Clouds."

It is to be hoped that all the members of this University are sufficiently alive to recognise a Good Thing when it is put in their way, and will not fail to allow themselves the pleasure of at least one of the two remarkable performances destined to take place on Thursday and Friday, the last two days of November. A few preliminary words on the subject may be useful, however, if only to brighten the joys of anticipation. The notices already posted will have told some facts of interest; something may have been gathered from the sounds given forth from time to time from the stage of the Hall, or even from lecture room 49; and those whose intelligence and enterprise has led them to spend a shilling on a copy of the acting edition have learnt most of all.

What shall we add then? A definition? How shall the "Clouds" be defined? Perhaps as a comedy-burlesque, with considerable dashes of the opera and the pantomime. It is probably more like a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera than anything else with which we are familiar on the English stage; but the music, though not less important, takes up rather less space, and is quite different in character. Produced as it is under modern conditions, of course we shall not see the play as it was acted in Athens 2,300 years ago. It will be in English—and very

clever and amusing the English version is; it will be set to modern music—and most delightful is the music Sir Hubert Parry has written for it; it will be indoors, at night, with all the apparatus of footlights and scenery and curtains and stage that a modern play requires. But it will, we cannot doubt, meet with the same enthusiastic applause that greeted it in ancient Athens when our forefathers were wood, and in modern Oxford at the great production there last year.

Curiosity is alive as to the chorus of goddesses. Can the Leeds male student be caused to resemble a genuine ancient goddess? If you doubt it, come and see. They must indeed sing tenor and bass, but whose fault is that but the composer's? We promise you they shall be in all ways bewitching. As to the caste of characters, we will not dilate upon it; but R. W. Hutchinson is to appear once more, in the chief part, that of the vulgar amusing, good-natured, delightful, old Athenian farmer *Strepsades*; Mr. Uwin is to play Socrates, and descend from his astronomical journeys in the sky in the most cunning of baskets. The editor of the *Gryphon* will be converted into a horsey young blood; and everyone shall, according to premise, behold the legs of the Chairman of the Union in the part of the Unjust Argument, as he triumphs over his venerable but animated opponent. And those who enjoy fireworks will join in the rapturous shouts that will greet the final conflagration.

Enough for the present. Let us all watch the notice-boards for further information; let us talk uncessantly about the great subject at home and abroad; let us buy many tickets for ourselves, and let us sell them to others wherever we go.

How to Write an Article for the "Gryphon."

This question is one which has worried many a mind anxious to write, but unable, for divers reasons, to do so. No one has till now tried to answer the question in the columns of the *Gryphon*, and in venturing to do so, I am sure the Editor gives me his best wishes for a practical and useful answer.

In setting myself to solve this question I feel rather like the man who advertised "600 ways of making money." To those who sent the necessary P.O., he mentioned every possible way except the one he himself was employing. For the real reason that I chose this subject was that no other occurred to me, in spite of ceaseless racking of my brain, while the last date for receiving contributions was fast approaching. The sense of obligation to write something was so strong within me, that I felt it imperative to waste no time and commenced forthwith. Now that I have begun, I am not at all sure that the subject is so very bad. In the first place, there is much to be said on the subject; and secondly, much of what can be said is rather disputable and may lead to a warm controversy which will fill the Editorial heart with glee and probably his W.P.B. with manuscripts.

To proceed to our subject, the most important consideration is to be keenly alive to the necessity of contributing something to these columns. Once that feeling possesses you, it is almost impossible not to find some subject about which to write. For the "world and all that is therein" has before all, and some aspect of it, or a part of it, must appeal so strongly that given a fair command of English—a postulate as regards every student of Leeds—there is no obstacle left to prevent the article seeing the light of publication). Naturally the writer must deal with his subject from the point of view likely to interest his readers.

The Editor and his Committee are considerate and broadminded. They will give every help and encouragement. They will not insist on a classical style or a classical subject. They will remedy any stylistic errors and discuss any question that may arise from the subject fairly and fully.

In writing, don't strive to imitate the best writers. Or, rather, do imitate them, for they wrote naturally, and so do you, for who knows but that your writing may be destined to take a place beside theirs.

It is, of course, advisable to know something of your subject. Do not, however, labour under the delusion that you must know everything about it. Excessive modesty is not for this world. If all who wrote—even the best writers—had waited till their knowledge of their subject was perfect and complete, the world would now be very much the poorer.

Then, again, to depart from my subject, see what good it does you, to express your thoughts on paper. The clearing up it gives to cloudy and hazy thoughts, well repays the slight efforts it costs to write. Here, as in everything else, it is the first step which is the most difficult. Once you have written, you will find that what you considered a mountain of difficulty, is only a molehill, and that you have feared for naught. The greatest writers had to begin at some time, and the improvement that comes with practice is remarkable even in the works of a genius.

You may object that you feel no prompting to write, that the great writers could not help writing, that it was in them, and had to come out; whereas you have no such feelings, that, in fact, you must make an effort to write, just as they had to exert themselves to refrain from writing.

Never mind. It is not so certain that all great writers experienced this sensation of an imperative inner voice. And besides, give yourself a fair chance. Write once, twice, three times, and then you may find that, hidden from your friends and even from yourself, the spark of talent has been waiting to be fanned into the flame of genius.

As to finding a suitable subject, none need be at a loss who keeps his eyes and ears open. It is not a bad idea, like certain journalists, to look on the world as "copy" for the pen. This point of view is shown very well in what a journalistic friend once said to me. He had just had a long interview with a celebrity in the religious world, and after telling me of some of the views he had heard, said quite calmly, "I shall have to make one or two changes in his arbitrary notice now." Of course it is not recommended to be ever on the look out for copy, but on the other hand the

blindness and deafness of the ordinary, even well-educated individual, is surprising. A student should be able to describe some remarkable event in his own experience, or if he hasn't had anything of that kind, some place he has seen during the long vacation, which had something curious and interesting in connection with it. If not that, some book which greatly impressed him, or some eminent person with whom he had direct or indirect connection, would do very well.

Once you have got your subject, think of the order you are going to put the details in, and begin at once. Well begun is half done, and any beginning is better than none. The thoughts will come to the end of your pen in a manner that will surprise you. It is only in examinations that the thoughts must be coaxed; when you write for the *Gryphon* they come so readily that you believe some guardian spirit is whispering them in your ear.

When you think you have finished, read it through, and if you are worth anything you will want to throw your effort to the flames; but don't. Touch it up here and there, then read it to a friend, a real candid friend, who will also tell you to throw it away. Don't; talk it over with your friend, and if he is a good friend you will end by re-writing your article with many improvements. The heart-flutterings and the sensations during the interval between the submitting of the article and its appearance—or non-appearance—l pass by. To mis-quote Shakespeare—

"Between the writing of the maiden effort,
And the publication; the interest
Is like a gossamer, or a hollow dream."

When, however, you see it in all the glory of print, and read it through, you feel that it cannot really be your own work. For it is wonderful what an added importance and dignity is given by publication. It seems as if the very fact of its being printed proves that it deserved printing. There is no doubt that the written word carries great weight—even more, perhaps, than the spoken.

I have wandered off a little, and must return in order to conclude this piece of advice. Let me say, before everything else, "don't do as I do," for you will not achieve much by so doing. If you think I have made any mistakes or talked nonsense, say so—in the *Gryphon*. Nor can I say "do as I tell you," for my advice is far from infallible. All I can say is, read what I have said, think for yourself, and do as you like. S. L.

Medicine and Materialism.

NEARLY forty years ago Sir J. Crichton Browne delivered in Leeds a course of lectures on mental diseases—the first course ever given in a medical school on that subject. His diagrams were drawn by a lunatic, and surrounded with brilliant allegorical designs for borders. Sir Crichton Browne returned to Leeds at the beginning of the present session, to give the inaugural address at the Medical School.

Speaking generally of medicine as a career, he said that most medical men could not hope for any better return for their work than a modest competence.

He referred to the old saying that medicine is the least selfish of all professions, because it is always cutting away its own sources of supply. The less disease there is about, the smaller will be the demand for medical assistance. But no doctors are ever deterred by such considerations from obviating disease. They would all go cheerfully to the work-house, if, by doing so, they could abolish preventable disease.

The advance of medical science is hindered in England by want of endowment and want of philosophy. The contact with men whose thought runs in different grooves will prevent the minds of medicals from becoming too materialistic. At the present time materialism is in fashion among physiologists. "If the undevout astronomer is mad, the unmaterialistic physiologist is an idiot."

