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Fig. 1

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Fig. 2

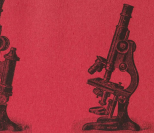


Fig. 3

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Fig. 5

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Appointments Gained by Students since the last Report.

FORMER students of the University have gained appointments as follows—

- T. C. Atkinson, Assistant, Messrs. Atkinson Bros., Rodley.
- A. Barle, M.A., Assistant Master, Grammar School, Beigg, Lincolnshire.
- E. E. Bibby, M.A., Assistant Lecturer in Classics, Aberystwyth, University of Wales.
- B. Billam, B.A., Assistant Master, Woodhouse Grove School, Apperley Bridge.
- E. H. Bottomley, Assistant Designer, Messrs. Wm. Gaunt, Green Gates, nr. Apperley Bridge.
- W. Bull, B.Sc., Assistant Master, Central High School, Leeds.
- Gloxinia Butler, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Secondary School, Yeadou.
- Sarah J. Caldwell, M.A., Labour Bureau, Sheffield.
- J. W. Carter, B.A., Modern Language Master, Central High School, Leeds.
- H. B. Charlton, B.A., Assistant Lecturer in English, Victoria University of Manchester.
- C. D. Clarke, B.A., Assistant Classical Master, Solent, Somerset.
- Marjorie Claridge, B.A., Modern Language Mistress, Hecknoldbrake Secondary School.
- E. C. Cockburn, B.Sc., Assistant Works Manager, Hunstet Engine Co., Leeds.
- G. H. Cowling, B.A., Assistant Lecturer in English Language and Literature, University of Leeds.
- Alice M. Croft, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Girls' Modern School, Leeds.
- H. Curtis, B.Sc., Science Master, Ellesmere College.
- P. Davies, Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department.
- F. W. Davis, B.Sc., Engineer to the Port of London.
- T. H. Dawson, B.A., Assistant Master, Municipal Secondary School, St. George, Bristol.
- B. W. Elliott, B.Sc., Chief Engineer, British South Africa Co., North Rhodesia.
- H. C. N. Ellis, B.A., Assistant Master, Central High School, Leeds.
- E. H. Fawcett, M.A., Assistant Master, Queen Grammar School, Loughborough.
- J. R. Firth, B.A., History Tutor, City Training College, Leeds.
- R. Ford, Chief Manager of the Vancouver Gas Works.
- Ida M. Garton, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Friends' School, Rawdon.
- L. H. A. Gault, B.Sc., Chief Engineer, Salford Waterworks.
- P. Gaunt, Assistant, Messrs. John Haimsworth & Sons, Farsley.
- D. Greenberg, B.A., Modern Language Master, Batley Grammar School.
- H. Hartley, M.Sc., Chief Chemist to the Richmond Gas Stove Co., Warrington.
- H. Heaton, M.A., Lecturer in Economics and History, University of Birmingham.
- F. R. H. Hewson, B.A., Professor of English, Moussa University, Cyprus.

- P. Hinchley, B.A., Assistant Master, Edward VI. Grammar School, Camp Hill, Birmingham.
- R. Howarth, Assistant Designer, Messrs. John Holdsworth & Co., Halifax.
- W. Huggan, Assistant, Messrs. Wm. & Rios, Huggan, Bramley.
- F. K. Jackson, Temporary Inspector for the West Riding County Council under the Destructive Insect and Pests Act, 1911.
- Kathleen H. Kirk, M.A., Modern Language Mistress, Huntington Grammar School.
- L. B. Kirk, B.A., Assistant Master, Central High School, Leeds.
- Dorothy Kirland, B.A., Modern Language Mistress, James Allen's School, Dalwick.
- P. H. Lamb, Director of Agriculture, Northern Nigeria (Appointment made by the Colonial Office).
- H. Lee, M.A., Assistant Master, Grammar School, Penistone.
- Norman Lees, Assistant Designer, Messrs. Wornolds & Walker, Dewsbury.
- B. Libbish, B.A., Répétiteur à l'École Normale de Chateaufort.
- K. W. Littlewood, appointment in the Valuation Department of the Inland Revenue Office at York.
- Nora I. Makinson, B.Sc., Science Mistress, Secondary School, Bootle.
- E. A. McGill, B.Sc., Lecturer in Engineering, South African School of Technology, Johannesburg.
- G. Morton, B.Sc., Assistant Master, Secondary School, Mosley.
- Margaret Palmer, B.A., Head Mistress, Girls' Secondary School, Penrith.
- Hilda Potter, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Secondary School, York.
- S. Reason, Assistant Waterworks Engineer, Antofagasta.
- A. W. Rhodes, B.A., Assistant Master, Central High School, Leeds.
- R. A. Seymour-Jones, M.Sc., Research Chemist, Crossfield's Soap Works, Warrington.
- A. A. Stoddard, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department.
- L. Tomlinson, B.A., Assistant Master, Lady Lumley's Grammar School, Pickering.
- A. D. R. Wallbank, Temporary Inspector for the West Riding County Council under the Wart Disease of Potatoes Order of 1912.
- A. S. Walker, M.A., Assistant Master, Halesowen Grammar School.
- J. H. Walker, Engineer to the Port of London.
- Dorothy K. Wallace, B.A., History Mistress, Morden School, Leeds.
- J. H. Wilson, B.Sc., Assistant Master, Grammar School, Sealford, Lincolnshire.
- J. L. Wray, B.Sc., Assistant Master, Grammar School, Rye.
- J. H. Wood, Sub-Manager of Estancia in Argentina.
- Bertha H. Wright, B.A., Assistant Mistress, County and Technical School, Workington.
- Lily A. Zelenski, B.Sc., Assistant Mistress, Haberdashers' Asks School, Acton.

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"The Gryphon never stretches her wings in the course when she hath any ripe feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgments when we knew them full well of much matter; yielding ourselves to the currents which have ever found than in the pressures which we ought to fear."—LXV.

Vol. XVI.

NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.



To all Freshers!

We take this opportunity—as is our custom—of extending a hearty welcome to all Freshers, be they of the stronger or the weaker sex! Please note how delightfully ambiguous our opening greeting is. Welcome each and everyone of you to some of the jolliest years of your life, to a time that all should be able to gaze back upon as the period in your lives when you really "lived."

We next proceed to warn and advise you:—

There is a type of student—latterly too prevalent amongst us—who comes up to the University with the sole aim and idea of going down with a first-class degree. To bear off a first-class degree is always gratifying, and a pleasurable and tangible memento of one's time at the 'Varsity, but should this be his only memento? No! most decidedly and emphatically no! If a degree is his only aim, he should take a correspondence course, the results are equally

satisfactory, and then the wear and tear of lost leather on concrete paved quads, and filled corridors is obviated. Think! what a saving! And is the swot likely to be a man of future fame? I doubt it. In fact it is much more often the student who has taken a third-class degree and who has entered largely into University social functions and supported its societies, who is heard of as doing great things hereafter, whereas our "stew-pot" remains "dead, forgotten and unsung." Leeds University has a social side, a very strong social side, which every fresher must feel it his bounden duty to support. Surely it is possible to combine work and play, without neglecting the necessary evil of degree work, to support University societies and keep up the sporting renown of the Alma Mater.

"Be sociable sweet maid—or fellow as the case may be
And let who will be clever
Do sporting deeds
And swot not all day long."

The great social function of this Term is the 'Varsity Dance. This festive occasion for social intercourse is arranged to be held on November 22nd, so all descriptions of the dancing and toilettes of both sexes will have to be held over till our next issue, when we hope our special fashion artist will be home from the Balkan "Scrum," where "Everybody's doing it." Everyone who is at all mad to "footing the light fantastic," or is attracted by the more curial joys of an excellent supper, good band and easy chairs, should make a point of turning up to the dance.

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We urge that all dancing men should not be backward in worrying the M.C.'s to help them fill their programmes, nor retire too prematurely to the smoke-room.

NOTE BESE.—We shall in future consider it no part of our business to remind Secretaries uncessantly of the closing date for their copy. The date is posted up prominently for at least ten days before their reports are wanted. It matters little to us whether they arrive or not, but we should have thought that Secretaries would be alive to the benefit accruing to their clubs and societies by notices appearing in the *Gryphon*.

* * *

We heartily endorse the tenour of Mr. W. C. Thomas' letter. Our principal grievance against the present C. U. members is their stubborn aloofness, and narrow seclusion from all the other social activities of college life. We well recollect that during our first year, with the exception of one man, the whole of the 1st Regter XV. were regular attenders of Bible Study Circles. Comparisons are truly odious!

From a Chinese Notebook.

