

VOL. XII - XIII

ESTABLISHED 1898.

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CALENDAR, 1909-10.

- 1909.
- Nov. 27—Last day of entry and payment of fees for D.P.H. and Final M.B. and L.D.S. examinations.
- Dec. 21—Final M.B. examination (Part II.) begins.
- " 13—First M.B. (Part I.) examination. Final and First Professional examinations (L.D.S.) and D.P.H. examination begin.
- " 16—Terminal examinations in Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology begin.
- " 18—First Term in Faculty of Medicine ends. Degree Day at School of Medicine. Winter Course in Agriculture (First Term) ends.
- " 21—Library closed till January 1.
- " 22—First Term in Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology ends.
- 1910.
- Jan. 3—Second Term in Faculty of Medicine begins. Library re-opened.
- " 10—Winter Course in Agriculture (Second Term) begins.
- " 12—Second Term in Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology begins.
- " 31—Last day of entry for Clothworkers' Textile Day Scholarships.
- Feb. 1—Last day of entry for First M.B. (Part I.) and Preliminary examination in Science (L.D.S.) examinations in March.
- " 28—Last day of application for the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship.
- Mar. 1—Last day of entry and payment of fees for the June Degree examinations, for City and Guilds Institute examinations, for M.A., M.Sc., for Diplomas in Commerce and for Teachers of French and German, and of application for Litt.D. and D.Sc.
- " 4—Last day of entry for Second M.B. examination.
- " 18—First M.B. (Part I.) and Second M.B. examinations and Preliminary examination in Science (L.D.S.) begin.
- " 19—Winter Course in Agriculture (Second Term) ends.
- " 21—Surveying Class at Barden begins.
- " 23—Second Term in all Faculties ends. Last day of application for renewal of Scholarships. Evening Class session (Second Term) ends.
- " 25-29—University examinations.

- 1910.
- Apr. 6—Surveying Class at Barden ends.
- " 13—Summer Course in Agriculture begins.
- " 20—Third Term in Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology begins.
- " 25—Third Term in Faculty of Medicine begins.
- May 2—Last day of entry for the Entrance Leighton and Salt Scholarships.
- " 28—Last day of entry for July Matriculation examinations.
- June 1—Last day of entry for Ch.M. examination and for the Infirmary Scholarship.
- " 11—Last day of entry for Second and Final M.B. (Parts I. and II.) examinations; for First Professional and Final examinations (L.D.S.) and for D.P.H. examinations.
- " 13—Degree examinations in Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology begin.
- " 25—Second and Final M.B. (Parts I. and II.) examinations and First Professional and Final examination (L.D.S.) begin. Summer Course in Agriculture ends.
- " 27—D.P.H. examination begins.
- July 2—Third Term in all Faculties ends. Degree Day.
- " 30—Library closed until August 16. Last day of application for Teachers' Assisted Studentships.
- Aug. 31—Last day of entry for the Baines Evening Scholarships, the Supplementary Intermediate examination in Arts and Science, and First M.B. examination.
- Sep. 3—Last day of entry for September Matriculation examination.
- " 12—Supplementary Intermediate examination in Arts and Science, and First M.B. examination begins.
- " 30—Last day of sending in Essays for Gladstone Prize.
- Oct. 3—First Term in all Faculties begins. Admission of students.
- " 4—Admission of students. Entrance examinations at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.



Vol. XII.



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"The Gryphon never spreads its wings in the room when she hath any robe feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgments when we knew them full well of such matter; yielding ourselves to the curiosity which we have ever found than to the precaution which we ought to fence."—LXXV.

Vol. XII.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 1.



The New Session.

WHE we to devote much space to the welcome of new comers our expressions would be very belated and would lose the value of novelty, so we merely ask the Freshmen, both staff and students, to do their ordinary duty in field and society and to support the *Gryphon* in its new position. Of this support we have much to say. The startling reduction in price which our Committee were able to announce at the beginning of the session was, of course, largely the work of last session's management and particularly that of Mr. W. E. Cross, to whom the *Gryphon* owes the real debt of its new life. That there is a new life no one who watched the interest taken in last session's issues can deny. But even now with a one and sixpenny subscription the circulation does not promise to be as great as we really need before we can become efficient. Of course there are always some who wish to read every word we publish from the copies of other people. We cannot waste words

on these, but we do advise those others who have not made our close acquaintance to do so quickly for their sake and for ours. Financially we shall preserve our stability if we can improve slightly on last year's circulation and if we can retain the valuable confidence of our advertisers. We therefore repeat the appeal of last year that *ceteris paribus*, students should do their business with the *Gryphon* advertisers.

Personalities.

THE matters referred to in the last paragraph are of considerable importance, but for the time being we consider them of less moment than the literary future of our work. We may appeal till we are tired for just the right kind of copy, but it seldom comes to us. We always receive more than sufficient matter to fill the *Gryphon* twice over, but the glaring impossibilities in most of the so-called literary matter (as distinct from *verses*) are a disgrace. In the first place there is no desire on our part to suppress entirely the personal item or even the lampoon if it is in good taste. But we declare now, because we find ourselves compelled to do so, that we will not live on vicious personalities. These superior non-subscribers who gibe and say that we reject the "best stuff" may now take the information that what they consider "good stuff" is generally anonymous and is almost always scurrilous. The anonymous persons who indulge in personalities know quite well that if their work is considered we disgrace ourselves by becoming scandalmongers. Perhaps in future issues we may be able to illustrate what we hope is true, that the wit of the University of Leeds is sometimes entirely impersonal and in good taste.

The Gryphon.

As minor matters for consideration we remind contributors, particularly those who represent clubs and societies, that the trouble of type setting is enormously increased by writing on both sides of the paper and by indistinct spelling of proper names. And last but not least, we beg to announce that certain jokes are now in their dotage.

The Union Committee.

The new Union Committee has started its work with great energy and we hope in our next number to be able to discuss in detail a definite scheme for building a new common room and smoke room in a central position. Whether the authorities are at last about to realise what we hold to be their responsibilities is not clearly shown at present, but the steps taken up to date are very satisfactory.

In the matter of the suspension of lectures, etc., for an afternoon in each week nothing seems to be announced as yet. The Union, however, will hold itself responsible for keeping the authorities well informed of student opinion in the matter.

Meanwhile, as our correspondence column shows, there seems to be a fairly just claim on the part of the Agricultural Department for a slight reform of the Union constitution.

Athletics.

In this department of the work of the Union many criticisms reach us. The representatives of the various clubs at the Freshers' Smoker were earnest in their claims to the services of all students for University athletics. The practice of playing for outside teams, which is so prevalent among our best performers, was rightly deplored. But the members of the clubs are not sufficiently careful to attain this. Last year's cricket team pretended to be captained by a man who gave his most valuable services principally to another club. This year's hockey team has a vice-captain in a similar position. On the other hand the Rugby fifteen seems to include several men who have only the meagrest claim to be considered members of the University. In those matters we hardly seem to have the courage of our convictions. Perhaps some one will rise who is strong enough to insist on consistency in this important respect. This seems to be all the more urgent in view of the fact that several irate correspondents have informed us that in the Freshers' match of the Rugby club several Freshmen were asked to retire in favour of senior men with established positions in the first fifteen. We only refer to these rather delicate matters because we, like all real students, are enthusiastic for the future success of our athletics.

The End of Last Term.

We had almost forgotten to refer to the unique proceedings which followed last term to a conclusion. The time has now arrived when we may get a good perspective view of the event and its results. The *esprit de corps* shown by all members of the University was a gratifying feature. The staff and governing committees were busily engaged in reforming the structure and geography of the buildings, about

eighty students trained diligently for dignified work as stewards, and the rest of the University was in its position on the stands in very good voice. The immediate result of all this was adequately given in the press accounts of the time. Degree day sank into insignificance and was a quiet function and all energies were devoted to impressing the neighbourhood and the country with our importance. The real object of the whole celebration—or one of the important consequences hoped for—has not, however, yet been achieved. The £20,000 mark of our fund has not been reached and the last steps seem too difficult to make. Notwithstanding these strenuous advertisements the local industrial community is not yet completely convinced of the practical utility of our literary and technical education. If we are to depend for our future on public spiritedness we must obviously be still more strenuous in educating public opinion. Our touch with the public is not continuous and close, and the blame cannot be said to be ours, in view of the mighty efforts of the Extension Committee and of the technical societies. The only attitude to take up seems to be one of complete patience, but it is remarkably difficult to maintain.

The Freshers' Smoker.

Returning to more modern matters, the organisers of the above function are to be congratulated in that they in some measure achieved their object. For many years the smoker has resulted in our being compelled to hear and see persons of no importance to the exclusion of the chosen spokesmen and performers. On this occasion, however, the monopolists were more restrained (perhaps they were absent) and confined their misbehaviour to their private hours. It is to be hoped that this is a sign for the future. It is possible to be free and easy without being a nuisance to one's neighbors, and it is possible to be amusing and sociable without being blatant and coarse. It will be observed that in this matter, as in others we have discussed, we have made no attempt to conceal the fact that there is a more or less unsatisfactory minority, in this as in all similar institutions, whom it would be well to repress. Till we have done this in some measure we shall never have the reputation for good nature and gentlemanly boisterousness which is really what the public wants from us, and which may perhaps indirectly assist the University to attain its true position in the life of industrial Yorkshire.

Departmentalism.

In the letter which we publish from the Agricultural Department there is raised a question which is worth discussing on broad lines. Personally, we do not regard the Agricultural as clannish. We regret that we see so little of them and we know that the fault is not entirely theirs. Geography is an important factor, and it also leads to a strangeness between Arts and Science students and students of such special departments as Medicine, Agriculture, and perhaps, in a smaller degree, Textile Industries. This is to be deplored and, if possible, to be avoided. We see so little of many members of these departments that they are apt to be forgotten when functions and other activities are being organised, and this widens the breach still more. It is really a pity that

the few hundred Medical School of interest even more strangely in the type matter, but consequences, it could be removed should make the set a good example which we between all dep

When this performance of last issue, will be that the meeting being adopted to add more. and he will be others such as M and Hurd, who The assistance from the "Doc taken by Mass considerable inq speak with great est number.