This was his cautious advice on the subject of materialism in medical studies*: "Do not take too seriously every new serum that is announced in the newspapers, and do not believe all you hear about the phagocytes, marvellous although their ascertained performances are. Do not, above all, resign vitality to every aggressive physiologist who may demand it of you and accept the gloomy creed that life is fermentation, and love, hope, and memory but a phosphorescence on the surface of the brain. But, whatever theoretical tenets you may embrace, whatever physiological system you may adopt, whatever doubts and difficulties may haunt you in the study, you will, when you find yourselves as medical practitioners at the bedside, become ardent vitalists. Your object and aim in your professional career will be to keep alight that mysterious spark that glows in your patient, an emanation, as it were, of that bio-activity that gives warmth and movement to the thin and fragile film of organic matter that is spread over the surface of the earth. . . . You will carry on an incessant fight for life, other than your own; and life, in all its flame and flickerings will be sacred to you."

Quater-Centenary of Aberdeen University.

ABERDEEN University was founded in 1595 by Bishop Elphinstone, who included in the Charter the zealous wish that "nulla in quantumque facultate per annum integrum fiat vacante." This year the University has been celebrating its Quater-Centenary. In its size and scope, no less than in the vacations which it allows, it has gone far beyond the ideals of the founder. Elphinstone meant it to be a place for the study of Law, and for the education of the unlettered Highland Clergy. Now the University has a full list of faculties (the single Doctor of Medicine on a poor pittance is represented by a large School of Medicine) the old buildings of King's College have been supplemented by Marischal College—an impressive building, crowned with the huge Mitchell Tower, and completed by the new wing which was opened the other day by the King.

* *Franklin Post*, October and.

The delegates who attended the celebration of the Quarter-Centenary formed a remarkable and brilliant gathering. All the Universities of the United Kingdom sent representatives; and delegates were present from Canada, India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; and from the Universities of fifteen foreign countries. The Chancellor's banquet was attended by 2,425 people. Our own University was officially represented by the Vice-Chancellor; and the Dean of the Medical School was invited as a guest.

The celebrations began on Tuesday, September 25th, with a service in the Chapel at King's College.

In the afternoon of the same day the guests were received in the Strathcona Hall at Marischal College, by the Chancellor (Lord Strathcona), who was supported by Principal Lang, Lord Provost Lyon and the Lord Rector (Sir Frederick Taves). The whole company formed up in the quadrangle, and marched in procession with a military escort, to the Strathcona Hall, where the reception took place. It was on this occasion that the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds presented a scholarly address from this University, which we quote *in extenso* :—

" VNIVERSITATI ABERDONENSIS SALUTEM PVBERIAM
DIXIT VNIVERSITAS LOIDENSIS.

Gratulamur vobis impense, viri doctissimi, quod alma mater vestra, annis quadragesimis tanta cum gloria peractis, quantum iam vitæ sæculum laster plausus omnium ingreditur. Memoria imat repetere quot adolescentibus eximi, acri ingenio præditi atque amore discendi imbuti, per longam illam annorum seriem e portis utriusque Collegii Aberdonensis humano generi profuturi exierint: immo quot quantasque regiones scientiæ nonnulli ex eis lumine quodam divinitus insito adiuti feliciter exploraverint. Quorum numerus fore ut indies maior sit summa fiducia speramus: quippe qui et in philosphia naturali et in litteris humanioribus alumnos vestros, ut olim, ita hodie, eminere videamus. Ut enim de ceteris tacemus, testes sunt magna illa Geologiae Mitchell Ramsay usque et geographia historicae Asiæ opera, section prolesione pernicundæ quæ 'Floresci Græci Boreales' et 'Musa Latina Aberdonensis' inscribuntur. Hunc in modum semper floreat amoenus Musarum hortus in Academia vestra, ubi tam diu

luna luceramus floruit lumina flammis
[et tenebras inscientiæ luxuriam
Voluntati obscuro vestrae nos in portem lætitiæ
benigne vocantium, adlegimus NATIANS BODINATOS,
Vice-Cancellarium nostrum, usum 'sermone utriusque
linguæ doctum,' qui gratulationes nostras ad vos
deleat et pro diuturna salute vestra deo a fastidissimis
manucept.

Datum apud Loideis in comitatu Ebomensi :
Kalendis Septembris Anno Salutis MCMVI."

In the evening the Lord Provost and Corporation of Aberdeen entertained the delegates to a banquet in the Town House; while the students, with less formality, were dispersing themselves in a torchlight procession.

The chief event of the next day was the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees. The Vice-Chancellor of this University was one of the recipients of the

degree of Doctor of Laws. Owing to the great number of graduates—there were more than 1200—the ceremony of separate introduction for each was dispensed with, and the degrees were simply conferred by "capping" and shaking hands. The cap used in degree ceremonies at Aberdeen is an instrument of great antiquity and of ample proportions.

The following list of names will show how brilliant and how varied was the gathering. Among those who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ripon; and among the Doctor of Laws: The Prince of Monaco, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir J. Crichton Browne, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Andrew Carnegie, Lord Dundin, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Francis Laking, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Oliver Lodge, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Professor Finlay-Petrie, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair (Secretary for Scotland) and many more distinguished scholars from foreign countries and from the British Universities.

On the same day (Sept. 26th) there were two receptions—one at King's College and the other at the Art Gallery. In the afternoon, athletic sports were also held—a competition of ten events between past and present students of Scottish Universities and the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association—in which the students were beaten. And in the evening the Students' Representative Council held a ball.

The new buildings at Marischal College were opened next day by the King and Queen. This was naturally the chief and most brilliant event in the whole celebration. No British Sovereign had visited Aberdeen since 1650; and the visit of Charles II. at that date was by no means festive. No wonder, then, that the most elaborate decorations were made, that the utmost enthusiasm was shown as the royal process ion passed to and from the College. The huge Quadrangle has witnessed many times the excitement of peacemong fights at the electoral elections; but never had its sombre granite walls been livened by such a dazzling and enthusiastic assembly as this. The royal party and some of the guests were accommodated on a platform in front of the main entrance; and the rest of the guests and the students were ranged round the other three sides of the Quadrangle. Miss Mary Ramsey presented the Queen with a bouquet from the women students. The Principal read an Address to the King, and His Majesty in a clear and resonant voice which could be heard distinctly by everyone in the audience, read a speech in reply. He then opened the new building with a golden key. A short service was held, and a large number of the staff, and other gentlemen connected with the University—among them Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, the Architect—were presented to the King and Queen. Every one has read of the unexpected and pleasant incident that followed—how Thomas Munro was decorated with the Albert Medal for his bravery in attempting to snatch a fellow-workman from the railway line in front of an express train.

After the presentations, their Majesties inspected the buildings, and then drove to the Town House, where they held a reception. The King conferred the honour of Knighthood on the popular Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

In the evening Lord Strathcona gave his magnificent banquet—a least of such huge proportions that the very accommodation of the waiters was a matter of considerable difficulty. The toast of "The University of Aberdeen" was proposed in an able speech by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. His speech included a fine eulogy of the University. After referring to the Scottish Universities in general, he said: "None is more worthy than the University of Aberdeen, and none has more made its mark upon the population round it than the University of Aberdeen. Partly on account of its magnificent endowments, it has been able to say that no one, however humble or however poor, need go without the advantage of higher education; and I venture to say that no University has ever done more for the people by whom it is surrounded."

The celebrations ended on the 28th. A reception was held at the Royal Infirmary; and an "At Home" in Marischal College. In the evening the students held a symposium, at which Sir Frederick Treves was present.

This rough outline of the celebrations cannot give any idea of the colossal scale on which they were carried out, and the elaborate details on which their success depended. The business of arranging and carrying out the programme was extremely onerous; but, through the energy and ability of the managing committees, every event passed off smoothly and in perfect order.

Quater-Centenary of

George Buchanan at St. Andrews.

THE Quater-Centenary of George Buchanan, celebrated at St. Andrews on July 6th, was interesting enough in itself; and it has this further interest, that Professor Rhys Roberts was among those who received honorary degrees on that occasion.

