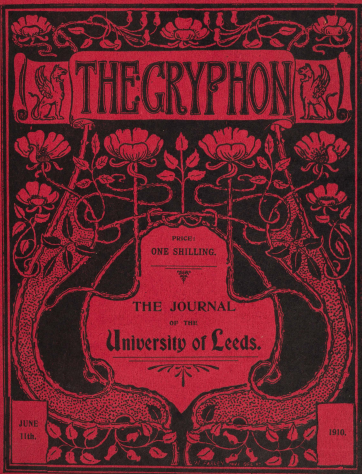
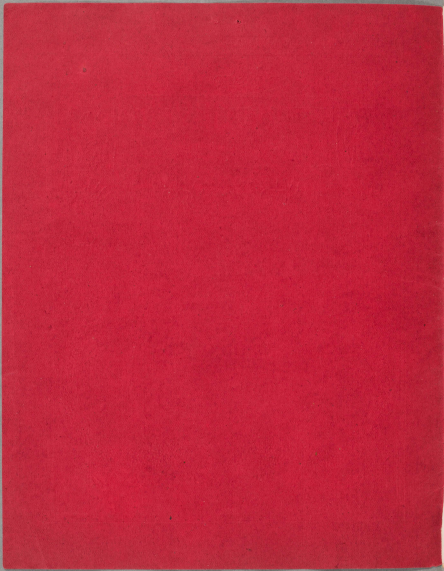


SPECIAL INSTALLATION NUMBER.







"The Gryphon never stretches her wings to the room when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we contrived to present our exercises before your judgments when we knew them full well of such matter; yielding ourselves to the curious which we have ever found them to the proficiency which we sought to give."—LXXV.

SPECIAL INSTALLATION NUMBER.

JUNE 11th, 1910.



TO-DAY the *Gryphon* essays a loftier flight than usual. It lays aside the opera glass through which it surveys the everyday life of the community in which it has its nest (or lair, if that be the more correct term in Natural History), and, telescope to eye, soars aloft to gaze at the luminaries that have swum into its field of view, on the occasion of the Installation of the Chancellor. If its flight be halting, we crave your indulgence; for the time of preparation has been short, and the feathers from which the *Gryphon* fashions its pens are apt to be "sick." If we shall have added in an appreciable degree to the interest of the Ceremony, our main object will have been achieved. * * *

To our regular subscribers we need no introduction; but as we hope that a wider public, to which we are (undeservedly) strange, will purchase the opportunity of appreciating our efforts, we will shortly explain who we are. We are, let us say at once, quite unofficial; the great and mysterious Powers that

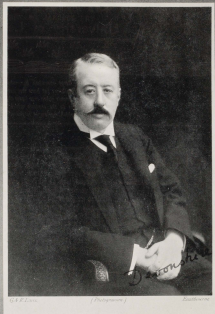
rule the University tolerate us, but are not responsible for a single word that appears in our pages. The *Gryphon* is a tame monster, and its Prospero is a committee of students, under the control of the University Union, the President of which kindly lent us the weight of his authority in our application for the photographs which embellish this new member of the *Gryphon* family. And so, if our efforts are crude, we claim the tolerance due to novices in journalism; if they have interested you, we trust that the credit will be bestowed where it is due, on the Students' Union and its branches.

* * *

We desire to tender our hearty thanks to the gentlemen who responded so promptly and courteously to the point blank demand for photographs by return of post, and especially to those who took upon themselves the trouble of settling all questions as to copyright; without their willing assistance the *Gryphon* could never have hatched this egg.

* * *

For the benefit of the uninitiated, we may explain that the hoods of all graduates of the University of Leeds are green. Difference in Faculty is marked by the shade of green; graduates in Arts wear dark green, in Science middle green, in Law pale green, and in Medicine a combination of two shades. Bachelors' hoods are green throughout; Masters' hoods are lined with white; Doctors wear scarlet gowns faced with green of the shade appropriated to the special Faculty.