It is only in a few places in China that one finds that Eastern beauty of landscape and sunset which one leaves behind in Java and meets with again in Japan. Of colour and variety of costume there is scarcely any to relieve the monotony of blue and black. The villages of the plain are of mud, there is hardly a bird to be seen, the wheatfields for miles are made unsightly by the mounds of ancestral graves that are grouped in descending order of size, round the high dome of baked clay which is the tomb of the founder of a family. For the pagodas of Burma and the temples of Japan, the acme of prettiness without grandeur, there are in China the decaying walls and broken roofs of joss-houses whose faith no priest could explain to me. Which is the garden of the East is in dispute between Burma and Japan; the most gorgeous spot is no doubt Java; which is the dirtiest is a near thing between India and China, but China saves herself by her people. Here are the people that have "got it in them," which interest one like the man who take a third at College but are quite clearly going to be heard of later. At present, the country "cannot be bothered"; she is the Harold Skimpole of the Nations, whom people will not leave alone, and her neighbour is the "young man of the name of Guppy" who means to get on. The Chinese have more than ingenuity; they have capacity, a calm quiet way of saying "can do" and doing it, a reputation for perfect straightness in business affairs, but they do not want to fuss, or be a Great Power, or have to march in step with each other. But they will soon have to do those things, and it is in them to do them thoroughly and well. On the Boxer movement was staked their whole belief in the gods of China, which had said through the Empress that the moment had come of China's release from the foreigner. The moral effect of the failure of that crusade has been very great, and its visible

results in Pekin such that the people cannot help going into and keeping themselves in training for new things.

In the capital of the Empire is the Legation City of the foreign Powers. It is surrounded with some battlements, deep entrenchments, and a barbed wire defence on the East. No Chinaman may own property within it, and only the foreigners can enter the gates without challenge from the sentries. The mile of the Tartar wall which is the Southern limit of the Legation City is guarded by European troops, whose maxim guns were pointing over and through defences of sandbags all the time I was there. This is the result of the Boxers' crusade.

The Government of China is carried on beneath foreign guns. To the Chinese in Pekin there are two "forbidden Cities," and on an open space beneath the walls of the Legations drill every day to the wonder, and I must add the amusement, of a crowd of *Kiksha* coolies. It is the same at Shanghai and Tientsin. The cities may be looted and burned as they were a year ago, but the Europeans go to their clubs and parties as if they were at home. It is this new dominance of the foreigner which has led to the suggestion that the capital of the Republic shall be somewhere else than at Pekin.

Outside the Legation City, it is difficult to believe that one is in the capital of an Empire. There are not the beginnings of municipal government. If the roads are not a foot deep in dust, they are standing in mud. Your *kiksha* sinks in ruts and holes, and you may have to get out of it while it is pulled back to the level. Some time, perhaps a generation ago, the space before the great gate was paved with immense blocks, and this must have been an advantage then; only they paved "for eternity" and have never thought of repairing, and your *kiksha* boy turns round to smile when you bump into a crevasse a foot deep, and out of that into another, it being hard granite all the time. The dust is laid by men who bring buckets of water, and throw it about with wooden ladles; by the time they have returned from refilling the buckets, the dust they have watered is almost dry again. Of the sanitation of the City, the less said the better. In any of the main streets, at the time of my visit, you might at any time be prepared to see an execution; the victim would be a coolie who had been captured looting, while his escort would be composed of troops who began the loot, and arrested later those who joined in. The sight is terrible, but so frequent as to attract no more attention than a broken-down cart in our streets. It was one of the ironies of the position last Easter that the police and soldiers on guard in Pekin, not having been paid, could not be trusted against the temptation of another loot. It was the President's own picked regiment who started the terrible proceedings of last March. The pigstails of the police and the troops have been cut off by a single horizontal stroke of the knife, with the result that their hair is very short behind, gets in their eyes in front, and escapes in a ragged margin beneath their peaked caps. In every way, the city "guards" is one of the sights, and when they fire, it is quite likely to be from the hip. Hence very few

people were killed by rifle-fire in the looting. The appearance of the (still unpaid) troops in the streets afterwards did not persuade the shops to re-open. No one would stock a warehouse after what had happened; and the big streets of the city were filled with the black ruins of pillaged and burnt stores, and the barricaded fronts of those which had only been robbed.

Trade was being carried on in the smaller shops, or by hawkers. Prices in the former are high, but that is because the shopkeeper will wish, after your purchase is made, to gamble whether you pay him or not. In some shops it is usual to gamble doubles or quits, and the rattle of the gambling box is a familiar sound.

The Emperor is still in his own forbidden city, which lies in the heart of the Tartar city of Peking, whose yellow roofs relieve the dullness of the view from the wall. The presence of the Emperor is one of the problems of the new government. How are the people to believe that there has really been a change, while the Emperor remains in his own city, and no one else may enter? To get from East to West of Peking a long detour has to be made round the forbidden city, and in these dusty roads this is a constant reminder of the presence of the Son of Heaven. The result is that the common people do not really believe in the Republic; they have all kept their queues, as contrasted with Canton, where such a thing as a queue dare not show itself. Expel the Emperor and make a way through his forbidden city, and the people will believe there has indeed been a change. But Yuan dare not so much as send the Emperor even to the Summer Palace.

Peking is full of young Chinese who have hastened back from America and Europe to give their services to the Republic. They are the hope of the country, far more than the older leaders who have been called into the first Parliament. I saw the first Republican Government arrive in the city, and receive the salute beneath the new five-barred flag. It was a day of great ceremony, and the Emperor must have seen the procession and the new flag as they drove past. But the energy did not last; the Premier did not want to be Premier, people had to be forced into high positions, and at the third meeting of Parliament there was not a quorum. Only the strong personality of Yuan carried the country through these difficult times, and the faith that is in him will inspire the younger and foreign trained officials for their work.

Backward as Peking is, one does not see the main problems of China there, or in the treaty ports. China is an agricultural people, and nothing could be more dangerous than to generalise from the cities. It is in the plains that one realises how slow moving has been her civilisation, how peaceful the life which the railway will soon intrude upon, how established her customs, and how perfectly charming her people. There is a sincerity in their welcome to anyone who comes as a friend, and who realises that he cannot be more curious about them than they are about him. To indulge his own curiosity, and resent theirs, is what makes the traveller unpopular everywhere.

D.H.M.

The Freshers' Smoker.

THE Freshers' Smoker was held on Friday, October 4th. After tea, the students gathered in the large dining hall of the Refectory, with the members of the Union at the nether end, looking exceedingly heavy with the cares of office. Mr. Bingham, the President, was in the chair. In the body of the hall rings of fellows were soon busy "lighting the fire of soul at the taper of conviviality," not to mention the passing round of the rosy.

The President, on rising to address the assembly, spoke somewhat as follows (we are sorry that we cannot give these speeches verbatim. It would be a pleasure. However, we will do our best):—"Gentlemen, it is my pleasure and privilege, on this memorable occasion, to welcome into our midst the body of Freshmen that I see before me. A long experience and a careful solicitude in matters that touch the commonweal, is my only apology for venturing to express convictions Time has laid deep in my bosom (loud applause). A University, I have found, is not confined to lectures and to studies, but embraces those wider activities, societies for literary and historical study, for study of economic questions, the athletic clubs and other like institutions. To neglect such opportunities is not merely to neglect our *Alma Mater*—it is to miss an essential part in a University education."

Continuing, Mr. Bingham said the New Union Rooms were ready for use. They were much superior to the accommodation students had had before, and a debt of gratitude was due to Dr. Sadler and to Mr. F. M. Rowe, the ex-president, through whose efforts these rooms had been obtained. It was to be hoped, however, that they would not be considered as a final settlement, but that later on, accommodation better suited to the proper status of a University would be provided.

He closed with an intimation from the Captains of the Athletic Clubs which in the original evidently ran like this:—"Dear Sir, As for the Societies talking about themselves at the Smoker, we have no objection. But we need no recommendation, as indeed some of your own poets have said, 'Needs not Words,' Yours, the Captains." Mr. Bingham thought such a spirit ought to be encouraged, and he would, therefore, suppress the captains and leave the clubs to speak for themselves; and if anybody wanted particulars (with a forceful sweep of his arm) let them look it up in *The Little Red Book*.

Following, Mr. Elliott spoke for the Literary and Historical Society, and for the Christian Union, Mr. A. B. Cohen for the Debating Society, Mr. Dry for the Natural History Society, and Mr. Aitken for the Cavendish. The speeches were interspersed with musical items, among which we note Mr. Silcock, Mr. Webster, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Hyde—come back to the land with the Village Pump, and Mr. Berry very hot on the scent of Alphonso Spagonese.

