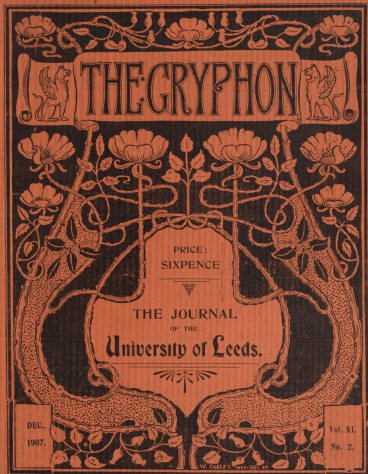


Prof Barber



JOHNETT & DOWDY, PRINTERS & LITHOGRAPHERS, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

A-0-01

REYNOLDS & BRANSON Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
LEICA AND
ZEISS' MICRO-
SCOPES AND
ACCESSORIES.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND
CHEMICALS.

MICROSCOPES, ETC.

Reynolds & Branson's "Students" Microscope, with sliding and fine adjustment, one eye-piece, 6-in. and 4-in. Objectives in revolving carrier . . .	£3 0 0
Extra, with rack and pinion coarse adjustment, as illustrated . . .	4 10 0
Reynolds and Branson's "Workman" Microscope, with 6-in. and 4-in. Objectives, sliding coarse adjustment . . .	3 15 0
Bock's "Star" Microscope, with sliding coarse adjustment, fine adjustment by screw, one eye-piece, with objectives 4-in. and 4-in., double eyepiece, and two diaphragms in wooden case . . .	3 6 0
Leitz' Microscope II, one eye-piece, 4-in. and 4-in. objectives, rack and pinion adjustment, in mahogany cabinet . . .	4 5 0
Prof. Mull's Set of Biological Instruments . . .	7 0 and 11 0
Boeck's Microscope, as used in the Medical Department of the University . . .	0 4 0



EN 'Imperial' Folding Camera



The "IMPERIAL" FOLDING CAMERA, for hand or stand, 11 plate size, very compact, measures only when folded 5 1/2 by 4 1/2 by 1 1/2 in. has double extension bellows. Rapid Aperture lens F.8. Automatic Shutter, etc. Price complete with three double coated dark slides.

£44-

"RYSTOS" Sequential DEVELOPING BATHS

For Time or Stated Development of one or more photographic plates or films, without the necessity of using a large amount of developer.

Patent and Particulars on application.

"RYSTOS" SEQUENTIAL DEVELOPING TANKS, with removable rack and light tight lid.

"RYSTOS" DEVELOPERS, suitable for ordinary or rapid development.

Particulars on application.

Photographic plates or films developed, printed, enlarged, or taken slides made by experienced operators.



HAND CAMERAS in great Variety: Kodaks, Carbinas, Reflex, Daylight Loaders, Sanderson, etc., and every Requisite in Photography.

AUTOCHROME PHOTOGRAPHY

(Photography in Natural Colours).

Specimens, Apparatus, etc., on view. Autochrome Plates and Screens in stock.

Full working instructions and prices on application.

CATALOGUES.

Post Free to Customers.

Chemical and Physical Apparatus, &c. 10th edition, new and greatly enlarged, 320 illustrations, 120 pages.

Chemical Apparatus, Abridged List, 32 pages. (Free on application.)

Mathematical, Drawing and Surveying Instruments. Illustrated, 32 pages.

Microscopes and Accessories, Selecting Instruments, &c. Illustrated 32 pages.

Optical and Science Lectures, Demonstrated Cases and Lantern Slides, including Technical Slides (presented at the request of the West Riding County Council), also Engraving Slides for Students &c. in Y.M.C. and Geological, &c. For sale or hire. 10th edition, new edition.

Electrical Apparatus. Illustrated, 32 pages.

Balances and Weights. 32 pages, illustrated.

Chemicals, Reagents, &c. 32 pages.

Ready Guide to Photographic Requisites. A complete list of Photographic Apparatus, Materials, &c. New 20th edition, 100 pages.

Glasses and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Spectacles, &c. Illustrated, 32 pages.

5 Ray and High-Frequency Apparatus. Illustrated, 32 pages.

GLASS BLOWING in all its Branches.

Special Designs executed on the Premises.

Well-equipped Workshops for BRASS, IRON, and WOODWORK.

14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LEEDS.

CONTENTS.

	Page
EDITORIAL	17-18
A SPECULATION	18-19
THE LADS' CLUE	19
THE NEW QUARTERLY	19
THINGS TINCTORIAL	20
CHARITARIA	20
THE FROGGER	21
FOR MEN ONLY	21-22
"KRONIKLES OF A PILGRIMAGE"	22
PREHISTORIC POLITICS	23
WHO ARE THESE?	23
MAKING DIAMONDS	23
A TOUR IN SPAIN	23-24
THE ABUSE OF THE OBSCURE	24
HINTS ON ETIQUETTE	24-25
THE NEW ERA	25
THE LATEST LEHERRCK	25
SHOKER	25-26
DO YOU KNOW	26

	Page
FORTE-COMING BOOKS	26
THE ABSENT-MINDED GYMNAST	26
ME MISERUM!	26-27
PERSONALIA—	
Distinctions and Appointments	27
Publications	27
OUR SOCIETIES—	
Library and Historical	28
Education Society	28
Chess Club	28
Society for Social Study	28
Scientific Society	29
Debating Society	29-30
Men's Christian Union	30
PROFIT AND LOSS	30
THE PLAY	30-31
ATHLETICS	31-32

Telephone 6342.

Established 1828.

SMITH & WHINKUP,

80, Cookridge St., Leeds,

Pianoforte Manufactory

AND

Music Warehouse.



The most complete stock of Music of all descriptions.

Repairs and Tuning by Experienced Workmen.

ROSEMONT,

Portrait

Studios,

Bond Street, Leeds,

Telephone 1777.

Also at BRADFORD.

Special rates for University Students.

OUTDOOR GROUPS

can be taken on receipt
of Telephone Message.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE
"EVENING NEWS"
FOR THE
EVENING'S NEWS.



And let your evening paper be . . .

THE YORKSHIRE
Evening News.

Bright. Interesting. Accurate. Up-to-date.

REMEMBER!

THE
"EVENING NEWS" for the EVENING'S NEWS.



"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the room 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, priding ourselves in the criticism which we have ever found them to the preciousness which was ought to spare."—LELY.

Vol. XI.

DECEMBER, 1907.

No. 2.



When this issue of the *Gryphon* appears the first term examinations will be upon us, and the term itself will be nearly over. To those who have examinations to face, we wish the best of good fortune, whilst those who have not, we commend to be grateful. In our early years we had some idea of agitating for the abolition of terminals, and we knew some who would have gone even further. However, we have come to recognise that these institutions serve a useful purpose, and are therefore not to be despised.

The Musical Evening held by the Literary and Historical Society was very successful, and we hope the experiment will be repeated next session. Everything that makes for a stronger social side of our University life deserves the greatest encouragement.

for, as we all know, it is on the social side that our University has in the past fallen short of what it should be. However, the successful Mid-term Smokers, the more frequent Musical Evenings, the greater success of the Annual Conversations, the Annual Departmental Dinners, and the popularity of Society Excursions in summer, are all welcome signs that our social side is developing into something more worthy of the University. We hope the development will continue, and that the efforts of the Union Committee in this direction will be well supported by the whole College.

We are glad to note that the Literary and Historical Society have decided to give a Play once every two years. "The Clouds," which was given last year, was a great success, and did much to interest the people of Leeds and district in the University and its doings. And this aspect of the matter is a very important one—we should do as much as is reasonably possible to give the public some interest in the University. We hope to have more to say upon this subject in our next issue, but now we should just like to point out how little has been done to let the British public know we exist—and how much might be done. When we pick up our morning paper,

UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
1908

THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY, LEEDS
CANCELLED

Nature, the *Journal of Education*, the *Educational Times*, or any of that large number of journals that publish University news—well, for all we see there, there is no Leeds University. There are notes from Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, but none from Leeds. The result is that a large section of the British public outside Yorkshire—many of them managers of works, or members of Education Committees—either do not know that there is a University at Leeds, or if they do know of it, think it must be a slow sort of place, as they never hear anything of it. We cannot say anything more on this subject at present, except to express our pleasure at seeing that Leeds notes now regularly appear in both the *Crowd* and the *University Review*, and our hopes that this is but the first step in the right direction.

* * *

The question of Union Rooms for men students is still "hung up," and the majority of the students themselves seem to have very little interest in the matter. The present Common Rooms will be taken up for the purposes of Library Extensions in the near future, and so something will have to be done, and that quickly. Rumours of various schemes have reached us, including one of transferring the late Optical Laboratory to the 'Leather' Quadrangle, and using that, but none of them seem to be at all satisfactory. The matter is a very important one, and we would welcome, in our Correspondence Column, any suggestions which students can offer. We do wish, moreover, that men-students as a whole would take more interest in the subject, for it surely is a matter which affects them all.

* * *

We are glad to have in this issue a special article on the Lads' Club, which Dr. Cohen, the Hon. Secretary, has kindly written for us. We feel sure that there are lots of men in the University who are quite willing to take a share in the work, but who do not know exactly how to begin. We would commend the article to the attention of everyone, and should be glad if any who would like to go down to the Club—weekly, fortnightly, or occasionally—would communicate with us, or with Dr. Cohen. The Club is doing a good work, and anyone who is musical, or can play Chess or Draughts, or who can interest lads in any way will here find ample scope for his talents, and will find also that one of the pleasantest ways of spending an evening is to spend it at the Lads' Club.

A Speculation.

This "age of progress" makes me speculate
On the fate
That in the future waits the genus man;
If of worry he'll be less full,
In a country less "distressful,"
With a wise and more successful
Social Plan.

Imagine (though I fear it is a stretch)
Some poor wretch
Who has got a thousand years before his time,
And let him just relate you
His really shocking state; u-
-nique and awful state; (E-
-phantous rhyme!)