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

VICTOR CHRISTIAN WILLIAM CAVENDISH, ninth DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, is himself the head of one, and by his marriage with Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne, is allied with another of the great Whig families which have played so great a part in English history since the eighteenth century. Born in 1868, the eldest son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, brother of the eighth Duke, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and at an early age set about preparing himself in earnest for the onerous duties which would one day devolve upon him. Left next heir to the title by his father's early death in 1891, Mr. Victor Cavendish, as he then was, at once entered the House of Commons as Unionist representative for the Western Division of Derbyshire, enjoying the distinction of being the youngest member of the House. Although he retained the seat till his accession to the title in 1908, and held the offices of Treasurer of the Household (1900-3) and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1903-5), it would appear that politics are not his sole, or even his chief interest. As an extensive property owner, he has fully realised the duties of citizenship which this privileged position entails upon him. On leaving Cambridge, he entered the office of a firm of accountants in the City of London, and subsequently studied in the chambers of a practising barrister, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of finance and of the law which should serve him alike in his political career and in the development of the resources of the districts in which his estates are situated.

This idea of practical efficiency based on direct personal knowledge of the subject he has consistently carried out. Rhetoric, we suspect, he is inclined to regard (with the Platonic Socrates) as the art of speaking round a subject that you do not know, before an audience that does not know it; but for him, public speaking on a subject he understands before an audience that understands, is another matter; in an assembly of farmers, or of men engaged in the iron and steel manufacture or interested in practical education, he is at home. As owner of extensive agricultural property at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire, Holker Hall in Westmoreland, and Lismore Castle in Waterford, he has worked for the welfare of the farmer, not only on his own lands, but throughout the country. He is a popular landlord, as visitors to Bolton Abbey may find for themselves if they care to enquire; his levelling with the tenants at Holker Hall, his chief residence for many years, which he left in 1908 for the larger domain of Chatsworth, showed in a striking manner the affection with which they regarded him and his wife. His popularity is due to his personal characteristics and also to the fact that he has a practical knowledge of all that pertains to agriculture. As he told the members of the Iron and Steel Institute a few weeks ago, he believes firmly in the union of Science and Industry, and has

given practical effect to this belief by taking part, as member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in the movement for providing a scientific education in Agriculture.

His estates in the North give him an interest in the manufacturing industries, especially that of iron and steel making, and he is a director of more than one company engaged in this work. His recent election as successor to Sir Hugh Bell in the presidential chair of the Iron and Steel Institute, testifies to the respect in which he is held by men immediately engaged in the great industries of the North of England. In his opening address to the meeting of the Institute, a short time ago, he reviewed in detail the changes in the conditions of manufacture since 1869, the year in which his grandfather, the seventh Duke, occupied the presidential chair, dealing with the subject both from the side of the improvements in methods of manufacture and from the side of the improvements in the condition of the workers, and showing a close study of the whole subject.

In coming to the University as its Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire is cementing afresh the connection which his family has had with the institution since its commencement as the Yorkshire College of Science in 1874, a connection of so great importance to the College that Lord Airedale said in public not long ago that if it had not been for the Cavendishes, the University of Leeds would not now be in existence. His grandfather, the seventh Duke, presided at the Inaugural Ceremony of the College in 1874. His uncle, the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, took a leading part in the movement which resulted in the foundation of the College, and was its first President, until his untimely death in 1882. The late Duke and Lady Frederick Cavendish, so well known in Leeds by her association with the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education, were recipients of honorary degrees at the Inauguration of the University of Leeds in 1904. Our new Chancellor himself was the principal guest at the Court dinner a few years ago.