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Extension Lect adopted by the with the people. indignity opera tion and honest brother's loss in the classes in the show that we are

the few hundred yards between College Road and the Medical School should be responsible for a difference of interest everywhere except on the playing field, and more strangely still for a well-emphasised difference in the type of hat-band worn. The latter is a small matter, but with a few more like it it has great consequences, and it would be well if the difference could be removed. The difficulty is to decide who should make the first move. The Agriculturals have set a good example, and may perhaps develop a spirit which will result in a closer bond of union between all departments.

"The Elder Brother."

When this issue appears the preparation for the performance of this play, which we announced in our last issue, will be well advanced. When we have said that the members of the "Clouds" Committee are being adopted in their entirety it is hardly necessary to add more. Mr. Hutchinson is again in the cast and he will no doubt be suitably accompanied by others such as Messrs. Harvey, Curtis, Seymour-Jones and Hand, who are new to University audiences. The assistance of ladies will be the chief difference from the "Clouds" production and the two parts taken by Miss Cockpock and Miss Laird will be of considerable importance. We hope to be able to speak with great enthusiasm after the event in our next number.

En Passant.

THE Organic Chemists have decided not to wear their conventional uniform until all the plumbers, carpenters, etc., have quitted the premises, as unpleasant mistakes might easily occur.

The problem of the division of the "Garage de Guillaume"—officially known as the New Physics Lab.—into two portions on different levels may admit of several solutions. It is denied, however, that the dividing edge was designed as a "take off" for flying machines, for which, we are informed, the Admiralty have no use, and they are scarcely as profitable as racing firebricks. It may be that the obvious hauteur of the second and third year Physics students has compelled the authorities to place Freshers on rather a higher level.

Possibly, the proof of the rapid descent of Man will often be in evidence, but lady students are in all cases earnestly requested to use the stairs.

The benches in the new small Chemical Lecture Room having received their final coat of varnish, the room has recently been brought into use. We are told that the sticking of the cobbler to his last was nothing compared with the Chemist to his bench.

Extension Lectures have long been the method adopted by the Older Universities to get in touch with the people. Leeds, as usual, has shown the ingenuity expected of a rising "Varsity." The absorption and interest taken even by the guttersnipes and butchers' boys in the higher education doled out to the classes in the cave dwellings of the Palais d'Arts show that we are on the right track.

One youth admiringly gazing down upon a History class greeted a newly arrived friend enthusiastically with—"Saiha! ther's a baddy teacher!"

The new extension of the Refectory is a pleasant feature of last Session's building fever. The comfortable room in the basement is a great idea and very novel in character, the fancy tiled fireplace affording an aesthetic contrast with the general colour scheme of the walls—thin whitewash on red rough bricks. The reposed effect of the mortar is also very pleasing.

The idea of bringing the old Common Room benches there is a very commendable one, a quasi-taproom effect being produced. If the room next door could only be stocked with, say, *uolur*, this pleasant pseudo drawing room would soon become the fashionable rendezvous of the élite of the College.

At present 'tis "Gertie, at four."

It was a great disappointment to the Refectory that the King did not lunch there. Nevertheless, the large quantities of the favourite dish of Fomine Royalty (see back numbers) have, with commendable economy, been utilised. The presence of Shepherd's Pie and Macaroni Soup in the first week of term silently speaks multitudes.

We are informed that the play "The Elder Brother" on its last performance was not hissed off and we are at somewhat of a loss to assign the correct reason for its non-appearance since 1860—we presume the date is A.D. 2. Possibly the disturbed condition of Royalties in that period did not suit Messrs. Beaumont and Fletcher, or else the Puritanical tendencies of the age caused a boycott of the Stage.

We are asked to state that owing to a violent backwash, or something equivalent in Lethe the authors will be unable to appear at the fall of the curtain. It is understood that the President of the Union and Dr. Moorman will acknowledge any calls made.

Mr. Hopkins has grave doubts as to the possibility of his introducing the famous "Ee-ah!" pyration act into this play—a popular feature of Mozart's "Figaro."

To us who have lived long and are in years of maturity, the age at which Freshers enter this abode of emulation seems materially to be decreasing. The appearance of the Eton Collar and the straight gait amongst us gives a pleasant High School effect which we had almost forgotten.

The Eton Collars, however, are warned that the responsibility of their being taken for Lab. Microbes will entirely rest upon themselves.

We have it on good authority that the Senate will strenuously oppose the admission of children in arms as students, whether they have masticulated or no.

We would beg to point out to parents that the fees absolutely cannot be halved for children under 12.

PROVILE.

Hints to Freshers.

Oddities.

THE H.P. is a good enough being and quite harmless. Do not shiver at his look or he may think you afraid and hence charge you double or order you not to congest the traffic.

It is the correct thing to bluff everyone in authority except a professor with a bad liver. But you must not address the Editor of the *Gryphon* as "Sir." He laughs.

The cages in the cloakroom are primarily and fundamentally coat lockers, not meat-safes. Accordingly, no Freshers is allowed to exhibit himself therein. The keys are exact copies of those used for the Tower, and are intended for purposes of identification in cases of suicide through nervous breakdown.

The Road to Fame.

If you have a sneaking regard for the notorious and public life, affect some peculiarity—in dress or personal appearance for preference. People have been known to rise to fame on the virtues of a vest button, on their billowy locks, and even on their merits as electioneers.

The chief centres of attraction and instruction are the notice boards. Only privileged persons are permitted to use these. Socialists in particular are barred. Still, you need not despair, for on three occasions per year your name will appear thereon in all its glory. At these trying periods you will probably display a decided aversion from the contents of the boards. It is very unpleasant, but when summoned to "Knock and walk in," a good plan is to shake hands and talk about the weather. When this subject fails you, make your exit gracefully, but expeditiously.

Smoke-room Etiquette.

Do not venture into the Smoke-room without a pipe. A style to be recommended is the curved "Peterson." If you are a beginner it saves both your own and other people's feelings. It is a grave breach of the "unwritten law" to open the Smoke-room windows.

When you have read a magazine on no account replace it. Tradition commands that you fling it from you with a death or the engineering lab, expression. There is one place where you may not throw magazines, viz., the floor: that is reserved for matches and tobacco ash. Chessmen and such-like oddities are made to be smashed, not to be played with; but it is quite *de rigueur* to know something about the "dark horse" and its movements.

The Library.

Library etiquette is curious and should be studied in some detail. The following are a few salient points:—

Stray persons from the Smoke-room—N.B. This animal is much rarer than the prohibited dog—may not bring whiffs of tobacco smoke into the Library. It makes the bookworms cough.

The Library supplies its own seat and noise, and holds all rights and patents for the same. This must be carefully noted.

You should not expect to take books out of the Library.

All books of value are placed on the reference list. You will better understand the significance of this when you are grey. Any attempt at explanation would be too weird and elusive, but put concisely it means, of course, that frolicsome Freshers are not permitted to carry off all and sundry books to the discomfiture of the older and stouter seniors. Other vagaries of the Library you will meet in due course, but if you do not, they will certainly meet you.

TACTICAL.

A Term's History.

A little talk—Prof's, say their say,
Class ticket written—V.C.—"Good day."

But little work—exams, in sight
Quite conscience smitten—and so "Good night!"

A little hope Prof's, turn to sorrow
Class four bestowing—and so "Good morrow!"

A little knock—walk in—we sigh
To reap our sowing—and so "Good-bye!"

Review of Books received.

THE following books have been received at the *Gryphon* office and carefully reviewed by our efficient staff:—

A Few Hints.

Etiquette. Vol. I. By the H-H P-A-r. Appears amongst the Autumn publications of The University Press. (fs. net.)

The book is a triumph in literary style! The work is delicately carved and finished with only the touch of a master hand. We do not know the author, but judging from this detailed treatise he must have moved in the highest circles.

He brings his main points out very forcibly and deals with the following problems:—

- (1.) How to drape oneself artistically on a corridor wall.
- (2.) The present fashion in handshaking adapted to—
 - (a) Registration day.
 - (b) Returning calls after term exams.
- (3.) Deportment.

BASICNESS.

The author of the following book is well-known throughout this community, and prospective readers will readily estimate its style and value from the title, *Cd-pw-n, On Book-keeping.* (James & Co.)

The whole effort is very cleverly and methodically produced, the author explaining clearly the ins and outs of auditing and the making of profits on the sale of goods. Again, being written in the vernacular, it will, no doubt, be thoroughly appreciated. This book should be of great help to the imperious majority. We cannot praise it more highly than by saying that it is a worthy successor to "The Theory of Cleanliness," a handbook for scientists by the same author.

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Students of Humanity.

We have received a work by anonymous authors entitled *The Cult of the Sock* (Swankler and Buckle), which will be received with open arms (7 feet) by all. The authors are obviously moving in fashionable circles and possess a delicate, æsthetic sense, and such knowledge as their can only have been obtained by a life-long and time-absorbing devotion to this study.

In fact, we may say they are almost martyrs to the cause, and thus should receive the thanks of their brothers. They achieve distinction in riding down the plebeian tastes of the uncultivated mind; in endeavouring to remedy these they point out the necessity of being invariably *clair*.

On the question of how to keep shoelaces tie-able in broad bows we learn that these indispensable articles must be starched and ironed every night and really ought to match the shoes, as coloured shoelaces are so "bourgeois." But with regard to socks, any colours fancied may be chosen, first favourites being purple and green and their several combinations.

This season these articles of apparel have reached the climax of daintiness and rainbow effects can be obtained by choosing stripes of the requisite width and gradation of colours. Artistic designs in clocks are *de rigueur* and the authors show how violets and roses, not to mention tartans, may be "cultivated" on socks.