I feel that all would (Christmas being so near)
Like to hear,
What food we get in this most curious age;
Alas! the budding sinner
Gets a diet vastly thinner
Than the good old Christmas dinner—
Goose and sage!

For now such things are reckoned obsolete,
Now they eat
Some tabloid, pre-digested in a tin.
I suppose I'm gross and greedy,
But I'm feeling very seedy,
And like the poet and meedy,
Getting thin!

In our day, sixty miles-an-hour would please,
But in these
Our motion seats above the lowly land;
Yet the air-ship's superseded
As a thing that isn't needed,
Though in 1900 we did
Think it grand!

Fee now they send Marconi-grams to Mars;
"Ether" cars
Are flying here and there in every place;
Now the company-promoter
And the Parliamentary voter,
Can by this mysterious motor,
Canvass space!

A blessing of this age so new to me
Seems to be,
That the tide of war can now no longer flow;
For the "Yellow Peril's" ended,
And the nations all are blended
In a peace uncomprehended
Years ago!

But altered more than most things are the schools;
There the rules
Are so much altered, that they educate
A class that's quite Seraphic,
By a method telepathic
(Safe and easy, if not graphic).
Happy state!

Although the "good old days" they don't deplore
As of yore,
I wish to goodness I were back again
In the year nineteen naught even,
If conditions were not Heaven-
-ly, I would put up with even
Some small pain, C. E. B.

The Lads' Club.

I HAVE been asked to write a short account of the house in All Saints' Street, York Road, officially named "The University Lads' and Young Men's Club," but known in the neighbourhood as "The Yorkshire College."

The Club grew out of a weekly meeting, which was held in the All Saints' School-room, of boys who had just left school and were making their first start in life as wage-earners or apprentices. They came in considerable numbers and played terribly noisy games. I know that conversation in the ordinary sense was impossible, and that communication was mostly conducted by signs. At the close of the second winter we aspired to a Club of our own, and secured the present house. It lies in a side street off York Road, just behind the New Baths. The street itself, like hundreds of others in that quarter, is ill-paved, dirty, and neglected, and is flanked by two closely-packed rows of grimy back-to-back cottages, which end in a blank wall. One scarcely ventures to call the street a slum, because there are places near at hand which are so much worse. Otherwise the name would be sufficiently descriptive. But it is wonderful what good light and a cheerful fire will do to blot out the world of out-of-doors, and once inside the Club it is easy to forget its hideous surroundings.

The Club is open every evening, and a score or so of young men (for the noisy lads of the school-room have grown up meanwhile, and several are now fathers of families) are usually found amusing themselves or being amused in various ways. Ping-pong and bagatelle have had their turn, but chess and draughts, and of course, domino, are the chief attraction at the present moment. They will, no doubt, be discarded in favour of some new game, for at the Club there is a fashion in games as in everything else.

In surveying the present quiet and orderly scene, it is interesting to recall one's early experiences before the members were "tamed," as they would call it. In those days the Club was rarely opened in the absence of a responsible visitor, and even his presence was not always effective in suppressing the more turbulent spirits. All this is changed. There is now an annually-elected committee who are responsible for the good conduct of the Club and have power to deal summarily with refractory members. Dismissal has only once been resorted to, and the committee were then quite unanimous in enforcing it, for the persistent use of bad language, in violation of the rules. So that we are progressing slowly. And we are not only learning good manners; we are finding out how to amuse ourselves in a rational way. For some years a section of the members have worked up the parts of a few Christmas carols, and sung them

very creditably—even venturing to give some of the subscribers a taste of their quality on Christmas Eve.

Historic talent is not wanting. An entertainment which was held in February last in order to swell the funds of the August Holiday, included a farce, which was performed with great spirit and ability.

This August Holiday under canvas has become an institution of which Mr. J. J. Wood, a former student, has been the moving spirit. Instead of money being wasted in a day or two of foolish dissipation at a crowded and expensive sea-side resort, a quiet spot by the sea-shore has been secured on Cayton Bay, where cricket, hockey, bathing, and fresh air can be had in unlimited quantities at a small cost. Twenty-three lads went into camp this year, the fourth holiday of the kind.

Though our wants are small, for the Club is run with the utmost economy, we are very cramped in our present cottage, and are looking forward to a time when we can expand individually and collectively in more commodious quarters.

There is little more to tell about the members of the Club. They are known to a few of our staff and students (would there were more), whose visits are, perhaps, more appreciated than they realise. There is nothing to distinguish our young workmen from thousands of the same class. They have their conspicuous faults, and many less conspicuous virtues. Under a cheerful exterior they bear responsibilities and face misfortune in a heroic fashion which would astound some of us who pride ourselves on our severe self-repression. In spite of the sordid conditions under which they are forced to live, their squalid streets and crowded, insanitary dwellings, the hard, daily grind which never ceases without domestic disaster, they are, for the most part, bright, alert and sympathetic, with a strong religious feeling, which is none the less strong because it is often shy of church and chapel control. Kipling's words, "East is east and west is west," are, unfortunately, true in a sense which the author did not mean to imply. If any social mechanism could bridge the gap between the east and west ends of our cities, even though it went by the unpopular name of Socialism, it would be a highly desirable invention. In the meantime, the combination of University Lads' Club and University affords a slender tie between the brain and muscle of a small section of the community which ought to serve a mutually useful purpose. J. B. C.

The New Quarterly.

WE have received the first number of this new Review of Science and Literature, and can commend it to the attention of all serious readers. It is not often that we can get clear, well-thought-out articles by Lord Rayleigh, Hon. R. J. Strutt, G. A. Paley, G. L. Strachey, and Max Beerbehm in one number of a Review, but here we have that and more. Altogether, if the Review continues as it has begun, it will be assured of a high place in current periodical literature.

Things Tinctorial.

Notes from the Dyeing Department.

It ought to be said that our work here comprises much which is not dyeing, in fact, although the term Dyeing Department is a convenient abbreviation, the title is rather misleading, as our activities comprise the whole field of tinctorial and textile chemistry. So many changes have taken place and so many new faces have appeared in the Department, that it is scarcely possible to write calmly until the middle of the term, when the session's work is in full swing. The Department keeps up its numbers and also its cosmopolitan character. Most of those who left us last July have now obtained satisfactory positions, as will be seen in the "Personalia" column.

When one gazes round the shelves of the balance room and sees thousands of synthetic dye-stuffs, it is almost impossible to realise that the coal tar industry is still only in its fifty-first year. Yet the death of Sir W. H. Perkin in July came as a sad reminder that it was only last year that distinguished chemists from all countries came over to England to celebrate the jubilee of the industry, and do honour to its founder. This great chemist set a brilliant example of the importance of scientific investigation, and nowhere has this example been better followed than in this University, where so much research work of far-reaching importance has been and is being carried out.

It may be of interest if we give here a brief outline of the many lines of research at present going on in this Department, avoiding too technical details.

A long series of researches on the colouring matters of the Stilbene Group, in which Prof. Green has been engaged for several years past, with the co-operation of Messrs. Marsden, Scholefield, Davies, and Crosland, has culminated in finally fixing their constitution. The mechanism of their formation is still being investigated. A research of great theoretical importance, in connection with the Quinonoid Theory of Colour is that on the constitution of the salts of Pteridine and Hydroquinone Phthalates. The result of this work, which has been carried out by Prof. Green, in conjunction with Mr. A. G. Perkin and Mr. P. E. King, has been to bring much further evidence in favour of the quinonoid structure of all the dye-stuffs of the rosaniline group.

As is well known, Mr. Perkin has been engaged for some time past on the natural colouring matters and tannins. His recent achievements have been in connection with the Catechins, Purpuro-Gallein, and Ellagic acid. He has also done much during the last year to throw light on the various constituents of natural indigo.

A subject of imperial importance is the commercial production of natural indigo in India. Owing to the competition of synthetic indigo, it has at last been deemed advisable by the Indian Government to call in the aid of Science, late, though we hope not too late. With the object of devising a reliable method of analysis, and of improving the yield from the plant, Mr. Bloxam and his assistants (Messrs. Orchardson, Wood, Gaunt and Thomas) have been working

in the Department for the last two years, and highly important results have been obtained.

A subject of great importance to the Dyeing Industry is the identification of dye-stuffs on the fibre. Prof. Green, assisted by Messrs. Yeoman, Jones, Stephens and Haley, has worked out a complete scheme for fibres of both animal and vegetable origin. This scheme has found favour in the West Riding, and we are informed has been adopted by several large German firms, and in the Continental Technical Schools.

In some recent investigations on Aniline Black, Prof. Green and his assistant, Mr. Crosland, have succeeded in throwing light on the constitution and mode of formation of this complex dye-stuff. The results are expected to lead to important practical improvements in the production of Aniline Black on the fibre.

The above record for a comparatively small Department strikingly bears out the adage that the function of a University is not merely to teach knowledge, but to create it.

A new departure this session has been the formation of a Departmental Society, which is run by the students on the lines of the Scientific Colloquium. The meetings are held fortnightly, when papers from the current journals, new patents, etc., are reported and discussed. The meetings have so far been well attended. K. B.

Charivaria.

The *Yorkshire Evening Post* Draughts column.—The author of the appended problem is Mr. W. T. Benstead, and was contributed to a contemporary eleven years ago.

What a sacrifice!

* * *

"Horny-handed tons of soil" was surely a mistake on the part of the Agricultural Society's orator.

* * *

According to the Calendar, Textile Students are instructed in scribbling and spinning yarns. And still the *Gryphos* gapes.

* * *

It must have been interesting to watch the evaporation of the trepidation of the Literary and Historical Society on November 11th (see Report).

* * *

Elementary French student translates with aid of dictionary:—

I have just left, *j'ai fidèle gauche*.

* * *

Sweet are the uses of photometry.

* * *

Loss of balance obscures good weighing.

The Fresher.

(Mrs. Stobson.)

I come from haunts of "beehives" youth,
I've passed my "brooding" hours;
And I've brought it, for in truth,
To be a man I'm yearning.