Our readers will gather from what we have said that in its second Chancellor the University has a man whose ideal of action, based on thorough knowledge is in unison with its own working ideals. For the instruction that is sought and imparted at our younger universities always has a practical aim. Their students are going out into the world as clergymen, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, barristers, solicitors, engineers, chemists, managers in spinning, weaving, dyeing and tanning works, mine managers, farmers, land agents. It is the aim of the University training to provide them with knowledge that may be applied in the active exercise of these professions, and at the same time to awake in them the idea that knowledge has a value in itself, and, not least, through the social life of the University, to suggest to their minds the brotherhood of all who, in whatever field, are working for the betterment of the race.



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LONDON

The Rt. Hon. H. H. ASQUITH, K.C.

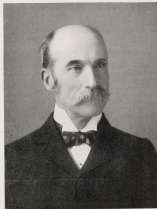
Our readers are so familiar with the lineaments and the career of the Right Honourable HENRY HENRIET ASQUITH, K.C., Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, that it is unnecessary for us to do more than give the briefest outline of his history. He was born at Morley in 1852, and is a Yorkshireman by both lines of descent, his father being Mr. Joseph Dixon Asquith, of Croft House, Morley, and his mother a daughter of Mr. William Williams, of Huddersfield. Many of his relatives reside in the West Riding, and the Calendar of the University for the present year contains the names of no less than three of his uncles in the list of Members of the Court, the late Sir Thomas Freeman Firth, Bart., of Heckmondwike, the late John Winkley Williams, sometime Editor of the *Local Mercury*, and Alderman James Edward Williams, of Huddersfield. Mr. Asquith is universally known as a barrister and a statesman; it is perhaps not so generally known that it was in the field of classical learning that he won his spurs. From the City of London School he won a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford; there he distinguished himself by gaining a Craven University Scholarship and a First Class in "Greats," on which followed a Fellowship at Balliol. Going to the Bar in 1874, in ten years' time, he felt his position sufficiently secure to allow of his seeking Parliamentary honours. In 1888 he was returned as Liberal Member for East Fife, a constituency which has remained faithful to him ever since. The advent of the Liberals to power in 1892 brought him admission to the Cabinet as Home Secretary, in which post he continued till 1895. After ten years in opposition, he came back to office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1905, on the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith became the only possible Prime Minister—and Prime Minister he is.

We, the *Gryphes*, have no politics, and we welcome among the members of the University a gentleman, a scholar, a distinguished lawyer, and a statesman sprung from the district whose educational needs it endeavours to supply.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G., has a record of continuous public service of a kind to which only a subject of the British Crown—and very few of those—can lay claim. Born in 1844, he succeeded to the title in 1866, before he had completed his studies at Balliol College, Oxford. On leaving the University, he at once applied himself to the public career which the great traditions of his family imposed on the master of Borewood Park. Minor office came soon. In Mr. Gladstone's first administration he was a Lord of the Treasury and then Under-Secretary for War (1869-74). On the return of the Liberal party to power in 1880, he was appointed Under-Secretary for India. The next ten years found him, still a young man, filling the two most important posts open to a British subject in the great Dependencies of the Crown over seas, as Governor-General of Canada (1887-8) and as Viceroy of India (1888-91). His tenure of the latter post was marked by a firm North-West Frontier policy at a difficult period, the annexation of Bernhart and the standardisation of the value of the rupee.

A Liberal Unionist since Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favour of Home Rule, Lord Lansdowne was, on his return from India, marked out for high office in the Unionist Government. From 1895 to 1905 he was Secretary for War, and at the latter date he filled the vacancy at the Foreign Office created by the death of Lord Salisbury. The alliance with Japan and the establishment of close relations of friendship with France were the most prominent events of his stay at the Foreign Office, during which he commanded the confidence of both parties as a diplomatist who would uphold the interests of his country without bias and friction. Since 1905, as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, he has been prominently before the public in those storm-and-stress days of home politics.



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LONDON



EDWIN & FINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

LONDON.

THE EARL OF CREWE.