Owing to the beauty and taste displayed thereon the ankles must be disclosed, consequently, the trousers are turned up higher than ever this season. Those with dainty ankles will rejoice at this turn of the "Wheel of Fashion."

Headgear this Time.

We have received another book dealing with worldly matters which will undoubtedly interest the ladies and should also attract the attention of theatre-going men.

The title suggests the nature of the book, and the writer is evidently a person of delicate and flowery tastes, of the fairer sex, although adopting a masculine *nom de plume*. The book is on *Merry Widow Hats*, by Cupid (3s. net. Fort and Fanny.) It is of extreme importance to know that hats are growing in size every day, but garniture may be simple or not, there is such variety, according to taste.

Several examples are given in detail, from which the following have been taken—

"I saw a dream of a thing, at Madame de Snob's, in azure satin, 5ft. by 3ft., and surmounting the crown was a large Bull-Oxington, kept in position by chiffon strings of a harmonizing tint. But the *demier cri* was of apple green *chiffon velours* 6ft. by 6ft., with a simple wreath of red cabbages—"

and so on, showing the delightful combination of the extremes of simplicity with area. This book should be valuable with its wealth of examples and shows that it is absolutely necessary to "hat" it in order to be in the swim.

Work Again!

A rather new note is struck by Mr. S. Lucker in his book on *The Labour Question* (E-I-a and Grayson, 5s. net) which every one will admit is the leading

question of the day. It has been excellently handled by Mr. Lucker and his delineation is admirable and skilful. It shows how the nation should provide for the unemployed, who should be taken at their own valuation, without ridiculous tests, which have degenerated in some spheres to exams. The author himself entirely disapproves of tests of any kind. We hope this question of absorbing interest will be taken up by several readers.

It solved at last!!

Amongst the recent scientific publications of Messrs. Edmunds and Keane, appears *The Solution of π* , by P- π - π - π W. Str- π .

The work will undoubtedly rank amongst our great English classics and is an excellent tribute to the classical education from which its author has suffered. Students who have been in the habit of using mystic, convenient signs such as π will, after perusing the volume, never again resort to such unpardonable presumption. The graphic descriptions of the scientists who have spent their "life-blood" in determining in some cases the 2nd, and in other cases the 3rd place of decimals, are heartrending.

The worthy professor himself has been a martyr to the cause and has devoted many years of his life to determining the accurate value of π .

The apparatus was crude, consisting only of cardboard circles of different diameters and a tape-measure, but such is the "skill" of the experimenter that the obtained result may be quite relied upon and must be accepted in all scientific circles.

II—3'141590

The book should be in the library of every student of Physical Science.

THE BYSTANDERS.

Union Committee Proceedings.

THE second meeting took place on Tuesday, October 13th, at 12.30. Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

Mr. J. R. Blockley, B.Sc., was appointed Editor of the *Gryphon*, in place of Mr. Midgley, who has left the University.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Duchesne, Norman and the Secretary, was appointed to inquire into the state of the gymnasies in the University with a view to reducing the Gym-Instructor's salary.

Present: Miss Beckwith and Miss Simpkins, Professors Connal and Grant, Messrs. Blockley, Duchesne, Ellis, Hopkins, Morton, Norman, Rennie, Seymour-Jones, Willott and Woodhead.

The third meeting was held on Thursday, October 22nd, at 12.30. Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

The Vice-Chancellor laid before the Committee a scheme for the provision of adequate Common Rooms in the Main Buildings. A lengthy discussion followed on the desirability or otherwise of incurring expense by the building of permanent rooms between the Porter's Lodge and the Vice-Chancellor's Room.

The possibility of the students raising their quota of the expense, and the advisability of the whole scheme were left over for consideration.

Present: The Vice-Chancellor, Miss Croft and Miss Simpkins, Professor Connal, Messrs. Blockey, Duchesne Ellis, Foord, Hopkins, Morton, Norman, Purdon, Remon, Seymour-Jones, Stockdale, Wilkott and Woodhead.

The fourth meeting was held on Friday, October 30th, at 12.30. Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

The Statement of Accounts was read and claims for grants by the various clubs were laid before the Committee.

Union Committee Election.

A place on the Union Committee became vacant owing to the non-return of Mr. Walker. The voting resulted in the election of Mr. R. H. Greaves, with 41 votes.

Guide to Science Students.

[Some years ago we published a series of articles under the above title, and we believe that the contents were of inestimable value to all under-graduate students for science degrees. Most of the more obscure points of that period were cleared up and the various branches of science were left in a most satisfactory condition. As the verdict in dabbling scientific is aware, the unknown of yesterday is the knowledge of to-morrow—and also, very often, the recognized ideas of the day before are so completely upset on the day following that our knowledge of the commonest things is in a state of violent unrest, very reminiscent of the kinetic theory. We have undertaken, therefore, the serious task of straightening up science, briefly setting out all the latest views on the subjects appearing more immediately to the world—the B.Sc.]

Liquid Air.—The idea of liquid gases was probably originated by the Pseudelepton Author of the Ha'penny Press, whose heroes always, when in country or by the sea, "drink in the delicious air." We ourselves have often misconstrued this sentence, regarding it as "drink in the delicious air (place where)" rather than "drink in the delicious air." But that is by the way. What is actually understood by "liquid air" is the product of the effluence of mineral waters when the stopper of the bottle is removed.

The Bell Jar.—A physiological phenomenon observed in the frequenters of the Men's Common Room. The bell jar was at 25 minutes to the hour in the a.m. and at five minutes past in the p.m.

Retort.—Unlike most pieces of apparatus this is made generally by the student. There are two varieties of varying danger, according to the mode of manufacture:—(a) the Cool Retort; (b) the Retort made in the Heat of the Moment. When made in the Lecture Room, both kinds are liable to being about violent explosions.

The Bunsen.—As the small orifice is generally stopped up, or the thing at the bottom won't turn, this apparatus is commonly known as the Bunsen Cell. If one holds a piece of platinum wire in the Bunsen flame, and then brings the finger into contact with the heated edge of the burner, a slight shock is obtained, the blistery appearance of the finger being sufficient to make one quite positive.

Logarithms.—It is a fact well known to naturalists that rabbits can multiply very quickly. Man is somewhat deficient in this respect and has, therefore, supplemented the shortcomings of Nature by means of logarithms. We believe that the multiplication of divisions in the Houses of Parliament caused by the rapid addition of Labour Members to the House was the cause of the employment of logs.

The beginner in logs usually finds himself in a knot.

The Gas Laws.—These are of a very complex and varied nature, and have probably given us the most difficulty in our task of exposition. The Arts students monopolise a set of gas laws, information concerning which will be furnished by the Secretary of the Debating Society, on application. This set of Gas Laws is not invariably obeyed, speakers often going beyond the limit, and having to be "rung down" by the chairman.

In Science, the Gas Laws are divided as follows:—

(a) *Boyle's Law*, which may be enunciated thus:—"The position of an ebullient particle upon any part of the cuticle surrounding the vertebrae, invariably coincides with the upper limit (i.e., the edge) of the thick, starchy membrane surrounding the whole."

The following facts are known but have not yet been formulated in the law:—

Boils have some unknown connection with elasticity as they are most frequently observed in the Spring.

If there is any function where "n" must be present, the size of the fiery particle varies directly with the magnitude of the function.

(b) *Charles' and Gay-Lussac's Laws*, which are synonymous—Lussac was a wonderful man. It is recorded that whenever he broke a flask or beaker—even one of his own—he invariably sang a humorous ditty instead of using the more modern monosyllabic form of utterance. He never walked, but always waltzed with pleasing waltzlike movements of the limbs. Thus he is generally known as Gay-Lussac. His great ideal in life was to prevent anyone from lowering his spirits, effecting this by keeping an eye on the bottle. His law is quite unimportant, save that perhaps the term "o' and 760" may be due to him. "Seven-sixty" is, of course, now replaced by "eight o'clock."

Bar Magnetism.—Until very recently, this was considered to be a branch of physics. Many of the more advanced researches upon wireless telegraphy (better known as Zanzology), conducted by Sir Oliver Frigate, seem to show that the subject comes within the province of the Psychical Research Society. We believe it to be very possible that Bar magnetism has some connection with spirits.

Maths.—Derived from the Greek word *Mathema*, meaning "accused." Two main divisions in Maths:—Algebra—which is l-m-n-tary—and Geometry, subdivided into Euclid Books and Comic Sections.

We believe it was Euclid who first utilised the alphabet for designating points, lines, etc., maliciously using his equivalent colloquialism for *littera scripta manet*.

DEAR FRIDAY
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Vox Virginum.

DEAR FELLOW WOMEN-STUDENTS,

Humility is a charming virtue, and a desire for obscurity no doubt becomes a woman when not carried to too great an excess—a fault to which, it must be confessed, we seem to be prone.

Who has not observed that even the most unlightened of popular papers and magazines have some portion of their pages devoted to our exclusive use? Yet the periodicals of our exceedingly modern Leedsian University has hitherto found no place, however insignificant, within the bounds of its bright-hood covers for these subjects—the vagaries of fashion, the triumphs of culinary art, *les affaires de cœur*, and the ceremonies necessary for the adoration of the "cosmetic powers," as Pope calls them—which, presumably, should make up the sum and happiness of the existence of a not inconsiderable fraction of its readers. We are not even granted the consolation of edifying and veracious details of the life and opinions of royalty.

Is this to be longer borne? When our sisters of the outside world are clamouring for their rights shall we, members of an institution which should be the centre of light and learning, still maintain our patient and long-suffering submission to this brutal deprivation of our natural mental pabulum, and continue to drag out our miserable and slavish existence unenlivened by any spark of joy?

