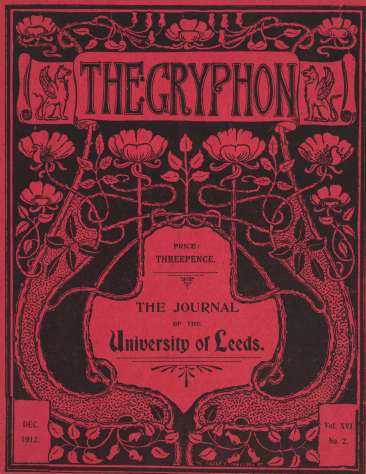


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(Figure 1)

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 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.
 Glosina Butler, B.A., Assistant Mistress, Secondary School, Yeovil.
 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, Sidcot, Somerset.
 Marjorie Claridge, B.A., Modern Language Mistress, Heckmondwike Secondary School.
 E. C. Cockburn, B.Sc., Assistant Works Manager, Hunslet 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.
 H. M. Dudley, M.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant to Dr. Dakin, Herter Research Laboratory, New York.
 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, Quorn 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. Gaunt, B.Sc., Chief Engineer, Salford Waterworks.
 P. Gaunt, Assistant, Messrs. John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.
 R. Gaunt, M.Sc., Ph.D., Senior Assistant, Scientific Department, Imperial Institute.
 J. Gill, Assistant to Manager, St. John's Colliery, Normanton.
 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. K. H. Hewson, B.A., Professor of English, Meesia 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. & Rhos. 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, Huntingdon Grammar School.
 L. B. Kirk, B.A., Assistant Master, Central High School, Leeds.
 Dorothy Kirtland, B.A., Modern Language Mistress, James Allen's School, Dulwich.
 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. Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury.
 B. Libbish, B.A., Répétiteur à l'École Normale de Chateaufoux.
 R. W. Littlewood, appointment in the Valuation Department of the Inland Revenue Office at York.
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 J. Marson, Surveyor, Featherstone Main Collieries.
 E. A. McGill, B.Sc., Lecturer in Engineering, South African School of Technology, Johannesburg.
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DECEMBER, 1912.

No. 2.

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Christmas will be near at hand by the time this *Gryphon* reaches her readers, so we offer all our very best wishes for a jolly vacation and every good luck in the New Year. Perhaps many consider this festive season a "relic of the past"; as such surely it is well worth preserving as intact as possible. Personally we are in favour of a good old-fashioned Christmas, with waltzes and mistletoe and much "goodie cheer" despite the sad gastronomic effects which may accrue from this latter.

We are glad to record that the University Dance was a great success. Full accounts appear elsewhere of all who were there and what they did and said (*Ed. Hist.* not a word!). The Big Hall had quite an imposing air in all its new war-paint, its appearance was much finer than of yore, when its nakedness used to be skillfully tho' rather inefficiently concealed by coloured hangings and muslins. The buglers were also a splendid idea—thanks to our worthy President—and we betide the unhappy man who arrived too

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late to claim his fair partner, gone was the excuse "I had no idea the music had begun I was right along the physics corridor"—for who could evade that blast of trumpets? Everyone was there of any consequence—the Vice-Chancellor, some, tho' rather few of the staff, all the "knuts," not to mention "us." The absence as usual of the majority of the Junior Staff is to be commented on. They seem to fight shy of this function—why we cannot tell, for on Degree Day they all looked capable of treading a sprightly measure with the fairest in the land—but more anon. We must to other matters.

* * *

This number contains an innovation in the form of a Departmental News Section. We feel that this magazine is not representative enough and does not appeal to all sides of the University.

One section of the University knows or cares little about the activities of another. This ought not to be and must not remain the case and so in order to arouse a slight interest between the various departments we are issuing this Section. Here the Textile can find out what the Arts man does out of lectures and the Scientist can do research work on the mysteries which surround the Dyer's or the Engineer's existence. We do not intend to print nothing but serious matter—far from it—we only wish we could lay our hands on some really topical humour, but wit is not the outcome of fear; and the majority of the literary efforts emanating from the student pen, is extorted—metaphorically speaking—at the point of the sword. So over-prevalent is modesty among us—at least on this point. But a truce to trifling—and as a stalwart pillar of the *Varsity* says: "*recesses a vos secessus*." What! What! We have a representative for the aforementioned section in each department—he can be recognised by the enormous note book which we have advised him to have ever at hand—who is to chronicle the doings of his particular department and record any attempts at wit which thrust themselves in his path. If you have any news to impart to him—whether serious or witty—he will no doubt be delighted to fill his note book without troubling his own brains; and then in the next issue of this magazine the whole University will be able to enjoy the titbit which otherwise only a particular department could gloat over.

We want this new departure to be a success, it depends on you all to make it so. It is not a matter which can be brought in to a complete state in one or even two issues, but it should be well on its way by our third number.

* * *

Before we close, we should just like to discuss a part of the *Varsity* athletic life which seems very much pushed in the back-ground—undeservedly we consider—and very badly supported; that is the gymnasium. For two years we have been a fairly keen member of the Gym., but as a whole the University seems to forget its very existence. The representatives seem most awfully slack in their duties. What will become of us in the Inter-*Varsity* Competition, to be held this year at Manchester—now the whole of last year's victorious team has gone down?

Then as regards the fencing, the ladies are far keener than the men, in fact this is the only side of the Gym. which is a trifle more flourishing—if we can use the

term, seeing the sorry state of things—than usual. No one could be smarter at his work or more painstaking than Mason Clarke, yet it must be frightfully discouraging to him to have his classes so poorly attended, and such a lack of enthusiasm manifested in every branch of the gymnastics.

We have lost our best boxer, now Hunter has gone, who is going to fill his place in March at Manchester? Surely there are plenty of men up now, who were handy with the gloves at school? Why do they not come forward and put in a couple of half hours a week at their old sport, and improve their agility and quickness; a valuable asset in all other sports.

From personal experience we know that Mason Clarke is most accommodating in arranging hours, however inconvenient to himself, why not arrange with him and go in for Gym. hot and strong?

Students, don't think that the Gym. is tucked away in a far distant quad, with the intention that it should end its days in peaceful oblivion. No! it is simply a matter of accommodation, for space is one of the gravest considerations at the present in University Buildings. The Gym. is there for you, why not use it and the muscles and energy nature has endowed you with? No one can call himself a man till he has self-control; the first step towards mental control is control of the body and this is only to be gained by a systematised course of physical exercises.

* * *

We once more publish the grievances of some luckless mortal who—as we ourselves—has come up against the obstacles which practically prevent any sensible use being made of the University Library. We do not print such matter merely to fill up space. No, it is because we feel the writer has only expressed common opinion and has given some feasible ideas for the improvement of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Why is the matter not taken up by all students and by means of a combined effort some radical change made in the management and regulations of the Library? We should like you all to read "Bibliophile's" article and think seriously about it, for under the present system any idea of working—in the Library or with the help of the books presumably placed there for our benefit—is out of the question.