THE EARL OF CREWE was born in 1818, almost within the sound of Bow Bells, but comes of a Yorkshire family. As the son of Harro Houghton, the eminent writer and politician, better known as Mr. Macclesfield Milnes, his taste for politics is hereditary. For many years now he has devoted himself to politics, his first political position being held at the early age of twenty-five, when he was assistant private secretary to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1843-54. In 1862, the late Mr. Gladstone appointed him to the responsible position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which arduous post he filled during the trying time when the Home Rule Bill was under discussion. He resigned with Lord Rosebery's Government in 1895. His more recent political career is well known. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman selected him for the position of Lord President of the Council, which office he relinquished in 1908 to become Secretary of State for the Colonies. In this last position he has proved himself an unobscured success, and his popularity in the colonies is great.

Lord Crewe, as becomes a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, has always been a friend of letters, and has himself published a volume of poems under the title of "Scray Verses." His literary reputation, however, is more solidly based on a series of articles concerning the state of Ireland, his knowledge of the "distressed" country being no doubt obtained during his term of office at the Viceroy's Lodge.

THE RT. HON. JAMES WILLIAM LOWTHER.

THE RT. HON. JAMES WILLIAM LOWTHER, is receiving the degree of LL.D. (Leeds), is but adding one more to an already formidable list of degrees. The humble undergraduate usually striving for his bachelor's degree may well sigh at the LL.M., D.L. and D.C.L. (Oxford) after Mr. Lowther's name.

Mr. Lowther is still a comparatively young man, having been born so recently as 1855. He was elected to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons at the early age of fifty, after having previously obtained great experience as Deputy Speaker. Formerly a pronounced Conservative in politics, since his elevation to the position of first Commissioner of the realm, he has held the balance between the two great political parties with an equity and justice seldom equalled and probably never exceeded by any of his predecessors. His strong action in upholding the privileges of the House of Commons was applauded by all sections of political life.

Previous to his election as Speaker, he had had a brilliant political career. He entered Parliament for the Division of Rutland in 1883, but in 1885 transferred his services to the Division of Mid-Cambridgeshire, which his father had represented for twenty-five years. As Mr. Lowther has also now represented that constituency for twenty-five years, it may be said to have been "in the family" for the last half-century.

It is only meet that so distinguished a scholar, whose tastes and hobbies are mainly literary, should be further honoured by our own Alma Mater.



J. EDWIN & SONS, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

LONDON & WIMBORNE.



Sir HUGH BELL, Bart.

Sir HUGH BELL, Bart., is the second member of his family to receive an honorary degree from the University of Leeds. His father, the late Sir Isaac Lorchian Bell, one of the most distinguished of British metallurgists, had the degree of D.Sc. conferred upon him at the inauguration of the University in 1924. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, F.R.S., also an eminent chemist and metallurgist, and the inventor of the well-known process for desulfuring lead.

Previously to the year 1843, the Bell family was prominently associated with the chemical and metallurgical industries of Tyne-side (Leithian soda process and the Walker Ironworks), but in that year they made experiments with Cleveland ironstone, which led to the establishment of the great firm of Bell Brothers at the Clarence Ironworks, near Middlesbrough, in 1851. Under the direction of the late Sir Isaac Bell, these works became world-famous for many important discoveries relating to the manufacture of iron and steel, and their history epitomises the development of the Cleveland iron industry in the last half century. Bell Brothers are among the largest colliery proprietors in Durham; they own extensive limestone mines in Cleveland, and limestone quarries in Weardale; and they are associated with the development of the salt industry in South Durham and Cleveland.

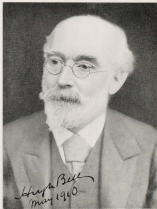
While Sir Isaac's fame chiefly rested on his scientific and technical discoveries and writings, Sir Hugh is no less distinguished for his grasp of the economic basis of industry and his application of these principles to industrial enterprise and development. His study of practical economics has made him a convinced Free-Trader, and led in 1904 to his representing the Liberal party, from which he, together with his father, seceded on the Home Rule issue in 1906.