The R.S. brings me to town
By 9 o'clock, or later;
And in the fog the way I'm shown
Up to my Alma Mater.

Till last I see a lofty hall
With crowds of busy figures,
Short legends pinned against the wall,
And Frois, tucked against the pillars.

I join the throng, perspiring hard,
I have no time for shame,
I've shaken hands, and got my card,
Now, I'm a fashionable Fresher!

With many a dance around my coat
As that great hall I'm leaving,
I see myself a man at last,
(And seeing is believing).

I chatter as I wind my way,
To my first Rectory dinner,
No more my family will say,
"You're daily getting thinner."

I go about, and in and out,
Of lecture rooms I'm speaking;
And on my boots, the boys "trot"
The endless sub, bespeaking.

For here to join the Foster Club,
And then, to go to the Froben sub;
And then, to go to the Froben sub;
When will it end? Good bless me!

I shudder when I see them come,
They've left me not a shiver;
Though some to their acquaints are dumb,
Yet I pay on for ever.

I join the Friday's hurrying throng
To see a "Fresher's Smoker,"
And wonder why they let the song
Be spoilt by some poor joker.

I live, I work, I rest, I play,
Among my fellow-students,
As soon again to drive this, grey
By quickly-gained impudences.

And thus from day to day, I go
And mingle work and pleasure,
And soon (with pride I let you know)
I'll be no more a Fresher.

EXILE.

For Men Only.

By BOSS ABE.

(After a well-known contemporary.)

Now that the brief reign of the straw
hat is finally over, and the puggance and
camouflaged have given place to the
more sober top-hat and frock coat, I am
inundated by the usual number of
letters asking advice as to the new
fashions.

I have spoken of the top-hat and frock
coat, but I must warn readers that important changes
may be expected in these essentially British institu-
tions. This Winter we shall see but few of the silk
toppers so fashionable last year. The new hat
will be curly hair, not quite so curly as the old,
but still a curly hair. The top of the hat will be
several degrees more curly than that so fashionable
in the late sixties. The new hat, too, is no longer
black. Coloured silk hats of all patterns will be
largely worn, and Messrs. Mad and Hatter are now
displaying large numbers of this new head-gear
in their windows in Bond Street. I should advise
correspondents to pay this firm a call. One very
smart hat they are displaying has a checked pattern
of strawberries and cream in vanilla colour, hand
painted on a mauve satin ground. A sky blue ribbon
completes this exceptionally fashionable article of
head wear. Following the lead of the silk hat, the
frock coat will also be more gay this season. The
material generally employed will be of the new
serge, very strong and wearing frock coats cut en-
tirely from flannel. Perhaps the most popular
colours are plum-colour, pale lavender, and mixtures
of maroon and white. The new garment is cut very
much like that so much worn last year, except that
the lapels are 3/4 of an inch wider, and the fronts
are frogged diagonally with the new Paisley Cord.

LOOKS
SAIL.

Important changes are to be ex-
pected in the cut of this season's lounge
suits. The coat and vest are now made
not to button down the front, but down
the back. The front of the coat is cut
perfectly plain except for a hockable and a row of
slant buttons. These should be seven in number.
Several correspondents have written to me to say that
they experience considerable difficulty in getting into
the new lounge coat and vest. If you have no trou-
ble in getting into your old lounge suit, the way is to
first button both vest and coat, place the
former inside the latter, and finally slip both over
the head. A little practice will soon enable one to
find the arms, and then there you are. Speakers,
however, should hail the advent of the new button-
down-lark lounge suits. As both the garments
are pocketless a number of pockets are let into the
trousers. The landlady and watch are generally
carried in the belt loop.

We have heard a good deal recently
about the new colapsible hard top
hat. Although I do not think these
threaten to become a permanent fashion
they are no doubt of use on certain
occasions.

CELLARAGE
BOTTLE
BILLS.

Excuse.

If, for instance, through a temporary inadvertency or during a fit of extreme mental exuberance, you should sit on your own or somebody else's hat, picture the ruin of that article were it one of the old type. It would at once assume the appearance of a "thing of the past," whatever that popular expression may denote. Now with a hat of the new type, a mere "hog parlor" is a sufficient apology—that is, supposing you have chosen someone else's hat on which to operate.

Should the owner be of a mild and conciliating nature, he may even suppose you have been doing him a service.

In purchasing one of these hats, it is not advisable to choose one of too plastic a character. It is only a matter of annoyance if your hat insists on collapsing whenever the stormy winds do blow, or whenever it is gracefully raised in salutation. In the latter event, the grace of the action is considerably lessened.

Choose a hat of considerable self-will, and you are provided against both possibilities.

A final word: do not let your friends collapse your best hat for you on any account. The other day I saw a hat which had been so treated. It had a picturesque, but fragmentary appearance.

"Kronikles of a Pilgrimage."

Now at the time of the tenth moon, when E. Tigleth Pleasur was with his deputies in the Hall of Arches, there came unto him a multitude of Juniors waving stiff banners of a blue greenness. And he spake roughly unto them, saying "How now! what means this tumult, what would ye? Hence!" but they besought him that they might become his bondservants and handmaidens, and do his works, and serve him in the outer courts of the Palace, so he suffered them, and setting taskmasters over them, caused them to be separated, so that some did "Mykan Yks" while the others did work at "El Ektryk."

And at the waning of the moon, behold some of the most comely did speak one to the other, "How know we if our lord Tigleth is pleased with these our labours?" and one answered, "Let us now wink with the eye at our lord when it is his pleasure to come amongst us." And they did so, and it pleased him, and he set apart a day for them to feast together.

So when this day was come, they did feast and make right merry, when there came in unto them a most mighty overlord, who spake, "Getin Onalrite," and, lo, they were abashed at his presence, and did hang their heads, but when he departed did become again right joyful.

But their fellow servants heard of this feast while they were gathered together in the "Caves of El Ektryk," and they became exceeding sad, and did lift up their voices in a loud and bitter cry, and the vehemence of their crying did raise the dust, as a great and mighty cloud, and it covered them from sight so that they were no more.

THE SCARIE.

THE SCARIE.

Prehistoric Politics.

As a result of some recent interesting remarks made by an eminent politician in reference to the beneficial reforms passed by his party in mediæval times, a society has been formed to investigate certain ancient documents and statues with a view to throwing light on Prehistoric Politics. A book containing the result of their efforts has just reached us, of which we give a brief account below.

We learn that at recent excavations carried on at Wormwood Scrubbs in Bovetia, a Tanagra statuette was unearthed which, after careful examination, was seen to show the following inscription graven on the toe: "Personally . . . reform." This forces us to the inevitable conclusion that it refers to a government of many reforms; and this is further confirmed by the fact that on the tip of the nose the figures 19654.9 occur, and we cannot but infer that this represents the number of Bills passed in one session. There can be no question as to the antiquity of the statue, as the figure represents a woman bearing a banner with the following inscription:

ΦΗΘΙΤΗΡΠΙΩΝΤΑΙΝΑΙΟΣ

i. e., "Votes for Women."

It must, therefore, date from at least 4005 B.C., since we learn from ancient records from Timbuctoo that there lived at that time one Lu-In, an eminent politician, whose meetings were frequently spoiled by fair Amazons—and, moreover, his descendants are with us to this day.

The Editors give us further proofs of political enthusiasm of that day, since at the foot of the statue, a number of broken tear (beer?) bottles were found, and round the base of the statue itself were found the words "Bel . . . fast." As they rightly say, this either implies the dæmned was a fast beller or it may possibly refer to strikes at Belfast.

Bells seem fairly numerous in those days, which shows that their ideas were sound, but great interest is attached to a cracked Bell which will not strike.

In every respect these prehistoric politicians seem to have anticipated us, e.g., the Editors seem to have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the club of the famous Hercules, an ex-Prime Minister, was nothing more than his goli-attik, with which he decapitated his political enemies. [Take warning, Gentle Arthur, and beware Free-Traders!!!].

Again, the fable of old Atlas supporting the world, is in reality nothing more than that austere Chamberlain upholding the ancient prerogatives of the senate when threatened with abolition by Cambyres, nicknamed Hampty-Dumpty.

There are many more extracts we should like to quote, but these are sufficient to show the great classical value of the work, and we would suggest that it is a most suitable Christmas present for the inmates of Coney Hatch, or for psycho-physiological, or physio-psychological, qua physio-psychological, lecturers at Universities.

H. E.

Who Are These . . . ?

Oh, who is this in bluish tops
 The slide rule using—sewer logs,
 Who, grimy fisted, boiled in steam,
 Can only oil-rans, pistons dream.
 Who, washed and cleaned up can appear
 A howling swell?—The Engineer.
 And pray, who's this with yellow coat
 Or apron black, who loves to gleat
 O'er ions, acids, awful stinks;
 The Carbon atom, bonds and links;
 With whom loud howling is inherent.
 (For Chapman's there) ?—The Chem. adherent.
 Again, who's this with dreamy ways
 Who takes his lamb where'er he strays,
 Whose forte would seem to be deep sighs (s+),
 Integrals, polars, r+e's.
 Who dreams Dynamics, Hydrostatics ?—
 The worshipper of Mathematics.
 And these, who frogs and snails observe,
 Who make the rabbit lose its nerve,
 Who live up lofty flights of stairs
 And put on such majestic airs;
 To work are absolute objectors ?
 They're the First Year Vivisectioners.
 Once more, who's this whose chief delight
 Appears to be in realms of night;
 With Nicoll's crossed, and Thermopiles,
 Or Geissler Tubes the time beguiles,
 Who lives his life to waves discover;
 In ether dwells ?—The Physics lover.
 And who are these with antique clothes,
 Substantial shoes, with broad, square toes,
 With ancient collars and cravats—
 Their only weakness seems in hats—
 Whose thoughts are far from world and dress ?
 —They're those who lecture or profess.

But stay! Who's this so grand arrayed
 With shining buttons, lovely braid;
 Whose awful tones the nervous shock—
 "You mustn't please, this passage block!"
 Who makes the 'Phone girls' tempers shorter,
 The V.-C. ?—No sir! That's the Porter!