Perish the thought! What others will not do for us we must *en do* for ourselves. This once, at all events, you shall have, if only to a small extent and as a mere suggestion, in the following Counsel to Correspondents, motherly advice to soothe the perturbation of your spirits, cheering words to reanimate your drooping hearts, and miscellaneous commonplaces to bring back the light of interest to your worn countenances and lack-lustre eyes (this is written not in disparagement but in profound sympathy).

Trusting that, in spite of the deadening effect of your sufferings, this call to you to stand upon your dignity and assert your rights will not be in vain, the writer ventures to subscribe herself, from a recognition of the innate, if not fully developed, intellectual powers of those whom she represents, by the name of *Minerva*—the concentrated essence of g. Beech Grove Terrace rather than a separate individual.

Counsel to Correspondents.

L. & H. S.—By all means read Plutarch—that you may make jokes upon him.
 Freshet.—Your case is sad for one so young, but you should beware of frowning your perplexity, however far the learned lecturer may soar above your head, and should assume instead, an expression of great intelligence and lofty comprehension. Your face will then gain an attractive calmness and lose its disfiguring wrinkles.

Chloe.—You are haunted by fears of "incompatibility of temperament" and have doubts about the disposition of Strephon? Watch him play tennis. It has hitherto proved an infallible means of ascertaining character.

Herodia.—There is no fashion, or rather there are all fashions in chemistry-jinakers, and you may use a pattern of your juvenile days enlarged. Colour when new is a matter of taste, but afterwards, of chance. The gorgeous raiment you have observed, in all probability belonged to students of the Organic Laboratory, within the precincts of which, it is said, wondrous transformations may be effected. The garment may be elevated or shodden, according to the choice and degree of vanity of the wearer. The latter style, of course, produces a more charming *teint écaillé*, but seriously detracts from utility.

Cameos in Literature.

II. Shelley.

"Is the heart of a nation's writers less an image of the nation's faith?"

SHELLEY also, like Heine, was a child of the Revolution. Both men saw their country and their countrymen in bondage, intellectual, artistic, social and moral; and recognised themselves as deputed by Providence for the work of emancipation. Both men had the "famine of the intellect," the initial restlessness necessary to the potential reformer, but also both had the inspired voice of the poet whereby after their several lives had drawn to a close, their work was received and became of effect. Shelley's father was the heir to a baronetcy, his family were country gentry of the class who have doubtless fine qualities and a "genius for the good ordering of life," but had few redeeming points to a mind like Shelley's. It seemed to him that they were conservative as they were Christian, and "sat down to their religious beliefs as to their meals." Indeed, from his very earliest childhood Shelley seems to have been an enigma to his family; where was the reason of his heterodox beliefs and opinion? How did it come about? It was as if "The Spirit of the World"—who sees to the opening of men's eyes at times—had called a disciple from among its passive resistors.

Mrs. Shelley, seeking a school for Percy Bysshe, was advised by a friend "Send him where he may be taught to think for himself." To which she made decided answer "Send him rather where he may learn to think like other people." But this result (so often devoutly desired by English parents) was not attained either at Eton or Oxford. At Eton he refused to tag, a piece of self-assertion almost unknown in the annals of public schools (Leigh Hunt at Christ's Hospital is the only other instance we know of); magical researches, or to wander with his books or the creations of his own imagination in fields and woods.

At Oxford, after scarce a year's residence, occurred the extraordinary and unfortunate affair of "The Necessity of Atheism." Shelley's engagement with his cousin Harriet Grove was broken off by her during one of his vacations, for disturbing reports had reached his family of his dangerous opinions; and returning to Oxford in the new year in a disappointed and exasperated mood he became convinced that the evils, social and moral, of his country were due to religious superstition and intolerance. "I will crush Intolerance," he wrote to Hogg. "Or at least I will attempt

it" and he proceeded to write his pamphlet that was to convert Oxford fest and then the country at large. It was duly advertised and printed, but Shelley, acting on a sublime impulse, a characteristic of all his actions, sent twenty-five separate copies to twenty-five different bishops and heads of colleges, containing each a letter from one Jeremiah Stukeley, who invited them to notify his adherence to the views set forth in the enclosed unanswerable treatise. And presently the dons and bishops drew together in deadly conclave and "invited" P. B. Shelley or Jeremiah Stukeley to consider himself expelled.

Shelley was thus, in his eighteenth year, adrift, without the smallest really governing or balancing influence upon him, personal or otherwise. He was the product of a school, the school that produced Byron and Heine, but he had no master mind to control him or educate: no sure source of strength and confidence to which he could turn. And this was what he most needed. Bagehot devotes an essay to the pointing out of the radical difference existing between the mind of Shelley and the normal mind. Right or wrong seems never to have occurred to Shelley, still less expediency or in expediency in the process of his mind that conceived and projected his words and deeds. What he did or said was purely on impulse; on the highest plane, pure and generous, but still unweighed, unbalanced, uncontrolled. Singleness of purpose was his mark, but he knew nothing of the blessings and curses of temptation. Quoting from Bagehot:

"We fancy his mind placed in the light of thought, with pure selfishness playing to and fro. On a cold sea impulse arises; it is alone and has nothing to contend with, it cramps the intellect, pushes aside the fancies, constrains the nature, it belts forward into action. There is a legend of Shelley during an early visit to London flying along the street catching sight of a new microscope, buying it on the instant and pointing it in the next instant to relieve some one in the street in distress. The trait may be exaggerated, but it is characteristic. It shows the irruption of his impulses, their abrupt force and curious perversity."

But the highest mind can come to the greatest evil; so it is that we find that Shelley in his short, devoted life, seemed too often to have carried grief and distress with him, and to have been sometimes the indirect cause of real evil. De Quincy calls him "An angel touched with lunacy."

Shelley, in London, after his expulsion, was by no means idle. His passion for reforming mankind kept him busy.

"Thoughts of great deeds were mine, dear Friend, when first

The clouds that wrap this world from youth did pass."

But at University College it was not enough that he, Shelley, should be a convert to Atheism—all Oxes, England, the World must know the new light and learn its truth. And it was the same with varying intensity all through his life. Society, existing, organised, had no terrors for him, he never realised it. When the mood was upon him, no existing constitution was too great to be attacked. He was always talking of Truth, Virtue and Humanity and of the "Millennium" that was to be.

But his ungoverned ways and means brought him into endless complications, which were exacerbated by the suspending of all confidence and help from his home.

A generous impulse led him to suppose that it was his duty to marry Harriet Westbrook, who was suffering persecution at her home and school on account of her friendship with him. She was beautiful, and sincerely in love with him, so that the duty was not a disagreeable one. They were to meet in the morning at a coffee house of repute, where Shelley was to have a hackney coach in waiting. Shelley, with his cousin, Charles Grove, had breakfast at the coffee house. He waited uneasily for Harriet to arrive, threw oyster shells—the remains of his breakfast—about the street, and "Grove," said he, "This is a Shelley business." But Harriet kept her appointment and they drove off together to catch the Edinburgh coach.

For two years Shelley seems to have been perfectly happy with his girl wife (their united ages in the register came to thirty-five). She caught some of his zeal for reforming the world and joined him in his studies. They wandered from place to place, staying a few months at Edinburgh, York, Keswick. At Keswick, where they took a house, Shelley—in the course of his reading and writing, for the benefit of mankind—came under the first and most powerful formative influence of his life, that of William Godwin. But at Keswick he heard of great doings in Ireland, and in a letter to Godwin, he writes "In a few days we set off for Dublin. . . . I do not know exactly where we shall be. We go chiefly to forward as much as we can the Catholic Emancipation." Before he left Keswick he had written an "Address to the Irish People," and on reaching Dublin he had it printed and set about scattering the good seed. Dublin society did not know whether to take this ardent young reformer seriously, but to add to his interest it was given out that he was only fifteen years old, which annoyed Shelley considerably. He writes:

"My youth is very much against me here. Strange that truth should not be judged by its inherent value, independent of the utterer." Men were sent out to distribute the little books of the "Address," and Shelley took an active part himself. "I stand at the hackney and watch till I see a man who looks likely—I throw a book to him." Nevertheless, the "Address" was not one to stir the enthusiasms of Irish factiousness. One can imagine one of these "likely men" opening the little book in the streets of Dublin and reading with a smile that might even be tragic—"Can you conceive, O Irishmen! a happy state of society—conceive men of every way of thinking, living together like brothers." Even to-day his answer might truthfully be "Emphatically, I cannot."

A most remarkable piece of early prose was his "Declaration of Rights." Many of its propositions are noble and sound, and many have not been grasped even to-day. I quote:—

"Expediency is inadmissible in morals. Politics are only sound when conducted on moral principles, they are, in fact, the morals of selfish."

"Those who believe that Heaven is what Earth has been, a mockery in the hands of a favoured few, would do well to reconsider their opinion. If they find that it came from their pride or their grandiosity, they could not do better than reject it."

"No man has a right to be respected for any other possessions but those of virtue and talents. Titles are trash, power a corruption, glory a bubble, and excessive wealth a libel on its possessor."

"No man has a right to monopolize more than he can
—enjoy; what the rich give to the poor, while suitors
—are starving, is not a perfect favor but an imperfect
—right."

And this, most excellent, that should be in the heart
of every citizen reformer:—

"Every man has a right to a certain degree of leisure
—and liberty, because it is his duty to attain a certain
—degree of knowledge. He may, before he ought."

This "Declaration" he had printed and posted up
in large sheets on the walls of Harriet's—for which
he got into serious trouble. But his life in Wales
and Devonshire was a full and happy one, as it had
been in Dublin and Keswick, and, indeed, one would
read of these early married years—their childish
difficulties and ludicrous escapades, and withal, their
force and industry—with supreme delight if it were
not for the knowledge of Harriet's fate, the darkest
and most tragic I cannot but think that was ever
remorselessly revealed to an inquisitive public. A
year later, Shelley describes with almost fiendish
beauty the state of her ultimate formlessness and distress
of which he himself was the cause. (From "Stanzas,
1814.")