George Buchanan was one of the greatest classical scholars that Scotland has ever produced. He was at one time a student at St. Andrews, a fellow-student of John Knox—and later he was made the principal of one of the colleges of the University. He was Court Poet to Mary, Queen of Scots, and tutor to her son, James I. of England. The amount of knowledge that Buchanan managed to instil into his young pupil was remarkable. At the age of ten the unfortunate Prince had to go through this curriculum of studies: "After morning prayers he read Greek, the New Testament, Socrates (Plato?) or Plutarch, and he was exercised in the rules of grammar. After breakfast he read Cicero, Livy, Justin, or modern history. In the afternoon he applied himself to composition, and, when time permitted, to arithmetic or cosmography, which included geography, or logic and rhetoric." Can we wonder that James I. became the "wisest fool in Europe," and an indifferent athlete?

Buchanan was a keen and independent politician. He would not bear of the Divine Right of Kings; but he had also a wholesome contempt for unbridled democracy. James I. described his political utterances as "scandalous libels."

To-day Buchanan is only remembered as a humanist, and naturally, most of those who were

invited to St. Andrews to celebrate Buchanan's Quater-Centenary were classical scholars.

The central feature of the celebration was the conferment of honorary degrees. At this ceremony Dr. Andrew Carnegie, the Lord Rector, presided; and an oration was delivered by Lord Reay.

The following were the recipients of the honorary degree of LL.D.: Miss E. S. Haldane, London; Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, Cambridge; Prof. Mahaffy, Dublin; Prof. Tyrrell, Dublin; Prof. Dill, Queen's College, Belfast; Prof. J. S. Reid, Cambridge; Prof. Percy Gardner, Oxford; S. H. Butler, M.P., formerly Professor of Greek, Edinburgh; Prof. Hume Brown, Edinburgh; Prof. Rhys Roberts; Prof. Bonnet-Maury, Paris; Dr. Gemadusi, London; and in absentia, the Countess Lovatville, Rome; and Prof. Robinson Ellis, Oxford.

Conferment of Honorary Degrees.

SATURDAY afternoon before the August Bank Holiday ("St. Lubbock's") is a little out of season for a University Congregation. Notwithstanding this a very fair number of people assembled on August 4th to see the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees. The primary cause of the Congregation was the meeting of the British Association in York. It was felt that our University, which, in spite of its name, is constituted on a County basis, should take some notice of the distinguished strangers within her gates. It happened also that the Jubilee of Sir W. H. Perkin's discovery of the first coal-tar colour had just been celebrated, and that a number of eminent keeners had assembled in England to do honour to our countryman. Leeds had already distinguished itself from other Universities by sending a congratulatory address on that occasion, and it was only true to its mission of bringing science and industry into harmonious relation, when it decided to do honour to the founders of the great colour industry.

The third section of recipients of degrees consisted of distinguished men associated with Yorkshire, including some, who for one reason or another, had been unable to attend the Degree Ceremony two years ago.

The Congregation was held in the University Hall, and the throne was occupied with customary dignity by the Vice-Chancellor. The City Council were good enough to attend in their official robes and were headed by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Edwin Woodhouse) whose fine presence confers distinction on any gathering. The Staff procession was a little thin, many of the body being away, engaged, it is understood, upon research at the British Museum, Athens, Beilington, Blackpool, Machinism, Llanpobly, and other centres of culture and agriculture. Even the Honorary Marshall of the University (Mr. Herbert Rowe) was for once unable to lead the forces into action. Still all went very well, thanks largely to Mr. Husband and Prof. Connal. Most of the graduands (we are told that this is the right word, and not, as we should have thought, one ending in -s) were personally conducted from York by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in a special hunchon car; a special tram car conveyed them from City Square, and they

returned to York in the same regal fashion. Enough undergraduates were found to act as pew-openers in the now well-established panoply of black furies.

The first graduates to be admitted were the British Association contingent, headed by the President, Professor Ray Lancaster. Then followed Professors Granddier, Pelsener and Rubens. The coal-tar Titans were next presented, with Sir William Perkin at their head. They had a very hearty reception, and indeed it was an interesting episode to see the University recognise the four chemists, Perkin, Caro, Martins and Liebermann, who together furnish such a testimony to the efficacy of high science in the service of man, or perhaps we should in this case say, of woman. As was remarked by Professor Smithells in presenting these gentlemen, nearly all the pioneer work of the coal tar industry was done in England. The spoils, as is only too well known, have been reaped in Germany, and thereby hangs a tale. Professor Haller of the Sorbonne, was included in the coal-tar series.

The Doctors of Laws and Letters were presented by Professor Phillips, and included the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Wenlock, Sir Charles Holroyd and Sir Owen Roberts.

The Bishop of Ripon received an ovation, and a warm reception was also accorded to Sir Charles Holroyd, a former student of the Yorkshire College. It was a great pleasure to his many warm friends and admirers in Leeds when Professor Clifford Allbutt was presented by Professor Grimbaum for recognition by the University for whose Medical Faculty his early labours had done so much. Professor H. H. Turner, a former pupil of the Leeds Modern School, and now Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, was the last of the galaxy.

Altogether, the proceedings went off with *clat*, though the vociferations of students would have been a welcome addition. The recipients of degrees expressed their appreciation of the honour they had received and of the manner in which the ceremony had been conducted. The German gentlemen were particularly impressed by the ceremonial, and it is certainly gratifying to see that one modern University can rise to the occasion as it has done, when some measure of pomp is not only reasonable, but essential.

The Freshers' Smoker.

THIS interesting social function happened on October 5th. From the commencement of the session the energetic committee, aided by sundry hirelings, were prowling round the places where students most do congregate, cajoling them into purchasing tickets, which were to be obtained for the nominal sum of sixpence.

The guileless fresher was admitted free, and it may here be noted that this is about the only thing he gets free during the whole of his course. All were invited to bring music, in fact to bring all their music; but this part of the invitation was generally ignored.

Behold, then, at 5 p.m., a body of men wending their way to the barn-like structure in College Road, known to the world at large as the "Refec." There we sat down to light refreshments to keep off the pangs

of hunger during the entertainment. The meal over, and the debris removed, pipes were produced and put to their proper use, and the business of the evening commenced.

The lugubrious strains of "Lead, kindly light"—with the words altered to suit the occasion—were wafted forth through the smoke-laden atmosphere, and the appeal was answered in a practical manner.

The Chairman, Mr. A. E. Battle, rose amid applause, and announced that the first item would be a pianoforte duet by Messrs. Sanderson and Stephens. This event happened; and every one was duly impressed by the solemn dignity and stateliness of the performers. Their expression and technique were admirable, and the *ff* pedal did its share in the performance right nobly. Mr. Arnes next contributed to the gaiety of the audience, and then Mr. Cameron rose to expound upon Rugby football. From him—amongst other items of information—we learnt of the existence of a Soccer Club. Mr. Goodson told us about his latter body, and Messrs. Maddison, Sanderson, and Marchant enchanted us with their vocal efforts. All this time the flowing bowd was circulating freely, and the hilarity of the company grew apace.

One gentleman deemed it his bounden duty to offer sacrifices to his patron saint, Bacchus, and chose this as an appropriate time. His offerings took the somewhat strange form of broken drinking vessels, and his action was emulated by other devotees.

More songs were given; a certain amount of attention being accorded to them, and the choruses were sung right lustily. Other gentlemen rose to speak, among them being Mr. Greening, of the Christian Union, Mr. Gill, who exploited the Gryphon, and Mr. Asquith, who urged the claims of the Swimming Club.

Everyone was in fine form by this time, and the speakers had a hard task to make themselves heard. The air was of the smoke, smoky; and light badinage flew about, together with ash trays and other trivials—when suddenly the fuse of the electric light supply went on strike, and the room was illuminated with tapers, what time the Engineers, aided by a little copper wire and a lot of luck, remedied the mischief.

Then Mr. Greenwood rose amid applause and glasses, and held forth on the "Clouds," but as most of his audience were already in them, his speech was hardly appreciated at its true worth.

Mr. Thomas entranced our ears with "Bangee," rendered in his old, happy, inimitable style; and Mr. Stevens favoured us with "Julius." More songs and speeches followed, and the fun waxed fast and furious, until shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. Battle declared the entertainment over, and it was a case of *exeat* *asses*.

Every one present agreed that it was the most enjoyable smoker ever held, and all are anxiously awaiting the next.

H. H. W.

Services for Members of the University.