The atmosphere had become so clouded by this time that we could only catch the general drift of speeches. Mr. Sweeting was in such a picturesque, indeed *suavis* attitude, astride the *Gryphon*, that it was a pity to

take him down. Mr. Stockdale spoke nicely for the O.T.C. We understand he has been a long time in the Corps, and has enjoyed it very much. He has evidently fought bravely in the wars, and is now a Lieutenant. "He is resolved to dye a general." For those who want particulars, Mr. Stockdale is still abroad "completing a life of wonders," and will be glad to supply any information thereupon.

The number of students present was as large as in past years. We venture to remind Freshmen that this is only one of the social functions of the year, and we hope they will turn up as well to all the great things throughout the session.

W.

O.T.C. Notes.

The first Annual Dinner of the Officers' Training Corps was held in the Refectory on Tuesday, October 15th, when Major M. L. Melkejohn, V.C., the Head of the Officers' Training Corps at the War Office honoured the company with his presence. A number of Officers commanding the various Regular and Territorial detachments in Leeds were present as guests, together with several ex-cadets of the Corps who have since their resignation taken commissions. The turn-up of cadets was distinctly good, especially considering the fact that a number of those in the Corps during last year are no longer in residence at the University. Major Melkejohn, in the course of an excellent speech, in which he replied to the toast of "The Officers' Training Corps," gave an account of how the O.T.C. came to be formed, what its object is, and how far up to the present it has achieved that object.

The following promotions have been made since camp:—

Sgt. Woodhead to be Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Sgt. Stockdale to be Colonel-Sergeant.
Cadets Anderson, Bingham, A. E. Green, Perkins, and Silkock to be Lance-Corporals.

The attention of cadets is called to the fact that a library of books dealing with military subjects has been formed, and may be consulted in the Reading Room at Headquarters. The number of books will shortly be added to, and it is proposed to take in one or more periodicals connected with the Services.

The miniature range behind Headquarters which has been built during the long vacation is now complete, and will shortly be inspected, after which it will be formally opened for use by members of the corps. It is hoped during the coming year to provide rifles with orthoptic sights for the members of the shooting eight. During the last two years Leeds has not shown up very well in the annual inter-University shooting match, partly owing no doubt to the disadvantage of having to shoot with the ordinary V-shaped sight, and partly to lack of practice. The first of these handicaps will now be removed, the second depends on those members of the Corps who interest themselves in shooting.

A.E.W.

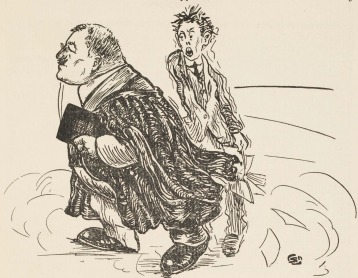
Au Professor B-rb--r, Fils.

The silence in the Hall was full of evil omens. Discretion, experience and common-sense all warned me to flee and, but for the sanguinary notice headed *Gryphon* which met my eye as I turned, I might have done so. The sight, too, of Sergeant Fear retreating along the corridor filled me with martial courage, so I proceeded to duty. As I climbed the stairs to the Professor's sanctum, soft sounds accompanied me—the H.-P. paying compliments to the Exchange girl. The embarrassment one usually feels as a third party in such a situation speeded me up. I knocked gently and timidly. Then I knocked again. And again. In the end, the magic influence of seven prevailed and M. B-rb--r having awakened, I was answered,

"Yes, yes, yes, yes, come in, come in, come in, yes, yes, yes." Cannon politeness forbade the refusal of such a pressing invitation, so I went. Naturally I felt it would be the thing to carry on the interview in French, but, somehow, the compliments and light chatter suitable to Mimi or Suzanne hardly seemed fitting here. Consequently the opening conversation (which was extremely one-sided) was something like this: "Oh, bonjour, mamez" (then racking my brains for all the French I knew) "parlez vous français deinde de fumer vive la France toujours la politesse." With this I sat down and we got to work. Very delicately I explained my errand, and at the mention of the *Gryphon* my victim became quite animated. "Yes, yes," he said, "my early life? I remember it only too well. I was very fond of history, in fact, even at that early period I was quite an authority on dates among my 'camarades.' Oh, yes! the *Gryphon*, and picking up a piece of chalk, "I am very much interested in it, I am one of its regular subscribers. It commenced its life—but no! let's have it in decent English—it was first brought out in 1869," and down went the figures on the wall. "It's first editor was Exey Grek, born on May 7th, 1870, son of ———— born in 1840. He had two sons later and a daughter who survived them all. You may think this rather unnecessary and detailed, but really we must have the atmosphere of Rousseau—I mean Exey Grek's early life, it has very important bearings on his literature, very."

I suggested that something more about his own early life might be interesting. But M. B-rb--r has all the wisdom of his race. He smiled a wide smile and deftly turned the conversation. "I'll talk about anything you like except myself," he said. Well, there was but one subject, so I tried it, "What are your views on the *Enfance Cordiale*?" "Cordiale, please, cordiale, do try and sound your r's Mr. B-rb--r. It's a fault I find very common here, very common. Immobility of the lips is another bad habit. Well, as to my views—but there's the first bell, you must excuse me now, or I won't be able to get well into my subject before the second bell goes." And picking up his gown, the lasty professor departed as per picture.

Looking at the beautifully spotless page of my Young Journalist's Short-hand Notebook, I realised that my interview had not been an entirely immense success. So I went down to the Library and made overtures for the borrowing of that useful volume,



"Who's who." But despite fervent promises to sign as many forms as they wanted, to bring the book back by ten o'clock the next day, to get a Professor's counter-signature, in short, to fulfil all the rules in the Calendar, they would not trust me. I was not down-hearted, however. Long and bitter experience had taught me the impossibility of getting the book one specially wants. Consequently, dear and gentle reader, you must be satisfied with what is technically known as a character sketch.

The keynote of Professor B-rb--r's personality is speed. That is, perhaps what makes his lectures so interesting, he wastes no time in repetition, but gets right along with his story. The interest lies mainly in watching his hearers trying to understand and follow him. After about five or ten minutes most give it up, but the concentrated persistence of the women knows no such defeat. And if I know anything of work, that hour on Tuesday afternoon is worth a dozen others. Another delightful trait of M. B-rb--r is that he invariably attributes to ill-health the obstreperousness of any individual member of his audience.

M. B-rb--r is intensely nervous—though probably the majority of his students greatly doubt this, but we older ones know the days in the dim past when a lecture was often likely to come to a premature close by such a seemingly irrelevant remark as "I refuse to go on lecturing if Mr. C-rt-r looks at me in that way." [Ah! shade of C-rt-r, why are you not with us from 2 to 3 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon?] The

other remarkable thing about M. B-rb--r is his memory. And a truly awe-inspiring one it is. I remember once trying to catch him with the dates of a long string of out-of-the-way events; the day before I go down I'll try it on Prof. B-rb--r. But beforehand, I know there'll be no defeat. Instead he'll put another list to me. Professors all seem to get into a bad habit of asking questions; they seem to forget how impolite it is. From a Frenchman, too, it is quite intolerable. Au revoir!

R. H. G. B.

To Professor B-rb--r, Fils.

De Grâce!

"Mon Dieu! Je n'avons pas éterné comme vous."

Mon professeur

Aime les langages.

C'est bien sa rage

Son seul bonheur.

Il faut le voir

Parler latin!

Où, jusqu'au soir

Il festonne

Et trouve bonnes

Voyelles, Consonnes.

Mais, pardonnez

Si je ne sais

Comment tous ces sons sont liés.

W.

Mr. N. M. Hyde, a student of the Yorkshire College from 1898 to 1901 and subsequently of Oxford University, has been lately appointed Warden of Mansfield House, the University Settlement at Canning Town in the East End of London, of which he has been Sub-Warden for some years.

Mr. Conrad Gill, whom many remember as the Chairman of the Union 1907-8 and as Philippiades in the production of the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, is now Assistant Lecturer in Military History at the University of Manchester.

Rev. A. H. C. Ellis, Chairman of the Union 1909-10, has come back to Leeds as curate at St. Aidan's in the Roundhay Road; the parish is, no doubt rejoicing in the oratorical gifts so much appreciated by his friends at the University.

The sudden death by pneumonia, on the 25th of August, of Rev. G. H. TenBruggenkate cut short a very promising career. Mr. TenBruggenkate graduated with Honours in Classics in 1906. He took a great part in the social life of the University community during his stay in Leeds, acting as Editor of the *Gryphon* in his last year. Ordained in 1908, he went first as curate to S. Stephen's, Upton Park, London, E., and held a curacy at S. Peter's, Coventry, at the time of his death.

Mr. H. Heaton, who was here as recently as last year, has secured a post as lecturer in Economics at Birmingham University. He hopes shortly to publish a work on which he has been engaged for the past two years on the Economics of the Woolen Industry.