The Annual Dance was held in the University on Friday, November 22nd. The guests, who numbered nearly 250, were received in the large Hall by the Presidents of the W.R.C. and the Union. Dancing commenced at 8.30 p.m. and it was quite evident that there was very little room to spare on the floor. The supper was divided into two parts and was given, as usual, in the Physics Lab. This is the first time that the supper has been managed in this way and the method was considered quite satisfactory. Somewhat of a novelty was provided by the introduction of the O.T.C. buglers to herald the beginning of each dance. This was a good arrangement but the idea was not original. Financially the Dance was quite satisfactory, there being an appreciable balance when all expenses had been paid. Hearty congratulations to Mr. Slocok and his committee on the undoubtedly great success which was the result of their unsparring efforts.

The Adventure of the University Dance.

By the Author of "The Last Universe."

"Watson," said Sherlock Holmes on the evening of November 22nd, 1914, from his favourite position before the fire, pipe in mouth, and legs straddled apart on the hearthrug of my dining room in Park Square, Leeds, whither I had removed after my experience recorded in the adventure which I have entitled "The Purple Grape":—"You have nothing on to-night?"

"Nothing," I replied, "except this rather shabby dress suit, and a slight tarnish of wrongly deposited matter on the face and hands, which I trust a little soap will remove."

"You are fancies, my dear Watson. You know what I mean. You have no engagement to-night."

"How do you know that?" I asked, petrified with amazement at his brilliant diagnosis.

"My dear friend Watson! Could anything be simpler. You have not washed—a habit, by the way, which you must acquire when you marry. You are wearing your old Jaeger slippers. Your imports into this room to-night consist of Wells' latest novel, and a tin of 'Chairman.' Voilà tout!"

"My dear Holmes, you surprise me. Quite true. I was going to have a cosy evening before the fire. But I see that you intend to fulfil an engagement to-night. You are wearing a new pair of pumps, and you have brought out the diamond stud given to you by the Faculty of Arts after the affair of 'The Professor's holiday.' What is the function?"

"Watson, my dear fellow, I am delighted with you. Your inductive reasoning is a credit to my painstaking tuition. One clue only you have omitted. The card on the mantelpiece."

I turned my gaze on the place indicated, and saw a card, on which was inscribed the following legend: "Leeds University Union, Third Annual Dance, Gentlemen 7s. 6d., Ladies 5s." "The fact is," Holmes continued, "to-night I stand at the parting of the ways. My professional reputation is at stake. You know my monograph on *The Sausage Roll as an Accessory to Crime*. A Swedish savant has had the audacity to challenge my argument in some paltry German *Jahrbuch* of 8,000 pages. Now there is in the Library of the University of Leeds, in the section used by the young persons who wear pink striped blouses—you have seen them, doubtless."

"Sorry, no," I answered.

"Ah, that is a pity! They are the one touch of æsthetic beauty in the hideous place."

I replied that my duties in the Medical School never brought me in contact with the building in College Road.

"To come to the point," said Holmes.

"You want that book."

"Brilliant, my dear Watson. Yes, I admit it, I do."

"And you couldn't get it out."

"Watson, you are coming along fast. Quite true. I disguised first as a student, and then as a Professor. I was foiled both times. It appears it is a 'set book'."

"Ah!—and to-night?"

"To-night is the test of my theory. At the Dance Supper I shall eat some concoction of sausage-roll. That, I am told, is inevitable at a dinner provided by the University Rectory, after that, if sausage influences crime (as I believe it does), *I shall steal that book*. And now, Watson, I give you ten minutes in which to dress."

Half-an-hour later we stepped out of our taxi into a crowd of revellers arriving in cabs and omnibuses, and pushed our way into the cloak room.

I have always found it a trial to go with Sherlock Holmes to a dance. His method of induction has become an intuition. He tears down the veil from life's fondest illusions. Complexions become "No. 3 stick," diamonds are "Tozza's," coiffures crumple into—but why dilate on this hideous seeming. I live in dread of his finding a man with a false moustache, or a washable collar. We filled our programmes, following the stewards' examples, and Holmes insisted on having two supper partners.

"You will be recognised," I pleaded.

"Tut. I've a false beard in my pocket."

I left him with a music professor, and entered on a series of gyrations, misceled waiters—only 'Boston's' should be allowed on such a floor. I did my best, but my partners didn't seem pleased. What could one do? After two dances I was invalided to the Library, where I sat out the next four in an endeavour to locate Holmes' book. At last I found the section, but a screen hid the titles from view. I dare not look behind for fear of making a faux pas. *I confided in my partner.*

"Throw over a ball of paper," she suggested.

"If it does not come back" . . . I anticipated her ending "But it will."

It did.

And on the other sheet of paper returned was the following doggerel:—

Gone are the stately Minuet

And Saraband,—like bride of France.

Another year, and we'll forget

The Waltz Cotillon, how to fence

The jolly Lancers, all aflower,

Valsets you are in the ere

And yellow leaf. Hilar! soon prince.

Where are the dances of yester-year?

Prince, can you Boston or One-step yet?

If Lancers and Waltzes are all you can dance

You'll have a sorry time I fear,

For where are the dances of yester-year?

"If this refers to me," said my partner with a sob in her voice, "it's a studied insult, because I've been to Taylor's for six weeks before the dance. In fact, I was there on Tuesday."

"Oh, it doesn't refer to you," I replied. "You see, it's addressed to a 'prince,' probably one of the Dance committee."

I found Sherlock Holmes after the second supper. He had broken away from his partner—heaven knows how. He was disguised as the Hall Porter. I should not have recognised him but for his diamond stud.

"Quick! Watson," he hissed between his clenched teeth. "There is not a moment to be lost. Three private detectives are on my track accompanied by

the Secretary to the Union, but I have failed them all."

"Where are they?"

"*Hors de combat, for an hour, at least.* I have regaled them," he continued in a note of malicious triumph, "with relectory champagne."

"And the Hall Porter?"

"Bound with his own telephone wires, and strapped in an upright position in the telephone box. I would not harm him. But he argued, and so I had to use cunning."

"Holmes," I said, "what does this mean?"

"It means, my dear Watson, that my thesis is proved. Sausage-roll does provoke crime. I have had two helpings and my mind is made up."

"But you would not rob a Library?"

"Watson, I would rob a church after that supper. And, after all, I am only going to borrow a book."

He walked to the door of the library in military fashion, and shouted "Dance number fourteen." I joined in the fight for ices. The guests filed out of the Library, and crowded up the stairs. The procession seemed as if it would never end. I pressed towards Holmes, and found him in argument with a "blood."

"But the bugle hasn't blown."

"Can't help that, sir. My orders are to clear all out for the next dance."

"Whose orders?"

"Never you mind, you'll find soon enough when you get upstairs."

The mock Hall Porter pushed him and his partner out, and we entered the Library. The coast was clear. "This way," I said. As we dashed across, Holmes stopped to pick up a box of chocolates.