Like his father, Sir Hugh has taken a leading part in the public life of South Durham and Cleveland, as the following list of some of the positions he has filled will show.—Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Durham, member of the North Riding County Council, Commissioner for the Tees Conservancy, Chairman of the Tees Valley Water Board, etc., etc. He has been especially interested in educational work in Middlesbrough.

Sir Hugh has been twice married. His first wife was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, widow of a well-known citizen of Leeds. The present Lady Bell is widely known as a writer of essays, stories, and plays. His eldest son, Maurice Hugh Lorchian Bell, will be remembered by many as a student of the Yorkshire College nearly 20 years ago. His eldest daughter,

Sir WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

In General Sir WILLIAM GUSTAVUS NICHOLSON, G.C.B., the University is adding on her list of members a distinguished soldier, who has seen service in most parts of the world. Born in the year 1845 at the Mansion House, Roundhay Park, Leeds, he was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and, at the age of twenty, entered the Royal Engineers. Since then he has taken an active part in nearly every war in which Great Britain has been engaged. The years 1878-80 saw him in Afghanistan, and he was one of those who took part in the famous march to Candahar. Two years later, he was fighting under Wolsey in Egypt, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1886-7 he served on the general staff during the Boer expedition, which put an end to the power of King Tsebebe, while the disturbances on the north-west frontier of India in 1897-8 brought him active service as Chief of the Staff in the Turk Expeditionary Force. On the outbreak of the Boer War, he was summoned to South Africa as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and Director of Transport at headquarters. Since then, he has, step by step, ascended to the highest possible position that a soldier can occupy in this country. During the years 1901-4 he acted as Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence at the War Office. In 1904, he went out to the Far East as Chief British Military Attaché with the Japanese Army, and on his return, was made Paymaster-General of the Forces, and Third Military Member of the Army Council. Finally, in 1914, he was appointed Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council—a post which, under the recent reconstitution of the War Office, has taken the place of that of Commander-in-Chief.

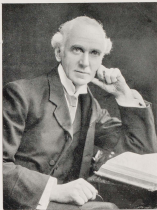


Miss Gertrude Lorchian Bell, is an expert in ancient architecture and among the most adventurous of travellers. On her back, accompanied only by native attendants, she has penetrated the solitudes of North Syria and Asia Minor, and added new chapters to the obscure history of these regions, where Eastern and Western civilisation strove for the mastery till both were extinguished by the coming of the Turk. A younger daughter married Mr. C. F. Trevelyan, M.P., for the Elmslie Division of Yorkshire.

Dr. ALFRED HOPKINSON, K.C.

A Manchester man by birth, Dr. HOPKINSON may be claimed as half a Yorkshireman by descent, being connected on his mother's side with the Skipton-on-Graven family of Doncaster. His connection with the University of Manchester (Owens College), as student, professor and Vice-Chancellor, dates back more than forty years. From Owens he went as scholar to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he devoted himself to classical and legal studies, gaining in 1873 the open Victoria Scholarship in Law, which marked him out as the most distinguished man of his year. A Fellowship at University College followed. Called to the bar in the same year, he settled down to practice in Manchester, where his old College soon enlisted his legal knowledge in its service by appointing him Professor of Law. After a time London and the House of Commons exercised their wonted influence on the successful barrister; he removed to London in 1879, took silk three years later, and sat as Unionist member for the Cricklade Division of Wiltshire from 1894 to 1898. Bar in the latter year, when Dr. A. W. Ward left Owens College to become Master of Pembroke, Cambridge, Dr. Hopkinson returned to his old college as Principal, becoming in 1904 Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester.