"There in the grave shalt rest—yet till the phantoms flee,
Which that heaven and health and garden made dear to
—thee erewhile.

"Thy remembrance and repentance and deep musings are
—aok free.

"From the music of two voices and the light of one sweet
—smile."

Shelley by degrees left off writing his "Addresses,"
"Declarations" and "Inquiries," and embodied his
views in long poems, having, if necessary, long prefaces
and notes to emphasize and explain what might not
be definite enough in the verse. In these poems—as
"Queen Mab," "The Daemons of the World"—one
finds no strong human passions or dramatic force, but
rather the old subjects of Virtue and Vice, Freedom
and Tyranny personified for us into distinct spiritual
beings. His style curiously united the didactic and
lyrical. But the lyrical prevailed, and on account of
it we still read these poems. Brooke shows that the
doctrine of Prometheus unbound—shorn of all its
spiritual graces—is but the doctrines of William Godwin
and his book "Political Justice," with all its noble
truths and glittering fallacies. It is rather when
Shelley uses his song for no other motive than the
pleasure and relief of using it that we find him the
supreme lyric poet.

As everyone knows, Shelley eventually married
Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin and transferred the
scene of his wanderings to Italy. But all his trials,
doubtly acute to a man of his sensibilities, shook his
faith a little in the Millennium; and in his own
evangelic sense. There can scarcely have been
another who felt existence as keenly as Shelley, who
has experienced like him so much of life's blackness
in so short a term of years. Heine, we know, saw
the absurdity of it all and learned in self-defence to
laugh while he wept for men; but Shelley, turning
from his strivings, caught himself away into the
remotest realms of fancy where men can hardly be
conceived of at all. During "The Cloud" such lines
as—

The eagle's carrier, with his meteor eyes
And his burning plumes outspread,
Leaps on the back of my sailing rack
When the morning star shines dead.

—and indeed throughout the whole poem the reader
finds himself as it were in unknown regions. He can
experience the rare blossoming of spirit that some music-
brings, or that he can find when on a solitary walk
he stands on some headland and loses his identity
for a moment in the feeling of the wind and the rain
and the loneliness.

Strange that poetry is not universally read. Men
will sit for hours, close together, in a hot concert-
room; but how few, comparatively, will carry a
volume of Shelley or Wordsworth about with them;
where, in a few pages, is gathered the music of the
ages for the eternal delight of the reader.

The Freshers' Smoker.

A MIGHTY concourse assembled in the Refectory on
Friday, October 9th, to witness and to participate in
that ceremony which forms our share of the induction
of the noble army of Freshmen into the full enjoyment
of the privileges of "undergrads." I refer to the
Freshmen's Soirée, more familiarly known as the
Freshers' Smoker.

Long before the eating part of the performance
commenced, the Refec. was more than crammed,
and for the benefit of late comers an overflow meeting
was held in the Ladies' Dining Room.

When this important business was over, the tables
cleared and the surplus population stowed in window
sills and elsewhere, the function proper began.

Mr. Hopkins, in a graceful and impassioned speech,
welcomed the Freshmen and gave them wholesome
advice, including the inevitable and necessary appeal
for the College Social Life, which forms so essential
a part of a University Education.

During the course of the evening numerous speech-
lets were made, introducing to our notice the various
clubs and societies sheltering under the wing of our
august Students' Union.

Mr. Roberts praised the "Rugger" and Mr. J.
Osborne Martin upheld the "Soccer," while the
worthy Secretary of the Union maintained that
Hockey was the only game worth playing.

For the twentieth time we heard the perennial plaint
that men will play for outside clubs. Would that
they might at length take it to heart and decide
that their first duty is to their University.

Mr. Bockey took up the cudgels on behalf of two
worthy but widely differing objects, the Gryphon and
the Scientific Society.

Mr. F. A. Hyde told us of the aims of the Christian
Union, and Mr. Perkins exhorted us to come and be
amused at the Leeds University Lads' Club. (N.B.—
This does not pretend to compete with other places
of amusement in Leeds.)

Mr. Monahan invited us to attend the meetings of
the Debating Society, the only society which does
not charge any subscription (now, Yorkshiremen!)
and referred in glowing terms to the new president,
whom we were pleased to have with us at this im-
aginal ceremony.

A number of people contributed to the musical
part of the programme and considerable talent was
shown by the Freshmen.

The Gryphon.

Messrs. Minner and Arnold, Davies, Maddison, Matthews, Priestley, Rennie, Shaw and Willott sang—or tried to! And we had once more the pleasure of listening to Mr. Thompson, who was vociferously encouraged.

No evening could be considered complete without the services of our renowned elocutionist, and Mr. Gittleton was at length called up. After plaintively regretting the lateness of his call, he favoured us with his now classic recitals "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and the tale of the "Buckets," but the latter proved so harrowing to our already overwrought feelings that we were momentarily compelled to ask him to desist.

But Mr. Gittleton has got a rival. Mr. Coplans, an ingenious young medical, fresh from school, appeared in the rôle of drawing-room *zazouster* and made us howl with laughter at some amusing anecdotes. Mr. Coplans should buy the old copies of *Puck* from the Union Room, then his jokes would be, like himself, a little fresher.

We all sympathised with Mr. Hickson when after this he arose and, with a voice quavering with emotion brought some person or persons unknown to oblige him with that invaluable culinary compound known to the spygristars as sodium chloride.

The orthodox part of the function closed at the phenomenally early hour of eight. There can be no two opinions as to the success of the Smoker.

No fewer than 185 persons partook of the cheering but unwhettable cup, and strange as it may seem, no one seemed to quail too deeply of that other cup, more cheering, but alas! more inciting.

Among the songs rendered were samples of all grades from the rovelly comic to the sentimentally pathetic, but, thanks perhaps to the wholesome restraint exercised by the chairman, there were none to which the most fastidious *Gryphon* correspondent could take exception (unless from a musical point of view).

Altogether, it was unanimously voted one of the best smokers we had ever seen and the large number of Freshers present and the approbation which they expressed augurs well for the success of the coming session from a social standpoint.

De Rebus Medicalibus.

FRIDAY, October 2nd, will long be remembered in Leeds, and especially by medical men, as a day on which three functions were successfully carried out. Firstly, the Board of the General Infirmary was presented with the portraits of Sir Clifford Allbutt and Mr. Fridgin Teale, both of whom, fortunately, were present on the occasion.

Secondly, the informal opening of the Medical Session of the University took place. Mr. Teale was in the chair, whilst Sir Clifford Allbutt distributed the prizes and gave a short address, in which he strongly emphasised the superiority of the influence of sports over that of a systematic gymnastic training, both in its physical benefit and moral influence.

Before we can pass over the prize-giving, we must heartily congratulate Mr. G. A. C. Mitchell on winning the gold medal, a distinction that has not been gained since the year 1905.

And yet another point is indeed worthy of mention, Dr. Griffith having proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Clifford Allbutt, Mr. Rowland Ward rose to second the proposal, and raised loud and prolonged cheers when he announced that Sir Clifford and he were natives of the same town. Truly Dewsbury ought to be proud of her sons.

The third of the above-mentioned events was the Annual Dinner of the Profession, that took place in the Queen's Hotel, when Sir Clifford Allbutt and Mr. Teale were the chief guests. On Thursday, October 5th, the Lord Mayor formally opened a new ward, or rather an old ward fitted up with all the latest surgical appliances. This was part of the bequest of the late Mr. C. S. Weatherill, who left the handsome sum of £124,078 to the Infirmary, and whose example we hope will be followed by many more Leeds citizens.

And now with regard to the heated discussion that is taking place in these columns as to social and corporate life at the Medical School. It must be owned that this side of life down here is not very flourishing, yet at the same time it would venture to say it is not on the decline, for whereas last year, it is true, the Infirmary men found great difficulty in finding nine representatives for the S.R.C., this year, on the contrary, there has actually been an election, twelve nominations having been received.

And again, a further sign of reviving life in the School is seen in the formation of a Medical Colloquium. It is hoped that this year there will again be a Medical dance, but this entirely rests with the students, for it is obvious that if less than twenty students turn up, which actually happened two years ago on the occasion of the last dance, the thing must end in a failure. However, this year there seems much keenness, and if the secretaries adopt slightly less ambitious lines than in former years, the dance should be a success, both socially and financially.

And before these lines are brought to a close that most important branch of University life, "Sports," must not be forgotten. Already the Medicals have played and defeated 4-1 College Road at Hockey, although it is only fair to the College to add that they were a man short, probably due to the tardy reply of the Senate as to the mid-week half holiday, and it is hoped that Rugby and Soccer matches may also be arranged, as during last season, but this time that the Medicals may turn the tables on their opponents.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

In the last *Gryphon* issued, a correspondent objected to certain remarks previously made in this column on the decline of social and corporate life at the School. We fear, however, that "W.E.C." in his reading of the remarks which he criticises, has not been quite careful. If he would read accurately before commenting, we think his comments would carry greater weight. He has omitted to notice two words which we were careful to insert. We spoke with regret of the decadence of "social and corporate" life at the School. But "W.E.C.," forgetting the words "and corporate," spends his energy in a mighty quibble as to whether the S.R.C. elections and certain other matters are fairly termed "social." If the council

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which officially represents the students and transacts business on their account be not included in the "corporate life" of the School, we cannot conceive any meaning for such a phrase. If "W.E.C." had spent his labour in demonstrating the flourishing condition of the non-academic life here, instead of in such an unnecessary joke, we, or possibly he, might have been enlightened.