THESE services are specially arranged for members of the University, both students and staff. They are held on consecutive Fridays from 1.15 to 1.50 p.m. during the first and second terms.

The first service was held on October 12th, the speaker being the Rev. H. Armstrong Hall, Vicar of Methley.

The Committee will be glad if those who attend will sit as near the speaker as possible, to that the tendency for the singing to drag may be rectified.

We have been fortunate in securing for November, amongst other prominent speakers, the Very Rev. the Dean of Christchurch, Oxford, and the Rev. W. E. Newson, Vice-Principal of King's College, London.

The committee hope that all attending will derive great benefit from the addresses, and will endeavour to bring others along with them.

The Scientific Society.

THE opening Meeting of the session was held in the Chemical Lecture Theatre on Thursday, October 11th, when the Presidential Address, "Inorganic Evolution," was delivered by Dr. Dawson. Mr. Lawson occupied the chair owing to the unavoidable absence of the Ex-President, Mr. Allen.

Dr. Dawson followed the ideas of evolution from the first theory of the course graded structure of matter through Avogadro's and Dalton's conception of atoms and molecules, and later Proust's hypothesis, which after much discussion was disproved by Strutt and others.

The Periodic Table, however, suggests some common origin of all elements.

The idea of evolution of the elements is well shown by several of the radio-active elements. Radium by the emission of corpuscles, appears from the investigations of Professor Rutherford to disintegrate into bodies of lower activity, the last stage, according to present knowledge, being the element lead.

The President then developed the theory of evolution by theoretical reasoning, by which many of the remarkable properties of the radio-active elements may be more or less satisfactorily explained.

Professor Smithells, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Dawson, complained of the discomfort of the seats (with which most of the members feelingly agreed), but denied the responsibility of their fixings. He recalled some personal reminiscences relating to the belief in the transmutation of metals, and called attention to the fact that at the present time, in America, important experiments were being carried out with a view to the production of gold.

Hopeful results are expected.

Mr. Shorter seconded the vote of thanks, bringing forward an analogy between inorganic and organic evolution.

The vote of thanks was unanimously supported by the members, and Mr. Dawson briefly replied.

THE second Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, October 24th, in the Physics Lecture Theatre, the President occupying the chair.

After the adoption of the Committee's and Treasurer's reports, Mr. H. J. Hodsman, B.Sc., read a paper on "The Fixation of Nitrogen."

The importance of the problem of the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into the combined or "fixed" state was first shown, especially in connection with the world's food supplies.

After reviewing the resources of natural combined nitrogen, several processes of fixation theoretically possible were mentioned, and in particular the preparation of calcium cyanamide.

Mr. Hodsman then discussed the oxidation of nitrogen to nitric acid, historically and theoretically; and after a detailed account of the preparation of calcium nitrate by the Birkeland-Eyde process, he concluded with a comparison of the respective merits as manures of calcium cyanamide and Norwegian nitre.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Perkin and seconded by Mr. Hamilton Davies. Dr. Crowther, in supporting, gave the Society the benefit of his experience of these fertilisers during the course of experiments at Garforth.

The Meeting then resolved itself into a Special General Meeting to consider certain alterations in rules.

Members of the staff were made eligible for life membership on payment of £2 15s., and reduced subscriptions for one term, with the exception of the summer term, were introduced.

Dr. Dawson announced that Mr. King had resigned the position of Secretary, and that the Committee had appointed Mr. Stephens to that office.

The Meeting terminated at

C. A. K.

Literary and Historical Society.

THE first Meeting of this Society for this session was held in the Refectory on Monday, October 8th. The proceedings opened in the usual way with tea at five o'clock, after which the members adjourned to the smoke room, where the business of the evening was to be done. Before the paper of the evening could be read there were some necessary business arrangements to be made in connection with the management of the Society.

Miss Melville has unfortunately had to resign her position as Treasurer, and Miss Robertson was unanimously elected to take her place. The Society had also had another bereavement, as Mr. Storey-Bates found that he was unavoidably unable to undertake the work of Secretary, and it was necessary to elect someone to take his place. Mr. Hodges was elected as the new Secretary, and Mr. Cohen was elected to take his place on the Committee. After these elections were finished, the Chairman, Professor Rhys Roberts, addressed a few introductory remarks to the meeting, in which he expressed his thanks, in the name of the Society, to the retiring officers, especially to the late Chairman and Secretary; it would be indeed hard to find anyone worthy to succeed them; the Society would especially miss Mr. Hand, who had done so much for it during the past year. There was one remark of his which seemed to sum up very well the dry wit and humour which had always characterised his work; when the Chairman one day asked him how the Society was thriving he had replied "We seem to be doing very well indeed, for we have eaten and drunk up all this year's subscriptions."

The Chairman then called the attention of members to the coming production of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, which was to take place on the last two days

in November, under the auspices of the Literary and Musical Societies; the play was going to be done in a way worthy of this noble University, and over £100 was to be spent on its production. It depended a great deal on the Society whether it was a success or not, and he hoped there would be a large increase in their numbers this year, and that altogether they would have a successful and happy session.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Cohen to read his paper on "Hafiz," the Persian poet. This poet, who was the king of all Persian Lyrists, lived and wrote during the middle ages at a time when there was practically no literature worth reading being produced in Europe, and it was left to Persia and India to contribute to the world's literature of that age. There was really little known about Hafiz, although there were many "lives" written of him, but these are mostly unreliable, and what little we do know about him has been gathered from the internal evidence of his poems.

It is evident, however, that Hafiz distinguished himself in Theology, and indeed his name was sufficient evidence of this, since it merely signifies "one who has learnt the Koran by heart." At one time he was made professor of the Koran in the College of Shiraz, but soon growing tired of theological discussions he lectured on the Koran and recited his poems at alternate lectures; he had, indeed, no love of technical knowledge, and soon gave himself up entirely to compose love poems, for which he sought frequent inspiration from the wine bowl. Little more is known of his life except that we learn from one of his poems that he married and had a son, but both wife and child died young; he himself lived to a good old age, and died probably about 1390.

Mr. Cohen then went into the question as to whether Hafiz' poems were capable of the mystical interpretation which has sometimes been made of them; it seemed to him, however, that this mysticism was very unreal and far fetched, and altogether out of keeping with the fresh and buoyant spirit of the poet, and indeed his tendency was rather to do the very opposite thing in caroling sacred things. To him the highest joys were to be sought in love and the wine cup—he seemed, indeed, to have been especially addicted to the latter.

Some very interesting extracts from the poet's works were included in the paper illustrating his ideals of life and love, which were very simple and attractive; they are well expressed in one verse on "Spring"—

"And even now
Who come would ask
Thy just to back
The blue sky under
A blue green,
Wine in the glass
One's liberty
And love and wonder,
This, Hafiz, is
Felicity."

As the paper was rather longer than usual there was no time for a discussion, which, however, was hardly needed, and after thanking Mr. Cohen for his interesting paper the Chairman closed the meeting at about 7 o'clock.

The second General Meeting of the Society was held in the Refectory on Monday, October 22nd. After the usual 5 o'clock tea was over, the members assembled in the smoke-room, where Professor Vaughan gave an interesting lecture on "Shakespeare in France." The object of the paper was to give some account of the influence that Shakespeare had had in France, and the way in which the French had regarded him. It was not until comparatively late years that Shakespeare was known or read at all by Frenchmen, but was first introduced to them by the refugees who had fled to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and who on their return brought back with them a knowledge and love of Shakespeare. It was owing to Voltaire's influence, however, that Shakespeare gained any real hold on the French. The great French dramatist had lived for some years in exile in England, and on his return had done much to make his countrymen esteem the English writers and thinkers, especially by means of his "Philosophic Letters." The third means of introducing the influence of Shakespeare in France was due to the English novelists of that period, and especially to Richardson.

From the time of Voltaire the influence of Shakespeare really made itself felt; nineteen plays were at first translated by Frenchmen, and in a few years time a translation of all his works appeared. Voltaire, however, when he saw how much the influence of the great English poet was increasing, did all he could to stem the tide, and vigorously upheld the classical drama against the Romantic drama of Shakespeare; for a time he was successful, but as soon as he died, the influence continued to grow apace, and Shakespeare's plays were translated and acted though with somewhat strange effects and in the classical style. Early in the 19th century some companies of the best English actors went over to France and acted most of Shakespeare's plays; the result was a triumph, though at first the actors were pelted from the stage. The French critics also did much, in criticising the modern classical drama, to increase the influence of the romantic drama of Shakespeare, and finally Victor Hugo was able by his reverence and devotion to Shakespeare finally to break down the old classical style of drama.