"Left?" I remarked.

"Yes, creams," replied Holmes, "quite a common occurrence with the modern girl. We live in an age of transition."

We reached the book-case, and scanned the titles with eager eyes. The book was missing.

Holmes was calm, but a torrent of anger was raging in his soul, I could see.

"Foiled," he muttered. "Foiled for the first time in my career. Pah!" We returned, but before we reached the door we were met by an undergraduate.

"Here is your book, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, taken out of the Library on an official form. You may borrow it for one week. After that, the fine is a penny per day. You won't want it for more than a week."

"But how do you know me? Confound it, sir, this is too much," said Holmes, writhing with suppressed disappointment.

"Know you," murmured the youth. "Why, we spotted you twice this week. We knew what you wanted. We saw your game to-night."

"But my disguise?"

"Oh! it's too obvious. There's not a man or a woman in the Hall, except perhaps one or two profs. who didn't recognise you. We know you by your nose, by your high forehead, by your enquiring look. You were rash enough to bring out your pipe in the smoke room. You told three partners that you played the violin. We would willingly help you, but when you try to poison the Dance committee, when you gag the H.P., when you attempt to get us into trouble

by trying to take a book out without signing a form, you alienate our sympathy."

Holmes was crestfallen. A canker was gnawing in his heart. He allowed himself to be led into the cloak room. He changed his clothes without a word. He put on his greatcoat.

"Come! Watson," he whispered in a broken voice.

"But my dances?"

"Can them. We must go. I couldn't face the music, good though it is, again."

* * * *

As I write this my friend is tossing in high fever, with his pulse beating two below his temperature. He blames the sausage, but I know the reason. His indomitable pride is broken. Any memory of the blue curtained hall, blazing with light, and filled with a whirling crowd pinning to the gay strains of "Alexander's Rag-time Band," is dimmed by the tragedy that has stricken my friend. Is it the end? . . . (Editor. Yes.)

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.

More than half of the students when they come to a University join one of the numerous student clubs, the chief aim of which is to further the social intercourse between its members, and in which the young student obtains his social polish in case he should not have acquired it previously. It is of the life in one of the clubs that I want to speak in particular. The tendencies of the various clubs are not exactly the same, some of them emphasising a scientific principle, others being in favour of gymnastic exercises, while the great majority have in view nothing beyond mutually providing an agreeable company for its members and imparting to them an "esprit de corps."

Sport such as football, cricket, etc., is little practised at German Universities.

One important point is the question of duelling. In some of the clubs the members are obliged to fight duels not only in case there has been a provocation touching their own honour or that of their club, but there are also certain duels, though of a rather harmless character, which simply serve to increase their skill in fencing. In other clubs duels only take place if there has been a really grave offence, while still others disapprove of them altogether. Whatever may be the opinion of an Englishman on this question, he must not think that duels (I don't speak here of those which are only meant for practice) are merely trifles without personal danger, and that a few scars in the face, of which many a German student is so proud, is their only aim. They certainly serve to increase the courage and also teach a man to be careful about what he says and does.

Another distinction between different clubs, although of a more external character, is the wearing of the colours of the association. Each club has its own colours, such as blue, black, gold or red, silver, green, etc., etc. The members of some of the clubs wear a cap and a ribbon round the breast in these colours, while in other clubs the colours are worn not quite so openly, but usually in a fob which is attached to the watch. Each club has, moreover, its coat of arms and its "Zirkel," a kind of sign or emblem which the student usually adds to his signature.

The young scholar when he joins one of the clubs, remains a fresher, or to translate the German expression into English, a "kid-fox" for about one year. If his behaviour during this time has been satisfactory, he is made a senior and as such has the right to attend the meetings of the other senior members, and he may also be elected to one of the offices, such as President, Secretary or Treasurer of the club. During the time which he spends as a fresher his rights are somewhat limited; one of the senior members has the duty not only to supervise the freshers to a certain extent, but also, if needed, to represent their interests. In addition, every fresher, soon after he has joined a club, chooses one of the senior members to be his "Leibbursch" or senior friend, he himself becoming the senior's "Leibfuchs." Thus are formed what are termed "families," which resemble to a slight extent the "Houses" existing at some schools here in England. The members of one and the same family are as a rule on the best terms, and especially the relation between "Leibbursch" and "Leibfuchs" is a most intimate one, not only for the time during which both of them belong to the club as active members, but also in after life.

Each member of a club has to pay a certain monthly contribution, which in some clubs is the same for all the members, while in others it is regulated in accordance with the allowance of the individual member.

Members who through their conduct bring discredit upon the club are usually punished by temporary or perpetual exclusion.

The members of each club usually meet once or twice a week to a great box-banquet, which is held at the club-house or at some locality hired for that purpose. During the banquet immense quantities

of beer are consumed, and the drinking takes place according to certain regulations which are different in each club. Besides drinking, the time is spent in singing of student songs, and in musical recitals, etc. On other evenings, the members of a club go together to a music-hall, a theatre or a restaurant, while in the afternoon they often meet in a Café to play cards or billiards. Excursions are also arranged sometimes and usually a ball or Conversation takes place during the term, to which the members of the club invite the ladies of their acquaintance (with their mothers, as it is the custom in Germany).

As all the German Universities are directed by the Government, they have all the same plan of instruction, and the German scholar is able to change his University each term if he should like to do so. For this reason, clubs exist in the various University towns which belong to a common association, and the representatives of which meet yearly. When, therefore, a student goes to another University, he becomes a member of that club which belongs to the same union as his old one does (it must be understood that a student cannot become a member in two or more clubs which do not belong to the same association).

After qualifying, the student becomes an old boy or life member of the club or clubs to which he belonged, and as such has also to pay a yearly contribution which is spent in the upkeep of the club. Should he happen to live or visit the place where he once spent his years of studentship, he will always be a welcome guest in the club, in the affairs of which he keeps up his interest and where he can refresh his remembrances of bygone days.

ERNEST O. A. SINGER.

Translations from Heine.

II. "A Thought."

"I too must die!" the shipwrecked sailor cried
And plunged him in the greedy, wave-tossed
main;

Alas! Just then a ship came on the tide;

He would have seen it, had he looked again.

And thus it is each day we live, some poor

Down-trodden soul, possessed by bitterness,

Doth quit the life he hates, just as hope's door

Hath opened wide to lead him to success.

III. From "Newer Frühling."

A kindly wish doth wither,

Then bursts once more in bloom;

And fades again and blossoms—

And so on to the tomb!

IV. From "Aria Grohl."

Glorious sunrise! Golden arrows

Shooting through the mists so white,

Which, all crimsoned as though wounded,

Streams with floods of rosy light.

Finally the strife is over,

And the bright, triumphant day,

Strides in radiant, perfect glory,

O'er the mountain tops so gay.

