



"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the name when she hath any ricks feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we knew them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever found than to the preciveness which was ought to fere."—LVLV.

Vol. XII.

DECEMBER, 1908.

No. 2.



The Vice-Chancellor.

THE hurried announcement with which we prefaced our last number was only a poor preliminary expression of the great enthusiasm with which the Vice-Chancellor's honour has been received. The sentiments expressed by the Chairman of the Union, at the Musical Evening, on December 4th, and his appropriation for the University as a whole, and for the students in particular of some tiny portion of the honour, were pleasant and gratifying, and the reception given to the Vice-Chancellor on that occasion will convey to him better than the less important statement here, the satisfaction which is felt that his great personal efforts in the cause of education have been recognized and rewarded. Unfortunately the actual ceremony of conferring the knighthood does not take place till the 14th and the present issue of the *Gryphon* will be too early to record the torchlight proceedings and the still more enthusiastic ovation which Sir Nathan Bodington will then receive. We present, with

this number, a supplement which should in justice have been produced long before the events which now render its issue imperative, and the subscribers to the *Gryphon* are at last enabled to possess a photograph of the highly esteemed head of their Alma Mater. Before leaving this subject we may be permitted to offer our congratulations to Union officials for the splendid way in which the expression of our opinion has been organized.

"The Elder Brother."

A full and expert account of the successful performances of Fletcher's play is given elsewhere, but the degree of success attained was such that additional praise in these columns will not make the whole too fulsome. The performance was in no degree less interesting than the epoch-making performance of the "Clouds" two years ago, and we believe only the fact that Leeds is not Oxford or Cambridge prevented something like a stir in the literary world and the public press. If we take into consideration the fact that the play had not been performed for over 200 years, we see that the tasks of the English Literature Staff in adapting the text, and of Mrs. Schiddkopf in staging it, were appreciable. To this we must add the natural disadvantages from which all amateur castes suffer—lack of time, inexperience and other occupations—and the mechanical difficulties of the small temporary stage, and last of all, the calamity which befell the scenery so soon before the performance. We all know how a performance was given which showed little sign of any of these troubles.

Meers, Peck came ably to the rescue with more scenery—procured with much difficulty—which was admirably adapted to the stage. The whole of the caste entered so enthusiastically into rehearsal that in the end their strangeness to the stage was not apparent. Nothing but appreciation and grateful record of the efforts of Miss Cockpock, with Messrs. Harvey, Curtis, Hutchinson, Seymour-Jones, Hand and all whose assistance was smaller in magnitude, though equal in spirit, can be made here, so complete and correct were their interpretations of the various parts. Finally one has to realize and acknowledge the almost stupendous labour of Mrs. Schiddlekopf in stage management and rehearsing. This is surely the proofiest of her many great achievements in the drama at the University of Leeds, for such was her success in interpreting the work, that it was difficult to realize that this was practically an original production and not simply an imitation in detail of some well-established professional performance. The criticisms in the press were unanimous in the opinion that the correct atmosphere had been found and maintained throughout. It is doubtful whether the local press succeeded in estimating the value of the play itself with any success, judging by comparison with Professor Herford's article in the *Manchester Guardian*, which is reprinted in this issue of the *Gryphon*. One journal distinguished itself by naming the "Merry Widow" as the just chronological successor of "The Elder Brother," which it had previously described as "of archeological interest only." It was from the press, however, that the "undergraduate section of the audience" received a just rebuke for a series of "unmanly oscillatory interruptions," and it would have been very fitting if the more dignified section of the audience had been rebuked also for the scant attention which they paid to the charming music provided by Mr. Hoggett. In these matters our audiences err at both ends of the scale.

The Half Holiday.

It transpires that the scheme for "a suspension of work, &c.," is dead—as dead as all the Education Bills. In its place we get the compromise—a promised lightning of work on Wednesday afternoon. It is said that the complications introduced into the timetable will be too great for complete suspension. General feeling at this result is not yet widely expressed, but we feel that it will be one of great disappointment—possibly of dissatisfaction. Before this feeling—of which we heartily approve—is developed, a little re-consideration of the object of the original movement may be useful to regulate and correct subsequent action. It is assumed that the development of athletics, particularly of Inter-University athletics, was the end in view of last session's agitators, and to that end occasional afternoons are named as half-holidays. These occasions often fulfil very useful purposes other than the attending of football and other matches. The present matter for complaint is that the Rugby football team is either more favoured by the authorities, or more energetic in proportion to its importance, than the other three winter clubs. Coincidence of Inter-University fixtures of Rugby, Association and Hockey

Clubs, and later in the same day of Debating and possibly Gymnastic and other associations should be possible. The good spirit is not to be developed so well by the whole University watching the few picked men on the Rugby fifteen as the almost wholesale intercourse which might be possible in the absence of the ordinary work of lectures. This, of course, will be more idealistic to those engaged in making arrangements. But we are entitled to ask the Association Football and Hockey teams why their Inter-University contests are not honoured by the suspension of lectures and laboratory work.

The "Gryphon."

Our thanks are due to those subscribers who made our last number achieve its object of getting "sold out." This is, we think, a record for the first number of the session. The present number will be issued in a greatly increased edition, but the popularity of the supplements should cause it to have such a heavy sale as to justify this. The remarks and advice to contributors in our last editorial remarks are still only partially absorbed. Contributions for the next number should be submitted by February 1st, 1909.

November 31st.

[At the commencement of the term, the Secretary of the Debating Society announced that something more novel and much better than the ordinary annual Parliamentary Debate would be substituted. A contributor has sent us what purports to be an account of this novel innovation. Unfortunately we know our contributor very intimately and have seen him calculate Physics results—consequently we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the subjoined report.—Ed.]

As this was the first meeting of the novel character bespoken by the Secretary earlier in the term, the President of the Society graciously vacated the chair in favour of the Chairman of the Union, that full honour might be done to the occasion. The Rectory was crowded, so much so that those ladies who wore their hats sat with only one empty chair separating any two of them, instead of two chairs as is usual. Several hats got badly crushed in consequence. The very fashionable ladies preferred to leave their hats outside rather than risk any damage which might accrue from wheeling them in through the doorways. Somebody's ingenious suggestion of lowering the nets having been adopted, it was found possible to accommodate several hats on the tennis courts, the remainder being placed on the roof of the building or arranged, resting on their rims, against the walls.

The subject of the debate related to chess, which, we understand, has largely contributed to the remarkable mental improvement of the Arabs and Zulus in recent years. The question was: "Shall the knight's move be extended to the queen?"

Mr. Horrox, who wore some dainty crêpe-de-chine-colored socks, with pink insertion, and a most elegant ruffle, had a preliminary canter. He said he knew little or nothing (a voice: "Hear, hear!") about chess, except that intimately mixed up with the game were the verbs "to paw, to rook and to knight"—spelled with a *k* and without a hyphen, he would have them note (slight smirks from several of the

audience). He, perhaps, knew more about the second verb, whilst the Vice-Chancellor would probably be more cognisant with the meaning of the last. Nevertheless, he confessed, in his dress he had always had a distinct leaning to *checks*. (Cheers, "Bravo, Hoppy!" and a voice: "Stale, mate!"—followed by violent uproar in same region, during which the words "throw," "out," "leg" and "saw" were very frequent. During the uproar a gentleman fainted, he only coming round when water was substituted for brandy.) He would now call upon Miss Beckwith to lead the debate.

Miss BECKWITH, who was received with great applause, first explained the knight's move. It was, she said, in golfing phraseology, "two up and one," the "one" being played diagonally—or some other combination, such as one up and two on, diagonally. The present year had been remarkable for two facts—first, it was leap year; second, more women had been incarcerated on account of their political opinions, strivings and aspirations than in any three centuries put together. She would, in the natural order of events, then consider the first point. In leap year, as they well knew, All-Forward Man graciously allowed WOMAN to make proposals. Therefore she had no hesitation in proposing—"No, no!" "Not here!" "In another place!" &c.)—in proposing, what she was proposing—the knighthood of the queen. Secondly, she was a militant suffragette, but she did not agree with going to gaol. As a devoted member of the Hockey XI, however, she quite considered it her duty to do the nearest thing, so she aimed at goal. Having now placed her position plainly before them, she demanded why should not the queen have the knight's move. She was as good as any knight any day, and much more trustworthy, as the latter was so horribly horsey.

MR. A. H. FISHER, in leading the Opposition, said he had not followed Miss Beckwith (laughter). Possibly she might be just in the elementary stage of chess, which would explain somewhat. As an expert, he would like to do away with the queen entirely. As it was, the piece constantly ruined many a man's game. He had known when his queen had most recklessly come to rest in a square covered by an opponent's knight. Then, again, her femininity often came to the fore, and she would stand on a square contiguous with a bishop's, oblivious of the fact that the wily bishop had dragged her into the path of a rook. He could remember a game against York Road Baptists—or was it the Pudsey Pawn Club?—when his opponent's queen had deliberately obstructed his knight, which he had consequently lost, much to his detriment. On account of his own experiences, therefore, and those of Dr. Tarnasch as well, he would restrict the movements—if not abolish her—of the queen. He would not mind, however, adding the knight's move to the king's functions. (Applause, "Hair, hair!" and "Put me among the curls.")