PROTTYPE.

Making Diamonds!

SCIENCE has perhaps at last solved the problem of making diamonds, if everything promised by a discovery said to have been made by a hitherto unknown worker, M. Aristide Charette, who has presented a striking specimen to the Academy of Science, is a fact. M. Charette obtains the results in the following manner: he causes a very feeble electric current to pass through liquid sulphate of carbon, mixed with some iron, and hermetically sealed in a vacuum tube. He allows the electricity to work for several days, and in this way the iron is transformed into sulphur, and the carbon crystallises slowly on the sides of the glass tube, owing to the fact that it is unable to turn into Carbon Oxide or Carbonic Acid, for the want of the Oxygen in the air. This crystallised Carbon is simply diamond.—Daily Telegraph.

A Tour in Spain.

At the opening meeting of the Education Society held on Friday, November 1st, the Vice-Chancellor gave an interesting lecture on "A Tour in Spain." The Chairman, Professor Welton, in opening the proceedings expressed the satisfaction of the Society at having the honour of hearing a paper by the Vice-Chancellor, and extended a hearty welcome to Mrs. Bodington, who was present, hoping that both might long be spared to enjoy their married life and remain in official connection with the University.

The Lecturer introduced his subject by giving an account of the old-world character of the country in which the ordinary traffic of life is "still for the most part carried on by the saddle horse, the mule and the donkey," contrasting it with Italy and Switzerland bustling and overrun by tourists. He then gave a general description of the route taken and the leading physical features of the land, and proceeded to treat of some of the chief objects of interest in the various towns through which he passed.

The Spanish Cathedrals were represented by those of Burgos, Avila, Toledo, and Seville. These all suffer from one disadvantage, for unlike the English Cathedrals which, as a rule, are surrounded by large open spaces, the great churches of Spain are generally closely hemmed in by secular buildings. The lecturer also explained how the internal structural arrangements, the presence of a great Choir, or enclosed space for Clergy and Choir built out into the nave, intercepts the general view. He did not consider that Gothic Architecture was seen to the same advantage in the great Churches of Spain as in the best examples to be found in France and England. But he drew attention to the richness of their furnishings in the way of elaborate wood-work, fine metal screens, and magnificent tombs.

Madrid was unimportant until 1540, when Charles V. fixed his residence there, passing by such old seats of sovereignty as Toledo, Seville and Granada. He did not find the climate during his stay as evil as it is represented in guide books. "The subtle air of Madrid," says a Spanish proverb, "which will not extinguish a candle, puts out a man's life."

The chief object of interest in the Spanish Capital is its picture Gallery, which in addition to splendid examples of Raphael and Titian and Rubens contains two-thirds of the existing genuine works of the great Spanish artist Velasquez. Outside Spain Velasquez is chiefly known as a painter of portraits, but pictures like "The Surrender of Breda" and "Las Meninas" in the Spanish Gallery, of which photographs were shown, exemplify this great painter's powers of composition and his mastery of the subtlest problems of light and shade.

In connection with Toledo and its bygone greatness, the lecturer gave an account of the curious struggle between the Gothic and the Roman ritual of the Mass, which was almost contemporary with the similar struggle between Celtic and Roman in England. The Gothic form is still maintained in services conducted in the Mozarabic Chapel of the great Cathedral of Toledo, Cardinal Ximenes having revived the ancient form at

a time when he wished to give the Vatican a hint that Spain had not forgotten her ancient independence in matters of religion.

The monuments of Moorish occupation at Cordova, Seville and Granada were then briefly dealt with, and some account was given of the high state of Moorish civilisation and its influence on European History.

The lecture was illustrated with a series of excellent slides of cathedrals and other objects of interest. The lecturer's description along with these gave an impression which could only be exceeded by an actual visit to Spain.

Mr. Monahan, in proposing a vote of thanks, expressed his conviction that those present would go away with ideas very different from those acquired from the standard geographical text books, and from teachers equally uninteresting. Miss Ebbage seconded the vote of thanks, which received a very hearty response.
H.

The Abode of the Odours.

[With apologies to the shade of Lord Haste.]

I rise to remark, my story's not long.
That atmospheres dark and odours belong
To the organic lab, so peculiar.
(I regret that my language is strong).

A fine summer's day, quite balmy the air,
I wended my way up the lecture room stair,
A fight for existence proceeded
Far away from the strong sunlight glare.

Below the dense fog were twenty-four "reeks,"
Which moistened by spray and coloured by streaks
Of the purest and richest effluvia,
Mixed with language unknown to the Greeks.

I grieve to record with sorrow and pain,
Odour of sanctity missing again,
At my feet a model inferno
Attacking the Mucous Membrane.

I stopped at the door, said something unheard,
I looked at the floor—I give you my word
It could not be seen for the fog, sir,
The same you perhaps have inferred.

The first smell I met was Amyl Nitrite,
Blood rushed to my head, my skin it felt tight,
But ether on my brow condensing
Soon cooled down my fever alright.

But Chloroform then produced its effect.
I dropped off to sleep, as you might expect,
Fell into an ice bath extended,—
Such details one cannot neglect.

Now, here I must stop, for organic names
Don't lend themselves quite to these sorts of games.
You require extra feet to the line,
Which the Editor heavily blames.

I wish to remark in language that's plain
For ways that are dark, and odours that pain
The Chinese no more is peculiar,
The same I am free to maintain.

KRYPTON.

Hints on Etiquette.

THE other day, whilst casually glancing over a book-stall, we noticed a new "Dictionary of Etiquette" for the benefit of the unpolished masses. We purchased and perused it, not because our manners need veneering, but merely in order to see how the common or garden person is being provided for in these days of cheap education. For those who are dubious as to the correct manner in which to address a Workhouse Guardian, or accept an invitation from the cousin of the youngest son of an Earl, the Dictionary supplies a long-felt want.

But we offer below a few additions which may be useful on occasions not provided for by the compilers of the Dictionary.

AFTERNOON VISITS should always be perpetrated in the afternoon, and never in a dressing-gown. The hat should always be removed. If refreshments are not served, do not ask for them.

ASPARAGUS, WHAT THE DUTCH TO DO WITH.—This should be attacked with a fork. Some people use a knife also, but where a fork alone is insufficient, the following course should be adopted: Grasp each piece firmly by the root, insert the head in the mouth, and chew.

BANKER, HOW TO TREAT.—As the banker is the man liable to win most money, treat him well and often, until he is unable to count the money. Then borrow from him at 10.

BARON, HOW TO TOUCH A.—This is frequently unsuccessful, and always difficult. Never ask for more than fifteen shillings, nor expect more than fourpence.

BOWING.—To be a shining light in the social firmament, bowing must be studied.

TO LADY ON THE STREET.—Angelic smile. Hat raised above head, swept down to knees, inclination of the head, slight extension of left arm.

TO MAN ON STREET.—Brisk "How d'ye do." Slight nod.

HELPING LADY OUT OF CARRIAGE.—Amiable grin. Be gentle, and don't pull out with a laugh like a horse.

CARDS, VISITING.—No need to state your age and income on these.

CELERY.—Grasp gently but firmly round base and eat fearlessly. This is a homely fruit, which plays no tricks on the unwary.

CHEESE.—Do not attack with a pen-knife or a spoon. CONVERSATION should be bright and witty, not personal. If your neighbour has a lumpback and a cast in one eye, do not remark on these. Even if his hair is red, refrain from remarking upon it.

DANCING.—Boiled shirts. Brown boots are barred. You cannot leave your partner in the midst of a dance because you see some one you like better. Hornpipes should be reserved for the retiring rooms. Don't carry a lance in the Lancers.

FISH.—With a fork, of course!

FINGER BOWLS should not be drunk from unless the host provides no other liquids. You are not supposed to wash your face in them.

KNIFE should not be used as a vehicle for the transportation of food.

RICE.—See Weddings.

SOUP.—Don't add water if too hot. Blow it.

SERVIENTS.—Provided by the host.

WEDDINGS.—If you are one of the principals—bride or bridegroom—it is essential for the success of the function for you to turn up. No excuse is available for absence. The absence of one upsets matters, but that of both turns the whole affair into a farce. Don't groan during the ceremony, and, on the other hand don't whistle or do a step dance. Rice is hurled in quantities at the victims. It is not etiquette to gather this up for eating purposes.

W.

The New Era.

[The Literary and Historical Society have been having a Mutual Social as one of their "papers," whilst the "Scientific" have been considering the Literature of Madagascar, this being stated to be of ethnological importance, and therefore of scientific interest.]

ON Tuesday, November 30th, the Society for Social Study held their fourth meeting of the Session, and were greatly interested in a paper by Mr. Pares on "Methods of making Soap." The President, in introducing Mr. Pares, pointed out how great an authority he was on the subject of the lecture. He also remarked that whilst at first sight there seemed to be little connection between social study and soap, on second thoughts the connection was obvious, as soap was the cause of main difference between the tramp and the gentleman.

The lecturer treated in full all the various ways of soap-making, and his account proved to be both interesting and instructive. . . . The Society having offered a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pares, the meeting ended about 7.15, since when they have held no other.

THE last meeting of the Debating Society was held on January 29th, when Professor Sally gave a very interesting lecture on "Some Psalms psychologically studied." There was no discussion, but the Chairman asked a question.

THE fifth Hockey match of the University Chess Club took place on Saturday, the 30th October. At the Dinner held after the match, one of the speakers expressed his great appreciation of the recent change in the constitution of their Society, by which they spent their time, instead of poring over dusty chess-boards, engaged in active exercise in the open air. It was also announced that the Draughts Society had succeeded in obtaining permission to use the Medical School Courts for their weekly Fives Matches.

The French Circle will meet for Diabolo next Tuesday, as usual.

The Latest Limerick.

Though I've spent many hours with a crammer,
I shall barely get through with a v,
But that girl over there
With the golden red hair
Will get a "first" easily—bless her little heart.