There was but little discussion; but hardly any was needed. The attendance was the best the Society has had, but we hope to increase it still further as the session goes on.

The Chairman, after thanking Professor Vaughan for his lecture, brought the meeting to a close at about the usual time.

R. H.

"It was easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the lazar is made,
And it always comes with the years:
And the smile that is worth the praise of the earth
Is the smile that comes through tears."

K. M. Wilson.

Musical Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held on Friday, October 12th, when the following officers were elected for the coming session:

President: Professor Rogers.
Conductor: Mr. Huggell.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss C. Jowett.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. T. B. Weatherell.
Committee: Professor Cohen, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Charlesworth, Miss Murphy, Mr. A. Cohen.

Rehearsals for the Instrumental Section are held on Tuesdays, and for the Vocal Section of the Society on Fridays, in the Hall, at 5.20 p.m.

Debating Society.

THE first Meeting of the Debating Society was held on Monday, October 15th, in the Refectory. The chair was occupied by the President, Professor Clapham.

Although the number of men present was not so large, yet, with the ladies who accepted our invitation to be present, we had a nice gathering. What we lacked, however, in quantity, we made up in quality.

Messrs. Perkins and Wilkinson were elected as delegates to the English Inter-Varsity Debate, which is to be held in Liverpool on November 23rd, 1906.

We were exceedingly fortunate in securing two such able leaders as Mr. K. S. Klamborowski and Mr. J. Tunncliffe. The former gentleman moved, "That it is the duty of the State to provide free meals for all children who desire them."

He appealed to the house not to consider this as a party or a political question. The reason why he heard so much from Labour platforms was that it was labour which came more in contact with such distress. He said he did not intend to feed children who needed "the bottle," but children of an older age who were to become in the future the legislators of our Empire.

An enfeebled man, he contended, would never create a healthy state. It was no use offering to our children intellectual facilities, if we did not also offer physical facilities. We recognised Education as a national concern, but ignored the feeding of our children. He then quoted several authorities to prove how bad is the state of distress in this country.

Private Charity Associations were next attacked. They had done much, but not enough; hence the importance of making this question a national one. If we did this the "stigma" of receiving relief would be removed. The interfering with parental authority, breaking up of homes, and cost, were also dealt with, and the proposer concluded his case by saying that as this was a universal evil, we should adopt a universal remedy.

Mr. J. Tunncliffe opposed the motion. He said, from an economic point of view, the carrying out of this idea would be a complete failure. The amount of pauperism would be increased, and from feeding, we should next be required to clothe, and then to house our children. We should begin, he said, from the individual and work upward, not from the State and work downward. The feeding of children by the State would create an unnatural outlook. We

cannot do away with the responsibility of parents, and if the motion were carried, it would lead to this.

Several members took the opportunity to speak during the time allowed for discussion, including Messrs. Wood, Horn, Landman, Wilkinson, Winter, Lonsdale, and Misses Golding, Halliday, and Scholes. Upon the vote being taken the motion was negatived by 10 votes, 19 voting against and 9 for the motion.

E. W. W.

Men's Christian Union.

TOWARDS the end of last session our Committee felt that we were not doing what we might be doing in the University as a Christian Union. This feeling was intensified in the minds of those who went to the Annual Summer Conference of the Student Christian Movement at Coishead Priory, near Ulverston, last July. There we saw the extent and power of the movement, over 500 men and 320 women students being present, representing 160 British Universities and Colleges and a number of foreign ones.

Accordingly we decided to begin this session with a special effort, in conjunction with the Women's branch, that we might make our work more widely known. Very fortunately we secured the services of Canon Kempshorne, Rector of Liverpool, and Mr. Lenwood, M.A., tutor of Mansfield College, Oxford, to come and address our opening meeting on October 10th. This meeting proved to be a success, about 140 men and women filled the Chemical Lecture Theatre.

There is always an "atmosphere" in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, sometimes agreeable, usually otherwise. However, as the meeting progressed we found there was an atmosphere of rather a different kind. One wishes one could convey some idea of the intensity of feeling with which Mr. Lenwood spoke. Canon Kempshorne dealt with "Our Aim," pointing out the importance of an aim in life, and what our aim is as a Union. Mr. Lenwood spoke of the many opportunities and advantages a man has in College, especially those of the cultivation of spiritual life and of facing our position with regard to Jesus Christ. He laid before Christian students their obligations to help in the work of the Union in the College and before others the necessity of considering their position while still in the formation stage of the development of character. Intense, yet quiet earnestness, was the characteristic of his address.

The results so far have been encouraging. Seven Bible Circles have been started, as against three last year. Any wishful to join one should communicate with Mr. Midgley, the Bible Circle Secretary. A large number have also joined the Union, and we are confident that all the results have not been seen yet. A society for the consideration of social problems has also been set on foot.

E. B. G.

Association Football Club.

THE Trial Match was played at Headingley on October 6th. Such vast numbers turned out that three teams had to be formed. The third team played the winner of the first game. This match gave a clear proof that the club was by no means deficient in numbers, a fact

which was further shown on Saturday, October 20th, when three teams were turned out. The results of these matches show that there is a considerable amount of talent in the University, and that the club's boast is not merely one of numbers.

At present great looseness is shown to get not only into the First and Second Teams, but also into the Third. If this spirit continues, there is every prospect of this season being a really good one and a record one.

On October 13th the First Eleven visited Sheffield to play the Training College. The weather was unsettled and treacherous; the first half was played in sunshine, the second in pouring rain. The University gained an easy victory by 4 goals to nil. Goals were scored by Perkins, Fisher, and Lock.

TEAM:—Goalkeeper, D. Gichrie; Backs, H. H. Tolson, T. Elliott; Half Backs, G. Sherrin, A. G. Gooden (Capt.), N. Marchant; Forwards, J. Lock, J. B. Fisher, W. H. Perkins, S. H. Wood, J. H. Bibby.

The Second Eleven played against Harrogate Y.M.C.A., at Headingley. The game was close and exciting; it ended in a draw. Score, 3—3. Goals for the University were scored by J. A. Smith, Bates, and Frank.

TEAM:—Goalkeeper, W. F. Mason; Backs, J. F. Kent, C. Gill; Half Backs, F. Walker, J. E. Winter, A. E. Tongard; Forwards, F. S. Marsh, G. S. McKay, J. A. Smith (Capt.), W. E. S. Bates, G. H. Frank.

On October 20th the First Eleven played at Headingley against St. John's College, York, and won by 6 goals to 1. For the University Fisher scored four times, Balden once and Wood once. There were two changes from the team of the week before, J. W. Balden playing centre-forward, and E. Gaille taking the place of N. Marchant, who captained the Second Eleven.

The Second Eleven visited Fulneck School and won a well-contested game. The score was 5 goals—4. The scorers were J. A. Smith, R. E. Smith, Bates, and Frank.

TEAM:—Goalkeeper, W. F. Mason; Backs, J. F. Kent, C. Gill; Half Backs, J. B. Hickson, N. Marchant (Capt.), A. E. Tongard; Forwards, C. Ward, J. A. Smith, R. E. Smith, W. E. S. Bates, G. H. Frank.

The Third Eleven visited Headingley College. They lost by two goals, the score being 1—3. Lloyd Jones scored for the University.

TEAM:—Goalkeeper, E. Goodbody; Backs, A. C. Cressell, A. Seymour-Jones; Half Backs, F. Walker, J. F. Wizzard, W. Reikin (Capt.); Forwards, Parkers, Lloyd Jones, J. A. Frendguy, J. K. Buckley, T. B. Kilian.

J.L.

Obituary.

ARTHUR CURRER BRIGGS

By the death of Alderman Arthur Currier Briggs the University has sustained an irreparable loss. His relation to the University is well expressed in the resolution passed by the Council on October 17th, which was as follows:—

"The Council record their profound sorrow at the death of their colleague, Mr. Arthur Currier Briggs, which has occurred since their last meeting.