MR. MAX RENNIE said that although he too was a suffragette and generally stood by Miss Beckwith's side (cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Withdraw!") that might he must differ from her. He had often watched a game being splendidly developed by the three-
—he meant knights, when the opposing queen

had put a check to it by deliberate obstruction. Whenever he had been acting as referee in the game, if the forwards—or pawns as they preferred to call 'em—were well up, he invariably ordered a scrum. Then, *there they were, of course!*

MR. T. A. RENNARD, in backing up the motion, said he felt very queerly—that was, keenly, on the matter. He remembered a game when he and Mr. Fisher were conjointly playing Dr. Lasker and Mr. Atkins. The opening move was a Ruy Lopez, beginning at P-K 4, white to play and win, developing into an Evans' Gambit (declined). A critical stage was reached when their queen, had she possessed the knight's move, would have put their opponents in check and had the option of taking a rook or a bishop with mate to follow in three, but being without that particular move, their queen was bugged by a pawn, followed by mate in one. They could thus understand how sorely he felt in the matter.

MISS J. J. KESWICK said that though they slightly preferred hockey or golf, they thought the game was all right as it was, provided, however, that one could always castle on the left wing, where they thought one could hole out much quicker. A critical stage was reached when their queen, had she possessed the knight's move, would have put their opponents in check and had the option of taking a rook or a bishop with mate to follow in three, but being without that particular move, their queen was bugged by a pawn, followed by mate in one. They could thus understand how sorely he felt in the matter.

MR. MAXWELL RENNIE considered the right wing was the wing.

MR. R. WARD said he had written to both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour on the question, but had received no reply. He had consulted all the available books on Tariff Reform, including the *Daily Mail Year Book*, but the only statistic he could find relating to the subject was that "My Queen" was "one penny per lump." He scarcely liked to pronounce an opinion then, preferring that the party should follow its own inclinations. They might be interested to know, he thought, that the Chess Champion, Dr. Lasker, had the signal honour of being born in the town of which both he himself and Sir Clifford Allbutt were, happily for it, natives.

MR. PERKINS said he too was a suffragette, but felt just a little bit mixed. To introduce a metaphor, he did not, as a cricketer, care for the idea of making a man hop from cover point to long stop by way of third man. He had to confess, however, to a distinct preference for long hops—(encouraging cheers.)

MR. AKROYD thought chess was a rotten game. It did not give any scope for one's intellectual abilities, such as the pastime of choosing socks or priestly acting. He must say, however, that the chess board would make a ripping pattern for socks, if only the black squares were purple, which matched one's shoes so awfully well.

With the Chairman's permission he would try and make a joke (cries of dissent, "No, no!" and "Keep your seats!"). Although the lady had not yet spoken, he would like the Chairman to call the waitress to order—to order him some refreshment, ("Bravo, Willy!" "Encore!" "Me too, Sally!")

MR. CORLISS said the mention of refreshments reminded him. If they would allow him, he would like to relate an anecdote which he had culled from the pages of an old Psa—. Here the speaker's voice was drowned in a violent uproar, accompanied by the collapse of the roof immediately above.

The Chairman thereupon rose, said grace and declared the discussion closed.

Shakespeare as Prophet.

Thursday Afternoon.

Music do I hear?

Ha! Ha! Keep Time: how sour sweet music is
When time is broke and no proportion kept.

RICHARD III.

* * *

W. H. P.-EE-N8.

"Oh swear not by the moon, the inconstant
moon."

* * * ROMEO AND JULIET.

F. A. H-D-.

They laughed not so much at the hair
as at the foolish answer.

* * * TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

CH-PM-N.

In the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of an hair.

* * * I HENRY IV.

A. S.-J.

The mirror of all courtesy.

* * * HENRY VIII.

A RUGGER J.

I "pause" for a reply.

* * * JULIUS CESAR.

THO-ACETONE.

The rankest compound of villainous
smell ever offended nostril.

* * * MERRY WIVES.

"MR." BROWN.

O that this too, too solid flesh would
melt.

* * * HAMLET.

Union Committee Proceedings.

THE present session is a very strenuous one for the committee, and more meetings have been held already than during the whole of last session.

Moreover, the attendances have been record ones. The chief items of business of general interest are as follows:—

- (1.) The resignation of Mr. Seymour-Jones from the committee and the election of Mr. Duchesse in his place, as secretary. The vacancy in the committee was contested in a bye-election, when Mr. J. A. Hickey was returned with a poll of 58 votes.
- (2.) The appointment of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Blockey, Duchesse, Ellis, Hopkins and Woodhead, to lay before the Council the strong feeling in the committee that permanent Common Rooms be provided by the authorities, apart from the support of students.
- (3.) The decision that no distinctive badge or colours be granted to 2nd teams.
- (4.) The appointment of a committee to ascertain what support would be given to an Officers' Training Corps in the University, on the lines laid down by the Minister for War.

Shelley.

O timeless poet singing in the light

That shines on earth from an unconquered sun,

Sing us again thy visions one by one

That we may see, or through our cars have sight.

Stayest thou in the upper blue so long!

Like thy own sky-lark seeking cloudy birth;

Descend to us now on thy fine wings of song:

Fold them again among the brood of earth.

Nay: we who trail through mist a fettered wing

See thee no more, who to the skies belong;

But gazing high can catch an answering thrill

Of that swift peran from thy lips grown strong;

That high to the throned ideal, word doth bring

Of Man's untriumph, but his labouring still.

Some Thoughts on Pickwick.

BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

I RECOGNIZE with gratitude that Charles Dickens was one of the friends of my boyhood. It was in the year eighteen hundred and ten that one of my school-fellows lent me a copy of *Pickwick*, bound in smooth green boards, with the broken back that invariably accompanied that style of binding, and he remarked that it was "very good." I opened it upon my well-backed school desk and then and there made my first acquaintance with a work to which I quickly assigned a foremost place in English literature, together with *Franklin*, *Robinson Crusoe* and *The Last of the Mohicans*.

O little lad, with roughened hair and dusty jacket, sitting in that same spot to-day, much do I wonder what your list of "best books" includes? I fear that you have too many to choose from to allow you to treasure any two or three so well as we treasured our few chosen favourites.

I remember distinctly that my youthful but fastidious patron pronounced the wit of the first chapter rather small. There is one very good joke in that chapter, but I had not experience of life enough to taste the flavour of the fact that Mr. Blotton, having called Mr. Pickwick "a humbug," should relieve a situation decidedly strained by explaining that he used the expression only in its Pickwickian sense. This does appeal to me now, but I have attended a good many committee and board meetings since then, and I have reminiscences. But Alfred Jingle, with his elliptic utterance and his brilliant all-round roguery, suited the school-boy exactly. He was an unprincipled adventurer, it is true, but that scarcely mattered, for the heroes of boyhood are judged by an aberrant ethical standard, so that pirates and highwaymen, bandits, burglars and red-indians, were ideals to emulate. "Dr. Summer of the ninety-seventh" was a great favourite, and his untimely disappearance from the story was a cause of regret. Then came the immortal Sam Weller himself, and I little guessed how great a proportion of the English-speaking race were with me in the admiration which I felt for him. We were brought up on the sayings of Sam. "Avay with melancholy," as the little boy said when the schoolmistress died, "was one of the first literary quotations which I made my own."

Then came a painful discovery, the shock of which I have hardly yet got over. I need hardly say that I refer to Dickens's account of the cricket match between ALL-MUGGLETON and DINGLEY DELL.

It cannot be denied that the description of the match is impossible. You have to read but a few sentences to prove this. Dumpkins and Podder open the batting in the first innings for All-Muggleton, "*Mr Luffey was pitched to bowl against . . . Dumplings and Mr. Struggles was selected to do the same kind of office for the hitherto unconquered Podder.*" We are accustomed to assign bowlers to wickets rather than to batsmen, and the working out of the arrangement suggests difficulties, but let that pass. "*When the umpires were stationed behind the wickets,*" Mr. Luffey began to bowl. His action was peculiar. He "*retired a few paces behind the wicket and applied the ball to his right eye for several seconds—Play!*" suddenly cried the bowler. . . . *The ball flew from his hand straight and swift towards the centre stump of the wicket.*" Did anyone out of petticoats ever bowl like that? The match proceeds—two wickets fell for fifty-four, at which time the score of the Dingley Dollers was as black as their faces. We can understand why their score was blank since they had not yet been in, but why they should have been agnost at the state of the game is not clear. It was surely still "anybody's match." But mark what follows:—"*The advantage was too great to be regained . . . and in an early period of the winning game, Dingley Doll gave in and allowed the superior prowess of All-Muggleton.*" Now what in the name of puzzle-dom does this mean? Taking the words as they stand they would seem to imply that Dingley Doll gave up the match without playing out their second innings! If they really did so, then even the vocabulary of a school-boy, with all its peculiar wealth of terse, forcible and delamatory epithets, would not suffice to characterise the conduct of the losing team. But we refuse to believe it. We feel confident that Dingley Doll played the game to the fall of their tenth wicket, and only suffered from atrociously bad reporting.

There is only one conclusion. "It is ignorance, gross ignorance." Not ignorance of the comparatively unimportant matters which occupied our school hours, that would render him so endeared him to us, just as our personal affection for Shakespeare dates from the day when we learned that he "knew small Latin and less Greek." (That was so exactly our own case). But of CRICKET! Still it is a lesson we all must learn, that there is no infallibility even amongst the greatest. *Novumque domuit Homerus*, Dr. Johnson made mistakes in his English Dictionary, and the greatest observer of the life of the people in the last century, professional parliamentary reporter as he was, could not write a coherent account of a cricket match!