Smoker.

THE second Smoker of this term was held on Friday, November 22nd. The event was billed extensively about the College for several days in advance, and several energetic men tried hard to sell tickets. But fate was against them. From the difficulty with which tickets were sold, one would be tempted to think that threescores were as scarce as strawberries in December. The senior men—who should have known better—seemed the most reluctant to appear, but the freshers turned up in fair numbers. The success of a smoker is dependent on the men present, and not entirely on the performers, though possible the rumours that the liquid refreshment had been cut down to ale alone (and not much of that) had something to do with the paucity of students present.

At the commencement, it was noticed with grief that Dr. Dawson had not arrived, so Mr. Curtis took the Chair, and Mr. William led off with a little display on the piano. Very effective and cheering it was too. Then Dr. Dawson made his appearance, and having assumed the rôle of chairman, called upon various worthies for their performances.

Mr. D. Rhodes, eccentric comedian, was in fine form, rendering that humorous song "What am I love, without thee?" in his best style. At the conclusion, one of the freshmen's sides was distinctly heard to crack! It was a triumph for the daisy one! Then Mr. Kyle in accents sweet and low told us about the ghastly work of diving, thrilling his audience by the vivid pictures he drew (and sang) of the life below the water-line. Mr. A. Cohen delighted us with his mastery over the violin. One man was heard to mutter, as in a dream, that he distinctly heard it talk! Liquids were circulating round. A few quart jugs were in demand, but for the most part they were of the quality beloved of the test-taker.

Then the star of the evening burst forth from its obscurity, shedding its splendour upon the dismal halls. It was Mr. Gittleton, elocutionist and dramatic reciter (entered at Stationer's Hall, jewelled in 14 holes). In thrilling tones (and with appropriate gestures) he harangued us on the Light Cavalry, who for a league and a half penetrated into the mouth of—(word suppressed, Ed.) When we had recovered, he favoured us once more with a selection from the works of the late lamented Mr. William Shakespeare, poetaster and playwright, sometime of Stratford-on-Avon. This was a disruption in blank, blanked verse of the doings of one Henry, formerly Monarch of England at a fight at the "Hole in the wall." Whether this was a tavern or not did not transpire. It was very effective. Mr. Matthews sang a prophetic ballad of a certain Moses, vendor of nosegays, and during our convalescence, announced his impending departure to Manitoba, in a touching ballad and a steamboat. At this all drank heavily to drown sorrow. Various other gentlemen displayed their ability in divers manners (account follows), and then, behold what is this I see before mine eyes? —Mr. Gittleton, his stern face wearing a flinty smile as once more he proceeded to impart knowledge to us through the agency of the Muse. This time it was a gentleman, —coloured—of the anomalous name of Snow whose adventures were

recited unto us. In response to vociferous applause he again drew from the storehouse of his memory a selection from Bernard Shaw's rival, William S.

This was a description of an individual named Macbeth, of Scotch descent, a fore-runner of Charles Peace, and imitator of Joel. Mr. Gittleston must have derived great satisfaction from its reception.

Mr. Davies sobbed on the piano, Dr. Dawson said a few words, and then, after chanting of Auld Lang Syne and hurried emptying of tumblers we sallied forth into a wild wet night.

W.

Do You Know—

The way to the Gym?
That Freshers enjoyed the last Smoker better than the "Freshers' Smoker"?
Why?

That an outbuilding, well ventilated and in excellent condition, at present used by the Physical Department, is for sale, suitable for use as a mission church or a Turkish bath?
The age of Caesar?
The metallurgical hat?

And the waistcoat?
The distinguished old graduate?
The alizarin molecule?
Who made it?
Where it can be seen?
Why they keep it in a bottle?
Where are the Textiles, Agriculturalists, Fuellists, Leathermen, and Botanists?
That the Soccer and Hare won a match?
The Charge of the Light Brigade?
How he did it?
If he really saw a dagger?

That the temperance party have protested against the introduction of alcohol into organic chemistry?
Why they do not protest against its introduction into organic chemists?

Forth-Coming Books.

We understand that the following books are "in preparation":—

- H. D-v-a: Dancing Self-Taught (with hints on what to Wear).
C. G. J-ks-n and J. A. L. S-tr-d-f: History of the University of Leeds from the earliest times.
M. F-t: Steam Hammers and Sledge Hammers.
W. E. C-es: Some faults of Electric Lighting.
Mr. H-rst: The new "Clock Almanac."
Mr. G-tt-s-n: The new Reciter (including extracts from Shakespeare's plays, also "comic" recitations).
Pr-t-ss-r S-: The Lecture (continued from where he left off last time).
Dr. D-: Smokers I have Known.]

The Absent-Minded Gymnast.

(A correspondent asks whether it would be possible to obtain the services of one of our number (Mr. G., severely come to fame as an Elasticoise) to recite the following at all evening "Smokers" in the interests of a "Footpath Field.")

When you've summoned up your courage,
When you've fastened up your bag,
When to train in the Gymnasium you've resolved,
Will you stay one little moment,
And reflect with me a while,
Casting thoughts upon the journey that's involved.

For the mud is thick and slimy,
And the water deep and cold,
You are dodging bricks and mortar all the way,
When you've put one foot before you,
And are pulling up the next,
Your foot remains behind you in the clay.

If you persevere, undaunted
By the paddy's witty jests,
And at length sans boots and socks you reach the door,
Why, the hour's by this time over,
Back you've got to trudge again—
Can you wonder that the gymnasts go no more?

Me Miserum!

(The lament of a beginner in Mechanics).

List to my sad story
Of things Mechanical,
Formulat and Units,
Force Dynamical.

Oh! those awful "Units,"
I can never see
When I ought or oughtn't
To multiply by "g."

"P" they say in "m f"
May equated be;
Lo! upon the next page;
For "P" we have "Pg."

"Energy" "My"
Over two, all know;
Do they? In what units
Is it? There you go!

Think you know what "Work" is?
You would never guess,
Its new-fangled name in
Mechanics is "Ps."

Then again, "Momentum"
And "Moments" drive me mad!
Oh the happy moments
As a child I had!

And to Mr. Atwood
Many things we owe;
Though to us poor wretches
They have brought but woe!

Ghastly sums on "Cages"

Would have never been
But for Mr. Atwood
And his old "Machine"!

Then that fearful riddle—
"Mass is never weight,"
Really, why on earth it isn't,
I can't calculate!

What with "Kinematics"
And "Kinetics" too!
Really, why won't one name
For the whole lot do?

Oh! that awful business
"Motion Circular,"
Where acceleration
Is $\frac{v^2}{r}$!

How can Archimedes
Slumber in his grave?
He wouldn't if he thought of
The trouble that he gave!

Always until lately,
Great respect I've had
For the old Barometer
Though its ways were bad;

Since I heard of "Boyle's Law"
("Pv = K")
Respect has gone, and I have
Nothing good to say!

Wretched is the feeling
Of fatuity!
Oh, how one does long for
Ingenuity!

Still nil desperandum
Care avaunt and flee!
I'll have yet in Mechanics
Potentiality!

Better times are coming,
Oh! what joy 'twill be
When to all these puzzles
I have got the key.

When the proof of problems
Comes quite easily,
And I can work them safely
Out to—Q.E.D. C. E. B.

I remember, I remember,
My old Prof.'s kindly face,
I used to think in years to come
That I would take his place.
It was my childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know my final's farther off
Than when I was a boy.

"THE STUDENT," Edinburgh.

Personalia.

Miss A. M. COOKE, M.A., Lecturer in History, has been appointed a member of the Faculty of Arts, and of the Board of that Faculty.

Mr. W. H. MAXWELL TELLING, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., has received the new appointment of Hon. Demonstrator in Medical Pathology. Mr. Telling is a Clinical Lecturer of the University, and a member of the Honorary Staff of the Leeds General Infirmary.

Mr. T. WARDROP GREFFITH, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, has been elected hon. consulting Physician to the Leeds Public Dispensary, after nineteen years' service as honorary physician to that institution.

Prof. A. G. BARKES, M.D., has been re-appointed representative of the University on the General Medical Council for a period of three years.

Dr. STROUD has informed the Council of his intention of resigning his Professorship of Physics at the end of this session. Dr. Stroud has occupied the Chair of Physics for twenty-two years, and we are sure that the announcement of his resignation will be received with the sincerest regret by students and staff alike.

Mr. ARTHUR FORBESHAU, M.Sc. (Vict.) has been appointed to the new Fellowship of Gas Research.

Distinctions and Appointments.

ENGINEERING.

W. N. Goodman, Manager, Richardson Scale Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

C. G. Potrie, Inspecting Engineer, Colonial Sugar Co., Australia.

H. Perkin, Mining Engineer, Great Central Railway Co.

H. Binns, Resident Engineer, London and St. Catherine Docks.

F. O. Kirby, Borough Engineer, Doncaster.

E. Willey, Engineer, New Mysore Manganese Mining Co.

DYEING.

G. H. Frank, Chemist, Messrs. Read Holliday & Sons.

F. C. G. Stephens, Chemist, Messrs. Read Holliday & Sons.

G. A. Haley, Chemist, The Badische Co.

A. E. Battle, Foreman Dyer, Messrs. Binney & Co., Madras.

Dr. F. J. Wilson, Lecturer, the Technical College, Glasgow.

Mr. R. S. Hoefall, Chemist, The Badische Aniline Co.

Mr. Yeoman, Chemist, The Badische Aniline Co.

Dr. Gaunt, Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry.

Mr. W. Dawson, Foreman Dyer, Zeigler & Co., Carpet Manufactory, Persia.

Mr. E. W. Marchant, Chemist, Messrs. Denison & Preusser, Bradford.

EDUCATION.

A. W. Priestley, M.A., B.C.L., B.Sc., Director of Education, Worcester County Council.

Publications.

"Organic Chemistry," Professor Cohen, Ph.D.;

"Principles and Methods of Teaching," Professor Welton, M.A.;

"Presidential Address to Section B of the British Association," Professor Smithells.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Literary and Historical Society.