As a member of Council since 1891, Mr. Briggs rendered extremely valuable service by his wise counsel and by his advocacy of all measures tending to the advancement of the Institution. His chief work in connection with the University was done in furthering the cause of Mining Education. As Chairman of the Mining Committee of the University, a position which he occupied with conspicuous ability for four years, he was able to influence others in the cause he had at heart, and, as the result of his personal and almost unaided efforts, he succeeded in raising a fund for the building and equipment of a Mining and Metallurgical Department which should be worthy of that part of the County which it is intended to serve. Although Mr. Briggs has not lived to see the consummation of his hopes, the building which is about to be erected will be a fitting and lasting memorial of a very important part of his public career."

Arthur Currier Briggs was much more than a friend of the University; he was of the finest type of English citizen. He was the head and guiding spirit of a progressive and successful business undertaking, a chosen leader of the trade he followed, a first choice for a Conciliation Board or a Royal Commission affecting the mining industry. And yet he found time to throw himself heartily into the affairs of his native city. He was an ideal Lord Mayor in everything, alas, but health, which it is to be feared was impaired by the play he gave to his indelible spirit when occupying that exalted office. "All that goes to constitute a gentleman—the carriage, gait, address, gestures, voice; the ease, the self-possession, the courtesy; the power of conversing, the talent of not offending; the lofty principle, the delicacy of thought, the happiness of expression, the taste and propriety, the generosity and forbearance, the candour and consideration, the openness of hand": these were the qualities, so enumerated in the inimitable words of Newman, that gave Arthur Currier Briggs the rare position which he held in the affections of his fellow-citizens. It is surely a happy augury that such a man should have sat as Lord Mayor, at the Chancellor's right hand during the great public ceremonial which celebrated the establishment of our University. We are sure that the heartfelt sympathy of our whole community will be extended to those who are most nearly touched by this great bereavement.

[From the Times, Friday, October 15, 1906.]

WISE.—On the 17th October, at 6, Beverley Gardens, Barnes, JULIAN STANTON WISE, B.Sc., A.M., Inst. C.E.

Julian Stanton Wise was a student in the Engineering Department during the sessions 1897-2 and 1898-3. At the end of his course he was awarded the Associate-ship of the Yorkshire College; and when Leeds became an independent University, the degree of B.Sc. was conferred upon him. On leaving College he served his articles with Mr. A. J. Walmsey, M.I.C.E., chief engineer of the Dover Harbour Board, and he was subsequently employed in gauging the River Thames for the London County Council; in setting out lines of railway in Russia and in Turkey;

in constructing docks in Egypt and at Chatham and afterwards in constructing sewers for the main drainage of London.

Everything that he undertook was carried out conscientiously and thoroughly; he was a man of the highest character, and was greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. Diabetes was the cause of his death at the early age of 31.

Changes in the Staff.

The beginning of the session saw the usual changes in the staff. Fortunately most of the new arrivals fill new appointments, and the gains are not neutralised by corresponding losses.

PROFESSOR BONE, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., comes as Professor of Fuel and Metallurgy from Manchester University. He is one of the most distinguished of Victoria University graduates; and, with the exception of short periods in Germany and London, has been connected with Owens College and Manchester University for over 17 years. Dr. Bone has done much interesting work on oxidation of hydrocarbons, and general gaseous reactions, as a result of which he was admitted eighteen months ago as a Fellow of the Royal Society. The new Department of Fuel and Metallurgy is a remarkable addition to our list of technological departments, and Dr. Bone can well be relied on to strengthen the bonds between pure science and industry in the district.

Mr. THOMAS B. RUDMOSE-BROWNS, M.A., Aberdeen, D.Litt., Grenoble, has been appointed to the Assistant Lectureship in French.

We are sorry to lose Miss MELVILLE, who has been with us so many years as student, and as Assistant Mistress of Method in the Department of Education. Miss Melville has obtained a post in the Pupils Teachers' Centre newly established at Cleethorpes, whether she carries the best wishes of the *Gryphon*.

Mr. F. KOPCEK has received leave of absence for a year, and will not be in residence this session.

Mr. F. T. BAILEY has been appointed Assistant Registrar, in succession to Mr. Horwill, whose resignation takes effect at the end of the term.

Mr. J. M. THOMSON has been appointed to an additional Demonstratorship in Engineering.

Mr. WALTER E. FRIENCH has been appointed Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Electrical Engineering.

The staff of the Textile Industries Department has been increased by the appointment as Demonstrators of two former students, Messrs. H. P. HOLLOWAY and T. A. FOX.

Mr. J. Q. ORCHARDSON, B.Sc., has been appointed Demonstrator in the Dyeing Department. Mr. Orchardson was last year a research student in the Department, and he had studied previously at Aberdeen and Manchester.

RUSTON-FRASER.—On July 5th, at St. Mary, at the Elms Church, Ipswich, A. G. Ruston to Miriam, third daughter of J. B. Fraser, Ipswich.

BARBIER—DELAHOIE.—On August 10th, at Cardiff, Paul Barbier, fils, to Cécile Delahoié.

Leeds University Union.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1905-6.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Union Members' Subscriptions	203	10	6
Honorary	25	8	0
Springfield C.C.—Hire of Field	15	0	0
Girls' High School—Hire of Field	3	10	0
Leis—Paid to Greenstead	1	4	0
Balance from Smoking Concerts	2	5	6
" " Musical Evening	3	7	6
" " Conversations	13	7	10
Bank Interest	1	1	2
	<u>£358</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Football, Rugby	14	4	3
" Association	14	3	11 1/2
" Groundsman	9	4	0
Cricket	25	14	9
" Groundsman and Boy	29	6	0
Lawn Tennis	12	8	1
Hockey	16	12	9
Gymnasium, Instructor	5	0	0
Leis Grant from University Council	15	0	0
Gymnasium, Materials, Piano, Repairs,	20	0	0
Cleaning, &c.	8	11	10
Leis received from Mr. Clarke	2	0	0
	6	15	10
Common Rooms, Men's, College Road	14	14	0
" " Women's	7	10	8 1/2
" " Medical School	20	0	0
Printing, Postage, &c. (General Account)	1	12	2
Grant to S.R.C.	4	0	0
Grant to British Universities' Congress	2	0	0
Debating Society	5	5	0
Chess Club	1	18	3
Swimming Club	0	18	0
Buses and Taxis	5	9	10
Fire Insurance	1	7	8
Gas and Water	6	5	5
Wayleave and Tithes Rent	0	11	1
Athletic Field, Dairying	3	0	0
Repairs in Field and Pavilion	4	17	15
Freshmen's Souse	0	15	0
Deficit on Sports, including expenses of Representatives to Manchester & Liverpool	9	3	9 1/2
Smith & Wainwright, 1905 Conversations	0	10	5
Paid to Gryphon	0	2	2
Pavilion, Annual Installation paid to University	20	11	4
	310	4	6
Balance	39	12	6
	<u>£358</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>
	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Oct., 1905	24	11	2
" " on year 1905-6	39	12	6
Balance in hand, Oct., 1906	274	3	8

Examined and found correct, October 29th, 1906.

J. H. CLAPHAM.

B. M. CONNALL, Sec. Treas.

Lord Rosebery's Life of

Lord Randolph Churchill.

This book of but 200 pages is a valuable post-script to the voluminous biography written by Lord Randolph's son. For Lord Rosebery to pen his sketch of Pitt or his last phase of Napoleon must have been congenial labour, but to accede to Lady Churchill's request and contribute this memoir, when a few years had lent perspective and grip to his thoughts must have been a labour of love. Had it not been for the more than passing friendship which existed between the two; Lord Rosebery, or indeed any man had still a subject rich in demands. Of Lord Randolph it has been truly said that his career was only second in brilliance to Disraeli's, and matched in its tragedy by Parnell's. In tune with that our author writes: "It is a melancholy satisfaction to set down what I can properly publish of one of the most remarkable men, with perhaps the most remarkable career, of my time."

Turning the pages of this appreciation we are reminded that he who writes of this "wayward" son of the morning is "one who feels for him all the affection of a long friendship, but who was always his political opponent." Keeping that friendly note in mind, there is much in these pages to attract.

Writing of their first meeting at Eton, the author introduces us to the small boy in his disreputable hat: "His appearance was reckless—his companions seemed much the same: he was, in a word, but a peasant word at Eton, a Scug."

As I am not writing for the "Spectator," but chums, to whom college slang is dear, and as I have not yet found this term passing current with us, a note as to its significance may raise it to a place on our Union ballot paper. Farmer, in his "Public School Word Book," comments as follows: "Scug: a term of contempt for any boy wanting in self-respect," winding up with the quotation, 1889, DRAGE, Cyril VII. "Such a little Scug, to use a word in use at my tutor's."