It is a satisfaction in a novel to find characters which give our emotions full play, say a real villain without extenuating circumstances who can be pilloried without mercy, or an object of unmitigated scorn like Stiggins, whose ducking in the horse trough satisfies poetic justice. Yes, we enjoyed the retribution which overtook the Reverend Mr. Stiggins, but what an object he is! Stiggins was a sort of curate to an unnamed "Shepherd," a seedy, dirty, prim-faced, rattle-snake-eyed, red-nosed man, lachrymose, sanctimonious, money-bowing, hypocritical and intemperate, whose favourite haunt was the bar-parlour, where he displayed a voracious appetite for

battered toast and an unquenchable thirst for pineapple rum. There may have been an original who suggested this picture—men of all professions may fall to the lowest depths, but surely there was never a greater injustice done than to represent this man as being condoned, tolerated, admired, by any congregation amongst all the multitudinous sects enumerated in the census returns! The ordinary dissenter is not better or worse than the average church goer, but no one has a shrewder idea of what his minister ought to be, and vigilant is the eye which he keeps fixed on the walk and conversation of his pastor, he supports him by voluntary contributions and has no difficulty in terminating his engagement, and the ejection of Stiggins from the "Marquis of Granby," by the bereaved Weller, was tardy and inefficient compared with the measures which would be employed in the case of anyone with a tithe of such delinquencies in any such community, assuming that such an anomaly were found there. Yet there is no doubt that somehow Stiggins has been taken as a type, so that even in your morning's paper you may have seen some manifesto of nonconformist clergy referred to as "the voice of all the Stigginses." For this the editor deserves the horse trough.

Bob Sawyer and Benjamin Allen have taken so strong a hold on popular imagination, that after nearly three-quarters of a century many people accept them still, without questioning, as types of the average medical student, and when the words "medical student" are mentioned, a smile comes over their face and we know what they are smiling at. Fortunately, as soon as the student has qualified, a complete revision of sentiment comes over the public, and they take him to their arms with all the respect and confidence accorded to the average family practitioner, who is one of the most esteemed members of the community. We regard the Pickwick Papers with the interest with which we should watch a series of cinematograph pictures, taken during a tour through England in the days when railways were in their infancy and stage coaches in use, when tumplings barred every highway and sedan chairs were still in vogue, when debtors were imprisoned in the Fleet and duelling was still a recognized method of obtaining the satisfaction of a gentleman, when riots at the hustings and open bribery and corruption were the accompaniments of every election, and Bath was in all its glory, human nature, however, being quite the same as it is to-day.

There is no plot in Pickwick, the author evidently constructing as he goes along and the process of evolution is evident. As the successive numbers came out the world discovered Charles Dickens and Dickens discovered himself. In this work he does not reveal his powers of serious writing and pathos, there was a greater Dickens to follow. Still Pickwick was the joy of my school days as his later works have been of many days that have followed. We recognise the great influence Dickens has exercised in promoting that movement of social reform which is soundly based on human sympathy, with the joys and sorrows, the rights and wrongs of the poor. And having regard to much of the popular literature offered to our young folk to-day, I adopt the words of Dickens's great and generous rival, where he says:—"I am grateful for the innocent laughter and sweet unsullied page which the author of *David Copperfield* gives to my children."

* Thackeray, English Humorists, Essay on Sterne.

Review of Books received.

Modern Practice in Mining.

I. Coal, by R. A. S. Redmayne. [Longmans, Green & Co.]

The author of this work is the Chief Government Inspector of Mines, and as may be expected, his technical and mechanical matter is authoritative and creditable. It is to be regretted, however, that an attempt has been made to introduce the preliminary chemistry and geology in tabloid form rather than in separate treatises. The result is often unintelligible (as in the determination of the calorific power of coal from its chemical analysis). The omission of modern instruments such as Berthelot's calorimetric bomb and the old-fashioned use of terms like "hyposulphite" are other, though smaller, flaws. In general appearance and formation the volume leaves nothing to be desired.

Machine Design, Construction and Drawing.

Spencer. 10/6 net. [Longmans, Green & Co.]

This work may be estimated in much the same way as the work on coal. Though well-produced in many ways, creditably modern, it is not entirely a satisfactory supply of modern requirements. Such essentials as the electric generator, steam turbine, gas and oil engine design, boiler mountings, &c., receive meagre or no treatment, while even steam engine design is not completely described. The great feature of the work is the number of illustrations, though the faulty dimensions of some of these will have to be remedied, along with a number of misprints, in further editions.

Questions and Answers in Electrical Engineering.

Moore and Shaw. [Longmans, Green & Co.]

This is a detailed and admirable work, particularly suited for the Elementary Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. It should certainly be followed by more advanced compilations of the same kind. Some of the terms might be better chosen, e.g., "polarized volt meter," which is better called "moving coil voltmeter." The desiderata of quick-acting magnets, as well as the practical units, might have received rather more attention, with advantageous results.

Obituar.

We regret to record the death of Mr. W. P. Spinks, formerly Lecturer on Sanitary Engineering in the Yorkshire College. Whilst associated with the College, Mr. Spinks took a warm interest in students' athletics. His most measurable services consisted in making the plans for the breeding and draining of the athletic ground and in supervising the execution of the work—all of which he did gratuitously. Those who remember the field in earlier days recognise, with gratitude, the generous part played by Mr. Spinks in providing for the first time a possible ground for cricket and football.

Mr. Spinks, who had been in failing health for some years, died at Knaresborough, on November 20th, at the early age of 51.

"The Elder Brother."

[An extract from the criticism in the "Manchester Guardian," written by Professor Herford, of the University of Manchester.]

"On Friday and Saturday last, the Literary and Historical Society of the University of Leeds gave two public performances of Fletcher's fine comedy 'The Elder Brother.' A great favourite in its day and all through the Restoration period, it has long since succumbed to the fate which has banished from the stage even the most brilliant work of Shakespeare's contemporaries. Yet Fletcher had as good a right as almost any to be regarded as Shakespeare's literary son. The Society would have deserved the warmest gratitude for this revival, even had it not been the decided success it proved.

"The play has some unusual qualifications for performance, by university students, before a university audience. It touches, gaily, but not unwisely, problems of culture and of the relation of culture to life, very much like those which still engage us. The shrewd but unacademic father, who expresses loud alarm at the prospect of leaving his estate to a mere scholar of a son—

Can he manage six thousand crowns a year

Out of the metaphysics? . . .

Can history cut my hay or get my corn in?—

doubtless echoed secret, if suppressed, misgivings in the hearts of substantial burgesses in modern Leeds as in old-world London. But they can hardly have resisted the triumphant vindication, in the sequel, of the quality of this seeming slave of pedantry, this raw, untutored product of the university. The pedant is, no doubt, one of the most ancient and familiar of dramatic laughing-stocks, and any apprentice to the stage could make fun of the helpless gullibility of a formal schoolmaster coping with the vicacities of youth. But Fletcher put an entirely new complexion upon the hackneyed theme, such as only one who was himself a man of the world, something of a scholar and a great deal of a poet, could have imagined and carried through. His scholar, the 'elder brother,' has a sufficient measure of the traditional follies of the academic recluse, and all the proper traditional fun is made of his bookish crony (as his contemporary kinsmen would have called it) and abstraction. But even before the unfolding of the story—which is simply the unfolding of Charles himself—begins, we are left in no doubt of the quality of the spirit which lurks under his shy manners and his rusty garb. Fletcher was hardly a severe student himself, but he has caught, with wonderful sympathy, the rapture of scholarship. All the passion of Humanism glows in the phrases with which, at a later point, he bids his 'younger brother,' Enstear, 'Go you and study!'

Wear out the tedious night with thy dim lamp,

And sooner lose the day than leave a doubt—

and all the virginal purity of its rare spirit is in his 'vision' of the famous women of antique story. Chancer caught that spirit long before it had reached maturity in his young clerk of Oxford, and Marlowe something of it in Faustus, but it is one of the few notes in the vast compass of the genius of his age, which Shakespeare, its 'soul,' hardly or but faintly strikes. He had, indeed, in a sense, forestalled even the special theme of Fletcher, in 'Love's Labour

Science Guide.

Lost," but it must be owned that the comparison, making all allowance for the lighter and slighter texture and aim of the earlier comedy, turns out altogether in Fletcher's favour. The noble academics who so speedily abandon their vows of study and seclusion from the sight of woman, as soon as the right women come upon the scene, make excellent comic stuff; but the 'wakening' of the scholar, Charles, when the apparition of the face that is 'like a story; the story of the heavens looks very like her,' suddenly touches the spring of passion, and manhood in him is in conception, surely one of the finest things in Elizabethan poetry.

"The plot, of which this is the decisive moment, is in its main outline, extremely simple—so simple, indeed, that Fletcher, who did not like simplicity, thought fit to decorate it with certain zigzags and flourishes which it is easier to condone than to enjoy. There are the two 'heavy fathers' of classical comedy, Lewis and Brissac, one with a daughter, the other with two sons, the 'elder' and the 'younger' brother. Both fathers agree that the dashing courtier is the proper husband for Angelina, if only he, instead of his elder brother, were the heir. But this difficulty can be met. Charles, careless of anything but study, will surely sign away his birthright for a 'dry-vat of new books.'

"The intrigue is set on foot forthwith, and seems to be on the point of success, when the coming of Angelina works that sudden transformation in the mind of Charles. He discovers that he is a man, and that he knows what love is, and has enthralled poetry to utter it in. And the girl discovers it too. He refuses to sign, the intrigue ignominiously collapses and the exasperated fathers cast their children adrift.