THE second meeting of the Society took place on October 28th, when Miss J. Walker, B.A., read a paper on William Morris. All sides of Morris' life—his practical work in helping to reform the tastes of the age in matters of furniture, wall paper, &c., his poetical compositions, and his advocacy of social reform—were fully dealt with by the reader, who, in summing up his character, declared him to have been a splendid leader, a great poet, artist, and craftsman, a still greater man, and oh! such a friend to know and love. Miss Hogan, Miss Jackson, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Monahan took part in the discussion following the reading of the paper.

The Society was also fortunate in getting Mr. Warde Fowler, M.A., to read his paper on "The Decay of Roman home life as shown from the history of the Roman house," which he had delivered a week or two previously before the Classical Association at Cambridge. The meeting was held on November 8th, and many non-members availed themselves of the Society's general invitation extended to all members of the University, so that there was a very large attendance. The paper was exceedingly interesting and the vote of thanks proposed to Mr. Warde Fowler by Professor Roberts was most heartily responded to.

On November 11th, instead of the usual paper, the Society had the pleasure of listening to a violin and piano sonata recital performed by Mr. Alex. Cohen and Mr. Herbert Johnson. Representative sonatas were given from the chief composers, beginning with Corelli (1653-1713) up to Grieg (1843-1907).

Some trepidation may have been felt as to the propriety of turning a meeting of the Society into what corresponded more or less to a musical evening, but this, it felt at all, must have quickly evaporated before the inspiring effects of the combined performance of Messrs. Cohen and Johnson. Each item of the programme was greeted with applause, and the vote of thanks proposed by the Chairman was carried with enthusiasm.

J. E. W.

Education Society.

A meeting of the above Society was held on Friday, November 29th, when a paper was read by Professor Wright, of Armstrong College, Newcastle, on "Some modern Errors in Teaching." The Chairman, Professor Welton, in his opening remarks extended a hearty welcome to the speaker, and referred to his position as an authority in the educational world.

The lecturer gave an account of the progress which has resulted, in the last thirty years, from the increased interest on the part of teachers in the study of education historically and pointed out the dangers to be guarded against in such study. He then dealt with a selection of the commonest errors in educational practice.

The teacher is frequently led into error through regarding his duty as the smoothing away of difficulties, whereas his real function is the stimulation of children so that they may overcome their difficulties and thereby cultivate self-reliance.

The evil results of the identification of interest with curiosity and amusement were illustrated by reference to object lessons and school museums.

The overcrowding of the curriculum resulting in a superficial acquaintance of many subjects and knowledge of none, the misuse of experiment as a means of education, and excessive questioning, were dealt with and illustrated with a number of stories (told in a most attractive manner) which brought home the truth of the lecturer's remarks.

In the discussion which followed, Professor Welton, Messrs. Watts, Monahan and Vernon and Miss Cuthbertson took part.

The hearty response to a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Crosby, and seconded by Miss Schöles, was an eloquent testimony to the audience's appreciation of Professor Wright's lecture.

H.

Chess Club.

A good deal of interest in the game has been displayed by both Freshers and second and third year men alike. Players will find sets of chessmen in the Chess Locker, and are asked to read the notice affixed thereto. An opportunity is taken here of saying that the Students' Union will refuse to keep up the supply of chessmen unless more respect is shown for the sets.

At present the team shares honours with opponents, having drawn, won, and lost with Leeds Third, Bury Institute and Pontefract respectively.

T.A.R.

Society for Social Study.

A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, November 13th, 1907, when Mr. E. W. Wakefield, of Kendal, gave a lecture on Old Age Pensions. The attendance was rather small owing to a meeting of the Scientific Society being held on the same day. Mr. Wakefield, who belongs to the Charity Organisation Society, dealt very well with the question.

He began by referring to a few problems which must be faced by the advocates of Old Age Pensions, the most pressing of which he considered was the question of how they would affect employment and wages. The only scheme he considered worthy of notice was what is known as the Booth Scheme—and of this unhappily we have had no experience, and so are not well able to judge it.

He then gave a very useful table of the pension schemes at present at work in our colonies and on the Continent.

A deplorable feature of these schemes is the number of people who have qualified for pensions but who get struck off the list by disorderly conduct, generally the result of intemperance; and also the fact that the death rate of pensioners exceeds that of non-pensioners.

An interesting discussion followed the lecture, and Mr. Wakefield and the Chairman, Professor Clapham, were kept busy with questions.

R.

Scientific Society.

The second meeting of the session was held on November 6th, when Mr. Davies read a paper on "Ductility of Metals."

The work of Spring and Roberts-Austen during recent years has shattered the time-honoured belief that the solid state is one of perfect stillness, and it is now known that the molecules of a solid body are not fixed and immovable, as was at one time thought. Mr. Beilby's experimental work on the effect of alterations of temperature and pressure upon polished metallic surfaces furnishes additional evidence in favour of this view. His method consists in examining the surface of a metal, etched or otherwise, by means of a high-power microscope, when the state of the metal, whether amorphous or crystalline, can be ascertained. By these means he has discovered that metals can exist in three phases—the crystalline, produced by gentle heating, the amorphous, produced by rubbing or pressure of any kind, and an intermediate stage, which he calls the mobile phase. This latter phase is transient and unstable, and occurs only at the moment of change from the crystalline to the amorphous condition, or vice versa.

At the third meeting on November 13th, Dr. Standing read a paper on "The Language, Literature, and Folklore of Madagascar."

The Malagasy language is more closely connected with the Asiatic than with the African tongues, as it is derived from Malayo-Polynesian.

It is lacking in grammar to a very marked extent, being perhaps only surpassed in this respect by Chinese, and, in consequence, the number of words in the language is very large. The building up of words from roots has reached a high state of perfection.

The literature at present is in its infancy, the language having only in recent years been reduced to writing. Such progress as has been made is chiefly in an oratorical direction, the natives of Madagascar being almost without exception, born orators.

In the absence of any written history, a number of folk-tales, in which the traditions of tribes are embodied, have been handed down from one generation to another. Several examples of these were given, together with a number of native proverbs—which in many cases exhibit a striking resemblance to those in use in this country.

The fourth meeting was held on November 27th, when Mr. W. E. Cross gave a paper on "Pyrometry."

The question of the accurate measurement of high temperatures has been recognised within the last twenty years as being of great importance in manufacturing processes, and during that time such measurement has been brought up to a state of high efficiency. The various ways of measuring temperature were enumerated, and several types of pyrometers were treated in detail. The more important methods of measuring high temperatures depend on one of the following principles—The alteration of the E. M. F. produced by a couple when subjected to a change of temperature; the alteration of electrical resistance of a platinum wire when heated; the

measurement of heat radiated from a small aperture (in the case of a furnace), subsequent concentration by means of a mirror, and measurement—a modification of the thermo-electric couple method; the measurement of the light emitted by a heated body, either absolutely, or by comparison with some standard, the temperature of which is known. Croder methods are either calorimetric in nature, or depend on the fusion point of certain alloys, or mixtures of silicates.

A. E. W.

Debating Society—Parliamentary Election.

Labour Candidate - Mr. H. ELLIS.

Liberal Candidate - Mr. M. FORT.

The Election was held in the Refectory on Monday, November 18th, about 120 being present.

Mr. Wortz, in introducing the Labour Candidate, said that the essence of the Labour movement was reform, and that in this respect it differed from the Liberal and Conservative aims. Mr. Seymour-Jones then introduced the Liberal Candidate. After they had been seconded by Mr. Winter and Mr. Randall respectively, Mr. Ellis proceeded to deliver his electioneering address.

Mr. Ellis, after referring to the unfortunate absence of a Conservative Candidate—for the Socialists loved a three-cornered fight—said that the only act of reform of the present Liberal Government was the Trades Dispute Bill, and that otherwise they had only "played at reform." On two points he entirely agreed with Mr. Fort, namely with regard to the secularisation of schools and the abolition of all privileges to religious bodies. Mr. Ellis then touched on his programme. His views on minimum wage, he summed up in the phrase "the right of each to live." The work done by the "sweated" is necessary, and should, therefore, be paid. He was greatly in favour of the unemployed relief acts; no man should be allowed to starve, and that many had had to do so, he attributed to the faulty system which the Liberal party had made no attempt to remedy. He maintained that old age pensions were absolutely necessary; one who had worked all his life to produce things for the good of the whole community should not be allowed to remain in poverty, when he grows old. The money for paying these pensions, which he estimated would amount to about £27,000,000, could be produced by the land, if only those in power were willing. There could be no doubt that it was the duty of the state to get the best out of everyone, and to make the race stronger and finer, and therefore, state-feeding of children was essential. As to adult suffrage, in which Mr. Ellis included women's suffrage, he would have everyone vote, for all had an equal right to help in the management of their country. A heavy tax on all unearned incomes above £500 ought to be levied; why should a slur be cast on the poor "unemployed," whilst the rich "unemployed" are treated with the greatest respect? On finishing his speech, Mr. Ellis remarked that he dissociated himself entirely with extreme socialists; his reforms, if carried out, would do away with many evils, and his motto was "Equality of opportunity for all."

Mr. Fort, in beginning his speech, denounced the statement that Liberals "played at reform," and he proceeded to give a short record of the Liberal reforms in the past, from 1832. Mr. Fort said he would support Mr. Ellis in his reforms, but that they were too much of the nature of palliatives. How could a man pay a minimum wage when he did not make enough profit to allow him to pay it? The whole policy of the Labour party was to criticise the Liberal policy; in their policy there was no mention of liquor traffic, education, or the House of Lords, and these questions must be settled. Are we to waste time, as the socialists do, discussing a scheme which will benefit people 2,500 years hence? As hardy radicals, shall we not prescribe social reforms for the present? He must urge upon those present the necessity of voting down this transcendental nonsense.