On the disruption of the Victoria University in 1904, the fear was widely expressed that the newly constituted independent universities would be consumed by mutual jealousy; this apprehension has been completely falsified. The four Northern Universities, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield, are on the most friendly terms with each other, and may be said to have formed a voluntary federation with the object of advancing the interests of higher education in the Counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Albeit by his position as Vice-Chancellor of the largest and oldest of the four institutions, and by his tact, courtesy, statesmanship and wide experience of affairs, Dr. Hopkinson has won for himself an outstanding position in the councils of those who are called upon to arrange concerted action between the four Northern Universities. All who heard Dr. Hopkinson's admirable speech at the opening of the new building of the Hotel of the Bournemouth in Leeds a few weeks ago, know how alive he is to the special problems that beset the newer universities, how broad is his outlook on academic questions, and how sympathetic his attitude to all institutions engaged on the same work as that University over which he presides.



Left: Mr. A. G. Lupton.

Right: Dr. A. G. Lupton.

Mr. A. G. LUPTON.

As a Leeds man, engaged in business in the City, and worthily maintaining the family tradition of public spirit, there is no need to introduce Mr. ARTHUR GARRISON LUPTON to a Leeds public. Succeeding Mr. John Rawlinson Ford as Chairman of the Council of the Yorkshire College in 1899, he has presided over its deliberations through two of the most important developments in the history of the institution. The first was its reconstruction in 1894, as the University of Leeds, in which Mr. Lupton, as Pro-Chancellor, has continued to hold the position of Chairman of the Council. The second was the erection, at a cost of over £40,000, of the new buildings opened by His late Majesty on July 25th, 1906.

It is perhaps not fully realised by the general public, or even by many members of the University, how much work the post of Chairman of the Council entails upon its holder. As the supreme executive body of the University, the Council is responsible for the finances, upkeep of the buildings, appointment of the staff, co-operation with local educational authorities, and all the multitudinous affairs of a modern University. And the Chairman has to have everything at his finger-tips. The meetings of the Council are held once a month, but there are Committees as well—Finance, Textile, Engineering, Building, House and other Committees—which the Pro-Chancellor is officially entitled to attend, a privilege of which Mr. Lupton has taken full advantage. Moreover, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar are at one end of the telephone, and the Pro-Chancellor at the other; and when important matters (they always are important) are in hand he can be summoned to the University or conversed with at his home or place of business. It is credibly rumoured that a calypsonian has been saved from premature bankruptcy by the Pro-Chancellor's fare to and from College Road.

All who have any acquaintance with the working of the complex University machine know how unassuming and unostentatiously Mr. Lupton has laboured to promote its efficiency, and rejoice to see that the University is making some return for many years' devoted service by the honour which it is enabled by Royal Charter to bestow.



Left: Mr. A. G. Lupton.

Right: Mr. A. G. Lupton.



Edinburgh, Penna. (Copyright)

London

MR. ARTHUR SIDGWICK.

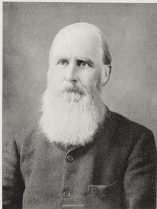
The family from which Mr. ARTHUR SIDGWICK springs has been well-known in Scotland for many generations, and that branch of it to which he immediately belongs has a remarkable record in the world of thought and letters. His father, the Rev. William Sidgwick, was headmaster of the Grammar School at Skipton. In the early 'fifties," the Blue House, Rugby, whither Mrs. William Sidgwick removed for the education of her sons, after her husband's early death, sheltered a household which included Mrs. Sidgwick's sons, William, Henry and Arthur, her daughter Mary, and a cousin, Mr. E. W. Benson, who had recently been appointed assistant-master at Rugby School. William Sidgwick became Scholar of Corpus and Fellow of Merton, at Oxford. Henry went to Trinity College, Cambridge, was Senior Classic in 1859, was elected a Fellow of Trinity, and as Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy, established his position as one of the foremost thinkers and teachers of his time. Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, a sister of Mr. Arthur Ballou, has been Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, since 1870. Mary Sidgwick married the Mr. Benson already mentioned, who became successively headmaster of the newly founded Wellington College, Bishop of Truro and Archbishop of Canterbury. The names of their three sons, A. C., E. F., and R. H. Benson, are familiar to readers of the more serious as well as of the lighter literature of the day.