"The plot undoubtedly halts here, and might, with slight changes, have been brought to a natural close. But Fletcher had other devices in store, and, moreover, two acts remained to be filled up. Eustace, provoked by his father's taunts, attempts to carry off Angelina, but finds that Charles has discovered the use of the sword likewise, and makes a humiliating surrender. Then he, too, has his 'awakening,' but it is in truth a younger brother's affair in comparison. The shame of the last disgrace puts him upon his mettle; he scornfully dismisses his two satellites, the froth and scum of the Court, and proceeds to challenge Charles. He shows himself at length a worthy antagonist, and it becomes hard to see how a happy end, in keeping with comic law, can be reached. But by the greatest good luck in the world Lewis, at this critical moment, brings a monstrous charge against Brissac and Angelina, on which they are promptly arrested and marched off to Paris, under guard; whereupon the brothers drop their feud, and Eustace, fighting magnanimously to rescue his brother's bride, qualified himself to partake of the final benediction, pronounced by their large-hearted, shrewd-tongued uncle, Miramont—an 'Elder Brother' himself, and as choice a spirit in his kind as the other."

* * *

We trust that this revival of "The Elder Brother" will prove more than a momentary resuscitation. Very few Elizabethan plays, outside Shakespeare, are so well fitted to delight a modern audience or combine so fine a story with so much poetry and so much humour and wit.

[The number of letters from students thanking us for our clear exposition of the subjects treated of in the last Gryphon is very gratifying, and we feel justified therefore in adding a second article which further explains several obscure points in Science. While thanking those Professors and Lecturers who have sent us their congratulations, we feel that there is really no need for them to acknowledge our efforts to simplify their lectures. We would have it clearly understood, however, by Professors, that our intention was not to supplant the *Journal of the Chemical Society of the Trans. Roy. Soc.*—but merely to become a Blackler amongst Science Teachers, rather than the actual Cook's tour, so to speak.]

Brass.—See Copper. * * *

Brass.—This of old was considered a compound, but the view is now universally acknowledged to be incorrect. On our own authority we definitely state that brass is the most important element of the average underground's existence. It seems to exist in several modifications—three solid phases and one of a very indefinite character. The solid phases are all differently coloured, being respectively yellow, white and brown. Of these modifications, the last seems to be the most stable, as it is by far the commonest. The inter-conversion of the three forms does not seem difficult in the above order, but great difficulty is generally encountered in effecting the change in the reverse direction—amongst students at any rate. All three forms have low melting points, the gold-coloured variety melting very easily in the pocket.

The fourth modification presents some difficulty, as the nature of its phase is not known.

If a quantity of brass is placed in the pocket, it rapidly melts and as quickly vanishes into thin air. When it goes to is not known, and the thin air is never re-converted.

Generally, metals, when heated strongly, pass into vapour, but the converse seems to hold with brass, as at the beginning of the Winter Term, when the temperature is higher than at the close, the metallic modification is very common, but as the term grows older and the temperature decreases, the thin-air phase is more general. We have experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient of this interesting substance to perfect our research, but we have found that if a human being is treated with a little KCN, the extraction of his brass is a matter of simplicity, though attended by some risk.

* * *

Gravity is a force majeure. It was discovered by Newton, who made a series of observations upon an apple, which has long since been known as a Newton pipkin. Its discovery immediately gave rise to the game of bob-apple, which formed the chief feature of the Royal Society's Conversazione, until the introduction of the Crookes' flame. Robert Boyle and Lord Kelvin both achieved great success in this direction, the latter being elected President on the strength of his prowess. The GRAVITY BOB is a little sphere used to keep balances on the surface of the earth, for if you displace your centre of gravity at all violently, you are liable to lose your balance.

If a lecturer, in the course of his remarks, should unfortunately trip over a chalkmark, or fall off a step, gravity rapidly comes into action. By the conservation of energy, the student loses his gravity. Light, however, travels in straight lines, and therefore it is quite possible that the extremities of a ray might

respectively coincide with the eyes of the lecturer and student. When this occurs, the gravity of the situation, as a whole, becomes very great.

Specific gravity is the relative absence of humour in a human being, the Hall Porter and G. Bernard Shaw being set down as unity.

Fossils.—Fossils are found in great abundance in Cambridge and Oxford, and a fair crop may be found in Leeds—possibly because the latter is built upon clay. The earlier scriptural writings say that fossils as well as ordinary beings are made out of clay, but the view was opposed by Darwin, and later, by Ernst Fischer, who says he has detected C, H and O in their constitution. This fact is, we think, very obvious.

Tannins recall the earlier days of our youth, when these were very common. By certain chemists it is alleged that tannins are found in tea. We cannot say, but it is assuredly certain that there is *tea* in tannins. With gelatine in hides, the tannins form a hard compound known as leather. When tannins are applied to a skin, therefore, leather results. The action is reversible, however, for if leather is applied to the skin, tannins result.

Lias.—Geological time. Perhaps the commonest thing in Nature. Known from the very earliest times, two well-known varieties having been found in the East some centuries ago—the sapphira and anasias varieties. The latter term is now generally applied to lias of a very huge nature. At the present day, two classes of lias are recognised, (a) the upper lias, (b) the lower lias. Class a contains the diplomats, and sometimes Kaisers, whilst Class b embraces journalists, socialists and tariff reformers.

Tuning Fork is a solid U tube with a projection from the middle of the U. The fork is properly a nautical instrument. To use it, the projection is firmly grasped in the right hand and the legs of the U are smartly hit on the nearest available piece of wood, unless he is considerably bigger than yourself, or is a Rugger forward.

A piece of rope and a lump of lead are used for sounding the shallow sea, whilst Kelvin's apparatus is used for sounding the deep seas. The tuning fork, in home waters, is used generally for sounding the middle sea—in home waters, as the fork is never used for the high seas.

Ohm.—This is the standard of electrical resistance. It is the difficulty encountered in getting through a column of Mercury of certain length and cross section. We find, however, that in Leeds, this is not constant. Examining the columns of the Mercury, we find they are all alike—same width and length. None the less, the Mercury columns containing the advertisements are far harder to get through than the police court columns. "Ohm" was the name of a man exceedingly fond of his house and all that therein was. He was immortalized in the well-known ballad "Mid Empires and Palaces," known under the name of "Ohm, sweet Ohm."

Mho. is the inverse of the Ohm. Not often used in Science, but is a very common unit in vulgar parlance, e.g., "Hall a Mho."

Dip.—See Water Bath.

PROTYPE.

To the Future.

Ah Future! Well it is we know thee not,
That from us e'er thy solemn face is turned!
Methinks didst thou to us our future lot
Reveal, our courage yet had hardly learned
To face it. Yet away with craven fears
Naught was e'er done by saying "luck-a-day"
Nor yet by weeping melancholy tears.
Let *res* now verbs be our watchword; say
No more sad things, but let us up and do
Our duty. Let us ever do our best
And meet our future lot with courage true,
Our spirits with the joy of strife possessed—
For life's a battle to be fought and won,
A work to be attacked and nobly done.

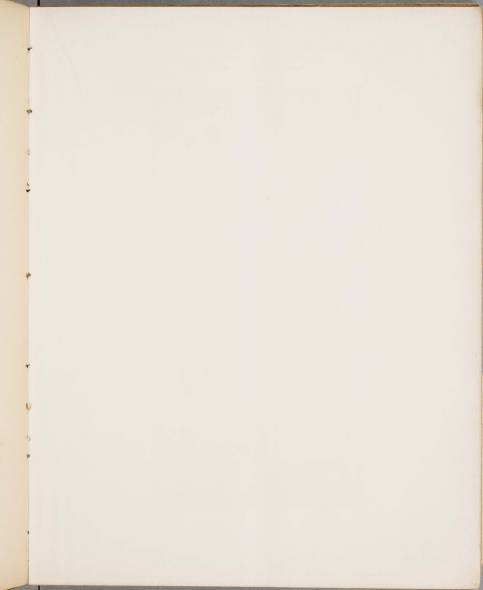
C. E. B.

Musical Evening.

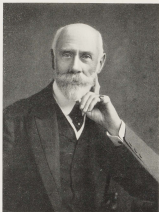
ALTHOUGH it has been our lot to attend numerous Musical Evenings during the last two or three Sessions, we really feel bound to confess that a slight boredom has usually prevailed. We have noticed, however, that the intensity of the boredom has decreased with each successive Evening, and on Friday, the fourth, had reached zero. We believe we can conscientiously say that this was the most enjoyable function of its kind we have attended. The Hall but a few hours previously presented its usual bleak and forbidding appearance, but by seven-thirty it had assumed a more comfortable and inhabitable air. The bare floor, across which it is such an ordeal to walk during Terminals, was covered by a carpet, enabling anyone to step a few yards without intimidating to the whole Hall—and the inmates of the Library as well—that one was so doing. Little tables, tastefully decorated, were scattered about in that careless way which indicates the expenditure of some little thought to produce the desired effect. The heartless glare of the electric lights was converted to something warmer and softer by means of Chinese lanterns, and the platform, with the help of plants and a Schoedemayer, resembled a little more a thing of beauty than it usually does. In fact we have never known the Hall present such a charming appearance before, and great credit is reflected upon those who worked so hard to add materially to our comfort.

The attendance was quite a record one and great difficulty would have been encountered in finding room for any more without inconveniencing the others.

Shortly after the appointed time, Messrs. Johnson and Cohen opened the programme with a Sonata in C minor, by Grieg, which they rendered in their usual excellent style. This was followed by a neat little speech, upon an absent lady, from Mr. Hopkins. Misses Bailey and Laird, Messrs. Shaw, Minner and Thomson all delighted us with their contributions to the first half of the programme. Although it was fully intended to allow no encores, the advent of Mr. Bose, whose mimicry grows better and more convincing each time we hear him, coincided with the advent of the encores, and the audience thereafter would not be suppressed. Mr. Cohen most charmingly rendered a Romance, by Beethoven, following it up with a Berceuse. Then at half-past nine came the interval, in which refreshments were handed round.