"W.E.C." next goes in for a diatribe against the Medical Society, of course raising the hobgoblin "social" again. If he will consider for a moment, we think he will come to the conclusion that there is no opportunity, other than the meetings of this Society, afforded to men for that most important branch of general education, a reasonable knowledge of their mother tongue, and a power of self-expression. True, men are engaged most of the day in mental work (and we have no contention against recreation, mental and physical, as "W.E.C." seems to suppose), but this is mental occupation of an entirely different character: and one only has to visit the Out-patient Rooms and hear the elegant language in which so many replies are clothed (or should we say "laid bare"?) to appreciate the need for some means of improvement. The Medical Society's meetings are not intended to be "social," if that means "free and easy," but let "W.E.C." appear at the first meeting this year and give us his ideas for improving the Society and we shall be delighted to hear him.

"W.E.C." complains that the writer forgot the successful Smoker held last year: far from it, for he has good reason to remember it, but he also remembers the fact that it was found impossible to run a second Smoker when that was proposed. Is that a sign of great social vitality? We think not.

If "W.E.C." still wants proof of the slackness of men in these matters we refer him to an event which took place during this present month. The S.R.C. Annual General Meeting was held in the Common Room as had been duly announced. Who turned up to listen to the Council's record of work during 1907-8? A handful of Freshmen. We do not think that when a Member of Parliament comes to tell his constituents what the party has been doing in the House, his only hearers are those who have come to reside in the division since the election!

No. If "W.E.C." likes to evade the chief point, let him continue to do so; but if he really thinks that the social and corporate life at the School is in as healthy a condition as it should be, we can only reply to him that we most emphatically differ.

Believe me,

Yours truly,
LEEDS, October 21st, 1908. V.

Commercial Candour.

The office has received the following from a London firm—

DEAR SIR,

We have an inquiry for prospectuses of Engineering Colleges and we shall be obliged if you will mail us a copy of your prospectus per return.

In the event of our sending you a customer, what commission are you prepared to pay us?

Yours, etc.,

[This speaks volumes for the business reputation of the office.]

Leeds University Union.

Balance sheet, 1907-8.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Union Subscriptions	317	12	6
Honorary Members' Subscriptions	29	8	0
Springfield C.C., Hire of Field	15	0	0
Girls' High School, "	0	10	0
Bank Interest	0	10	0
Balance on Conversation	3	15	11
	<u>£367</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Football, Rugby	24	18	3½
" Association	8	19	1½
" Groundsman, wages	10	10	0
Cricket washing & sundries	3	11	11½
" groundsman and boy	17	0	0
Lawn Tennis	12	1	10
" from Season 1906-7	0	12	0
Hockey, Men's Club	23	14	7
" Women's Club	10	14	9
Gymnasium Instructor	50	0	0
" Materials, Repairs, Piano, etc.	10	8	7
Common Rooms, Men's, College Road	17	2	2
" Women's, College Road	16	17	8
" Medical School	20	0	0
Debating Society	5	12	9
Chess Club	0	13	3
Printing, Postage, etc.	1	2	3
Stationery	0	2	2
Grant to S.R.C. (Medical School)	4	0	0
Freshmen's Soiree	2	6	0
Musical Evenings	2	0	6
Athletic Sports (including expenses of Representatives)	7	19	1
Pearce, Engraving Cup	0	9	0
Omitted from Conversation Account (1906-7)	0	9	9
Pavilion and Field, Repairs, etc.	2	12	0
Machines repaired	6	12	6
Grant to British Universities' Congress	2	0	0
Expenses of Representatives	1	12	0
Rates and Taxes	6	39	10
Fire and Accident Insurance	2	4	7
Gas and Water	4	37	10
Electric Light	0	28	4
Way Leave and Tithe Rent	0	11	1
Pavilion Instalment, repaid to University	26	11	4
	<u>£135</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8½</u>

Stoves for Gymnasium	12	9	0
Wire netting, etc., for new Tennis Courts	10	4	6
	<u>£38</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4½</u>

Balance on the year	<u>£367</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
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Balance, October, 1907	52	13	11½
" on year 1907-8	8	13	2½
" October, 1908	<u>£61</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

Audited and found correct,
Oct 21st, 1908. (Signed) D. St. Margaret.

B. M. CORRIE,
Hon. Treas.

Calendar.

- Nov. 7—A.F.C. v. Durham. At Leeds.
Philosophical and Literary Society. Mr. Kibson Class, M.A.—"Gibraltar."
- Nov. 9—Literary and Historical Society. Miss Cooke, M.A.—"Gerald the Welshman."
Grand Theatre—"The Dairymaids" (Miss Phyllis Dare).
- Nov. 11—H.C. v. Liverpool. At Leeds.
Leeds Institute. Mr. Gambier Bolton, F.Z.S.—"Lions, Tigers and the Larger Cats."
- Nov. 12—Choral Union. Town Hall—"Golden Legend" (Sollivas).
- Nov. 13—Rev. A. J. Carlyle, Emmanuel Church, 113.
- Nov. 16—Grand Theatre—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
- Nov. 17—Leeds Musical Evenings. (Alexandra Hall.)
Bunoni.
Philosophical and Literary Society. Major Mark Sykes—"Marshall Saxe."
- Nov. 18—Scientific Society. Professor Procter.
"Cold Chemistry."
R.F.C. v. Liverpool. At Liverpool.
Leeds Institute. Mrs. Lornias Hubbard—"A Woman's Way through Unknown Labrador."
- Nov. 19—Harrison Concert. Kubelik—"New Symphony Orchestra."
- Nov. 20—Canon Kempthorne. Emmanuel Church.
- Nov. 21—Literary and Historical Society. Mr. A. E. Dean, B.A.—"Burke."
Grand Theatre. Mr. Edward Terry. Repertoire.
- Nov. 25—A.F.C. v. Manchester. At Manchester.
H.C. v. Sheffield. At Sheffield.
Leeds Institute. Mr. J. Duxbury—Elocution Recital.
- Nov. 27—Canon Longbottom. Emmanuel Church.
- Nov. 28 & 29—THE ELDER BROTHER.
- Nov. 30—Grand Theatre. "Merry Widow."
- Dec. 1—Philosophical and Literary Society. Mr. J. S. R. Phillips—"In Germany."
- Dec. 2—Philharmonic Concert. The Hallé Orchestra, Conductor—Dr. Richter.
Leeds Institute. Canon Masterman, M.A.—"English Town Life in the Middle Ages."
Scientific Society. Mr. A. E. Woodhead, B.Sc.—"Technology of Cyanides."
H.C. v. Durham. At Leeds.
- Dec. 5—Philosophical and Literary Society. Dr. Moesman—"A Day in Elizabethan London."
A.F.C. v. Birmingham. At Leeds.
- Dec. 7—Literary and Historical Society. Miss Mallinson, B.A.—"Catalues."
Grand Theatre. Mr. F. R. Benson. Repertoire.
- Dec. 9—R.F.C. v. Manchester. At Leeds.
H.C. v. Manchester. At Leeds.
Leeds Institute—Leeds Symphony Society.

Dig Reedal.

[From a manuscript found in the archives of the University.]

BEHOLD! the great feast of Dig Reedal has arrived and multitudes have gathered in the Temple of Larjal devoted to the God Ex Ami Naslum to witness the sacred rites of Conn Fer Ment. This feast is held every year at the sixth moon and when the sun is highest in the heavens.

Those who are to be admitted by these rites of Conn Fer Ment into the bosom of the mighty Conn Vo Kashum have prepared for this great day for years past. They have had to spend many weary hours, in silence and with minds perturbed in this same temple, and now, when the great day for reaping the rewards of this long service has arrived, the white faces and haggard, and the trembling hands betray the heavy penalty which the worship of the Temple God exacts.

The Larjal is already filled with the friends and relations of the worshippers, and in the South gallery are gathered a goodly number of young men or Stynd Ents, who on this occasion have broken from their customary bonds of quietness and serenity, and who now carry on a Moseery Moseery with loud noises. Philet-Jer assumes the office of High Priest and with uplifted hand wends his way amongst the Stynd Ents, admitting them to the bosom of the Temple-God with divers Dig Rees.

To one man he gives the name Byg Lyre, to another Baw Eff, to another Syl Lease and some he welcomes with a holy kiss, and, while this is going on, a man famed for his oratory, rises up and delivers a speech, of which all one can hear is Arterkeeg, Arterkeeg. But suddenly a tremendous shout goes up—the procession is wending its way from the Porta Sjoj up the Temple staircase with slow and measured steps. First in order come the members of Conn Vo Kashum and the mighty Sen At, arrayed in gorgeous robes of many colours; following them come the main worshippers or Conn Ferres, and lastly, the Vee-See, our Wellbeared and Ritetrusty, and his deacon, the Regis Tra.

As the procession files past the South gallery the Stynd Ents offer incense in the shape of Conn Fetti in a shower upon the heads of the worshippers and chant a solemn dirge to the words "Lef Trite, Lef Trite." The mighty Sen At is seated on a raised dais on the front of which stands the Alta and the High Priest, whilst the Conn Ferres remain at the feet of the Alta seated in a semi-circle.

These ascend the Alta steps one by one, and the Vee-See takes them by the hand and chants to them some mysterious formula:—"Bewerestow Therawthor Wittyvestedin Mebyviss . . ." Whilst this is going on the Stynd Ents cast in a loud voice, Waribbice, Barkaharkia, Welavnuober, Bibbibbble, Koemarti, Koemarti Kaera Kaera, and many other wierd noises. But now the last worshipper has ascended the stairs and the procession with untimely steps and fast makes its way back again to the Lybhart or crypt and to the East Kansall near the Porta Sjoj, whilst the Stynd Ents clamour from the gallery down the pillars and the Allporta writes down in a book the names of these wicked persons so that he can report them to the Vee-See to have them cast from the Yewni Vers Itti into the outer darkness of Kolij Rode.

The crowd gradually disperses, most going home, whilst a few make their way to the Bullenmoost and other Temples devoted to the worship of Baachaa.

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OUR SOCIETIES.

Scientific Society.

THE first meeting of the current session was held on the 21st October, in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, with Dr. J. B. Cohen, the retiring President, in the chair.