H. E. W.

What People Have Thought About

Man:

1. Man is too near all kinds of beasts; a howling dog, a roaring lion, a thieving fox, a robbing wolf, a dissembling crocodile, a treacherous deceiver, and a rapacious vulture.
2. Man is either a god or a brute.
3. Man is the animal that makes bargains; no other animal does this; one dog does not change a bone with another.
4. Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, pompous in the grave.
5. What a chimera is Man! What a novelty, what a monster, what a chaos, what a bundle of contradictions, what a prodigy! Judge of all things, and yet a little worm of the earth, depository of all truth, and yet a mere bundle of uncertainty and error; the glory and scandal of the earth.

Woman:

1. What is Woman? One of Nature's agreeable blunders.
2. Women are my duties.
3. Women are naturally unstable.
4. I would not enter Heaven if I thought the women I adored on earth was not there.
5. Whether women have souls is a matter of doubt.
6. Woman is a joint creation of God and Satan.
7. Men govern women, but women govern us.
8. If a diplomatist would ensure success, he should cultivate the acquaintance of women.
9. He ploughs the waves, sees the sand, and hopes to gather the wind in a net, who places his hopes on the heart of woman.
10. There is no truer or viler fiend than Woman, when her mind is bent to ill.
11. Nothing differs from a woman so much as another woman.
12. It is against womanhood to be forward in their own wishes.
13. All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women.
14. A woman needs a stronger head than is her own for counsel; she should marry.
15. To describe women, the pen should be dipped in the hazy colours of the rainbow, and the paper dried with the dust gathered from the wings of a butterfly.
16. Woman is naturally difficult to raise in—unrestrainable, ungovernable, intractable, undomable, unseducable and harsh.
17. One thing only I believe in a woman, that she will not come to life again after she is dead; in everything else I distrust her till she is dead.
18. A woman is most ingenious in providing money; and when she is at the head of a house can never be deceived, for they themselves are accustomed to deceive.
19. Let men say what they will; according to the experience I have learned, I require in married women the economical virtues above all other virtues.
20. Woman . . . is always striving to remain a poet, and is never weary of bringing out new editions of herself in novel bindings.
21. Sing of the nature of women, and then the song shall be rarely full of variety, old crotchets, and most sweet closes; it shall be humorous, grave, fantastic, amorous, melancholy, sprightly, one in all and all in one.
22. Woman, once made equal to man, becomes his superior.

And the Species:

1. It is the talent of mankind to run from one extreme to the other.
2. Marked one day serene and free appear;
The next, they're cloudy, sullen and severe;
New passions, new opinions, still excite,
And what they like at noon, they leave at night.
Marked in large oblong assembly twelve children;
They are impatient of thought, and wish to be amused.
Fond moan! the vision of a moment made!
Dozen of a dream! and shadow of a shade!
5. Marked are of as much importance in the world as an ox or a sheep.

TAG.

The Agitator.

Agitators are born, not made. Yet if you were asked to identify the agitator in his cradle, you would probably make a mistake. He is not necessarily a noisy baby, or an unruly baby, or a tyrannous baby. The most unpretentious of children may conceal, under a mask of meditative content, a marked genius for agitating. But the gift is there, from the beginning, however carefully disguised. Circumstances do not inspire, they only partially direct, his energies. And indeed your true agitator is of all men the least influenced by circumstances; he it is who satiates most completely the Aristotelian demand for self-sufficiency. He can never be mute or inglorious. A civil war may not happen, and Cromwell goes on with his farming—or was it brewing? Beatrice may be detained indoors with a cold in the head on the fateful day and Dante's tongue be for ever silent. Mr. Lloyd George might have been wealthy and the Radicals lost a leader and the world a statesman. But no accident can thwart the vital power of the agitating genius. Of its very essence is the ability to convert any and every set of circumstances into an atmosphere for its own development. The most relaxing prosperity, the most untroubled calm of environment, health, peace, honour, all the richest blessings of a too partial Providence cannot warp or impede its growth.

This quality is indeed the touchstone of the agitating genius, and by its aid seditious pretenders may be exposed. It is alleged, for instance, that all agitating is due to the liver. This is but a shallow diagnosis. Such an agitator is an unstable person at best; he has not the root of the matter in him. Some day the sun of prosperity will come—a successful prescription, a holiday in Switzerland, a motor cycle—and where is his agitating? The frail plant withers and dies because it has no depth of earth. A still graver error is to include under the title those who agitate from conscientious motives, that is, because they have a real grievance to redress. Such are not genuine agitators; all who have any care for the dignity of the agitating genius, will reject with scorn so cynical a suggestion. The true man does not agitate because he desires to gain anything, but, like all true artists, because of the impulse toward self-expression. He agitates because he loves it; it is his very life. The conclusive test is Plato's. If you want to test a man's goodness, he says, grant him the magic power to be invisible at will, and then observe his conduct. If he will stand this test, he is of the true metal. Take away the agitator's grievance and if he still agitates, hail him as a true man and no charlatan. Tried by this test many false gods will fail. The ordinary Labour man, for instance, agitates either because he wants to improve the condition of his class—in which case he is a mere conscientious reformer—or because he is paid to agitate—in which case he is driving an honest, but very likely ungenial trade. He is no true agitator; such a claim has only to be stated to be rejected. Probably more genuine cases are to be found among the militant suffragists. Many people make the curious mistake of imagining that these ladies really

want the vote. Starting from that mistaken assumption, they are naturally indignant and surprised at what they term the irrational conduct of the suffragists in impeding the realisation of that very reform they profess to promote. Once get hold of the clue and the situation explains itself. These ladies are genuine agitators; they agitate without any eye to results, merely for the love of the thing. All honour to them!

Many chapters might be written on agitators in history, but the study would prove too exhausting. The earliest example in the Bible is Ishmael, of whom we know far too little. But he was evidently on the right lines, for "his hand was against every man." This is the agitator's starting point. And surely his attitude, and the assumption upon which it rests, is at least as rational as the opposite one. The average man starts with a prejudice that people want to be kind to him and that he ought to be kind to them. If he took the trouble to ask himself why people should be kind to him perhaps his serene confidence would be shaken. And his case is equally weak on the empirical side. The treatment a man receives from his first appearance in this world may be explained quite as well on the hypothesis of sustained malice as on that of persistent benevolence. Those who tended his early years and kept him alive at that critical period of his existence, may have been, probably were, actuated by sheer spite. Since then they have aggravated his tortures by pampering him with luxuries and thrusting delicacies on their reluctant victim. No wonder there are agitators. Of course the average uninspired man—the great sleek majority—talks of "perversity" and "incurable wrong-headedness." The world has ever treated its great men so. The agitator is surely entitled to a *réprieve*. The majority is usually wrong, and in this case as ever the majority makes no attempt to prove its assumption.