Question time brought a storm of questions on the taxation of land values, the Irish question, drink traffic, Sedition Act, women's suffrage, and the abolition of the workhouses (referred to by one member as "those palatial residences, overflowing with wine and grouse"). The votes were then taken, the poll resulting in Labour, 47, and Liberal, 38. Mr. Ellis was then carried off in triumph on the shoulders of his supporters. B. M. M.

Men's Christian Union.

THE Bible Circles have been carried on with interest through the term, new members having from time to time been added; we hope that this will go on and the membership continue to increase throughout the year.

Six delegates have been appointed to attend the Students' Missionary Conference to be held in Liverpool during the vacation. The Conference is held every four years, and is this year likely to be of the utmost importance, as the eagerness of the East for Western knowledge and the wonderful opening up of China and Japan have brought about a crisis in the missionary enterprise.

It is hoped that the insight our delegates will gain into missionary questions and the spirit of Christian Missions will prove useful in the study to be taken up next term of the state of affairs in China, where changes have been so great and numerous, that it is hard to keep pace with what is transpiring there.

The book on which the studies will be based is "The Uplift in China." W. M.

Profit and Loss.

AT a certain University Refectory, a student, whose luncheon bill amounted to one and twopence, placed twopence in the window of the pay desk, and walked out. The cashier, on his return, noticed the absence of the shilling with some concern, and called the managers. The latter, evidently looking on the bright side of things, exclaimed, "Never mind, we have made a ha'penny out of him!"

The Play.

"Matters of Opinion."

IN performing the "Mikado," the Leeds Amateurs approached one of the few subjects which are capable of amateur treatment. A well-trained company of fair musical ability could not disgrace itself in Gilbert and Sullivan Opera, and so a combination of the great virtues of the Savoy pair with typical Yorkshire singing, went to make an excellent performance.

The "Mikado," recently notorious, is generally considered to be the best example of comic opera. Why this is so, I can scarcely say, but although some of the nonsense and much of the music is much too subtle for me, I thankfully take the statement for granted. My friends say the music is great, and, although, unlike them, I don't see all its jokes and its classical allusions to Bach Fugues, etc. I feel disposed to agree after experiencing its humour, sentiment, and freshness for a fourth or fifth time. Further, like many others, I fail to see how the character of the Mikado may be considered offensive, even to the Mikado himself. If the censor of plays was responsible for the recent interdiction, the principal argument in favour of his abolition should be his lack of humour. The work of Sir W. S. Gilbert, although topical, is obviously of some permanence, though in all the operas his range is necessarily so limited as to cause something of sameness and reiteration to be apparent. We must be especially thankful to him for his lack of reverence for established institutions and conventions, both social and poetic. In such an arch-humourist, the occasional romance and sentiment become somewhat superfluous, as much so as would be the sudden shock of seriousness. It is probable that we have to seek here the elements which have given rise to modern musical comedy. Comic opera, as typified by the "Mikado," is always refined and refreshing, although there is seldom much trace of plot or unity of action. Sentiment of a detached kind, however, seems to tend inevitably to vulgarity, and it is this vulgarity which has triumphed in the mind of the producers and performers of the present day musical atrocities. The public prefers, or at least pays most handsomely, to see the comedian who grotesquely displays a red nose, check suit, swagger cane and eccentric hat, accompanied by a voice of unlimited raucosity. His lady must have short skirts and reveal her teeth by means of the usual picture post-card smile. Although generally on the score of action she is sometimes temporarily translated to Timbuctoo or Tasmania, so that she may be invoked as a moon-flower or a corkscrew—with limelight effects. The public's desire is fulfilled, the author must write what pays, and the result constitutes about fifty per cent. of English stage art. And from this, many other evils are deduced. The barrel organ is supplied, the music-hall is spoilt, and Christmas is ruined by peculiar pantomimes. I feel ashamed of having drawn this moral from a very pleasant production of the "Mikado," which is not, of course, entirely, or even mainly, responsible for the evil. But one must, when hearing comic sentiment as such

without a moral, always avoid the danger of using the middle path between vulgarity and priggishness.

Similarly one might make the well-applied virtues of the Leeds Amateurs testify to the vices and sins of amateurs in general. But for the time being I will suffer gladly.

* * *

Readford was preferred to Leeds for the visit of the Vedrenne Barker Company in two Shaw plays. This company and these plays are to some the most interesting and to others the most fashionable features of the modern drama. "You Never Can Tell" is pleasant to read in certain moods, and still more pleasant to see. It is, in fact, Shaw's nearest approach to a real pleasant play. His consummate stage-craft enables him to use the dentist's chair as a magnificent property. His self-called "Normal Vision" enables him to introduce a brilliant waiter and an imperious Q.C., who are father and son, while the alarming smartness and brilliancy of the family to whom Mrs. Clandon has given her advanced opinions, are just what such persons generally aim at, though seldom reach in real life. In all these matters, Shaw, while obviously containing himself, manages to stretch and occasionally over-reach his audience, which is a very successful way of appealing to them. As already indicated, there are two types of Shaw audience. The extremes of these types are on the one hand the staid persons who consider him brilliant and clever, but nothing more than a phenomenon, and on the other, "the faithful," who are intense in their pursuit of his alleged objects and doctrines, with which they invariably agree.

The first type takes him as a mild stimulant, a little dreadful and intoxicating, while the second will sit and discuss him seriously and solemnly for hours, and to little advantage. He is said to be meaningless by the one group, and an obscure prophet by the others. In the present case, however, Shaw has applied his brilliant command of heterodox language to preaching many acceptable small sermons, and one detestable large one. He refuses to mingle romance with his humour. Sentiment and common idealism are to him a dead letter, and in consequence, he shows us all their abominations.

The new realism produces the doctrine of the "Life Force," which is apparent in most of his courtships, and which produces the feeling of artistic incompleteness one always gets, especially on reading "You Never Can Tell." Now the absurdities Shaw points out and ridicules, are not inherent in the idea of romance. They are its trappings, and some day I feel this will be recognised in the production of a great modern romantic play. Till then give us Shaw and his friends, but let us take them like other strong stimulants, well diluted.

* * *

Mr. Martin Harvey's repertoire is interesting, and from a knowledge of "The Only Way," "The Breed of the Treshams," and "Hamlet," one realises the elements of splendid success in a combination of Mr. Harvey and Mr. Stephen Phillips and "The Bride of Lammermoor." "Hamlet" did not come to Leeds in December, and it was perhaps wise, as we had not forgotten Mr. Forbes-Robertson. The supreme in

tragedy is beyond Mr. Harvey, but as "The Only Way" shows, he can play a mighty part in leading a melodrama. "The Breed of the Treshams" shows that with all his might, he can only lead and not make it. The "Breed of the Treshams" must have been written with him entirely in mind, for his part of "Rat Renshaw" is the play. It is a perfect show-window part of melodramatic technique. But in the end we must refuse to believe in this "Rat," who combines all the vices under the sun with the noblest virtues. He appeals to our incongruous emotions, and we have to think that this is only acting. There is plenty to study, but little that is human, and not much play. In fact, we feel there is a distinct ascent possible as far as "The Only Way," but not so far as "Hamlet."

ATHLETICS.

Rugby.

R. DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

At Home, October 30th. The ground was nearly under water, and the conditions the worst possible for good football. Durham in the first half were too strong for the College, and scored three tries—the handling of the greasy ball by their three-quarters was marvellous. After half-time, however, our packing improved, and we put much more "devil" into our footwork, Walter, Staveley, and Ford being particularly prominent. For the College, Rennie got over from a good opening by Dobson and Kyle. The forward work towards the end became very strenuous and lusty, but the College with a weak forward line were beaten, 12-3. We have seldom seen finer three-quarters than those of Durham, three of whom, and one of their forwards, have obtained their County caps. Hoyle was the best of the Leeds three-quarters.

TEAM:—Paul Beck, V. Haskin; *Three quarters*, Max Rennie, C. E. Hoyle, H. G. Kyle, F. E. Carter; *Half-backs*, Richardson, Dobson; *Forwards*, Walter, Kennedy, Staveley, Ford, Puchan, Farnidge, Layte, Fletcher (Captain).

R. ROCHEDALE.

At Rochdale, November 2nd. Owing to their not being able to adapt themselves to the type of play allowed at Rochdale, a moderate College team only just managed to win by 14-12 points. Rennie (twice) and Hefford scored in the first half, and no goals were placed; Rochdale also scoring once. In the second half, Rochdale scored three times and Marriott, after some good passing, got over for Leeds, Richardson placing the goal. The Leeds packing was poor, but the play in the loose was distinctly good.

R. WAKEFIELD.

November 9th. Match cancelled, as the ground was unfit to play.

R. HEADINGLEY.

At Home, November 16th. Headingley scored three times in the first half, and the "Varsity" once, through Richardson, from a clever opening by Dobson. Headingley forwards were too heavy for us at the beginning, but towards the end the "Varsity" improved, and the tight scrums were the best we have yet had. Staveley, Ford, and Hefford were prominent in the

The Gryphon.

forwards, and Hoyle and Brown saved many a score in the three-quarters. Herbert was somewhat slow at full back, but should improve. With Rennie, Cameron (both with the County), McLaren and Roberts off, the 'Varsity made a good fight, and more level score than 12-3 would have been a truer result.

TEAM:—*Full Back*, Herbert; *Three-quarters*, Marriott, Brown, Hoyle, Carter; *Half Backs*, Richardson, Dobson; *Forwards*, Wilmer, Walen, Kennedy, Hefford, Stanley, Ford, Stockdale, Fletcher (Captains).

D. ICKLEY.

At Home, November 23rd. This game was noticeable for the really good play of the forwards, both in the tight and the loose. They were quick in breaking up, the tackling was keen, and the wheeling more accurate than we have had for some time. No one can be singled out for praise, and there did not appear to be a single passenger or slacker in the whole pack. Brown and Hoyle were excellent at three-quarters, but Rennie was much off his game—no doubt owing to an injury. Smithells should practice kicking. The 'Varsity fully deserved to score at least three times, and the result nil-nil does not show the run of the play.