Dr. Bone, the President-elect, delivered his address on:—

"The Scientific Aspect of the Gasification of Coal for Power and Heating purposes."

Dr. Bone aptly enlarged the University of Leeds for being the first in the field to recognise the importance of establishing a department of Applied Science for the special study of fuel. To commence with, a brief historical sketch of the introduction of gaseous fuel for iron smelting was given, and the lecturer, further, reviewed the classical work of Bunsen in 1838 on the "Analytical Chemistry of the furnace gases at various levels of the Blast Furnace," which brought the whole rationale of iron smelting to light.

He pointed out that the possibility of utilisation of the prodigious amount of energy available in the shape of carbon monoxide, was the first incentive for the subsequent developments in the history of the blast furnace, which, in the opinion of the lecturer, is destined, in the near future, to turn out to be a "gas producer" with iron as a valuable by-product.

The question of the utilisation of the waste products for gas engines was next taken up, and the audience were further treated to a comprehensive diagrammatic explanation of the mechanism and the economic methods of working the blast furnace and the gas producer.

The principle of the Duff Producer was surveyed from the thermo-chemical standpoint under two different conditions, the one, the action of air alone on the incandescent carbon, the other, with the admission of steam as well.

The question of Ammonia Recovery came next in order, and with it the work of Dr. Ludwig Mond.

The Mond Producer was shown to reduce the clinkering troubles to a minimum, but, speaking of its defects, the lecturer showed the serious loss of heat brought about, first, by the condensation of undecomposed steam escaping with the incandescent fuel during the subsequent cooling of the gases, and secondly, by the diminished thermal efficiency of the plant, compared with the producer, working under similar conditions but with a less supply of steam.

A series of very interesting and instructive slides on the figures obtained during the Producer trials at Warrington formed a brilliant finish to a masterly exposition of the subject.

M. A. R. P.

The Education Society.

THE above Society bids fair to flourish this session. The membership is well over a hundred and some interesting and enjoyable meetings are anticipated.

The following have kindly promised to address the Society:—Professor Adams, of London University, Mr. Hille, of Sheffield, Father Woodcock, of the Sacred Heart Church, and Miss McCrohan. It is hoped that all interested in education will attend these lectures.

The men students of the Education Department had a very enjoyable "smoker" in the Refectory on the evening of Thursday, 15th October, when the second and third year men made the acquaintance of the Department's sporting Freshmen.

A poor third year man was deputed to act as chair-man and pour words of welcome into the ears of ingenious Freshers. The senior students did most of the entertaining, the chief contributors being Messrs. Shaw, Morton, Priestly, Gilbert, Farnish, Morrell, Cundall. These are not all, but the writer, being without notes and with a forgetful memory, must ask forgiveness for omissions.

The first meeting of the Education Society, in the 1908-9 session, was held on the evening of Friday, the 30th October.

Professor Wellon was in the chair, and introduced Professor Adams, of London University, in person—all knowing him well by name. Professor Adams then gave his lecture on "The Imperfections of the Teacher." It is to be doubted whether a more enjoyable lecture was ever delivered in the University. The lecturer treated various faults of the teaching profession, bringing many home-truths to all his hearers. Yet, the solid lecture was cloaked in delightful humour. Anecdote followed anecdote in such a way as to make Professor Adams perfectly irresistible, and his audience, every one of them, would do much to hear him again. Lack of sympathy was, said the lecturer, the only fatal obstacle to the teacher. One felt throughout the lecture that the learned professor was endowed with sympathy alike for educator and educated, and this feeling charmed each of his 136 hearers.

H.

Recent Publications.

Laboratory Arts. G. H. Woodliff, Ph.D., F.R.C. [Longmans, Green & Co. 3/6 net.]

This book aims at being a guide for the construction, repair and manipulation of common pieces of apparatus in the scientific laboratory, and although specially directed to the needs of the science teacher, it should prove invaluable to all who aspire to any degree of experimental skill. The treatment of such things as the fixing up of wood, glass and metal apparatus which leads itself so little to text-book description is conducted with minute care, and elementary details are almost too profuse.

The book does not pretend to be a complete laboratory guide, but as a record of the author's experience during twenty years of practical laboratory teaching, and as such it places at one's disposal a wealth of matter which until now has not been systematically treated.

In addition to the manipulation of tools used in wood-work and metal-work (which is now admirably taught in almost all schools) and to the working of glass to enable one to make both simple and complicated pieces of apparatus many useful practical problems are dealt with. The latter include such diverse topics as the labelling of bottles, care of laboratory iron-work, electrotyping, calibration of apparatus, plaster casting, lantern slide production, etc., etc.

A feature of the book is the number of clear illustrations supplementing the descriptions.

Practical Organic Chemistry by Julius B. Cohen, Ph.D., B.Sc. [Macmillan & Co., 1908, 3/6.]

In the second edition of this work the author brings up to date and considerably enlarges the first one of 1900, and to those who are acquainted with this first edition no further recommendation is needed.

The revision consists in the addition of about thirty new preparations including some of the more important dye-stuffs and some of the recent electrolytic methods. Another new feature is a comprehensive appendix on the investigation of organic substances—tables of solubility, melting and boiling points finding a suitable place here.

It may be urged that the minute directions for the preparations tend to make the student less independent and resourceful, and that an appendix dealing with the theory cramping in the preparations would scarcely be read by the majority of students. Speaking from experience, however, we may say that without detailed description one could not advance far in manipulative skill, the methods used in organic chemistry being so different to those generally known by the elementary student and, further, that the study of the appendix is a very suitable means for profitably spending spare moments, inevitable in the laboratory.

Altogether the book presents a completely finished appearance and is a worthy companion to the author's *Theoretical Organic Chemistry*.

Correspondence.

UNIVERSITY,
15/10/08.

DEAR SIR,

May I be allowed to call attention to what has always seemed to me an anomaly not redounding to the credit of either the University or the department most concerned, viz., the apparent apathy of the agricultural students to the common social life of the University, and may I also propound a remedy therefor. The reason for the existence of this phenomenon is not far to seek. The work of an agricultural student is too specially technical to allow of his associating in lecture room or laboratory with his fellow students, or even of being lectured to—with very few exceptions—by any but specially trained and appointed lecturers. The requirements of the agricultural season will not allow of the department being opened till a full week after every other, while the not too elastic hours of his study render it difficult for him to take any very prominent part (if he does not neglect his work) in those athletic activities of which we are all so justly proud. This is perhaps inevitable, but is it inevitable that various University arrangements should be so designed that they have the effect (unintentional I doubt not) of rendering even more prominent the already too evident partition between him and his fellows?

As you are aware, Mr. Editor, the requirements of our course and of the National Examination Board, demand that half of us should leave in March, and roughly the other half in May. Hence the impossibility of getting an agricultural representative on to the Union Committee elected in June. Ergo—Agricultural interests are ignored by that august

body. May I suggest that the Agricultural Department be formed into a special one-member constituency, elected in March. This would enfranchise about forty (I believe) students who at present are disfranchised by the requirements of their course. By your leave, Mr. Editor, I will continue to enlarge on our other many grievances in next issue. When you have considered them all, I think you will see that taken together they provide an ample answer to the question—Why are agricultural students clammy and apathetic to the social side of University life, the thing, par excellence, required to broaden the outlook of one tied to the plough, hales ever since he was thirteen?

I am, yours truly,

AGRICOLA.

P.S.—As instances of how agricultural interests are ignored by the Union Committee, may I cite (1) that whereas every other society is mentioned in the handbook, the Agricultural Society, of which Prof. Seton is ex-officio President, and which is equal before the Senate with every other, is ignored by the compilers of that useful volume; and (2) the non-possessum attitude to Mr. Ford's motion for some recognition of our existence at the Conversazione adopted by the Committee. If you will I will pursue the subject further and give the full history of this latter incident in the next issue.

Athletics.

The Swimming Gala.

RIPPING! was the unanimous verdict pronounced on the Gala with which the Swimming Club wound up its 1908 season.

Prof. J. B. Cohen was kind enough to take the chair and, in a short and chatty speech, opened the proceedings, which went off admirably, under the superintendence of Mr. L. Q. Orchardson, until the Polo match, with which the evening concluded.

A number of newswimmers made their first appearance and a pleasing feature was the number of competitors of other nationalities. The championship of the club was gained by Mr. A. Rhodes (Education Department) who came in first in the championship race, the 50 yards breast stroke, the obstacle race, and the night-gown and candle race.

Mr. T. Brown also deserves congratulation for his magnificent plunge of 52 feet in ice, which beat the next best by no less than 12 feet.

Several gentlemen showed to great advantage in nocturnal attire, and the obstacle race was also a huge success; the frantic efforts of the blindfolded competitors causing no end of amusement to the spectators.

There was some good play in the Polo match, and it is evident that, with practice, we should be able to get together quite a good team. Mr. Woodmansey's side proved easy victors, their three goals being scored by Mr. Tonjoroff.

The following is a list of the results—
50 yards Handicap—(1) M. A. Paniker; (2) J. S. Dobson.
50 yards Freshwater Race—(1) J. Gibson.
50 yards Back Stroke—(1) A. Woodmansey; (2) J. S. Bainbridge.

Obstacle Race—(1) A. Rhodes.

John Deane
Long Plunge
100 yards Handicap
50 yards Race
100 yards Race
Night-Gown
Polo Match

At a General
Assembly last
Wednesday
the motion
was carried

Three
Commons
Freshman
invested in
years may
trust that
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the Freshmen
who wish to
as much as

Any of the
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A. H. Field
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FIRST TEAM
No track
October 24th
we opened
The team we
Thompson
Max Evans
Foreman
G. A. White

Inter-Departmental Squadron Race—Medicals' Team.
Long Flange—T. Brown (length 52 ft. 10 in.).
100 yards Hawkcap—(1) A. Appleyard.
50 yards Breast Stroke—(1) A. Rhodes; (2) D. Standing.
100 yards Club Championship—A. Rhodes.
Night-Gown and Candle—A. Rhodes.
Polo Match—Blue (A. Woodmansey's) beat *White*
 (E. S. Willott) 3 goals to 1.