And so, amid the mingled chuckles and imprecations of a short-sighted world, he pursues his heroic course, standing ever for the truth that has been revealed to him, and above all, obeying that inscrutable impulse which bids him be himself. In the face of misunderstanding and calumny he might be tempted to conceal his great truth. But the artistic, creative, impulse will not allow him to be silent. Agitate he must, while life lasts; and in the end lay down his agitating in the hope of a day so bright, so free from any taint of genuine grievance, that the agitator may follow his great vocation without any suspicion of interested motives.

Mid-Day Recitals.

The Vice-Chancellor has been good enough to inaugurate mid-day Recitals which have been attended by large and appreciative audiences.

The first, a violin recital, was given on November 12th by a Leeds Graduate, Mr. Alexander Cohen. A Brahms Sonata and a Beethoven Sonata completed the programme.

Mr. Cohen's technique was excellent and his masterly rendering of the Brahms Sonata was loudly applauded, probably because the more modern style of the

composition was better understood than the classic simplicity of Beethoven.

On November 26th Mr. P. Richardson gave a Piano-forte Recital, commencing with a Beethoven Sonata, the artistic rendering of which was somewhat limited at the first, perhaps owing to the lack of sympathy between himself and his audience.

However, the following Adagio and Presto movements proved warmer in tone. Mr. Richardson showed his artistic time phrasing in the Debussy "Danse," which was quite one of the favourites of the recital, being loudly encored. The Chopin Impromptu in A minor and Schumann's "Aufschwung" from the Phantasistücke completed a well chosen programme.

Though the members of the Musical Society are keen, they are small in numbers. Judging from the large audiences of the Mid-day Recitals there must be much hidden talent in the University, which is too bashful to make itself known. A warm welcome is extended to all who wish to gain the favour of the fickle muse.

O.T.C.—Night Operations.

The evening of Thursday, November 28th, proved once more that days fixed for O.T.C. manoeuvres are doomed so far as regards weather.

The driving snow and sleet, the wind and general gloom and darkness came quite as a matter of precedent.

All things considered, the turn-up of about fifty men was fairly satisfactory, and as we were acting in conjunction with the Leeds Grammar School O.T.C., who had a turn-up of 88 out of a possible 99 men, there were enough to make the scheme not only workable, but interesting.

The forces were divided into two. Those wearing white hat bands being the defenders, were supposed to be guarding a large supply of ammunition situated outside the entrance to Meanwood Hall, whilst the remainder constituted the attacking force, whose object was under the cloak of a vigorous attack to get a couple of men through the defenders' lines in order to blow up the ammunition.

The attacking force, under Mr. Brown, began the attack from a position in King Lane immediately east of Adel. The line of defence held by the white hat band force was from King Alfred's Monument to the Bleach Works on Meanwood Beck. It was along this front, of course, that the fierce fighting took place.

Under cover of very heavy fire, two separate couples of the attackers got within one hundred yards of the ammunition without being discovered, and on the "cassie fire" being blown, each sent up a rocket to show their respective positions.

Both sides, of course, claim the victory, but as Col.-Sergt. Fear was with the attacking force, surely they must be called the victors.

As a matter of fact, the snow and darkness added very much to the interest and enjoyment of, and certainly made the operations much more realistic. Altogether, it was very good fun.

Coming Events.

- Dec. 14. L.U. Hockey XI. v. Saltaire.
 Dec. 16. Literary and Historical Society: Musical Evening.
 Dec. 18. Term ends. Mr. Frank Rutter's Lecture on "Art in the Home," 8 p.m.
 Dec. 19. Prof. Vaughan's Lecture on "Dante," 5.30 p.m.
 Jan. 11. "Merry Wives of Windsor," in Large Hall, 7.30 p.m.
 Jan. 14. Mid-day Musical Recital, 1.10 p.m.
 Social Study Society Discussion Meeting, 5.15 p.m.
 Jan. 16. Instrumental Practice in Large Hall, 1 p.m.
 Inter-Varsity Debate at Manchester.
 Jan. 17. Literary and Historical Society: Prof. Robertson on "Schiller," 5.15 p.m.
 Engineering Society: Ethelbert Harris, Esq., on "Automatic Stokers."
 Jan. 21. Textile Students' Association. Prof. Beaumont on "Fables under the Microscope."
 Jan. 22. L.U. Rugby XV. v. Durham University.
 Jan. 23. L.U. Hockey XI. v. Sheffield University.
 Jan. 25. L.U. Soccer XI. v. Sheffield University.
 Jan. 28. Mid-day Musical Recital, 1.10 p.m.
 Social Study Society Discussion Meeting, 5.15 p.m.
 Jan. 29. L.U. Rugby XV. v. Manchester University.
 L.U. Soccer XI. v. Manchester University.
 Feb. 3. Literary and Historical Society: Miss E. Foggitt on "James Russell Lowell," 5.15 p.m.
 Engineering Society: J. K. Swales, Esq., on "The Water Supply of a Large Town."
 Feb. 4. Textile Students' Association. Prof. Bragg on "Electricity and Moisture."

University Services.

THE average attendance at these services this term has been somewhat disappointing to those who have the welfare of the services at heart, and who realise their value in our corporate life. Surely there are more than fifty members of our University who can spare a brief forty minutes to listen to the preachers who so kindly give their services? The old excuse that the time is impossible can no longer be put forward in the face of the splendid attendances at the mid-day Musical Recitals. It is to be hoped that many more students, both men and women, will in the future regard the services as one of the privileges of our college life.

The following are the services, so far arranged, for next term—

- Jan. 31. Rev. Canon Peter Green, M.A., Canon of Manchester.
 Feb. 14. Rev. Canon Tupper-Carey, M.A., Canon of York.
 Feb. 21. Rev. Dr. Frere, M.A., The Community of the Resurrection, Mithrid.
 Feb. 28. Rev. Tissington Tatlow, M.A., Gen. Sec. of the Student Christian Movement.

H. S. P.

Vir gravissimus. Cicero.

HIGH in the consideration of our society stands an ingenious gentleman of a quick understanding, great learning, and many entertaining accomplishments. In person he is distinguished by a height and a meagreness of habit beyond the common; in temper he is more modest than assuming, more somber than gay, and prone to look for bullets rather than caresses from the hand of Fortune. The sobriety of his attire reflects the prevailing tone of his mind, and his contempt for fashion is shown by the wearing of a beard. Colour and the mode, he thinks, become the frivolity of youth better than the responsibility of middle-age.

He holds, and acts upon, the opinion, that authority proceeds from severity of demeanour; whence he passes with the younger among us for one who rarely smiles; they know not that his whimsical humour may all the while be steering up matter for a jest. In his hours of leisure his thoughts are little drawn from business and as little from politics; this turn makes his conversation lively and agreeable. His memory is stocked with anecdotes couched in the dialect of Pudsey or Windhill, amongst which his favourites tell of Tim Dickison's Aunt, the lady from Bragforth who found white as *de-larging*, and the woman who *swothered* her foster-child as 'f *poles*.