SIR NATHAN BODINGTON, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.,
(Late and Hon. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford),
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.



Nathan Bodington

CASTE OF "THE ELDER BROTHER."



F. Gault, E. R. Wilson, D. J. Lane, C. Crowley, J. Magill, J. B. Wynn,
 E. A. Hild, T. A. Broun, H. A. Jones, H. A. Jones, B. W. Hollingsworth, F. B. Wynn, Mrs. E. Wynn, H. Goff, H. Spenshaw, W. H. M. Brown,
 Mrs. M. Wilson, W. Anderson, Mrs. H. Gault, K. Curtis, Mrs. L. Cuykend, B. S. Perry, Mrs. D. Land, L. E. E. Dibs, Mrs. D. Broun,
 A. R. Higgins, E. Fisher

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We learned that the art of carrying coffees and sweets in a crowded hall is one not to be acquired in a moment, but our training at Society teas stood us in good stead. Nevertheless, we certainly shall admire the next waiter we see. Immediately following came speeches by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Duchesne, congratulating the Vice-Chancellor and Lady Bodington on their recent honour. The guests of the evening had entered during the first half of the programme, amidst much cheering, which was renewed at the close of the secretary's remarks, and the refrain of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was only stopped by the appearance of Sir Nathan on the platform. We have met Sir Nathan in the course of our career under varying circumstances, but we think he was at his best that evening. He certainly made the happiest speech we have ever heard him deliver, and our only regret is that he cannot be knighted every term, to give us more opportunity of showing our feelings towards him. The Chairman called for cheers for Sir Nathan and Lady Bodington, and his only difficulty was in suppressing them to allow the programme to proceed.

Mr. Johnson's rendering of Liszt's "Campanella," of which we shall dream for some time to come, was delightful and highly appreciated. Miss Davison, Messrs. Setchibe, Priestley, Shaw, Thomson and Bose all had a hand—or voice (?)—in our entertainment during Part II. Mr. Hutchinson very cleverly and quite in accordance with his great reputation, sang songs which were genuinely humorous. [Smoking concerts please copy.] Eleven o'clock saw the end of a most delightful evening, fruit and some "hot solutions" awaiting those who desired to fortify themselves against the remnants of the recent fogs.

Before concluding, we think great praise is due to the Entertainments Committee, and more especially to Mr. Blockey, upon whom the organising and most of the work devolved, for adding another success to the social life at the College. Even if we cannot have a new knight every term we think we might have a properly organised Musical Evening at least once a term. Any reason to the contrary, Union Committee?

To a Moon.

Ah! Orb of Night, who shone so bright,

Wide o'er this Earth—and wider.

Who cast a shen on Angeline

And him who was beside her.

Revealing him, dark, tall and slim

—His stature halved by kneeling

A whispering love to her above,

Who gazed upon the ceiling.

A perfect Queen! A perfect scene!

Nought short, perhaps, save Cupid;

But, silly Moon, you set too soon,

How could you be so stupid!

And there mooned, with hers between

—In blackest black nocturnal—

His hands be pressed, or so we guessed

(You've impudence internal!)

Now please explain what gave you pain,

What made you faze, what ailed you?

A passing cloud? That's not allowed,

Ah, what? Your current failed you!

PROVILE.

De Rebus Medicalibus.

BEFORE we can think of discussing matters medical, we must, and do, most heartily congratulate Dr. Bodington on receiving a knighthood from the King, an honour which all connected with the Medical School were most gratified to hear of.

On Tuesday, November 10th, the usual Winter Term Smoker was held in the Refectory. This event did not prove so great a success as anticipated, though a very average programme was arranged.

Mr. Gaskell very kindly took the chair, whilst Dr. Oldfield and Mr. Jamieson also honoured us with their presence. It was evident from the attendance that the Infirmary men were growing too old for such frivolous entertainment. Quite the feature of the evening was the excellent entertainment afforded by Messrs. Shackleton and Symons, the "New Zanigis," according to the programme, whose performance was greatly enjoyed. The conjuring by Mr. Shackleton reminded one of the great performances of our old friend, Mr. Carlton, whilst the thought reading of Mr. Symons was as brilliant as that of the Zanigis themselves.

Mr. Mitton's hunting song went with a good swing and seemed to recall to certain gentlemen their past hunting days, when they mounted the nursery chair for want of a more noble stool. Very creditable, too, were the efforts of Mr. Prendergast, although that gentleman did find some slight difficulty in fitting in the words with the music; whereas some of Mr. Coplans' jokes were far from amusing and somewhat vulgar; in fact, the latter's performance caused quite an uproar, and that unfortunate gentleman had certain missiles hurled at him, whose usefulness lay in a vastly different sphere.

Undoubtedly, of all the songs, those of Mr. Clarke were the most appreciated and gained a hearty encore.

Numerous other gentlemen sang, or "tried to sing," if the amendment is not too hackneyed, and all thanks are due to them, not so much for the excellence of the songs, but rather for their kindness in adding to the enjoyment of the evening.

But the music was not all vocal, for we had an excellent violin solo from Mr. Hodgson and a beautiful and plaintive production from the flute of Mr. MacVie, whilst Messrs. Little and Kitson officiated most ably at the piano.

The introduction of Mr. Bickendike into the programme was a happy idea on the part of the secretary, Mr. Prendergast, who showed great energy in getting up the Smoker.

So much for the Smoker, and now it is necessary to write a few words about the only other social function that has been held since our last report. Although we say "only other social function," it must not be forgotten that it is the most important function, socially, of the medical year (especially as the prospects of a Medical Dancer are so meagre), and bearing this point in mind, it is a remarkable fact, that of nearly fifty students at the Medical School, only three were present at the dinner; in these fifty we do not include Infirmary men or Dental students. One would have thought that the social side of life was of the greatest importance to a medical man, but there are evidently some who think differently. As

to the dinner itself, we are not prepared to say very much, and were we to publish the menu, so few would be able to understand it, that we deem it advisable to omit it, important though it be. During the evening numerous gentlemen proposed the healths of numerous other gentlemen, and between their speeches we had some excellent songs from Mr. Mahony. Mr. Hill, our most energetic President of the S.R.C., in a most eloquent speech, proposed the toast to the staff, pointing out that great men had their faults and that the staff of the Leeds Medical School and Infirmary were not exempt in that respect, and then dwelling in a most humorous fashion upon a few of their respective idiosyncrasies, he concluded by saying that all admired and loved them. This was responded to in an excellent speech by Dr. Griffith, who upheld the close relationship between the staff and the students.

Mr. Flint, in responding on behalf of the present students, to the toast proposed by Dr. Campbell, made some most excellent and sensible suggestions as to how the examinations for the Leeds degree should be carried out in future, which we hope the staff will fully consider when the exams. arrive.

To conclude with, Mr. Sedgwick, in a brilliant speech, in which was a considerable amount of pleasant humour, proposed the health of our worthy President, Mr. Moynihan, which was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Moynihan replied in equally brilliant terms, and having related a few stories, American and otherwise, he said that it had been a great source of pride and pleasure to him that he had been able to occupy the presidential chair.

On all hands the dinner was pronounced to have been a great success, and heartily is Mr. Scargill to be congratulated, for no one who has not been a dinner secretary can have any idea of the amount of work it entails.

G. V. S.

A Victim of Fashion.

WHEN I last saw that stick it hung on a peg against the cloak-room wall and wore a sad, dejected look. Listen for a moment while I tell its woeful history. Like many another of us it has now completed its first Session; but its life has been by no means a happy one. It is a slim, neat cherry. Its owner, then a guinea-fresher, brought it from home on his first introduction to our Alma Mater. He used it for nearly a term, it was his constant companion in his walks abroad. Then, with regret, he found that to be a true Bohemian, one's crutch must be thick, ugly and sans bark. He was loth to part with his first love, but a cherry-wood stick with unchipped bark is a thing not permissible in a first year man with any self-respect, and at last that innocent stick was abandoned to its fate.

The poor victim of fashion was left in the umbrella stand one night, and a few minutes later a student, with a determined, desperate look on his face, might have been seen rushing along College Road. How lonely and mournful he felt in his rooms without it. As he went upstairs he cast a humid glance at the painted drain pipe near the outer door. The poor sticks' place was empty, and even the drain pipe had not its usual cheery look, and the flowers on it

seemed to hang their heads. The student went sorrowfully to bed and dreamed of his little comrade standing weeping in a strange stand in a cold cloak-room.

Next day the sight of that poor deserted stick entirely unmanned the still tender-hearted fellow. He could not bear to see it standing there every time he went to fetch his hat. After much consideration he hit upon a plan. He watched his opportunity and when no one was near to witness his shameful deed he pushed the stick under the lockers and hastened away.

Since its cruel desertion the cherry has led a lonely, haphazard existence. It has wandered from place to place, living a few weeks here and a few there. First on the rage tops, then underneath, then back on the tops again. For a long time the imprint of its slender form could be clearly seen in the dust that covered the lockers. At last, at the end of the session, it was hanging by the neck from a hat-hook. Shall I ever see my friend again, I wonder, now that the vac. has parted us. I have watched its peregrinations with interest and shall look out for it as for an old familiar friend.

L. H.

Concerning the Weather.

HE who would broach this dangerous topic in the columns of our worthy *Gryphon* is surely a being capable of much heroism. As a mere man, I take up my pen oppressed with a sense of the grave risk attaching to an intellectual concession of my identity.