Chess.

At a General Meeting of chess players held in June last a desire was expressed to pay a small subscription in order that the supply of chessmen for the smoke room might be kept up.

Three sets of men are now provided in the Common Room for the use of all students, and both Freshmen and others are invited to take an active interest in the game so that the good record of past years may be maintained. The selection committee trust that students will treat the sets with some little consideration.

League matches have been arranged for the team, which will be chosen largely on the form shown in the Freshers' matches held early in the term. Those who wish to play regularly in the team should put in as much practice as possible.

Any information respecting either the Game or the Club will be gladly supplied by the captain, A. H. Fisher, H. W. Webster, or Thos. A. Rennard, Hon. Sec.

[We wish to apologise for the omission of the above notice from the Handbook.—Editor.]

Rugby

THE TRIAL MATCH AND GENERAL REMARKS.

THERE was a good turn-out to the trial match on October 20th and a keen game resulted, though it was somewhat disappointing from the point of view of fresh talent.

Freshmen who have so far come to the fore are Bevan and Curtis, forwards; Foxton, half-back; Evans, Beattie, Duang, three-quarters. Foxton has the reputation of being a good half and should prove of great use to us.

It is satisfactory to think that at last the "Rugger" field has been thoroughly drained and that we shall not be compelled to cancel our home matches owing to having no water-polo team! Thus far the drains have acted very well and Hodgkinson is to be congratulated on the result of his work.

The following have already been chosen to play for the "Yorkshire Wanderers"—Cameron (twice—once as captain), Hartnell, Carter, Walter and Foord. We have just heard that Cameron is leaving us for good—he will be a great loss to our forward line and we can assure him that the good wishes of the whole "Rugger" Club will go with him.

FIRST TEAM. St. Peter's, York.

We took a fairly strong team to St. Peter's, on October 24th. The ground was in good trim and we opened the season in perfect football weather. The team was as follows—*Full-back*, C. Hartnell; *Three-quarters*, C. A. Pollock, F. E. Carter, C. F. Hoyle, Max Rennie; *Halves*, D. F. Dobson, C. F. Abell; *Forwards*, J. N. Cameron, H. McLaren, D. H. Wilmer, G. A. Walter, J. Foord, A. Hickie, G. Bevan,

W. H. Roberts (captain). Carter did not turn up and Cameron was brought out of the forward line and played wing to Pollock.

The "Varsity" started the game with the sun in their faces and at once made determined incursions into the enemies' "25." St. Peter's resisted pluckily, but in a few minutes Rennie ran through and scored a try, which he failed to convert. Pressure was again kept up and Pollock pierced their defence and registered the second try, which was unconverted. St. Peter's then attacked and became dangerous, but Hartnell picked up and relieved pressure. After this St. Peter's were penned up in their own half for the rest of the first half. Cameron and Foord gained six more points, but both attempts at goal failed. Half-time found us thirsty and lemon-juice, with a score of 12 points (four tries) to nil.

The second half the visitors were all over the home team, who were only once really dangerous. Tries were added by Hoyle (2), Abell, Rennie, Foord, Hickie and McLaren; Foord converted four of the tries from easy positions. McLaren's try was got after he had run nearly the whole length of the field and pierced right through the middle of the opposition.

In the end the "Varsity" were victors to the tune of 44 points (eight tries, four goals) to nil.

The forwards packed and heeled-out well, but the half-back play was disappointing—the three-quarters did not nearly get the full advantage from the forwards' heeling-out. Had the "scrum" been properly connected with the "threes," the score should have been doubled.

SECOND TEAM.

At Harrogate, October 17th.

University "A" ... 30 points.
 Harrogate Old Boys "A" ... nil.

At Halifax, October 24th.

University "A" ... 3 points.
 Halifax Rangers ... 33 ..

Congratulations are due to:—

CAMERON (Chosen for Yorkshire Trial Match,
 HOYLE } October 25th.

W. R.

Association.

"SOCCER" prospects at the University have not been so bright for many years.

A large number of very promising Freshmen have come up this term and it will be a matter of great difficulty for the committee to select the best eleven. Old and new players will have to play their utmost to retain their places in the elevens.

Amongst others the most promising Freshmen are: Stainsby, Bucknall, Hindley, Winterbottom, Crofts and Asson, while we are glad to announce that Wiggsworth will turn out regularly for the team this season.

The first eleven played their opening game versus Bootham, at York, on Wednesday, October 17th. Team:—Reinhardt; Elliot (captain), Bucknall; Duchesne, Crofts, Bonar; Mawson, Smith, Stainsby, Martin and Wiggsworth.

We had a pleasant game and won 5-0. Bootham were the better trained side and kept us going till the whistle blew. Reinhardt played magnificently in goal, some of his saves being marvellous. Both

backs were reliable, Bucknall's placing being his strong point. Crofts was best at half, but would improve if he placed on to his forwards a little better. The forwards were good and had by turns, but should improve with a better knowledge of each other's play. Stainish and Wiggsworth were best. Wiggsworth centred beautifully and some of his crosses deserved a better fate.

Goal Scorers :—Elliot (from a penalty), Stainish (2), Smith and Martin.

On Saturday, October 25th, we played Clackleton Raine Road, at Headingley. The University were minus Elliot and Martin, both resting with injured limbs. The score, 4-2 in our favour, did not indicate the run of play, as the 'Varsity forwards missed several easy chances. Reinhardt again played excellently in goal. Both backs were good. Winterbottom's kicking being clean and well timed. The halves were fairly good, but we were unfortunate in having Crofts injured shortly after the interval. Mawson was the best forward on the field and has improved greatly since last season. Hindley and Stainish were also good, though Wiggsworth might have had better support.

Goal Scorers :—Stainish (2), Mawson and Hindley. H. Ellis has to be complimented on his refereeing, which was excellent in this game.

Team :—Reinhardt; Winterbottom, Bucknall; Wilson, Crofts and Ellis; Mawson, Hindley, Stainish, Glick and Wiggsworth.

The Second Eleven opened their season with a meritorious win of 7-3 over Silcoates School and Masters, at Wakefield, on Saturday, October 25th.

Team :—Hall; Duchesne and Rowe; Tonjoroff, Thornton and Witty; Earle, Prendegast, Smith, Brekko, Reakes.

Goal Scorers :—Prendegast (3), Brekko (2), Earle (2). Best for the 'Varsity were Duchesne, Rowe, Tonjoroff, Earle and Reakes.

Ladies' Hockey Club. J. O. M.

THE Ladies' Hockey Club, which last year showed decided improvement, bids fair to have a successful 1908-9 season.

A good list of fixtures has been arranged with local teams, and it is only to be hoped that the weather will be more favourable than at the end of last season. The number of players among the Freshers is smaller than last year, but two or three give evidences of being valuable additions to the club. At present there is only one team, since there is not a sufficient number of enthusiasts to constitute a 2nd eleven.

Miss McMillan, the captain, is an ardent devotee of the game, and with a few more of our last year's team, including Misses Beckwith, Holroyd, E. Walker, F. Kitson and Lee, should form a good backbone for this season's XI.

In our first match against Kensington Ladies we had the misfortune to be beaten, the score being Kensington Ladies 3 goals, University Ladies nil. What more could be expected when everyone on our side was more or less in bad form, and suffering from the relaxations of the Long Vacation.

M. W.

Men's Hockey.

THE Hockey Club is looking forward to a successful season, as most of the old team are available and many of the new men show useful talent.

The season was opened on October 25th with two matches against the Corinthians. The First XI drew with the Corinthians First, at Moortown, after a very enjoyable game. The University attacked strongly at the commencement and forced two corners, which, however, were not converted. Play ruled rather in favour of the University up to half-time, when the score was nil all. Shortly after the resumption A. F. Harding scored for the University, with a fine, oblique shot from outside right. The Corinthians then equalised, their outside right scoring, at the second attempt, from a good centre by Orchardson (a Scotch International) from outside left.

From this time to the finish the University forwards strove hard to give their side the lead. This was not gained, however, greatly owing to the good play of the Corinthians' backs, and also due to many missed opportunities by our forwards, although it must be said that they frequently experienced very hard luck with their shots, hitting the post on more than one occasion. The forwards' shooting and passing will no doubt become steadier, and more accurate, later on. The half-backs played a truly great game, especially W. C. Cowper in the centre and C. Bulter on the left. J. P. Walker also showed good form at left back. The following will be the usual Saturday team, with but few alterations :—

Goal—A. Seymour-Jones. *Backs*—L. E. K. Ellis and J. P. Walker. *Half-backs*—Wilson, W. C. Cowper and C. Bulter. *Forwards*—A. F. Harding, C. H. Little, G. V. Stockdale, O. J. Law and Vickers.

Among the new men, who are likely to be playing for the first team, W. C. Cowper is a very useful addition to the team, as a most energetic and reliable centre half. D. J. Law, at inside-left, is very smart with his stick and should score many goals during the season. The first-named (Cowper) used to play for Ackworth School and Law played in the Middlesex (A) Team.

Our Second Team have started their season with a "rush," winning both their matches and having a goal score of 10 goals for 3 against. The first match was against Corinthians II, at home, on October 17th. The team won in good style, the score being 5-2, the scorers for the University being Standing (2), Hyde, Callender and Hickson.

On October 24th another win was gained over York (A), away, by 5 goals to 1, the University scorers being Hyde, Darling, Standing, G. V. Stockdale and Hickson.

According to the above results it seems as if we possess a distinctly strong second team, and we hope this promise will be fulfilled.

The proposed Clayton Inter-Varsity Hockey Challenge Shield seems very unlikely to become a reality, as the Hockey Association will not permit of Manchester University entering, and under these circumstances the matter is likely to drop.

L. E. K. E.

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