The place of wife and child in his bachelor affections is divided among Oxalis, Enneaphylla, Saxifraga, Cuneifolia, Infundibulus, Sempervivum, Arachnideum, Transalpinum, and the hundred other nurslings of his Alpine garden and *sworanz*, whose names—so exact in his memory—come as readily to his tongue as Tom and Jenny to the anxious mother of the brood.

In this seat of manifold studies he is the most learned of us all in the principles, as he is the most skilled in the practice, of Music. His taste prefers the melodiousness of the classics to the noise and confusion of the more modern practitioners. Bach, Mozart and Chopin are his familiar and affectionate friends, but he follows not the vulgar in its admiration of Wagner; Elgar bores him and Schönberg moves him to laughter. His skill at the pianoforte is famous; it is less known that he uses a pleasant baritone voice with taste and feeling. To sing the bass part of a cantata by Bach is pure joy to him; to spend the evening with the songs of Schubert and Schumann a compensation for the nigardliness of a step-motherly Providence. Such is his love of the art that he will rather endure an indifferent performer than the lack of a performance. In the preparation of music for concerts and plays his aid is as indispensable as it is freely given; and if he feels weariness, though betrayed by his countenance, 'tis never expressed in word.

His knowledge of Latin and Greek is rusted for want of use, but he has a wide acquaintance with the modern tongues of Western Europe, speaking them fluently and with a nice appreciation of idiom and accent. Italian has the first place in his esteem. I think, by reason of its pure vowel sounds, but I have heard him declare that better novels are written



in the Spanish. For ease in the making of compound words he prefers the German language to all others, though as a singer he often deplores the harshness of its sibilants. French suits least with his mood.

He has made a study of phonetics; he will discourse to you of open and closed vowels, of labial and velar consonants, and, as you speak, will tell you what parts of your throat, lips, tongue, palate or teeth you use in the production of each sound.

He is an accomplished figure-skater, and was wont, when younger, to amuse the children of his friends by

grotesque feats of acrobacy; indeed I have heard that he once terrified a boy of six nearly out of his wits by an unexpected display of the splits.

I must not omit that he is a professor of Mathematics, that his papers are highly esteemed by the editors of the mathematical journals, and that a rash intruder into his room of an evening will discover him sitting over a comfortable fire *doing sums*, as he terms his original investigations in the most abstruse regions of mathematical science.

CLIO NOVISSEMA.

The Union Committee.

At the advice of the Vice-Chancellor the Committee decided to take over the entire management of the New Union Rooms. The business is to be done by the Union Rooms Committee which has been given the power to elect Mr. Wheeler as one of its members. We are of course dependent upon the University authorities for financial support. The Union Rooms Committee will therefore send in each year an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year. Everybody will agree that this is the best arrangement since we regard these new rooms as one step only towards something much better which will be the property of the Union.

The balance sheet published in the last number of the *Gryphon* showed the startling fact that if our expenses this year are not considerably reduced our balance will very nearly all be gone or we shall be faced with the awful spectre of a balance on the wrong side. Last year the Dance, Conversazione and the Play all managed to subscribe to the Union funds, yet the result at the end of the year was a heavy deficit. The Committee has discussed the question of reducing expenditure and has appealed to the Secretaries of the various Clubs and Societies to do their best to live on lower grants than last year. In fact everything possible is being done to prevent the possibility of another large deficit this year.

It may be that our expenses are inevitably increasing as the Union grows older, and that some means must be invented for increasing our income substantially. Perhaps it might be possible to raise the Union fee.

The date of the Conversazione has been fixed for February 28th.

NOBLEY C. WEEKS.

Lobsters.

Not that I know anything about lobsters, but that doesn't matter so long as you don't. That is the beauty of writing about the first thing that comes into your head—there is such a pleasing uncertainty about it. I don't know where I shall end—it may be in the Balkans, it may be at compulsory Greek or it may be at coconuts—but I feel sure this is the true spirit in which to woo the muses. Perhaps I might have chosen a more poetical title, but in this age of grinding competition where the weakest goes to the wall, one must catch the public eye.

Now at last that reminds me of something I do know on the subject of lobsters—they're caught in wickerwork things, and they go red when they're boiled, and they're made into lobster patties—or is it oyster patties? Now surely that appeals to all who came to the Dance. Patties are as inseparably connected with dances as ices are. I know very well that this *Gryphon* will be full of the Dance, and that people will be getting tired of it, but it's not my fault. There's nothing else happened this term so there's nothing else to talk about. If next term is like this, we shall all either die of boredom or become militant suffragettes.

The first week did begin fairly well with the Honorary Degree ceremony, but then came a long stretch of weeks with nothing beyond the usual bandramm Lits. and Debates and Social Study. Then

we heard of the Babyland Exhibition and decided to visit it and the Pierrot Troupe, but it was so domestic and instructive that we could hardly raise a smile when it was given out that the lecturer was waiting with his paper, but there was no audience, and would some people please go and listen. We had paid a shilling for the privilege of entering, and now discovered through the enterprise of a ticket seller who shall be nameless, that further tickets were necessary before we could be admitted to the "Varsity Vagabonds." These we had come to see and were not to be done out of them by any Scotch scruples so we tendered the desired shillings, only to learn later that there were some sixpenny seats. Not all the songs of all the pierrots could now restore our senility, or our misplaced faith in that "legal luminary" who had sold us our tickets. We had expected to be surrounded by the usual well-known faces, but the blight of the term was here as well, and only the presence of Miss Passavant and Professor Connal made us feel at home.

The degree ceremony was nothing, the Babyland Exhibition was not a college thing, and all that remains is the Dance—and a possible Musical Evening. Surely one social function a term is not a very large allowance, especially when one considers that comparatively few people come to the Dance. Could not each society have one informal meeting a term for purposes of entertainment, even if it had to be on the lines of the society syllabus, and had to terminate at the usual hour? If next term is at all like this, we shall have no other resource than to become militant suffragettes as I said before, and I shudder to think what will become of the men.

Besides this is the only way of getting to prison respectably. I have always had a desire to spend a week in prison to see what it's like, and if you go as a suffragette you come out without a stain on your character, so to speak. Soon therefore, we shall all be marching down Brigade with hammers in our hands (it must be worth while being a suffragette to be able to smash things comfortably when you are in a bad temper), and before we are arrested we shall have had at least one taste of life if it is only through breaking Walker's windows (Reverence is sweet). But shall we be content with this? Is Leeds to be beaten by Liverpool? Liverpool attacked pillar boxes: cannot Leeds find a new deporture? Before the days of window smashing and hysterics, there was nothing to convince us that women needed a vote, but now we see it plainly, and we hasten to culminate our dull existence by a little variety. Let us be original however, and if possible introduce a little of the humorous element into our proceedings. We might arrange, to begin with, that as so many of us come by train, everyone should pull the communication cord of their train at ten minutes to nine on a certain morning. The resultant confusion would be highly desirable, especially if in case of a party, they refused to say which of them had done the deed. Other "railway methods" have been suggested, such as taking away some obnoxious part of the interior fittings to serve as a wall decoration, but perhaps the plan of pulling the communication cord is most likely to attain the desired result. Those who do not come by train might agree to break all the Leeds fire alarms at the same time, and so do what they

can for the great cause. By acting in this way we also kill two birds with one stone, for we both further the sacred cause of women's emancipation by making ourselves general nuisances, and add to our own happiness by doing two forbidden things which tempt each one of us each time we travel by train or go past a fire alarm.