In the first place, how is it that we hear so much about the weather, and yet we know so little? Of what interest to you, my reader, is the scientist's deduction that your first forefather was the son of a monkey, which was the son of a tadpole, which was the son of a jelly-fish, or that there is more energy in a grain of radium than would have been required to build St. Paul's Cathedral; or, again, that the particle of hydrogen travels quicker than the record runner in the hundred yards, while so far as to-morrow's weather is concerned he is in a state of woeful ignorance?

He can show with deadly accuracy that when a radium atom has lived a thousand years it will be exactly half-dead, and that if the sun went out at six o'clock it would be a quarter past before stumps were drawn for bad light, yet neither his gold leaf and tin can, nor his telescope, nor anything that is his, can afford us the slightest indication as to what we ought to wear to-morrow.

Of course we must wear something, even if it's only the blue ribbon. I am not in sympathy with the Committee who, on the occasion of their annual sports, advised their stewards that only badges need be worn. But when having set off under a cloudless sky for an interview at which it is imperative that you should be as cool as a cucumber, and being apparelled with that end in view, you become water-logged at the first mile and submerged at the second, is it not time to ask yourself where science comes in?

It is not that I have lost faith in science, far from it. I admit that she has done much to earn our gratitude. She has advanced our civilisation and improved our language, but in spite of her achievements in other spheres, the testimony of those who have eyes to

see and ears to hear forces us to the conclusion that her continued failure in that one which claims our attention at this moment is producing a rapid decline in both respects.

Neither do I consider her lacking in energy. It is only misdirected. She has not branches growing in the direction of this unexplored region. She needs a new branch, the science of weatherology. Leeds must lead the way. The man to whom the chair is offered should be a devout student of nature, something of a mystic, and withal of sound scientific principles. There are, I hear, many such persons in the obscure ranks of the junior staff.

He and his assistants would then be entrusted with the task of studying the weather in its varying moods, of discovering the antidotes to its several indispositions, and ultimately harnessing it and bringing it under control. After it had been completely analysed and reduced to tabloid form its distribution would be regulated by Act of Parliament, having due regard to the interests of all persons concerned.

Surely all petty agitations should give second place to such a noble cause, and votes for women and free drinks take a back seat till victory is achieved.

In the meantime, possess your souls in patience, and when you suffer from weatheritis apply this never-failing remedy. It is a little word I came across some time ago, and claims to be the longest in our language. Here it is—*Velocipedestrianistocalistronology*. Say it softly, and when you have finished the weather will most likely be fine; if not, repeat till the desired effect is obtained, and then whatever fate this effort may bring upon me, I shall rest content, knowing that my work has not been in vain.

The Passing Hour.

His star flashed out in other spheres
And shone with glorious light;
The North doth burn its blazing torch
To greet th' illustrious Knight.

Beside a bench the fearsome fumes
Our Protyle's thoughts immerse,
But now, alack! the "Organic" pen
Writes prose instead of verse.

The Gryphon's beak hath opened wide;
And deep its maw is filled
With things as good—for half the price—
As ere before were quilled.

The latest craze of modern gold
Is how to use the "cleek,"
A recent "clique" shot has just caused
A shrill, and narrow, squeak.

A chessist was he skilled enough
To give Lasker a scare;
He brought his Phisic (que) to the task—
And changed his style in hair.

There is a place of marquee fame
With placards gracing it
To show that, when you entry make,
You also do "Exit."

To haunt, to startle and waylay
Is now the tooting plan,
"Sign this" "Who's Dash?" "That matters not"
The Union gets the "man" !

TARTAR.

Tennysonia.

[We have often felt that the University owes a world of apology to Tennyson. We therefore submit the following to a certain gentleman as a substitute, and as we have such a noble aim in view, apologies to the past on our own behalf for the substitute would be superfluous.]

Half a stride, half a stride,
Half a stride onward,
Forth to the table there
A certain man wander'd.
"He must recite," they said,
Therefore, half dragged, half led,
Forth to the table there
This great man wander'd.

Forward he goes. Dismayed?
Nonsense! He's not afraid,
Not though he full well knew
Someone had blunder'd:
His not to make eggy,
He does not reason why,
He just recites—*see die*:
Forth to the table there
Our hero wander'd.

Students to right of him,
Students to left of him,
Students in front of him
Volleyed and thunder'd;
Stormed at with shout and yell,
Wildly he spake and well,
Spake himself out of breath,
While his glib talk of ———
Freshmen's hearts smothered.

Happily sweets are rare,
So 'twas a stick he bare,
Smiting the empty air,
Lunging and guarding, while
Freshmen all wondered.
Plunged in the "baccy smoke,
'Tis a mercy no heads were broke
As he was rushin'
To and fro as he spoke.
But on he thunder'd,
Still more had he to tell
Of that six hundred.

Students to right of him,
Students to left of him,
Students behind him
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Still his voice like a bell
Roared about shot and shell
Showed he could storm, as well
Roared himself out of breath
Gibbered of Death and ———
Perhaps he was one of them
I mean the six hundred.

When can his glory fade?
O the wild words he said!
All hearers wonder'd.
Honour the dim he made!
Honour his pet Brigade,
Patient six hundred.

K. K. K.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Scientific Society.

THE second ordinary meeting of the Society for the Session was held on November 4th, in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, when Mr. J. R. Blockey, B.Sc., gave an explosive lecture on "Explosions," with a series of catching experiments, illustrating high and low explosives, the propagation of explosive waves in gases and coal-dust explosions.

The lecturer reviewed the subject from its industrial and historical standpoints, and gave an account of the main explosive compounds, while dealing with the characteristics of explosive reactions.

Theories regarding the explosibility of solid explosives, by detonation, received considerable attention, and many empirical observations on the explosions in the Gaseous System were alluded to.

A concise historical and theoretical sketch of explosion waves was next given, and the lecturer closed his interesting paper with an account of the photographic investigation of explosion waves.

The third ordinary meeting of the Society was held on November 18th, when Professor H. R. Procter delivered a highly interesting and humorous lecture on "Colloid Chemistry," with a series of instructive experiments illustrating the Tyndall Effect and other striking properties of colloidal solutions (both organic and inorganic), and the principle of the ultra-microscope of Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, which renders visible the colloidal particles, and while introducing the possibility of directly estimating their number and size, foreshadows the practicality of the direct determination of the so-called molecules in solution. Commencing with a survey of the historical developments of the subject, Professor Procter, who has done a large amount of original, yet unpublished, work on the subject, in its application to the technology of leather manufacture, spoke of the principal characteristics of colloids as opposed to crystalloids, and reviewed the various methods employed in the preparation of inorganic colloids, which under ordinary conditions occur only as crystalloids. All substances in Nature were thus shown to be potentially crystalline, and marked by crystalline substances like KCl, BaSO_4 , &c., were shown to be capable of being prepared in colloidal forms.

The phenomenon of Electric Osmosis, and the theory of the Helmholtz "Double Layer," next received attention. References were also made to the Brownian Motion, Protective action of Colloids, Double Action of Electrolytes on Colloidal Solutions, among others of absorbing interest.

After the lecture, Mr. Bennett brought before the Society an interesting communication on an easy method of estimating nitrogen in organic bodies by a reaction with a neutral solution of Formaldehyde.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the Society was opened on the 2nd of December, by Mr. Woodhead, with an excellent brochure on the "Cyanide process of Gold Recovery." Mr. Woodhead treated the members to an interesting discourse on the MacArthur-Forrest process in all its details, "The Decantation Method," which differed from the first process in the preliminary impregnation of the slime liquor with a solution of

lime, to effect a rapid settling of the slime, and the more up-to-date method of "The Filter-Press Extraction," introduced in 1895 in West Australia.

The paper terminated with a series of chemical equations, which brought the whole scientific aspects of the process into relief.

Society for Social Study.

A MEETING of this Society was held on October 28th, when Professor Macgregor gave an address on "Labour Markets." Professor Grant took the chair. In his opening remarks, Professor Macgregor laid stress on the ignorance of the average man with regard to industrial trams.

Our country had certainly gone further in industrial legislation than any other, but this is no virtue—some of our legislation concerning women and children is rather a disgrace than a virtue. The fact that there is need of factory legislation at all shows a lack of humanity, and especially when the law is not sufficient, but a copy must be hung in every workshop.

After a few examples of an unreal case of this social virtue, in some "model villages" and factories, Professor Macgregor brought us to the question of Arbitration Boards.

Just as the nation needs its navy for a trial of strength, so the labouring class has sometimes to make a trial of strength, and we cannot expect it to give up its strikes. It does not pay the employer to allow a margin, labour must come and go as he requires. It is not surprising then that a number of men should always be distressed. The remedy suggested by the lecturer was the one he has constantly urged, both through the press and from the platform. Supposing the work at a factory is reduced five per cent, then instead of turning one man in twenty away, each man should lose one day's work in twenty. The depression would then be only slightly felt by being spread over the whole.

Professor Macgregor finally urged the individual to lose his apathy. If individuals reform, institutions will take care of themselves.

Although the meeting was smaller than usual, the discussion was good, Professor Grant, Miss Noemington and Messrs. Hand, Wertz, Pickering and Gendall taking part.

Literary and Historical Society.

THE opening meeting of the Session was held in the Refectory, on Monday, October 12th, and the attendance on that occasion augured well for the success of the Society during the winter. Mr. C. Dearnley read a paper on "Plutarch." The many-sided character of the ancient biographer was well brought out in the paper, the only fault of which was its brevity.

Mr. H. A. Hand, on October 25th, gave a paper of quite a different kind. At first sight, the subject, "The Drainage of the Fens," did not seem very attractive, but Mr. Hand managed, by an entertaining, and at times, highly amusing, paper, to maintain the interest of his audience.