From Eton he passed to Oxford, leaving behind him his daring violet-headed waistcoats, some of his companions, and the accomplishments of skating down a staircase and bounding against a door to open it. Coming to Merton he stooped to such stale formalities as opening a door by the knob, and became in a word "spruce, polished, but full of fun"—fun which often brought him into contact with the staid Oxford Don. The result of such encounters being summed up in the following story told by his son.

"One day he was sent for by the warden to be rebuked for some delinquency. It was winter, and the interview began with the warden standing before the fireplace and the undergraduate in the middle of the room. By the time the sext culprit arrived Lord Randolph was explaining his conduct with his back to the fire, and the warden was a somewhat embarrassed listener in a chilly corner."

Such masterful self-assertion he ever possessed, as anyone who reads his story will find. Assertion that made him Prime Minister, promoted Sir Stafford Northcote, and linked his name with Mirabeau and Disraeli.

As Prime Minister Lord Rosebery writes of him: "Never was the House of Commons led more acceptably than in that short summer Session. The secret of his success lay apparently in personal example, discipline, and courtesy; but he was, besides, a favourite of the House. I remember someone asking him how long his leadership would last. "Oh, about six months!" "And then?" "And then?" "Why, Westminster Abbey." I can hear him saying it."

Wonderful as was this career, its decline was truly tragic. Rosebery's pages are not seldom lit with humour, yet again and again we discern the trace of tears, as though across the years he heard again the cry of baffled genius.

"He will be pathetically memorable," writes Rosebery, "for the dark cloud which gradually enveloped him, and in which he passed away. He was the chief mourner at his own protracted funeral, a public sycophant of gloomy years. Will he not be remembered as much for the anguish as for the fleeting triumphs of his life? It is a black moment when the heralds proclaim the passing of the dead, and the great officers break their staves. But it is sadder still when it is the victim's own voice that announces his decadence, when it is the victim's own hands that break the staff in public. I wonder if generations to come will understand the pity of it, will comprehend the full tragedy of Randolph's marred life."

Reviews.

We have received from Messrs. Williams and Norgate a copy of the *Liverpool University Song Book*. The appearance of the book is attractive; the cover well designed, and the type clear; and the size is convenient. After the fashion of the German *Kommersbuch*, vocal music only is given; accompaniments are left out in order to make the song-book more portable. Unfortunately the words and music of many songs are printed on different sides of the page, presumably to save space. The continual turning-over of leaves must be very worrying to anyone who tries to read the words and music at the same time. The trouble might be remedied by the use of slightly thinner paper. The editors are to be congratulated on the variety and originality of their selection of songs. Many song books contain a few really good songs, several hackneyed tunes that can be found anywhere, and a large amount of worthless padding. Most of this collection, however, is thoroughly good and worth singing, without being painfully familiar. The translations, in general, are good; those of the two fine student songs, "Der mal is gekommen," and "O alle Burschenherlichkeit" are particularly pleasing. But we must take exception to the English version of the untranslatable "leathery" song of the German student corps. It is too childish; and does not convey the feeling of the original. We cannot regard "Oh dear! my tum-tum aches" as a good translation of "Ach! ach! es wirt mir Weh;" and "Then throw your weed away" is not quite the same as "So brech er sich mahl aus." No, by the way, is "Mamma's" occupation in the original the trimming of father's beard. This, however, is only

one exception in an admirable collection; and it is remarkable that the translator has found time to work so efficiently for the production of this book in the midst of his numerous political worries.

We have also received the Liverpool Students' Handbook—a large and elaborate volume; College Edeas (St. Andrews); and the *Sphinx* (Liverpool).

Distinctions and Appointments.

The following distinctions and appointments have recently been obtained by former students:—
Abram Phillipson, B.Sc., has taken the 28th place in the general examination for First Class Clerkships in the Civil Service.

Harold A. Wilson, M.A., D.Sc., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Osborn Waterhouse, B.A., has obtained the John Bright Scholarship in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Harold A. Wilson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Physics, King's College, London.

W. H. Hurley, D.Sc., Lecturer on Chemistry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

W. H. Davis, M.A., and R. W. Hutchinson, Classical Masters, Normanton Grammar School.

Sarah Alice Dodgson, B.A., Modern Language Mistress, Girls' Grammar School, Keighley.

Florence M. B. Turner, B.Sc., Science Mistress, Hull and Driffield Pupil Teachers' Centre.

G. E. Steward, Tutor in Agriculture, McKenzie College, São Paulo, Brazil.

E. E. Cockcroft, Teacher of Cotton Weaving Classes, Technical School, Hebden Bridge.

J. T. McVann, Teacher of Wrosted Spinning, Technical School, Shipley.

Frankland Dent, Ph.D., M.Sc., Chief Government Analyst, Singapore.

W. D. Scouller, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Sewage Works, Chester.

Richard Elmhirst, Assistant in the Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth.

F. Oscar Kirby, M.Sc., Borough Surveyor and Water-works Engineer, Doncaster.

Percy Nicholls, B.Sc., Manager, Western Electric Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

R. Waters, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Ferro-Carriles de Entré Rios, Argentine Republic.

W. Fowlds, Borough Engineer, Keighley.

E. R. Briggs, Assistant Chief Draughtsman, Messrs. Williams & Robinson, Rugby.

L. Reynolds and G. Whittaker, Assistant Engineers, Caucasus Copper Mines, S. Russia.

E. Barrett, Designer, Messrs. John Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.

W. G. Heskam, Designer, Messrs. W. Clough & Sons, Keighley.

P. Knowles, Designer, Messrs. Day & Fox, Ravenshoepe.

H. E. Little, Designer, Messrs. Charles Shaw & Co., Leeds.

H. H. Nixon, Assistant, Messrs. Hirst Bros., Golcar, Huddersfield.

J. A. Mitchell, Designer, Messrs. Wm. Haggis, Sons and Co., Ltd., Keighley.

H. Schuman, Assistant Manager, Messrs. Hauser Bros., Neumunster, Halstein.

A. Whitworth, Assistant Manager of Spinning Department, Messrs. J. & S. Taylor, Ltd., Halifax.

H. M. Heald, Appointment at Lagos under the British Cotton Growing Association.

James K. Earle and R. E. Severs, Junior Agricultural Assistants to the Egyptian Estates Co.

F. J. Wilson, Assistant at the Technical College, Glasgow.

B. W. Marchant, appointment with Messrs. T. F. Fifth & Sons, Heckmondwike.

Nora Dudley, B.Sc., Assistant Mistress, Rodley Council School.

C. A. King, B.Sc., Head Assistant Chemist, Farnley Iron Works.

In addition to the above appointments, several Textile students have entered their own mills in the capacity of Assistant Managers and Designers.

A To-Bacchanalian Vision.

The long day had closed; the goddess Nicotiana had been duly worshipped, and the air was thick with the resultant incense; the fire burnt low in the grate.

I found myself in a large clothing emporium, wherein bales of fabrics of strange and unusual texture, together with weird-looking articles of clothing, were exposed for sale.

The firm was that of Time, Unlimited.

Time himself was fulfilling the duties of counter-jumper, and, with the customary over-lubricated tongue thereof, was endeavouring to palm sundry of his goods on to me.

"Convictions?" Yes, sir, just step this way, if you please; what size, sir? Yes, here we have just the thing you require—its wear is marvellous; and I will tell you the reason, sir—the material is composed of equal parts of Prejudice and Ignorance, two very tenacious substances, sir, and which, when interwoven, form an exceedingly compact and durable fabric."

He placed the article in my hands; it was ponderous, and hard as cast iron.

It bore a resemblance to the modern hat, but its shape struck me as peculiar—it was wedge-shaped.

Not wishing to seem unacquainted with the current fashions, I did not question the shape—moreover, I remembered having heard the term, "wedge-head," and supposed it had some connection therewith.

"Anything in the Conscience line, sir? We have quite a remarkable selection of Consciences. Here is a class which is a favourite on the Stock Exchange and among members of a 'learned' profession. You will notice its great pliability and elasticity; it is guaranteed to form a most efficient lining for any pocket. I assure you, sir, it has enjoyed a great reputation in the past, and is exceedingly popular to-day; the late Mr. Demetrius of Ephesus was one of our best customers in this line—and it is still in great request among Education controversialists.