Le Voyage Imaginaire.

We're off to France. We're *dans le train*
With Doctor D-r-a G-m-n-I.

We have to hold her trembling *main*
While passing through a tunnel.

We've got to Dover. There's the boat;
Some zotus and a bun'll

Be all we need while we're *about*
With Doctor D-r-a G-m-n-I.

We feign contempt for *maître de mer*,
Yet each and every one'll
Soon wish that they were *sur-la-terre*
With Doctor D-r-a G-m-n-I.

"Now, faites attention, *voilà le monde*,"
Ovidena Dietry G-m-n-I.

"Suppose the steamer goes *au fond*,
Just clamber up the funnel!"

Arrived at Calais—"All adieu!"
She shouts, and sardoniously
Be found who lack *l'esprit de corps*

To follow Doctor G-m-n-I.

We disembark; then "En avant!"
She cries, and every one'll

Go en-avanting "sur le fond"
With Doctor D-r-a G-m-n-I.

So all overwhelming is her lead,
That Attilla, the Hun'll,

Soon find he's but a poltry weed
Compared with Doctor G-m-n-I.

LE PATIN.

The O.T.C. Camp, 1912.

All de world am beastly sopping;
Through de sludge we tramp.
O dickens! watch the tents a-flopping,

All round de dear old camp.
Sure then it rains in de morning,

Pours down at night;
Flattens out de feeding-tents,

My goodness! what a sight!
While we in de night-time,

In damp blankets pray,
And wonder if mammas could see us, what they
Would say.

For de drops dripped down on to me in my bed,
And de wind knocked de tent-pole on to my head,
And I crawled from de wreck less alive than dead,
As *Rocelle* was blown in de morning.

The above can be sung anywhere or anyhow, without fee or license: it is but the inspired out-pourings of a deluged soul on reaching home in the very pink of condition—kindly notice this—after a fortnight's continued washing on the wind-swept flats of Salisbury Plain. A fortnight of getting up in the rain, of going to bed in the rain, of marching out in the rain, of marching back in the rain, of lying at night in damp or wet blankets (according to previous precautions), watching by the fitful gleam of a guttering candle, perched on the head of a wooden mallet, strange beetles and daddy-long-legs, climbing laboriously about the canvas roof above one's head, which afforded (I mean the roof, not the beetles) a frail protection against the torrestial rains, rattling ceaselessly upon its sloping sides the whole night through.

Anon would come a little douche of water from above, followed quickly by an unfortunate beetle, which had lost its precarious inverted footing on the rain-soaked tent. This would be promptly slaughtered with a boot heel ever in readiness, and then a sharp rapping on the exterior of our island refuge, and the voice of authority, "Lights out," would add darkness to the list of attractions for the night; and lying there on a narrow straw mattress, one could turn one's wakeful eyes in the direction of the ceiling and imagine great battles of beetles being waged under cover of night; marchings and counter-marchings, assault and ambush, rivers forded and seas traversed, beetles falling in all directions slain by fee or carried away by the rushing floods, to the accompaniment all the while of the steady monotonous beating of the rain on the outside.

Of course, the alternative was to go to sleep, and this course was generally adopted as being preferable. Now and again, our slumbers would be challenged by a cry which sounded like the tale of two (Dutch) cities, but it was only someone who had received a douche or a beetle in the mouth, and sleep would once more throw her mantle over the party.

We had better here contradict the somewhat exaggerated statements that have got abroad that swanning and polo galas were held in the tents. It is true that the two marquees erected to shelter us while

at meals, were washed away, yet owing to the slope of the ground it was found impossible to imprison sufficient water within the lines for any length of time to allow of genuine aquatic displays.

Meanwhile, amidst all the meeting and greeting of the waters, the work of instruction in the elements of the art of war went steadily forward. The O.T.C. camp has been very fortunate in the past four years of its existence in having such a camp commandant as Major Loring.

Quietly-capable, courteous, generous, enthusiastically interested in his work, he was in every way qualified for a position which, at the commencement of such a movement as the O.T.C., has no little difficulties.

Every single member of the corps deeply regrets the retirement of so universally popular a leader, and he leaves behind him the memory of a character which cannot be better described than in the words of Major Clark, as "The Bean Ideal of an Officer and a gentleman."

Under his guidance we sallied forth daily, and often nightly, either to undergo some set skirmishing drill, to work out little original schemes, or in conjunction with regulars, and with the public schools camping at Tidworth Pennings, to carry out field-day manoeuvres.

Fine sight in sooth it was, to see the Flower of the Youth of England—Varsity students, Varsity gamesmen, Varsity knits—dashing fiercely across the country, hauling themselves down headless of stones, thistles, wet grass, or mud, drenched with rain, perspiring freely, and withal enjoying it immensely. It may be work, but there is nothing to approach it for putting one into condition.

And then the night operations. Picture to yourself four hundred hardy warriors armed to the teeth, marching stealthily on the doomed camp, crawling through barbed wire, fording streams, leaping over obstacles, laying carpets of grass to aid them in crossing the road safely.

Picture them converted toiling demons dashing madly across a moonlit field at the hidden enemy flinging a heavy wood, the flashes of whose rifles blaze out brightly against the absolute blackness behind; leaping or tripping over saucy strings placed for the purpose at a convenient height from the ground, until at last they get to grips.

Or again, on another night, a force of two thousand men lying in the pouring rain for an hour, awaiting the word to advance against a line of trenches a mile in front; the silent advance, sections in fours, of the long line led by compass; the hedges, bushes, gorse, railings and streams crossed, before we are detected barely one hundred yards from the trenches, and then the charge.

You must be there to appreciate the joys of it; all the thrills of war and no inconsiderate bullet to put a stop to one's enjoyment.

Nor must mention be omitted of the aeroplanes. "Thick as blackberries, and not eatable" was the description some one applied to them, so common

indeed that when in the early morning the familiar droning noise was heard above the camp, no one could be found of sufficient energy to tumble out and look at them. However a certain mild enthusiasm was certainly aroused by the army dirigible which flew over the camp, giving us a splendid view of this less-known and stately denizen of the air.

And then on the last Friday the camp sports, attended by all the elite of Ludgershall society—some half-dozen village maidens, a smaller number of swains, and a few little children.

Here Leeds distinguished herself greatly; our chiefest victories being the rush competition, which tested our fortnight's training, the relay race, in full marching kit, and the tug-of-war.

At night was held the annual sing-song, at which Major Loring was presented with a mighty rose-bowl, and then, in the morning, as we set sail for home, the sun condescended to favour us with a watery smile; which was adding insult to injury.

E. F. W.

The Christian Union Smoker.

ONCE again the Christian Union has to report the brightest, most enjoyable and most successful Tea and Smoker held at the commencement of an academic year. The efforts of the Committee, ably led by the President, Mr. G. R. ELLIOTT, were rewarded by a large attendance—over eighty, amongst whom we were pleased to number two of our Indian friends.

The President gave an address of welcome, in which he briefly sketched the work which the Christian Union intends to do this year. It means to justify its existence and to make itself felt as a force in the University. He was well supported later in the evening by the Rev. E. K. Talbot, who, in a happy combination of humour and manly heart-to-heart talk, led his hearers to feel that a Christian Union which exists for the gaining of knowledge and for mutual support among its members is worthy of a large place in College life. He showed himself not only a convincing speaker, but also a delightful entertainer, and his rendering of songs after the manner of the Kentish hop-pickers will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them.

The rest of the programme was excellent and was greatly enjoyed, thanks to the services of Messrs. Botwood, Coggill, Cuckow, Rolleston, Waddell and Webster. It was marked by two somewhat novel features, which were refreshing not only on account of their excellence, but also because they provided different fare from that which is usually given at Smokers. Mr. Botwood proved by his fine powers as an elocutionist and actor, that Shakespeare can be made enjoyable at a Smoker, and Mr. Rolleston, by his excellent rendering of "Wildciscoe Fair," revived a welcome interest in our old ballads.

This year is going to be a critical one in the life of the Christian Union, and it is to be hoped that the success gained at this Smoker might be a happy augury of its coming year's work, a work of real service to our University.

H. S. P.

[Attendance last year over 200.—E.F.]

"The Children of this World . . ."