"Gendall, the Welshman," was almost an unknown character to many, if not most, of the members of the

Society, until November 9th, when Miss A. M. Cooke, M.A., told them almost all that is known about the man who is perhaps more familiar under his Latin name of Giraldus Cambrensis. From Miss Cooke's account, he seems to have been very good company, and a man with whom one would gladly spend the night over a pipe and a glass.

On Mr. A. E. Dean's paper on "Edmund Burke," read on November 23rd, the secretary can, of course, pass no criticism, but one is hardly likely to forget Professor Vasshian's description of the imaginary meeting of Burke and Rousseau in the shades below.

Leather School Notes.

An Association has been inaugurated to unite present and past members of the Leather Department. This Society has elected the following officers:—

President: PROF. H. R. PROCTOR.

Vice-President: MR. H. G. BENNETT, M.Sc.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: MR. A. SEYMOUR-JONES.

Committee:

MR. H. BRUMWELL.

MR. E. COULTHARD.

MR. J. S. DOBSON.

Atletics.

Rugby.

October 31st. *v. WAKEFIELD. At Wakefield.*
We took a good team to Wakefield and had a magnificent game. The forwards packed and heeled out well, and Foxton, our new "half," proved a great acquisition. The whole game was very fast and keenly contested. Tries were scored by Foord, Carter and Rennie (converted by same). The "Varsity" finished up victors to the tune of 11 points (1 goal 2 tries) to 5 points.

Nov. 7th. *v. OLD LEODIENSIS. At "The Ridge."*
A scrappy game resulted and the "Varsity" won a disappointing match by 14 points (1 goal 3 tries) to 3 points. Tries were scored by Foord, Hoyle and Rennie (2).

Nov. 11th. *v. DURHAM UNIVERSITY. At Headingley.*
Before a good attendance. Durham had their full team, which included two internationals and two county men, whilst Leeds were not fully represented in the forward line. The first half was very evenly contested, Rennie scoring a try for Leeds. Durham scored 6 points. The second half was also evenly contested until the last ten minutes, when the Durham three-quarters got going and broke up the Leeds defence and put on 15 points. Thus we sustained our first loss of the season by 21 points (3 goals 2 tries) to 3 points.

November 14th. *v. HEADINGLEY. At Kirkstall.*
Hartnell and Hoyle were absent and the "Varsity" team was thereby much weakened. Headingley also had several men off owing to the County match. Much the same as in the Durham match, the "Varsity" played splendidly in the first half in every department of the game. Rennie scored a try, which Foord

converted, and Headingley registered an unconverted try. The whistle blew for half-time with the score 5-1 in our favour. In the second half, however, the "Varsity" forwards were beaten and the tackling of the three-quarters was weak, Headingley piercing our defence no fewer than five times, and we lost by 22 points (2 goals 4 tries) to 5 points.

Nov. 18th. *v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY. At Liverpool.*
Leeds took a fairly strong team to Liverpool and a grand game resulted. Liverpool scored first, but Leeds were continually attacking, though they failed to score. Half-time score: Liverpool, 3 points; Leeds, nil.

The second half, however, Leeds showed up well and outplayed the Liverpool men. Tries were scored by Foord, Marriott and Rennie, none of which were converted. Thus we won our first Whitworth Shield match by 9 points (3 tries) to 3 points.

Nov. 21st. *v. HAREGATE OLD BOYS. At Headingley.*
Hoyle being unable to play, Evans was brought up again. The "Varsity" got well going, the forwards being especially good, getting the ball out to the three-quarters almost every time. Tries were scored by Rennie (2), Carter, Evans and Foord, and we won in the end by 15 points (5 tries) to nil.

November 28th. *v. SHEFFIELD. At Sheffield.*
The "Varsity" were short of Hartnell, Hoyle and Rennie, whilst Sheffield were at full strength. At half-time the "Varsity" were leading by 5 points to nil, Carter's try being converted by Beattie. The second half Sheffield were too good and we ran out losers by 19 points to 5 points.

December 5th. *v. ILLKEY. At Ilkley.*
We were without Hoyle, Pollock, Foord and Bevan. The first half was extremely fast and keen, both sides playing with great spirit. The forwards played well and the Ilkley attacks were well repelled. Half-time score: Leeds, 5 points; Ilkley, nil. Upon resuming, matters were enlivened by the local "gentry" exhorting the home team to "give 'em boot." Ilkley played up fiercely and scored three tries, one of which was converted. The "Varsity," however, played a determined game and Rennie got over and scored an unconverted try. In the end, we lost a magnificent game by the narrow margin of 11 points (1 goal 2 tries) to 8 points (1 goal 1 try).

W. H. M. R.

TEAMS CHOSEN FROM:

Hartnell	Winnor
Pollock	Walter
Marriott	Foord
Carter	Kennedy
Evans	Bevan
Hoyle	Norman
Rennie	Barrett
Abell	Hickey
Foxton	Curtis
Dobson	Roberts (Capt.)

Association.

THE "Soccer" Club has up to the present had one of the most successful terms it has ever had. The first eleven, of whom we have great expectations, have played eight matches, six being won, one lost and the other unfinished. The Committee hope that the Christie Challenge Shield will at last find its way to Leeds. The second eleven have also done very creditably, winning five and losing two out of seven games. The first team has not altered much in constitution since the beginning of the season, R. E. Smith taking Martin's place in the forward line since the Durham game, Martin having to retire owing to knee troubles. Stainishy has been our most consistent goal scorer, and along with Hincley, our best forward. Anson, as a half, is excellent, while both backs have been reliable, and Reinhardt safe in goal.

October 25th.

V. SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.

The University displayed splendid form and won handsomely, 6-2. Stainishy (3), Hincley (2) and Anson (1) were the goal scorers.

V. FRIZINGHALL AMATEURS.

We were most disappointed in this game, both with the ground and with the manners of our opponents. The score, 5-2, for us, did not quite indicate the run of play, as we were at least ten goals the better side.

November 7th.

V. DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

We were unfortunate in having to play the first half with ten men. However, on the game starting, Leeds pressed and Martin netted after five minutes. Durham then took the game in hand and scored four times before the interval. On resuming, the game ran fairly even, Leeds doing most of the pressing, but failing to score. Later on, Durham scored, then Stainishy scored a pretty goal for Leeds, but Durham were not to be denied and scored again, running out winners by 6-2.

We were beaten by a faster team. In the open we held our ground, but at close quarters we were outclassed. It must be stated that Leeds were unfortunate, first, in having Anson off in the first half and Martin crooked in the second portion.

V. COLLEGE OF RESURRECTION.

After a pleasant game we ran out winners by 4-3. Stainishy scored three times and Mawson also had one, the best goal of the game.

V. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

At Manchester, on the 23th of November. Our train was late in arriving and in consequence the game had to be stopped owing to darkness. In the first half Leeds had most of the game, but could not score, while Manchester found the net on one occasion. In the second half Leeds were all over the opposition, but could not score. As already stated, the game was stopped short owing to darkness. It is to be replayed some time next term.

V. ST. MARTIN'S, POTTERNEWTON.

On November 28th. Won, 1-0. T. Elliot scored for Leeds from a penalty.

GAMES versus Birmingham University and Leeds Training College had to be cancelled owing to the fog.

J. O. M.

Ladies' Hockey Club.

OUT of five matches played up to now, the Ladies' Hockey Club has won three and lost two. The second loss was against Bramley Ladies, at home, November 14th, with a score of 1-4, our only goal being scored by Miss Kitson, the centre-forward. Play was entirely in favour of Bramley Ladies up to half-time, when the score was 3-nil. The home team scored immediately after half-time and Bramley only succeeded in adding one more to their score.

Our first win was gained at home, on November 7th, over Burley Ladies, by 7-1, the scorers for the home team being Misses F. Kitson (3), C. Briggs (2), E. Lee and M. McMillan. The result was scarcely indicative of the play, as it was even more one-sided than the score seems to show. The number of goals for us was due to the fine combination and shooting of the forwards, but it must be said for Burley that they were one player short.

The match with the Training College Ladies, on their ground at Kirkstall Grange, on November 21st, resulted in a win for us by 2-nil, both goals being scored by the centre-forward in the first half of the game.

On Wednesday, November 25th, the match with Huddersfield United Ladies was cancelled by them owing to the weather—wind!

On November 28th, another win was gained over Central High School, at home, with a score of 4-nil, the scorers being Misses C. Briggs (2), F. Kitson and E. Lee. Although the visitors had a good defence, their forwards lacked the power to combine and failed to score two or three times when within the circle.

The following is the usual team, with occasional alterations in the full-back line:—

Goal:—Miss Wilson.

Backs:—Misses Gregson and Pollard.

Half-Backs:—Misses K. M. Beckwith, O. Dawes and D. Johnson.

Forwards:—Misses M. McMillan, M. E. Holroyd, F. Kitson, C. M. Briggs and E. Lee.

The forward line is by far the strongest part of the team and Miss Beckwith and Miss Johnson are energetic and reliable half-backs.

M. W.

Men's Hockey.

Review of the Season (up to date).