It is in the field of classical, and especially Greek scholarship, that Mr. Arthur Sidgwick has made his name. Following his brother Henry to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1860, he had a brilliant career as an undergraduate: Bcl Scholar in 1860, Porson Scholar in 1861, he won Second Classic and gained the coveted Senior Chaucerian Medal in 1863; a fellowship at Trinity completes the list of his honours at Cambridge. On leaving the university, he became assistant master at his old school, Rugby, which he left some fourteen years later to take up the duties of Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. (It may be remarked by the way that one of his earliest pupils at Oxford was Professor Conant of our own University.) Here he has remained ever since, making himself beloved by successive generations of undergraduates, in whose welfare he has always taken the most kindly interest. As treasurer of the amalgamated college societies—a position to be compared with that of our own Treasurer of the Union—and as teacher and adviser of the younger members of the College, his services were so esteemed that his pupils raised a fund to establish a special Sidgwick prize in his honour.

Mr. Sidgwick represents a type of scholar which is becoming rare in these days of specialisation. He is primarily neither

Professor F. J. HAVERFIELD.

Professor HAVERFIELD was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. Since 1891 he has been teaching at Oxford, where he is now Camden Professor of Ancient History. He is personally connected with Yorkshire by a long period of residence in the county. His writings have made him indisputably the first authority in Europe on Roman Britain, and he has an unrivalled knowledge alike of the literature, both Latin and modern, that deals with the subject, and of the concrete remains of the Roman occupation all over the island. How he uses this material only one may at once appreciate by reading his paper on the Romanization of Britain, or any of his articles in the monumental Victoria County Histories, to be consulted in any public library. Every kind of coin, potsherd or the like, every trace of Roman stonework, brickwork or earthwork found in the Counties already dealt with (the list includes Somerset, Hants, Norfolk, Northants, Worcester, Warwick and Derby) is there recorded. To read Dr. Haverfield is to see how out of these scanty and often dull remains it is possible to reconstruct history that is vivid and interesting, and rests moreover on a firm foundation of scientific observation. We cannot help regretting that the Victoria County History of Yorkshire has not yet reached its second volume, in which Roman Yorkshire is to be described; but our readers should bear this fact in mind, and if they hear of any discovery whatever being made, they should inform at once either Professor Haverfield himself, or the Secretary of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, in Park Street, Leeds.



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Edinburgh

historian nor archaeologist, but a scholar, for whom the literary interest of the classical writers is so important. Is the delicate art of Greek composition, alike in prose and in verse, his touch is unrivalled. When readers of the *Oxford Magazine* or the *Saturday Westminster Gazette* see the signature of Sigma under a copy of Greek lambdas, they know that they will find the most idiomatic and refractory of English phrases reproduced in the neatest and most idiomatic Greek.

Lord RAYLEIGH.

No name is more honoured by the physical science of the present day than that of Lord RAYLEIGH. For forty years he has added continually to our knowledge of the workings of nature. His contributions have been so numerous and so important, so full of interest and of such extensive application that few volumes have been so welcome to scientific workers as the collection of his papers, which has been issued recently by the Cambridge University Press. They show the brilliant services which he has rendered, of which perhaps not the smallest charm is that he has been deeply interested in the beauty and wonder of things which all can observe. He has considered the colours of the sea and the sky, the mysteries of sound, the twinkling of the stars, the flight of birds. The power and directness of his argument, and his faithful reliance on experiment are a splendid example to the student; and not less so are the wonderful skill and accuracy of his experimental methods. These last are well shown in his work on capillarity and the properties of liquid surfaces, in his important determination of certain standards of electrical measurement, and in one of the best known of all his investigations, the discovery and separation, in conjunction with Sir William Ramsay, of argon, the unsuspected constituent of the atmosphere. In the forefront of his collected papers are placed the words "The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein"; the phrases aptly point to the purpose and spirit of his scientific life.