"BABIES' Welcome . . . Mothers and Babies admitted. One penny entrance. The public may watch the proceedings. Admission 6d." . . . "This," says every preacher at least once a week and usually twice on Sundays, "is an Age of Materialism." (Humm of discreet approval from the aud., tut-tut!—the congregation.) "We are cursed in having no *Lofty Ideals* which may exalt our souls and draw us away from the *Harid Realities* of every day." Oh, Preacher! thy words prove to the utterance that thou hast never visited a Babies' Welcome. Go, see those looks with which the Mothers of the Twentieth Century regard their Young. No Ideals? Pish! Thou Fool! Thou sayest that this indeed is an Ideal, but in sooth an *Unexalted Ideal*? Bah! Go to the Babies' Welcome, and thou shalt hear Music more Soul- (and Ear-) piercing than that Music of the Spheres whose divine harmonies thrilled the souls of the Mediævals! . . . "Watch the proceedings." They have "proceedings" at Westminster as well, but for variety they cannot compare with the Babies' Welcome.

"Arms and the Man." "What? Shaw coming to Leeds again?" you exclaim. No, Dear Reader; we were merely thinking of the "Improvised Cradle" competition which will be held in the Baby Land and Health Exhibition, Leeds Town Hall, November 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, further particulars on pamphlet. "We live," mutters Bergson with a fiendish leer, "in an Age of Change. Yesterday things were So, and So; but now *avens changé tout cela*." At least Babies do not change much; and they are ever fresh. You know how to prove this, Reader.

No. 13, *Afternoon*. Miss Pattie Hoensby *Rocital*
Miss Emily Ford

"Elisa in Paris"
Evening. Mrs. Austyn Barran, } *Comedie*
Mr. Guy Bramwell, } *dietta*
Pierrot Troupe

No. 14, *Afternoon*. Mrs. Kitson Clark.
The Snowman's Party. *Christmas*
Fantasia for Children.

"Varsity Vagabonds"
Evening. Miss Mabel Taylor will present
"Between the Soup and the
Savoury."

On the last two days of the Health Exhibition, the entertainments will be repeated with the addition of "Children's Dances in Costume," on Saturday afternoon.

All entertainments will be held in the Civil Court of the Town Hall.

[We are confident that all the above will cause up to the highest expectations, being in the hands of Mrs. Schöddikopf, whose success in the production of like entertainments is more than local fame.]—Ed.

Post Impressionism Again.

Two things rouse me to take up the cudgels once more (for the first time publicly) in opposition to the cult of Post-Impressionism—firstly the unblushing support accorded to the movement by Dr. Sadler in both words and works, and secondly, the encouragement the dabblers of the school receive not only in Leeds but in all the large towns from municipal art authorities who ought to know better. Let it not be thought that this attack is begotten of the first nausea caused by some particularly horrible specimen of the movement. Post-Impressionists like our Vice-Chancellor, are wont to say, "Ah! do not judge these things hastily; consider them at leisure, patiently, many times; then you will find how their beauty impresses itself upon you." Well! I have tried all that; I have spent hours examining post-impressions wherever they are to be found; I have gazed upon them in valiant effort to read their innermost riddles; even tried to read into them beauty of which even the artist was ignorant. All this I have tried, and only succeeded in wearying eyes and soul.

This is not the place, nor am I the person, to probe fully into the highest aims and means of Art in the specialised sense; but there are theories which are in effect diabolic, and which force their devilishness upon the veriest novice. One of these was propounded some time ago by Mr. C. Lewis Hind: "The whole object of art," he said, "is *perfect workmanship*." Now an experienced critic is not accustomed to throw his words down anyhow, so we may take it that Mr. Hind meant precisely what he said. If then, the whole object of art be to draw or paint perfectly, the subject chosen matters not at all; you can make as glorious a picture of a wet dishcloth as of the Return of Persephone; of a ragged old boot in the gutter as of Athéné flashing to earth "from the glittering heights of Olympus"; of a pile of dust on the kitchen floor as of the Peak of Teneriffe. This is self-evident if Mr. Hind's premises be true: but as experience proves the fact false, so also must the premises be false. At this point I would guard against the criticism that I am tilting at windmills; that I set out to confute Post-Impressionism, and am directing my poor artillery against something else altogether. That is a misconception. Admit, all you who have seen Post-Impressionist pictures, that they are not, in ninety-nine cases out of each hundred, beautiful. There would be some slight excuse for them if the workmanship were fine or exquisite, but it is not so. The execution is usually as shoddy and careless as the subject is uninviting or repulsive. At the exhibition of the Contemporary Art Society held in Leeds early this year there were two so-called "mural decorations" ("mural disfigurements" I would call them) by some man whose name I rejoice to have forgotten, and hope never to see again; and at the present exhibition of pictures by Yorkshire artists there is one utterly unintelligible as well as unbeautiful; it represents what look like two skating rinks placed side by side, with the ends nearest the spectator knocked out, and only a glare of hideous, yellow light emanating from within. In the foreground are a few dark smudges which the imaginative person conjures into the upper parts of a group of human beings. I suppose

this, like the two mural atrocities, is an impression, or rather post-impression, and typical of the school. If you, reader, will but go and look at this thing, it is unnecessary for me to say any more about it.

But even when the workmanship is scrupulous and exact, if the subject lack beauty, the result is appalling. Think of the picture, shown at the first exhibition above-mentioned, of a French peasant lamenting, despairing, over the body of his dead wife. This was terrifyingly ugly, like a great part of "The Widow in the Bye Street," and, unlike parts of the latter, it had nothing ennobling. (Perhaps this is rather incidental, but there are many more besides Post-Impressionists with whom we would break a lance.)

In his recent speech at the local branch of the Institute of Journalists, Dr. Sadler confessed to having a profound belief in Post-Impressionism, and opined that their work marked the steps to a higher art. But what beauty is there in the rough mass of metal which is to be fashioned into the gracefully moving connecting rod, or in the wretched worm which develops into a butterfly? Let the processes be cloaked when they are ugly, and give us the result, when it is beautiful.

A few words more . . . The organ of the latest art is a production called *Rhythme*, to which Mr. M. T. H. Sadler regularly contributes. (Dear me! this Post-Impressionism seems to run in families!) This paper prints some of the most astonishing and hopeless productions of present-day artists, including Post-Impressionists. May I humbly suggest that the Reference Library authorities, who receive a free copy of each issue of the *Gryphon*, should substitute said *Gryphon* for *Rhythme*, to the benefit of all who read?

One last suggestion. The families in *Cranford* made their living by taking in each other's washing. Instead of flooding our public galleries with what cannot fail to harm the artistic sensibilities of the growing race, let Post-Impressionists take in one another's pictures, and organise little private exhibitions in their own studios, to be visited by Post-Impressionists only. Remember the wisdom of Plato: "We would not have our guardians grow up amid images of moral deformity, as in some noxious pasture, and there browse and feed upon many a hateful herb and flower day by day, little by little, until they silently gather a festering mass of corruption in their own soul. Let our artists rather be those who are gifted to discern the true nature of beauty and grace; then will our youth dwell in the land of health, amid fair sights and sounds; and beauty, the effluence of fair works, will visit the eye and ear, like a healthful breeze from a purer region, and insensibly draw the soul even in childhood into harmony with the beauty of reason."⁹

T. HUFFINGTON.

⁹ Consideration for the intelligence of *Gryphon* readers has led me to omit the obvious but dangerous argument about the impossibility of separating the super-sensuous in a sensuous medium. What is more super-sensuous than a snail's or woman's nose and feelings? What more sensuous than paint and canvas? Some would say that such a picture as Miké's "Angeles" portrays a religious feeling but the fact is that this picture suggests, by official means, that simple religious reverence which is characteristic of an uneducated and industrious peasantry. How true are the words of Otto Schreiner! "The greatest art is that which leads us, as they say, to the post, into a hall of battles etc. [We hope to be able to print a reply to this article in our next issue by Mr. M. T. H. Sadler].—Eds.

"The Swot."

To Musical Evening, feast or ball,
The Swot ne'er goes—he fears to fall
Into the ways of slackers, al-
together.

Within his shell he hastes to hide,
When danger imminent besides
Of Smoker, or other harm besides
Of Social.

Give but his mind the slightest touch
Of 'Varsity function, he is such
As shrinks into himself with much
Displeasure.

Where'er he digs he digs alone,
Except his work has pleasure none,
Full satisfied in it, his own

Waste Treasure.

Thus like recluse his life he leads,
No banquet he of 'Varsity needs,
But when one's noised, alone he feeds

The Inster.

Who seeks him must be worse than blind
(He and his work are so entwined),
If finding it he fails to find

It's Master.

"SANDY."

Conversazione.

During the first week in October, Leeds was honoured by the presence of the most influential body of iron-masters and metallurgists in England—The Members of the Iron and Steel Institute. Among the numerous social entertainments to which these gentlemen and their ladies were invited was the *Conversazione* given by the Senate on October 2nd, which will prove to have been one of the most brilliant functions of the season in Leeds.