THE first team has had a distinctly successful season so far and all the teams are keen and regular in turning out. Seymour-Jones, in goal, has improved greatly since last season and has played some admirable games. Ellis and F. P. Walker, at full-back, are a very useful pair. Walker, owing to injury, has unfortunately been unable to turn out for the last

three weeks, but his place has been well filled by Mackay, Sloombe and Bell on respective Saturdays. W. C. Cooper, at centre-half, is a source of great strength to the team, whilst Wilson, at right-half, has shown excellent form on several occasions. The left-half position is practically an open place, though G. N. Stockdale, who has occupied the position for the past month, shows distinct promise. The forwards were both weak in combination and shooting at the beginning of the season, but have vastly improved in both respects, especially since an alteration was made and Law has played in the centre. Little has shown distinct improvement on his last year's form and gets through a lot of hard work. The three insides play well together, but two wing forwards are badly needed, numerous players have been tried but almost all forget that their duties are to keep out on the touch line and pass before it is too late. H. D. Standing has occupied various places in the team and has proved himself a very useful man.

The inclusion of Ingham, Butler and Keswick for the Inter-Varsity matches greatly strengthens the team.

In the 2nd XI Mr. W. H. Perkins acts as a useful custodian, whilst W. S. Hart and G. N. Stockdale have played some admirable games at full back. The team possesses a number of good halves in Barracough, Hopkins, Miller and Day. The forward line has been fair in combination but weak in shooting; Standing and Darling show the best form. It is a great pity that many of the leading members of the 2nd are so frequently unable to play, as it leads to scratching the matches and playing with greatly weakened teams.

G. V. S.

Since the last number of the Gryphon, the Men's Hockey Club has had a very successful month's play. The first team's record now stands as follows:—Played 4, won 6, lost 1, drawn 2. Goals scored for, 35; scored against, 17. The second team's record now stands as follows:—played 4, won 3 and lost 1. Goals for, 14, and against, 12. The two outstanding features of the month's play have, of course, been the two Inter-Varsity encounters. The first, against Liverpool University, at home, on November 14th, resulted in a big victory for us by ten goals to nil. The other game, against Sheffield University, away, on November 25th, resulted in a draw of four goals all. The Liverpool match was notable for the excellent all-round play of the team, especially the forwards, who shot very well. J. D. L. Keswick, at centre, was particularly prominent in this respect, scoring no fewer than six goals, five in succession. Liverpool had a weak team out and we are expecting a much tougher game when we visit them next term.

That Sheffield University managed to secure a draw was certainly lucky, as the score stood at 4—1 in our favour ten minutes off time. At this period our defence collapsed sadly, Sheffield scoring twice from penalty corners (one of these a very doubtful goal). The equalising point was awarded by the referee for a breach of rules during a penalty bully. The whole team played below form, the one redeeming feature being Ingham's good play at centre-half. Hogarth was the best man of the Sheffield defence. *Scores*

for Leeds:—Keswick (2), Little and Standing. The fixture with Durham University, on December 2nd, at home, was unfortunately cancelled, owing to heavy fog.

The Leeds Corinthians, on October 31st, gave us a very even and enjoyable game on our own ground, which we won after a keen struggle by two goals to one. *Scores*:—D. J. Law and G. V. Stockdale. Seymour-Jones' goalkeeping for the University was very fine. Against Moorfield, on November 7th, at home, we just won by three goals to two, after a hard, bustling game. Neither team was at full strength. *Scores*:—G. V. Stockdale (2) and A. F. Harding.

The first eleven received their first defeat of the season, by two goals to one, at the hands of Keighley, at Keighley, on November 14th. The game was very keenly contested, play muling very even. Little, at inside-right, scored our only goal.

On November 21st, we beat Ripon First, on our ground, by four goals to one. The whole team played very well and thoroughly deserved their victory, showing their best form this season. *Scores*:—D. J. Law, Little and Stockdale (2).

A very good match resulted from our fixture with Huddersfield, on November 28th, at home. After leading by six goals to two until time was near, the defence then collapsed and our opponents put on three good goals, thus leaving us the victors by the odd goal. Score, 6—5, and *scores*:—G. V. Stockdale (2), D. J. Law (2), Little and W. C. Cooper.

On Wednesday, November 18th, we beat City of Leeds Day Training College by four goals to one. Only six of the regular first team players were out.

Owing to numerous scratchings, the second eleven have only played two matches since the last issue of the Gryphon, winning by three goals to two, against the Corinthians II, on October 31st, at Moorstown, after a keenly-contested game, and losing to Ripon II, away, on November 21st, to the tune of seven goals, against one scored for the University by Purdon.

L. E. K. E.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

SIR, Notwithstanding a monomaniacal predilection for the noble, if antiquated, game of chess displayed by the majority of the habitués of the Men's Smoke Room, I venture to make an appeal on behalf of the ignoble and despised game of draughts. At present, though this room is inundated with chess-men—I believe there are three sets—one looks in vain for a set of draughts-men. It is true that one can, after minute search, discover about half-a-dozen—relics, I believe, of a past and barbaric age, when "draughts" was in the ascendant—but even the ardent and most prejudiced supporters of chess will recognise the inadequacy of this number. I think that sufficient interest could be rekindled in the game by the introduction of one or two sets into the Smoke Room to warrant the initiation of a Draughts Club, with a view to the formation of which I make this appeal.

Hoping that this suggestion may meet with favour and support.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

W. J. H.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

December 1st, 1908.

DEAR SIR,

As is already widely known, Lacrosse is becoming quite a standard game in England. There are many clubs in Lancashire and the South. Since the visit of the Canadians to Leeds, two years ago, a great deal of enthusiasm has been created in the game all over Yorkshire, school and local clubs having been formed in different towns. There is ample scope in Yorkshire alone for a full fixture card should a club be formed at the University. There are competitions for the Yorkshire Flags and also the Northern Counties' Flags, for which the club would be eligible to compete.

To start with, the Yorkshire County Lacrosse Association would assist us in any way possible, and I have had, also, a similar promise from the Manchester University.

Trusting these words will lead to the formation of a Lacrosse Club in connection with our own institution.

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

R. B. T.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

"Agricola's" sensible letter has been read with much interest by many students in the Textile Department, because it touches on a point which directly concerns us, namely, the way in which the Students' Union is elected.

"Agricola's" suggestion *re* the Agricultural Department being formed into a one-member constituency is to my mind a sound one, but I would go further and say that all the departments should be formed into separate constituencies, each to send to the Union a member or members, according to the number of students in the department; by this means all the departments would be represented on the Committee. Take, for example, the Textile Department. It has 66 students and no Union representative. This is not our fault, for we have contested the bye-elections and the general election, but it is rather our misfortune, as owing to the nature of our studies, students remain almost wholly in our own department, and consequently our candidates receive little or no outside support, because our men are not known.

I am fully aware, Mr. Editor, of the difficulties of propositioning to the different departments representatives for the Union, but I feel sure such a scheme as I have outlined is workable, and, if adopted, would be a much fairer way of electing the Union Committee than the present one, and would stimulate interest, not only in the doings of the Union, but in the whole social life of the University, owing to the fact that every department would have its representative.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. CLIFFORD WALTON

(Joint Hon. Sec. Textile Society).

Officers' Training Corps.

This question of the institution of an Officers' Training Corps in this University is under the consideration of the University authorities.

The Vice-Chancellor is desirous to know how far the institution of such a Corps is desired by and will meet with the support of the students of the University. Early next term steps will be taken to determine the number of students who are willing to be enrolled.

The primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at schools and universities with a standard measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually accepting commissions in the Special Reserve of Officers, or the Territorial Force. On being recommended for such commissions, "young men who can produce certificates of proficiency obtained in the Officers' Training Corps will be exempted from a portion of the probationary training, or from certain examinations, required of other officers."

Members, on joining the Corps, are not enlisted, and incur no legal liability to serve, nor any obligation to supply for a commission.

Conditions of Enrolment.—Applications to join a University Corps must be made personally to the Officer Commanding, whose consent is required. Men wishing to enrol are expected, so far as possible, to be introduced by individual members of the Corps. All members on enrolment are medically examined for chest and heart, eyesight is tested, measurements for height, weight and chest expansion are also taken. Enrolment is for three years, the year dating from October 1st. Special exemption for the third year may be obtained by those taking only a two years' course at the University.

On enrolment every member undertakes to be "efficient" each year that he remains in the Corps; in default, engaging to refund to the Corps the capitation grant (£2) that he has failed to earn.

Subject to being "efficient" each year, members incur no pecuniary liability. Members can resign at any time, on giving due notice, subject to (a) refund of the Capitation Grant for the year (when not completed); and (b) refund of (i) clothing money, if three years' service is not completed. Members holding certificate "A" are exempt from (b) clothing money.

Efficiency Requirements.—A member borne on the strength on 1st October in any year is deemed "efficient" during the ensuing twelve months, if physically fit, and if, during the preceding twelve months, he has fulfilled the following requirements:

- (1) Attended not less than fifteen instructional parades at his unit of at least forty-five minutes' duration each; as a recruit, not less than thirty parades;
- (2) Undergone the prescribed training in musketry;
- (3) Attended camp (of not less than eight days' duration) and been present at the annual inspection (except in cases of sickness duly certified, or leave specially granted).

Drills.—Except for recruits, drills in the Officers' Training Corps are intended to be somewhat different in type from ordinary battalion drill, taking the form of instructional parades, designed to give the preliminary training required for a junior officer.

Equipment.—Members are equipped by the Corps out of funds derived from the Capitation Grant; arms are provided by the War Department. There is no subscription to a Corps, but all members are expected to join the Shooting Club. Five shillings will cover the few incidental articles of equipment which members are expected to provide for themselves.

Camp.—Provision would require to be made for the formation of a Camp some time during the vacation.

Certificates "A" and "B."—Two certificates of proficiency are obtainable.

Certificate "A" corresponds very closely with the former battalion proficiency requirements.

Certificate "B" is a higher qualification, corresponding to promotion-examinations to lieutenant; only those holding Certificate "A" are eligible.