Once we thought of attacking boredom by keeping notes of all the little jokes of Professors and of all the really interesting speeches made at society meetings, but this was of no avail. Such noteworthy occurrences are too few and far between, and now there remains the one distraction of terminals, and after that Christmas.

Christmas being a festive season naturally leads us to thoughts of good which brings me back to my lobsters. You see I warned you at the beginning that I didn't know where I should get to. I've only got as far as babies and suffragettes (is this the tautology or pleonasm we used to be warned against at school?), but it might have been much worse. I might have got to politics—to the Home Rule Bill and the Insurance Act for instance. Speaking of the Insurance Act, I should like to ask a question which has been puzzling me ever since the balance sheet appeared in the last *Gryphon*. Is the Hall Porter insured, and if so who backs the stamps? Whilst you are thinking this out, you won't mind me leaving you, will you? I really don't know how I am to get back to those lobsters so I'll take this opportunity of gently withdrawing.

VIDEO.

Musical Society.

ONCE more the Musical Society has been revived. There is undoubtedly every prospect of success. Everyone has displayed great keenness and a fair amount of consistency in attending the regular weekly practices in both the vocal and instrumental sections. Both parts of the society are under the able conductorship of Mr. Hoggett. The Vocal members are making a careful study of Edward German's "Merrie England." At first the numbers of attendance were good, but of late they have fallen off; this is doubtless due to other Societies and the pressure of work for the forthcoming terminals. However, it is hoped all the members will come and show their willingness and keenness next term as they did at the beginning of this. The Orchestral part is not large, but the lack in number is made up by a very enthusiastic spirit. They are practising the Ole Olsen "Kleine Suite," and a Quintet by Schumann, both of which are to be given at the coming Conversazione.

Of course at the beginning the practices were distinctly funny. One enthusiastic member on finding he was half-a-bar late in starting did his best to catch up and found, to his great surprise that he had won by two whole bars! Some (un-initiated) person was overheard to say to a member "how it was they always practised scales"—but this was possibly in reference to a very difficult and allegro passage in the Quintet, where all the members were more or less chasing after each other and doubtless doing their best to keep together, and, like other races, not many arrived at the winning post precisely at the same moment.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "*Gryphon*."

DEAR SIR,

In spite of the fact that a reply to Mr. T. Huffer-ton's article on "Post Impressionism" is expected to be furnished by so eminently capable an exponent as Mr. M. T. H. Sadler, I feel that I cannot keep silent when this subject is broached. It is not, however, my intention to deal with the pros and cons of this subject itself, as Mr. Sadler will doubtless do so in a manner much superior to any I could hope to attain; my much superior to any I could hope to attain; my object in writing is, rather, to protest against the tone employed by your contributor throughout his article, and to show the fallacies of certain of his arguments (if they can be so called).

Mr. H. has, I consider, made a mistake (unpardonable indeed in view of his experience of magazine work) in making his article too personal.

It is clear that from the beginning to the end of the article, that the writer does not concede the obvious fact that two persons may, with reason, hold differing opinions. "Admit," he says, "all you who have seen Post Impressionist pictures, that they are not, in 99 cases out of each 100, beautiful," which is tantamount to his making the statement embodied therein himself. Now whether the pictures are or are not beautiful is surely a matter on which any two people might quite reasonably differ, depending, as it does, upon the individual's conception of what constitutes beauty. Is not a person at liberty to consider a painting beautiful not merely for the colours, but for the ideas to which those colours give expression, or for the image which the picture presents to the mind? Mr. H. himself tells us that the beauty of Millet's "Angels" lies in the fact that it suggests religious fervour. Surely that is the essence of Post Impressionism—the suggesting of ideas rather than the presenting of pictures whose beauty is in the visual effect of the colours. The difference between the two is in the means employed. After reading the earlier parts of the article, it gives one no kind of a shock to find the words "by rational means" added to this concession; they merely echo the spirit of the whole. And yet, once more, Mr. H. is here encroaching upon the rights of an individual to form his own opinions. The means employed by Millet are, I suppose, rational, because the writer, on looking down from the sublime heights of artistic appreciation to which he has soared, deigns to consider them so; impressionist methods must, of necessity, be absolutely irrational, when a person of such transcendent genius as Mr. H. does not agree with them.

Just one other instance of this irritating feature especially calls for notice. Mr. H. suggests (one is surprised almost that he does not insist) that the *Gryphon* should be substituted for (not supplied in addition to, of course) the *Rhythm*, "to the benefit of all who read." Further comment is unnecessary.

The argument in paragraph 4 of Mr. H.'s contribution about beauty in a mass of rough metal is a most ingenious piece of work; but as the cases are, unfortunately, by no means analogous, this creation of the master mind cannot hope to be very convincing;

The rough mass is merely a piece of metal from which no imagination can shape uplifting thoughts.

Let us consider a more analogous case. Just as ugly as this shapeless mass metal or the earthly worm, are the accidents attending the present aeronautic experiments—or rather they are all the more ugly in that they appeal not merely to the physical perception. Do we condemn these because of the ugliness? I think not. We think rather of the glory of conquest of the air in the present, and the beauty in the final achievement when perfection being more nearly reached, the ugliness will disappear. So it is with Post Impressionism. Let us grant even, for the sake of argument, that some little ugliness is now apparent—yet behind all this there is yet a present beauty, a beauty not to be compared, I think, with that which will develop as perfection is approached.

One cannot see all the beauties of this type of paintings at a glance any more than one can fully appreciate Bach or Mozart if musical taste has not been cultivated. This done, however, one sees the glories of the style; one sees too, how great is the advance which Art is making, and to what lofty heights it will eventually ascend.

Apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

"ATHOROS."

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

We hope you will allow us to make a few remarks in answer to the charges and aspersions, which you brought against the Christian Union in the last number of the *Gryphon*. We feel that what you say cannot be allowed to pass unanswerd, as for the most part your charges are quite unfounded. In the first place, you say you well remember the day when all the Rugby XV. except one man were in Bible Circles. Whether the wish was father to the thought or no, we cannot tell; but we are sorry to say that as far as we can discover, there is not the slightest foundation for the story. We also think that your footnote to the account of the Christian Union Smoker was very unfair for, as that too was quite untrue. There were certainly not 200 at last year's Smoker; there were 87 at tea, and a few came in afterwards. You charge the members of the Christian Union with stubborn aloofness from the social life of the University. This is quite unfair. There is hardly one of the big societies which has not one member of the Christian Union on its Committee. The Christian Union is represented on the Union, in all the Football teams, the Hockey teams, the Lacrosse team, the Lit. and Hist. Committee, and the Social Study Society Committee. Considering its very small numbers, it cannot be charged with aloofness.