The guests were received at 8.30 p.m., by the Duke of Devonshire, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor, and from thence to 11 p.m., there was continuous diversion ranging from "Sapper" by Mrs. Beck in the Physics Lab. to "Ball Bearings," by Professor Goodman in the Engineering Lecture Theatre.

The Organic Chemistry Lab. was open, showing among other things the preparation of synthetic rubber. The Physics Lab. had a remarkable series of experiments, including the effects of Ultra-violet rays. There was also on view the Geology Department, Dyeing Department and Textile Department, which lends itself so well to inspection; though the most interesting to the majority present was, of course, the Engineering Department.

In addition to Professor Goodman's Lecture, there was an illustrated lecturette by Mr. Dodd on "Yorkshire in 200 A.D."

Over 500 guests were entertained and we are pleased to be able to record that every single member of the Union Committee was present in the capacity of stewards rendering much-needed help. Sca.

Future Events.

- 1922.
- Nov. 11. Literary and Historical Society: "Emipades," Mr. G. H. Efron.
- Nov. 12. Social Study Society: "An Open Letter to English Gentlemen."
- Nov. 13. L.U. Rugby and Association Clubs v. Manchester University (home).
- Nov. 14. L.U. Hockey Club v. Nottingham Univ. College (home).
- Nov. 15. Natural History Society: "Some extinct Monsters," Mr. Odling.
- Nov. 16. L.U. Ladies' Hockey Club v. Ripon Training College (home).
- Nov. 18. Engineering Society: "Modern Gas and Oil Engines," F. B. Humpidge.
- Nov. 19. Textile Students' Association: "The Fellingmongering of Sheep's Skins," M. C. Lamb, Esq., F.C.S.
- Nov. 20. L.U. Rugby Club v. Durham Univ. (home).
- Nov. 21. Musical Society: Orchestral Practice, 1 p.m., Big Hall.
- Nov. 22. University Dance.
- Nov. 23. L.U. Hockey Club v. Horton (home).
- Nov. 25. Literary and Historical Society: "Francis Petrarch and his brother Gherardo, the Carthusian," Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.
- Nov. 26. Social Study Society: "Syndicalism," Professor Macgregor.
- Nov. 28. Musical Society: Orchestral Practice, 1 p.m., "Merrie England."
- Nov. 29. L.U. Rugby Club v. Leeds Rifles (home).
- Nov. 30. L.U. Ladies' Hockey Club v. Halifax Ladies (home).
- Dec. 2. Engineering Society: "Aeroplane Construction," S. T. Swaby, B.A. (Oxon.).
- Dec. 3. Musical Society: Vocal Practice, 5 p.m., "Merrie England."
- Dec. 5. Musical Society: Orchestral Practice, 1 p.m., Big Hall.
- Dec. 6. Natural History Society: "Artificial Parthenogenesis," Mr. King.
- Dec. 7. L.U. Hockey Club v. Ripon (home).
- Dec. 9. Literary and Historical Society: "St. Patrick and Irish Christianity," Miss C. Standing, B.A.
- Dec. 10. Musical Society: 5 p.m., Big Hall, Vocal Practice, "Merrie England."
- Dec. 12. Musical Society: 1 p.m., Big Hall, Orchestral Practice, "Merrie England."
- Dec. 13. Philosophical Hall, 8 p.m., "International Polity." Mr. Norman Angell will reply to Questions.
- Dec. 14. L.U. Lacrosse Club v. Mr. Litton's Team (home).

The August Bank Holiday Camp of the Leeds University Working Men's Club, 1912.

ACRES is a picturesque spot situated within the sound of the sea in one of the most beautiful regions of the east coast of Yorkshire. It was at this ideal resort that the members of the University Men's Club and those who assisted in organising the camp, to

the number of forty-two, spent their annual Bank-holiday week under canvas.

Although the weather this year was hardly suited to a simple, outdoor life, yet in their ardour and enthusiasm the holiday makers made light of the treacherous elements and the time passed quickly and pleasantly.

Anyone who has spent the summer days and nights in the delightful freedom of the open country, remembers the hundred and one novelties and joys of such a life, the peace of the slowly waning day, the soothing sound of the waves murmuring their evening lullabies, the freshness of the zephyr wakened day and the exhilaration of the morning dip. These delights were appreciated to the full by our band of light-hearted campers. Walks were arranged to places of interest, one group of adventurous spirits even setting out to the coast from Briddlington to Whitley. All manner of games were played. Football, for which the Club has a deservedly great reputation, was the favourite pastime and the time honoured match "married v. single" was played with much zest and good humour. Another interesting event was the cricket match arranged against a party of campers from Sheffield, which our men managed to win by the narrow margin of ten runs amid great excitement. A series of musical entertainments was organised for the evenings and the gramophone, thoughtfully provided by one of the members, was in great request. Thus the days and evenings passed, and not one of the party left the scene of so many pleasant hours without firmly resolving to spend next year's holiday in similar fashion. Not the least satisfactory feature of the camp was the fact that the treasurer, after a necessarily high expenditure, finished with a balance in hand of the magnificent sum of fivepence half-penny.

I have no doubt that by now the reader is wondering why this subject has been brought to his notice through the medium of these pages. The object is to extend to those students interested in social work and social problems a hearty invitation to the camp next year. The advantages are twofold—not only do they reap the benefit of a pleasant and inexpensive holiday, but, at the same time, they have an opportunity of studying and forming ties of sympathy with their less fortunate fellowmen.

To the H.P.

When do we hear thee most beloved one?

When in the morn the spirits of the wise

Before thy door, their trust, outburst, and then

Thy awful voice is heard—"Move on, move on,"

Or when in the dusk hours, thou at the 'phone

Sweet tongued and eloquent of still replies

No voice is heard but thine throughout thy den,

We surely know the Porter for our own.

O.P., H.P., if we no more should hear

Thyself, nor in the Hall thy footsteps dear,

Nor echo of thy tones at any time,

How then would seem our College life,

The Conversatz, the Dance, Degree-day stride?

Thy messey goes with us through many a clime.

Azo (after Rousset).

Correspondence.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.,
August 3rd, 1912.

SIR,

It was with great pleasure that I heard that some effort had been made to give the Union proper accommodation. This news will be most gratifying to those who in years past tried to stir up some enthusiasm on the necessity of providing the Union with fitting quarters. Proper Union Rooms in the past may have been looked upon as a luxury, but now they are an absolute necessity.

It is hoped that the proposed house in Beech Grove Terrace will only be looked upon as temporary, as Leeds is worthy of better quarters than these.

Now that such an excellent start has been made for proper Union Rooms, why should not a special effort be made for the formation of a University Club. The existence of Union and Club Rooms, besides being a great boon to present students, would tend to keep in touch with the University and University affairs, the large number of old students who live in or near Leeds. What better place for the old student who has sought his fortunes across the sea to meet his old friends than the University Club?

It is hoped that suitable quarters will be found which will be independent of University buildings. I think it was in 1908 that the Union Committee took up the matter and asked the Senate for assistance. The Senate recommended the erection of a small expensive building near the porter's lodge, the cost of which was to be borne largely by the students, but the early closing of the University buildings, in the summer term for example, would make such a building useless during the hours it was needed most. The work and expense would not all fall upon present students, and I feel sure that most old students would feel it their duty to do what they could to help in the formation of a University Club. The running expenses of such a Club would be met by separate subscription, with at first some grant from Union funds. Perhaps this might mean the raising of the Union fee, a measure which several Union Committees have realised to be a necessity for the successful management of Union affairs.

During the last two and a half years, I have visited several Union and Club Rooms of different Universities in Canada and the States, and I have been impressed with the interest shown by their old students and the advantages to be gained by keeping old students in touch with their University.

I think all students, past and present, should unite in trying to make a success of the work now in hand, and "may we never rest until Leeds has proper Union Rooms and a University Club." Let us hope that in the near future that many an old student will wander back to Leeds and see something more comfortable than the old Smoke Room that was known in his day.

Yours truly,
R. H. GREAVES.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

I am writing about a matter which may appeal to some of the members of the Old Students' Association. It is with reference to the University Christian Union. Last week on the Executives of the Student Christian Movement, the fact was disclosed that the Leeds Men's Christian Union is the worst, numerically, in the United Kingdom. There must be some cause for this, and it is well to look into the facts.

The truth is that the Christian Union in the University has very little appeal to the ordinary man. To him the Christian Union is nothing more than a small "pious set," who take very little interest in the general life of the University and on the whole count for nothing. I have even had it said to me that people belong to the Christian Union for the sake of getting into office, where otherwise it would be impossible. This need not be, and indeed, ought not to be, for in places like Manchester or Reading, the leading men in the University on the Union and in the athletics, are the leading men in the Christian Union. There is no earthly reason why this should not be the case in Leeds, and if we want the Christian Union to appeal to the ideals of Christian manliness we ought to get the men of this sort in it, and keen on it.