"We have, however, a much more delicate material if you prefer it; so delicate is it that the most careful treatment is necessary—it must be constantly in the daylight, otherwise it rapidly deteriorates and resolves itself into its ultimate electrons.

"This has been a favourite with Passive Resisters, but trade has not been so brisk lately in this particular line.

"Anything further, sir—no? Nothing in the Character line? Washable and warranted not to shrink.

"Ah, while you are here, sir, just allow me to show you our latest thing in Charities—inside pockets, which will hold quite a large amount of small change in the form of buttons; this class of thing is worn everywhere—at religious, philanthropic, and social functions it is quite the thing.

"I assure you, sir, that in conjunction with our new Piety gloves, it forms a most efficient get-up for a church parade."

The article in question was curiously transparent; when touched it sounded extremely hollow.

I picked it up, and a chill ran through me. With a shudder, I dropped it; it fell with a bang.

Two a.m. Fire out. Pipe on floor. Turned in.

The Non-Slacker.

A YEAR ago I had the pleasure of writing what I have since come to regard as a defence of the slacker. Not that I myself felt that any need existed for an apology for him; I merely intended it, if I remember rightly, as something of a pen portrait of a man who needed no excuse if he were only thorough. But folks have done me the honour, all unconsciously, of praising it as a defence; and I, who always agree with all that my friends may say, have accepted their verdict; so that I feel now that, having made such a glorious apology for the slacker, I must, lest his antitype altogether lose heart, say something of a word for him also.

I feel myself establishing a "line," and think of myself year by year—for I can only assume presumption and energy enough immediately after the vac.—supporting and giving reasons for the existence of the various types who, looking to me to explain their existence, dwell in this kind of corridors and lecture rooms. Let me hope with a great hope that the day may be far distant when I shall for ever wreck my reputation by attempting a defence of our Professors.

Do I need to describe the swot? Is he not always with us? And if we fail to recognise him, even by the sublime antiquity of the style of his neckwear, does not his hair, waxy and stubbly and straight, remind us who he is? We have heard that Somson-like poets find strength and inspiration in the drooping luxuriance of their hair; what does the swot find in the short stubble of his?

But to my apology; should not a man's use and greatness be measured by his influence on his fellow-men? If so I say yes, deliberately and with a full conviction of what I am saying, the man who swots hard actually is of some use to the world. You may rub your eyes; but there the matter is. Because, if a man can make his fellow-creatures only *feel* virtuous, he has done something. And who does not feel better, even if he does no work himself, for having spent three years in the company of those who toil in the land? Who does not go down to his house after a long day's hard lounge and smoke, justified, at any rate in his feelings, for having been within the charmed circle of energetic influence. I get as much intellectual and moral education from merely sitting in the library and as I imbibe the atmosphere, listening to scratchy pens, as I could find in any amount of working in that same library.

The lessons of forbearance, long-suffering, and endurance of draughts inculcated there are worth half one's fees.

Need I say how useful the swot is in keeping up this noble institution? He wins the scholarships, and when poor disgusted professors meet him in the corridor—you never pass him, for his only idea of a corridor is that it is a means of getting from one place to another, not as a cool place for quiet chats—well, I say the professor smiles and thinks he sees the fruit of his labour, in the notes the swot hugs lovingly to him. Is not the professor's most glorious success in all the notes we haven't got, in all the things we never learnt, in the fact that in three years he bothered us as little as was possible? But I'm afraid professors can't understand things like this, and so they will still go on finding new inspiration in the swot.

If this outward body is but the shrine, and is the reflection of the light that beams within, where are the swotters' personal charms, and why, oh why, does he laugh at other folks? They are so funny, these swots. One of them the other day, to my unbounded delight, ran over all the ugliness of all his funny friends, as he thought them, the while he himself assumed a look that would have delighted Darwin.

Well, they keep some things going, these poor folk; they make those grand supporters of learning, who come up and make patronising speeches, give copy-book advice and metaphorically pat us on the head, and think their efforts are well repaid. And they amuse us by such artless tricks as ordering their second course at dinner with the first, turning up at lectures at the proper time, and making us feel thankful that the taint of swot, in us all, like original sin, is not deeper.

The great use of swots which I should like to emphasise is this: that just before exams, if you are lucky, you may bag his notes. But his great *raison d'être* will be, I feel sure, after this, that he has provided me with a subject for this apology, to my everlasting renown, and in glory of which (*a la G. B. S.*) the *Gryphon* will recline her(himself) for the rest of the year.

Mottos to Measure.

- MR. GR—SW—D :
"Sir, you are a Fellow" (*Pickwick Papers*).
- THE HALL CLOCK :
"I'll give thee a wind" (*Macbeth*).
- DEBATING SOCIETY :
"Vox et praeterea nihil."
- THE "GRYPHON" :
"Non omnis moriar" (*Horace*).
"As soon as I touched my Gryphon I knew it
was going to be dry" (*Old Ballad*).
- THE PORTER'S TELEPHONE :
"Hello! hello! hello! it's a different—"
(*English folk song*).
- FRESHERS' SMOKER :
"Drink to me only with thine eyes"
(*Ben Jonson*).
- 2ND RUGGER XV. :
"If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again."
- THE FRESHERS :
"Abandon hope, all ye who enter here."
- DEPT. OF TEXTORIAL CHEMISTRY :
"Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow
we dye."
- CHICAGO MEAT PACKER :
"Round about the caldron go ;
In the poisoned entrails throw" (*Macbeth*).
- PUDSEY :
"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," (*Keats*).
"Lowliest village of the plain," (*Goldsmith*).
- ENGINEERING DEPT. :
"Rude mechanicals," (*Midsommer Night's
Dream*).
- LADIES COMMON ROOM :
"Ici on parle français."
- WEDNESDAY FOOTBALL LECTURES :
"So all day long the noise of Battle rolled."
(*Tennyson*).
- THE VICE-CHANCELLOR :
"Knock and walk in."
- THE TENNIS COURTS :
"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows."
- TWO O'CLOCK LECTURES :
"He giveth His beloved sleep," (*E. B. Browning*).
- TEXTILE DEPT. :
"I would I were a weaver ; I could sing psalms—
or anything" (*Falstaff*).

Hints to Hockeyettes.

- A team consists of eleven players and one referee—
chiefly referee. Let A = players, and B = referee,
then B = A x 10.
- It is best to arrange the eleven in different positions,
but this is not essential.
- Hit the ball with the curved end of the stick.
- The next best thing is to hit an opponent with any
part of the stick.
- If you should get hit by an opponent bear in mind
the above formula and appeal to the referee.
- Never take a flying shot at the ball, but make a tee.
You will have ample time, also it is more graceful.
- If possible, hit the ball towards your opponents'
goal.
- When shooting at goal raise the stick well above
the right shoulder and keep your eye on the ball.
- Never shoot when more than fifty yards from
goal ; it is rarely effective.
- Do not apply the referee.

De Studentibus.

- Who does not smoke the cigarette,
And often sings of Juliet,
And wonders if she's coming yet ?
'Tis St—pl—ss.
- Who is it reads the "Winning Post,"
And from it culls his many jokes,
With which much laughter he invokes ?
'Tis B—4J—ky.
- Who of all students says the most,
Tho' chiefly 'tis but idle boast,
Whose goalkeeping's known from coast to coast ?
'Tis Gr—v—s.
- Who is it has a lory bearing,
Oft seen a lory neck gear wearing,
With chocolates was a girl ensnaring ?
'Tis D—v—s.
- Who is it owned not his department
Till saw 'twas for his own advancement,
And thereby raised up much resentment ?
'Tis B—ms.
- Who is the man of hairpin build,
Who hails from where the fields are tilled,
And heads a famous temperance guild ?
'Tis W—lb—ne.
- Who on occasion doth the willow yield,
Yet best is known upon the soccer field,
Whose upper lip now a crop of hair doth yield ?
'Tis B—bby.
- Who for a season did much fame enjoy,
And one day did the "Varsity Spearmint decoy,
Whose flannels afterwards did cause the people
joy ?
'Twas C—lc.
- Who oft hath scored a famous try,
And yet doth make the ladies sigh,
But only winks the other eye ?
'Tis B—tl—
- OBSERVER.

WEATHER FORECAST.—It is expected that the Clouds
will reign persistently on the 29th and 30th of this
month.

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