D. MANCHESTER.

At Manchester, for the Whitworth Challenge Shield, November 29th. In the first half Leeds more than held their own, and with much lighter forwards, obtained possession frequently. Hefford by good following-up scored, but no goal was kicked. Half-time: Leeds 3 pts., Manchester nil. After changing over the Manchester weight (their average weight in the pack is said to be over 13 stone) began to tell on the heavy ground, and they finished winners by two tries to one. Stawley, Roberts, Walter and Hefford played exceedingly well forward. Hoyle and Kylesaved well, and Caper at full back was very safe. Rennie was again off his game. McLaren, Cameron and Wilmer were absentees in the forwards, and their weight would have had a material effect on the result, had they been present.

TEAM:—*Full Back*, Caper; *Three-quarters*, Carter, Hoyle, Kyle, Rennie; *Half Backs*, Richardson, Dobson; *Forwards*, Walen, Kennedy, Stanley, Ford, Stockdale, Hefford, Roberts, Fletcher (Captains).

D. HARROGATE O. B.

At Harrogate, November 30th. In the first few minutes Bower at centre three-quarter broke his leg, and we played short the rest of the game, Fletcher coming out of the pack. Play was all in favour of Leeds, but no score resulted either way, the defence being good—but our attacking lacked finish, no doubt owing to the three-quarters not being used to each other's play. The forwards were good, but slow in getting on to the ball.

A. E. Hefford and C. A. Hoyle have been awarded their First XV. colours.

A. E. F.

Association.

First XI.

November 2nd, v. Durham University (away). Lost, 3-11.

November 9th, v. Sheffield Training College (home). Drawn, nil-nil.

November 16th, v. Sheffield Grasshoppers (home). Won, 3-2.

November 23rd, v. Sheffield Grasshoppers (away). Lost, 5-2.

November 30th, v. College of the Resurrection 1st (home). Lost, 2-1.

The match against Sheffield University on November 29th, had to be cancelled owing to their ground being under water.

Second XI.

November 2nd, v. Birstall Parish Church (home). Lost, 2-0.

November 9th, v. County Hall, Wakefield (away). Lost, 3-2.

November 16th, v. Cleckheaton Balme Road (away). Lost, 7-2.

November 23rd, v. Dewsbury Anrold (home). Drawn, 3-3.

Third XI.

November 16th, v. Headingley College (away). Lost, 3-2.

The above results speak for themselves. The department in which we are particularly weak is the half back line. If players would only turn out for their University instead of for outside clubs, the team would be much strengthened. Surely a man's first duty is to uphold his College in all its branches.

Out of five matches played, three have been lost, one drawn, and one won. If we could have put a really representative team into the field on each occasion, the results would probably have read four won, one drawn (Durham).

Against the College of the Resurrection we were unfortunate in having Martin injured at the commencement of the game in addition to playing a reserve forward.

B.

Hockey.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY V. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Played at Kirkstall on Wednesday, December 9th, in wet weather, the ground being on the soft side.

Both teams were well represented. Manchester played the three back game with disastrous results. The visitors were the first to attack, but Leeds retaliated, and Clayton scored for them seven minutes from the start. B. Keswick quickly added another, and Leeds were busy shooting goals up to half-time, the score then being 6 goals to nil, the additional goals being scored by B. Keswick (4), Clayton (2), and Lamb. In the second half Manchester had more of the game, but were never dangerous in front of goal, and Leeds, being content with their lead, only scored 4 more goals through B. Keswick (2), Clayton and Stockdale.

The result was a great surprise to us, but all the home team were in fine form, Igham, Ellis, and the brothers Keswick being the pick of the side. The Manchester forwards combined well several times but lacked pace and dash.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY:—*Goal*, A. Seymour-Jones; *Backs*, L. E. K. Ellis and H. L. Platt; *Half Backs*, J. Bannockhugh, H. Igham and J. D. L. Keswick; *Forwards*, J. H. Little, J. V. Stockdale, W. F. Clayton (Captains), R. V. Lamb and J. B. T. Keswick.

Mr. AITCHISON'S "Hints on Eyesight."



Hint No. 71.

"ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EYESIGHT."

Technically, we are now charged with the task of fighting against Electric Light as an element on the ground that the excess of electricity rays irritates the eyes. I do not think, however, that any very serious results have been proved against the light as used for ordinary domestic purposes, and in any case its numerous advantages from a hygienic point of view over any combustion lamp, which must necessarily vitiate the atmosphere, is so great that it must be admitted to be the best artificial light up to the present known for domestic purposes. The cases where defective eyesight is attributed to the ordinary Electric Light are invariably explicable on other grounds—chiefly that it is big, gives ventilation and daylight, and is more hygienic than the use of such lamps. It is the absence of healthy surroundings that is the real cause of the harm.

"Mr. Aitchison's system of Sight-Testing is as accurate as scientific knowledge can make it."

"Eyesight Preserved," a pamphlet, now illustrated Edition, will give full particulars of all ordinary defects of vision. Test free on application.

AITCHISON & CO.,

Opticians to H.M. Government.

37, BOND STREET, LEEDS.

Branches and Factory: LONDON.

HARRY HAYLEY,

Cricket Bat and Hockey Stick Maker,

The County Athletic Warehouse,

8, UPPERHEAD ROW, Leeds.

Gives special value in

Cricket Bats, Hockey Sticks,
Tennis Rackets, Footballs, Football
Shirts, Jerseys and Boots.

Hayley's Special "Klipspringer" Cricket Bat	-	21/-
Hayley's "Match Bat	-	18/-
Hayley's "Klipspringer" Cricket Balls,		
	56- & 60- per doz.	
Hayley's "Klipspringer" Football	-	10/6
Hayley's "Klipspringer" Hockey Stick	-	8/6

Any goods stamped "KLIPSPRINGER" denotes best quality.

CHESS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES,
CARDS, BILLIARD CUES, Etc.

Telephone 1845.

Messrs. TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY,

EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

6, HOLLES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Telegram: "TUTORESS, LONDON."

Telephone No. 1167 Mapfair.



This Agency is under distinguished patronage, including that of the Principals of many of our leading Schools.

ASSISTANT MASTERS & ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

University men and women seeking appointments in Public and Private Schools, can be assured of prompt and careful attention by stating their qualifications and requirements to Messrs. TRUMAN AND KNIGHTLEY, who always have on their books particulars of a large number of vacant appointments.

There is no charge for registration, and no fee of any kind is due unless an appointment be obtained through this Agency, when the terms are most reasonable.

The Assistant Mistresses' Department is under the management of a Lady Superintendent, and is separate from the Assistant Masters' Department.

Prospectus, References, and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

AT HALF PRICE !!

NEW BOOKS AT

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT !

Books for University, Matriculation, and all other
Examinations (Elementary and Advanced), and on all
Subjects, supplied. Sent on approval. Lists free.
State wants.

BOOKS BOUGHT. GOOD PRICES GIVEN.

P. B. FOYLE,

135, Charing Cross Road,
LONDON, W.C.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

J. G. Whitwell,

Telephone No. 2235

Practical Gilder,

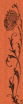
AND Picture Frame Maker,

5, Park Lane, LEEDS.

RE-GILDING equal to new, on
the most Reasonable Terms.

Drawings Neatly Mounted.

Pictures Cleaned, Re-Lined, and
Restored.



Telephone 162 y.



James Fryer,

Tailor, ———
and Ladies' Tailor.

29, New Briggate,
Leeds.

(Opposite Grand Assembly Rooms.)

New and carefully selected materials.

Prompt personal attention.

Very reasonable charges.

D. Webster,

SECOND-HAND
BOOKSELLER.

68 & 70, Woodhouse Lane,
Leeds.



BOOKS BOUGHT

IN ANY QUANTITY.

Scarce Books sought for and reported
free of charge.

Smith & Waddington,

28, ALBION STREET,
LEEDS.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS,
SHIRT TAILORS, and
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NOVELTIES
IN NECKWEAR.

The "Buccleuch" Wool Hosiery.

Shirts of all kinds made to order.
FIT GUARANTEED.

AGENTS FOR

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR.

Booklet, with Sample, free on Application.

Telephone No. 180 x.

**THERE IS MONEY
IN OUR CLOTHES!**



Best Value of the Region. Best
Fitting. Value of Material and
Workmanship that actually
saves you money in the wear.

Our selection of new materials
for suit has been hand-picked at
lowest prices.

Call or write for patterns,
measures from
35/- to 90/-

The Best
to Measure.

Current Style.
Last Year's and Best Quality
Workmanship, guaranteed.

Gentlemen's Own Materials
Made up

Save 25% off London's best
men's clothes in Country Area.

**THOS COOK & SON
TOURIST OUTFITTERS
BRIGGATE, LEEDS.**

UNIVERSITY BOOKS

At lowest discount prices.

Second-hand Books kept in Stock.

GOOD PRICES GIVEN FOR

SECOND-HAND COPIES OF

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

J. W. BEAN & SON,
17, Boar Lane, LEEDS.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN, LTD.

SOLE IMPORTERS of the renowned

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Used in the principal Courts of Europe.

They have obtained a world-wide reputation for their superiority of tone, perfect touch, and general excellence of manufacture.

Finest Pianoforte Saloons in the Kingdom.

It will pay intending purchasers to pay a visit to this establishment, where instruments by every maker of repute may be seen side by side and the merits of each tested.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Madame Clara Butt

writes:—

"The tone is
magnificent."

Mr. Edward Lloyd

writes:—

"They are simply
charming."

THREE YEARS SYSTEM

The fairest and most equitable in use.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN

12, PARK ROW, LEEDS.

102, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Branches throughout the
North of England.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Sir Edward Elgar

writes:—

"The tone is superb."

Dr. Hans Richter

writes:—

"I am delighted with
its perfection and...
superiority of tone."

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S SPECIALTIE PIANOS

Are superior to all others for beauty of tone, solid construction, durability, and cheapness.

Guaranteed Ten Years. Carriage Paid. Prices: £19 10s., £23, £28, £33. Send for Catalogue.