Again, there are many men in the University who are keen Christians who have nothing to do with the Christian Union. If the reason is that these men dislike the tone of the Christian Union, then it is for these men to come in and change its tone, and they will be welcomed, I am sure.

This year a big effort is going to be made to see if the University can't be touched more generally than it has been hitherto. A campaign is to be held at the end of January at which two of the finest speakers in the country, Canon Green, of Manchester, and the Rev. Harry Bisseker, of London, are to make an appeal to the men of the University.

To make this campaign a success, a great deal of money will have to be spent for the purposes of printing and other preparation. Could any of the old students who are keen on this question help on the work? I am sure subscriptions would be very thankfully received by the Treasurer of the Christian Union at the University.

Apologising for taking up so much of your space,
Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM C. THOMAS.

12, Stuart Road,
Birkenhead, October 2nd, 1912.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

May I again bring to the notice of the University graduates the further Series of Addresses which has been arranged during the ensuing Autumn and Winter. The Addresses are interdenominational in character, and given on Sunday, 3 p.m. It is only as a matter of convenience that they are held in the Woodhouse Moor Wesleyan Church, which has been kindly lent for that purpose, and they are not identified with any sectarian interest. Those who have arranged for the Addresses simply desire to give thoughtful people

an opportunity of hearing subjects affecting moral and spiritual life presented by distinguished men who have found firm ground for their faith, amid the doubts and difficulties that surround modern belief.

The following will be the Chairmen at the Addresses—

1912.
Dec. 1—Professor MACGREGOR, M.A.

1913.
Jan. 29—Rev. G. G. FINELAY, D.D.
Feb. 16—Professor F. W. MOOREMAN, B.A.
Mar. 9—MICHAEL E. SADLER, M.A., C.B.
April 27—Rev. W. H. FREERE, M.A., D.D.

The body of the Church will be reserved for members and graduates of the University and Students from the Training College until 2.30 on the occasion of each Address so that no one for whom the Addresses are specially intended may be deprived of the opportunity of hearing the speakers.

We hope the above arrangements will again meet with the warm approval and kind support of graduates of all shades of thought so that the Addresses may continue to be a feature of the religious and intellectual life of the City.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM E. FARR.

Translations from Heine.

I. From "Lyrisches Intermezzo."

The lotus-bloom so gentle
Doth shun the sun's fierce light,
And with head bowed in slumber
Awaits the cool, calm night.

The moon, he is her lover,
And wakes her with his rays;
And she doth lift so shyly
To him her modest gaze.

She blooms and beams and blushes
And nuptly stares above;
And weeps and sighs and trembles
For love and pain of love.

Staff Appointments.

- H. Clay, B.A., and R. S. Dower, M.A., University Lecturers in Social Organisation.
A. M. Woodward, M.A., Assistant Lecturer in Classics and Ancient History.
H. S. Rowell, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc., Wh.Sch., A.M.I.Mech.E., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in the department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
W. O. Redman King, B.A., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Zoology.
W. A. Millard, B.Sc., Assistant Lecturer in the department of Botany.
H. J. Hodsman, M.Sc., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in the department of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries.
W. R. Atkin, B.Sc., Research Assistant in the department of Leather Industries.
Dr. Vining, Clinical Lecturer in Medicine.

S. W. Daw, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., Surgical Tutor in the department of Surgery.

G. H. Cowling, B.A., temporary Assistant to Professor Vaughan.

C. D. Wilkinson, Demonstrator in the department of Leather Industries.

Miss F. M. Barrett, Museum Curator in the department of Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing.

Book Review.

"Golden Rules of Skin Practice." By DAVID WALSH, M.D. [4th edition. Bristol: Wright and Sons, 1906. pp.116, price 1s.]

We have received from the publishers a copy of this little memorandum book for the dermatological student. It is not for the lay reader, to whom it might easily prove worse than useless; nor is it a primer of dermatology. We say this lest any student should be tempted by its conciseness and comprehensiveness to think that he can put the essence of dermatology into his waistcoat pocket. There is no golden road to this difficult subject, and tips cannot replace text books. On the other hand a student who has attained a good grip of physiology, pathology and general medicine, and who is working at a dermatological clinic, will find this clever little work a *salvum in ferro*, replete with rules, suggestion and cautions of an eminently practical and serviceable sort. To the general practitioner it may be cordially recommended. We especially approve the Author's cautions against the abuse of strong remedies, both external and internal.

J.B.H.

Student Life at a German University.

DURING last summer a visit of English students to a number of German Universities had been arranged, and a similar visit of German students to English places of erudition had taken place in one of the previous years. These visits were intended to give students of either nation an opportunity of seeing something of the life and institutions at the Universities of the other country. But the number of those who can avail themselves of such an opportunity is rather limited, and I think all that the vast majority of English students know about the life at a German University is some vague conception about *duels* and *beer-banquets*.

Doubtless there are great differences between the life at an English and a German University. At the Grammar School the young German is under much stricter regulations than exist as a rule in England; and when he comes to a University he has, on the other hand, greater liberties than his English colleague. It is therefore not so surprising that he should, during the first years, somewhat lose his mental balance and enjoy the pleasures which life offers to him in an excessive way, the more so as supervision by means of registration of attendance and class examinations is practically unknown. He certainly does not do half as much work as an English student at one of the modern Universities is expected to do.

(To be continued.)

Hockey. First Eleven.

October 19th. v. LEEDS (away).

The University were very much hampered by the fact that G. N. Stockdale, G. V. Stockdale and C. J. H. Little were playing for Yorkshire "A." They managed to score the first goal of the match, but it was soon clear that they had no chance of being victorious. The defence worked hard, but there was very little combination. L. F. Wood played an excellent game as centre forward, and scored three out of the University's four goals, G. Wood scoring the other.

RESULT—Lost (4—12).
In spite of this defeat in the first match the prospects of the club are very good, as most of last year's team are available, and the places of those who have left are easily filled by three useful men, Leake, Sissons and Wood. Besides this there is keen competition for the 2nd XI, and we should have no difficulty in being able to turn out a much better 2nd team than we had last season.

R. J. H. F. W.

The Women's Hockey Club.

THE Freshers' Match on October 5th, gave evidence of keen enthusiasm among the freshers and play so far augurs well for success during the current season.

Last season two teams were run with success. It is hoped that the same will be done this year and that there will be no falling off in enthusiasm as the season progresses.

The 2nd XI. Have played two matches, the first against BENSLEY TRAINING COLLEGE, which resulted in a draw and the other against POLLARD LADIES, which resulted in a victory of 3 goals to nil.

L.U.L.C.

Although the team has only played one match there is every prospect of its becoming a really good side.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all Lacrosse men up at the University to turn out for the Club. A little keenness will make the team one of the best in Yorkshire.

October 12th. v. HEADINGLEY CLARENDON (AWAY).

As the "Varsity" turned up one short Clarendon very sportingly provided an extra man. Our "attacks" played up strongly first half and served five times through Mackie (3) and Bennett (2). Our "defences" were quite good, particularly Batty and Gomez, and Clarendon were only able to score two.

In the second half the ground was enveloped in a fog which greatly impeded our "attacks" who failed to score again. Clarendon combined well and scored six times.

RESULT—"Varsity 5; Clarendon 8.

E. TRISTE.

Leeds University R.F.C.

October 12th. v. SHEFFIELD at Sheffield.

Lost, 14 pts.—8 pts.

The game started at a great pace, and for some time was well contested. Sheffield gradually assumed the upper hand and scored once before half-time, no goal resulting. Shortly after the restart, a splendid

pass to Watson by Partridge saw the former obtain a brilliant try after a swerving run. Dixon Marshall converted. Sheffield now showed their superiority forward and they obtained three more tries. Dixon Marshall responded with a good try for the University, which he failed to convert, and Sheffield ran out winners by one goal three tries to a goal and a try.

October 19th. v. HARBOROUGH OLD BOYS at Headingley.

Lost, 32—0.

The University played a great game in the first half and were distinctly unlucky to be 8 points in arrears at half time. On the resumption, however, the whole team became completely demoralized and in spite of good work by Robinson at full back Leeds were very easily beaten by a much superior team.

October 26th. v. HEADINGLEY at Headingley.

Lost, 20—0.

Both teams were weakened by absences, Headingley being the greater sufferers in this respect. The play was mostly with the forwards, the greasy ball and wretched state of the ground rendering accurate handling almost impossible. Headingley were the superior team and soon scored three tries in rapid succession in spite of the excellent tackling of the Leeds backs. Leeds opened the second half with a great forward rush and for some time penned Headingley in their own twenty-five. The visitors however, were not to be denied, and obtained three more tries, chiefly by the good handling of the backs and they retired winners by 1 goal 5 tries to nothing. For Leeds Baden played an excellent game at half-back, and among the forwards Partridge and Silcock were always conspicuous.