Lord Rayleigh was one of the first members of the Order of Merit; he was Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge from 1879 to 1884, and he was President of the Royal Society from 1905 to 1906. In 1904 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his contributions to physical science. In succession to the late Duke of Devonshire, he has been installed as Chancellor of The University of Cambridge, and on that account he is doubly and truly welcome in The University of Leeds.



Sir CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

Sir CLEMENTS RICHARD MARKHAM, K.C.B., is a veteran who, by his own travels, his writings and his active work at the Royal Geographical Society has all his life contributed to the exploration of the less known portions of the earth's surface. Born eighty years ago at Seillingfleet, near York, where his father was Vicar, and, during descent, through his mother, from the Milners of Nunappleton, he entered the Navy in 1844, at the age of fourteen. The years 1850-1 brought him service in the expeditions which sailed to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, and awoke in him the interest in scientific travel and exploration which became the leading motive of his life. Leaving the Navy in 1862, he spent the next three years travelling in Persia. Since then he has again been in the public service as geographer to Lord Napier's Abyssinian Expedition, and as Assistant Secretary in the India Office; but his chief work has lain in another direction, the development of scientific geography and of the history of travel. Proximally connected since 1865 with the Royal Geographical Society as Secretary, President or Member of Council, he has in this capacity been largely instrumental in the promotion of the successful Antarctic expedition of recent years. Warmly interested in the adventures of the Elizabethan sea-captains, he was for nearly thirty years Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited no less than twenty-two volumes. He has written on his own account many geographical and historical works on Persia, Abyssinia, India, Persia, Tibet, the Balearic Islands—to mention only a few of the subjects which have engaged his pen. By his biography of the great Lord Fairfax he has added to our knowledge of the Civil War in Yorkshire.

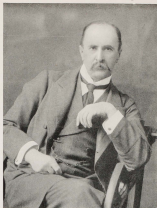


Professor OSLER

Wherever students of medicine are found, the name of WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., LL.D., etc., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, is familiar. His name among all branches of the medical fraternity rests not only on his text-book of medicine, the guide, philosopher and friend of every practitioner, but also on his pre-eminent reputation as a man who has labored unceasingly for the benefit of the profession at large, and especially for the improvement of the instruction provided for the medical student. To quote his own words at the farewell banquet given to him by the medical men of the United States and Canada: "I have had but two ambitions in the profession; first, to become a good clinical physician, and second, to build up a great clinic at Johns Hopkins University on Teutonic lines."

A Canadian by birth, he began his career in the University of Toronto. Thence he removed in 1874 to McGill University, Montreal, to assume the post of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. Here he remained for ten years, when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Five years later he again moved to Johns Hopkins University as Professor of Medicine. He continued to add lustre to this famous American School, till 1902, when he paid as in England the compliment of accepting the chair of Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford.

As may be seen from the list of professorships that he has held, Professor Osler has always regarded a proper domestic spirit as a preventive against seotility; and in his own case, the prescription has proved admirably. Though he was hovering dangerously near the mystic age, the proper penalty of which he suggested in his farewell address to Johns Hopkins University—a suggestion creating great uproar throughout America—no one who has met him would in the wildest moment uphold that his was a fitting case for that enthusiasm which he there advocated. Another charm for escape from that drowsy seotility is his inexhaustible fund of humour. This gift, which he assiduously cultivates in both its theoretical and its practical aspects, is a constant source of enjoyment—sometimes, perhaps, qualified—to his innumerable friends.



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Late Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH,
PRESIDENT OF THE YORKSHIRE CO. LTD., 1874-1882.

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THE LATE MARQUES OF RIPON, K.G., LL.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, 1882-1904. CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS 1904-9.

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1880.