October 30th. v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY at Liverpool.

Lost, 12—0.

Liverpool at once attacked and Leeds were kept defending for the greater part of the first half. In spite of excellent tackling Liverpool succeeded in scoring two unconverted tries before half time. The second half was keenly contested for some time, but the rushes of the Liverpool forwards were irresistible and they obtained two more tries, both of which were unconverted. Play of a scrambling nature continued until the end, and Leeds were beaten by four tries to nothing. The forwards lacked dash and were beaten for possession by a superior pack, whilst Liverpool were better served at half-back. The tackling of Walter and Partridge and the good defence of the Leeds backs are specially worthy of mention.

C. T. RICHARDS.

The Literary and Historical Society.

The first Meeting of the Session was held in the Refectory on Monday, October 12th. There was quite a large attendance. After tea, a paper on "M. Bergson," the great French philosopher, was read by Mr. E. Marriott. It can only be said that the paper was a really brilliant study of M. Bergson. The lecturer, perhaps inevitably, assumed a greater acquaintance with philosophy than could be expected from his audience, but in spite of this, by the brightness of his style he succeeded in holding the attention and

interest of his audience from first to last, though many passages were inevitably obscure to the untrained mind. At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Monahan made some remarks on the value of M. Bergson's thinking for the ordinary man and woman. He was followed by Professor Gillespie, who made several points in the paper somewhat clearer for the benefit of the unlearned. The Meeting was then adjourned.

At the second meeting held on October 28th, Mr. W. R. Richardson read a very good paper on "Canille Desmoulins."

It is to be hoped that freshmen will turn up to hear the other papers which include one on "Schiller" by Professor Robertson, of London, and one on "Lord Macaulay," by Professor Macgregor.

Natural History Society.

The first meeting this session of the above Society was held in the Botany Department on Friday, October 25th. Tea was the first item on the programme, and its refreshing stimulation was thoroughly appreciated by all members after their strenuous exertions to reach our lofty domain. Professor Priestley then entertained us with his Presidential Address on "Plantalve." The subject being of a general nature, was admirably suited to the mixed audience; non-botanists and freshmen were not mystified by a very learned treatise, quite beyond their comprehension. Professor Priestley based his address on G. K. Chesterton's "Manalive," briefly describing some of the adventures of the hero Smith in his endeavours to make people realise that they were alive and that life is worth living. (Examinees contemplating suicide, please note.)

Our President then turned his attention to the Plant World, and showed how vitally important it is that all classes of botanists should remind themselves occasionally, lest they should forget altogether that the plants they study are alive. The morphologist who spends his time fixing, microtoming, staining and drawing pickled material is apt to forget this fact; and cytologists would do well to take "Plantalve" for a motto. Professor Priestley finally impressed it upon us that students in all branches of botanical science are necessary to its advancement, but that all results must be interpreted in terms of the "Plantalve" to be of any value.

J. E. S.

The Social Study Society.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Society was held in the Ladies' Common Room on Tuesday, October 29th, 1912, and after tea, which was provided by Professor Cohen, the meeting was addressed by Mr. R. S. Dower on "Wages Boards."

He gave a most interesting account of their origin in Australia, and introduction into England in certain sweated industries.

The object of the Boards is to fix minimum wages, and it was shown from experience that the rise in wage so brought about benefited not only the worker, but in nearly all cases caused no increase in the cost of production.

J. A. HARTLEY.



THE Election of the Students' Representative Council for the current Session was held shortly after the beginning of the term, when the following were selected:—

From the Infirmary:—

S. W. Green.	H. G. Ludolf.*
H. Foxton.	F. Sykes.*
H. W. Robinson.*	J. Wilkinson.
J. A. Prendergast.	H. Topham.
T. R. Kenworthy.*	

From Second Year Men of the School:—

R. S. Topham.*	W. L. M. Gabriel.
C. E. Leake.	

From First Year Men of the School:—

E. Singer.	C. R. Knowles.
F. H. Goss.*	

Representatives on the Union.*

In accordance with the usual custom the new Session at the Medical School was inaugurated by an Opening Ceremony which took place on the 2nd of October. Sir Alfred Keogh, the Principal of the Imperial College of Science and Technology who held for a long time a distinguished position in the Royal Army Medical Corps had been invited to deliver an address and to distribute the prizes. The Vice-Chancellor presided over the meeting, at which, besides the staff of the Medical School and College, a brilliant assemblage of guests were present.

Tea was provided in the cosy library of the Medical School, after which Sir Alfred delivered his address, which he directed particularly to the Medical students and in which he warned them against becoming too one-sided in their future profession. Professor de Burgh Birch expressed thanks on behalf of the Faculty, Mr. H. R. Knowles on behalf of the students, to Sir Alfred Keogh for his coming and for his interesting speech. After the distribution of prizes the Ceremony closed with an inspection by the guests of the different departments in the Medical School.

Prize List, 1911-12.

	Prize.	Certificate.
Anatomy, Senior	H. Foxton	C. Wilson
" Junior	A. M. Holt	C. E. Leake
Physiology	C. E. Leake	S. D. Lodge
" Practical	J. Wilkinson	F. King
Materia Medica	Augusta Umanski	H. M. Holt
Silver Medal	J. Wilkinson	
Scattergood Prize	H. Angel	
Forensic Medicine	H. Sinson	No award
Mental Diseases	H. Angel	"

Leeds University Union.—Statement of Accounts, 1911-1912.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Union Subscriptions	323 11 6	Football Rugby	23 0 0
Honorary Members	21 10 6	.. Association	19 7 7½
Balance on—		Hockey, Men's	20 7 8
Sports	6 5 3	.. Women's	10 8 6
Conversations	6 0 0	Lacrosse	9 7 0
Dance	1 5 9	Cricket	25 0 0½
Musical Evening	0 8 0	Lawn Tennis	15 3 11
Bank Interest	1 8 4 from 1910-11	3 17 9
Hire of Field—		Gymnasium—	£ s. d.
Springfield C.C.	15 0 0	Instructor	65 0 0
Northern Amateurs A.F.C. (less expenses)	1 5 0	Repairs, Materials, Cleaning, etc.	14 8 2
Grazing of Field	2 10 0		79 8 2
	<u>£379 4 4</u>	Men's Common Rooms, College Road	19 3 5
		Women's Common Rooms, College Road	15 12 3½
		Medical School Common Rooms	20 0 0
		Medical School Grant to S.R.C.	4 0 0
		Debating Society	6 17 1½
		Swimming Club	2 4 0
		General Union purposes, Printing, Postages, etc.	8 19 3
		Stone & Son, 1910-11	0 5 0
		Freshmen's Smoking Concert	2 12 0
		Reception, Vice-Chancellor	3 15 3
		Fares of Representatives to University Dances	1 5 0
		Fares of Representatives to University Sports	1 17 0
Deficit	25 10 3½	Women's Sports	2 2 3½
		Representatives to Congress of Universities of the Empire, Grant for expenses to	2 2 0
		Pavilion and Field—	
		Hot Water Installation	10 10 0
		Machine repaired	1 10 0
		Repairs and Sundries	4 13 11
		Tennis Courts, re-wiring	6 18 0
		Groundsman and boy	65 8 0
		Deficit on Fixture Cards	1 12 9
		Rates and Taxes	5 18 8
		Insurance, Fire and Accident	2 4 3
		Insurance Act, stamp (11 weeks)	0 2 9
		N.E.R. wayleave, 5s., Tithe Rent, 6s. 3d. Gas	0 11 3
		3 0 2
		Electric Light	1 0 7
		Water	4 8 10
Balance in hand, Oct., 1911	£51 3 11½		<u>£104 14 7½</u>
Deficit on year, 1911-1912	25 10 3½		
Balance in hand, Oct., 1912	<u>£27 13 8</u>		

25th October, 1912.

Examined and found correct, C. M. GILLESPIE.

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Past or present students of the University seeking an engagement or desiring a change of employment should apply to

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for a registration form. These forms, when filled up and returned, constitute the Appointments Register, which is the source of the information supplied to employers and employing bodies.

The value of the Register will be greatly increased if past students of the University who may not themselves be seeking appointments will kindly inform the Clerk to the Senate of any approaching vacancies of which they may become aware.

Governing bodies of schools, public authorities, and private employers wishing to obtain the services of persons of either sex who have received a University training, may receive information of suitable candidates, and be put into direct communication with them by applying to **THE CLERK TO THE SENATE.**

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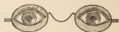
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