But if the charge of aloofness is untrue, it is undoubtedly true to say that the Christian Union does not seem to appeal to the majority of people who really count in the University life. We recognise this, and the seriousness of what it implies. It has been the case in almost every University in which there is

a Christian Union. At the beginning of its existence, it has failed entirely to appeal to the leading spirits in the University life. At Oxford, five or six years ago, the Christian Union was an insignificant little society of people who did not count in the life of the University. And then Dr. Mott spoke at Oxford, and after that the Christian Union became a new thing. A type of man joined it, who before would never come near it, and to-day in Oxford, the Christian Union has many of the leading members of the University in its members, and has a very considerable influence on Oxford life. It was the same at Cambridge and Manchester, and we want it to be the same here at Leeds. It is men alone that can make a Christian Union, and a Christian Union is exactly what its members are. If the best men leave it alone, it cannot be and never will be a real force in the University. If the leading men come and make it what they believe it ought to be, it will be the same at Leeds as it has been at Oxford and Manchester. We are hoping that the Special Meetings to be held in the University Hall in January next year will make this change possible; that, as the result of these meetings, men, who count in the University life and who really want to see the Christian Union what it ought to be, will come forward and make it a new thing.

We trust you will find space to insert this somewhat lengthy letter, as although we do not shrink from receiving any censure which we know to be just and true, yet we feel that the tone of your remarks was so unfair, that an "apologia" of some sort was demanded.

Yours, etc.,

THE CHRISTIAN UNION COMMITTEE.

Dec. 6th, 1912.

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

It is indeed amazing how careless we are in this University over those things which pertain unto our peace. There is no institution, for example, at once so important and so crammed full of abuses of the most obvious and glaring kind, as the University Library. And yet, Sir, since "Eoten's" letter appeared in the *Gryphon* for March, 1912, the question of the Library has not once been raised in your columns. We are content to muddle along with never a thought of improvement; and your public-spirited correspondent is as a voice crying in the wilderness.

A few of "Eoten's" suggestions I can hardly think are serious. His demand, for instance, for comfortable arm-chairs, such as they have in the Reference Library must have raised many a smile amongst the austere devotees of truth who read the *Gryphon*.

I do not urge the substitution of a bed of spikes for the "crude unhygienic contrivances" which are at present in use. But I am constrained to believe that the quality of our Study does suffer because the chairs we sit on, are not aggressively cosy.

With most of "Eoten's" letter I am nevertheless in heartiest sympathy. I agree with him that were the Library regulations rationally framed and sanely administered, the complaints of the Library officials as to stolen books, etc., would automatically cease.

without advocating any very drastic changes, however, (not that they are not needed). I should like to draw the attention of your readers to one or two quite simple and sensible things which would appreciably enhance the value of the Library:—

1. Something ought to be done to give the students a voice in the management of what is after all mainly their own concern. If the students' interests were represented on the Committee, our grievances would at least be ventilated and might conceivably be removed.

2. The example of the Reference Library might be followed in one respect. Students who use the University Library will readily agree that the chief distraction is not in the rhythmical swinging of the doors, nor in the noise of footsteps (although a resilient covering might well be laid on the floor). Nor even in the distant hum of administrative consultations, but in the animated though often whispered conversation that goes on round the tables. Just opposite you, a pair of Latinists are construing aloud; at your left hand a maths. problem is being fought out not without dust and heat. The end of the table perhaps has been captured by one of the many "cliques," i.e., groups of students of the same department who whether in the Refec. or the Smoke Room, or the corridors or the Library always hunt in packs, and who now engage in vigorous discussion on any topic under the sun. It is unfortunate that students who wish to collaborate or who desire to combine their study with a little social intercourse have no other rendezvous. But in the interests of the majority who go into the Library to work, all conversation round the tables ought to be ruthlessly suppressed.

3. The grievance in regard to reference books is not in their number but in the entirely arbitrary method of their selection. We all know of some monstrous anomalies of this sort. They exist because there is no machinery by which the wishes of the students can be made operative. No book ought to bear a red label unless there is an adequate demand that it should. Conversely, if say ten or a dozen students agree that a book might with advantage be placed on the reference list, their decision ought to prevail.

4. Something might be done to alleviate the lot of Arts students who use the Library. The writer's lecture hours, and he is but one out of many in the Arts department, of whom the same thing is true, are all in the morning. Under the existing rules it is impossible for us to make use of the privilege of borrowing a reference book without serious inconvenience and loss of time. On one or two recognised days per week, the 5 o'clock rule might be relaxed in our favour. Many of us, moreover, leave town on Fridays at noon for the week-end, and cannot therefore renew a book at all.

5. Could not the arrangement of shelves and tables be made to suggest something rather less like a puzzle garden, jolly as puzzle-gardens are?

Finally let us besmirch ourselves and give the oligarchs no peace until we win extensive concessions.

Yours, etc.,

"BIBLIOPHILE."



DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Science Department.

Twice a week—in the "white" lab, a few privileged students are allowed to sing their finger tips, and distort glass tubing under the able direction of Herr Baumbach, of Manchester. This course is a special one, and we hope will become an annual affair.

Another special course of lectures is to take place next term. These are on the subject of "Modern Electrical Theory," and are to be given by Mr. R. N. Campbell, Honorary Fellow of this University. They are mainly intended for chemical students, but are open to all.

Cavendish Society.

The Society has held four meetings during the term as follows:—

October 22nd.

Professor Procter delivered his Presidential Address to the Society in the Refectory, on the "Limitations of Science," in which the President reviewed the capacities of scientific instruments and also of the human intellect in connection with the various phenomena which have to be investigated. The lecture proved very interesting to the 80 members who attended.

November 12th.

Mr. W. R. Atkin, M.Sc., read a paper on the "Constitution of the Tannins," in which the various materials used for tanning hides and skins were described, along with their various chemical properties and constitutions.

November 19th.

Mr. H. Hollings, B.Sc., read a very interesting paper on "Coal—its Composition and Distillation." The various methods of distillation of coal were described together with the various retorts—horizontal and vertical. The lecture was very fully illustrated by lantern slides.

December 3rd.

The paper read on this evening was on "Radiant Energy," by Mr. R. Perry. It proved to be of quite an interesting character including a full description of heat radiation illustrated by various experiments.

W. R. A.

The Literary and Historical Society.

THE third Meeting of the Session was held in the Rectory on November 11th. Mr. G. H. Efron read a paper on "Euripides," which was full of interest not only for those who knew the poet in the original, but also for those who were unacquainted with his work, but were interested in him as a great poet and portrayer of human character. The lecturer dealt with the poet's life and its influence upon his character, and defended him against the worst charges of atheism and misogyny. He then went on to deal with the plays in particular, giving an outline and criticism of the most important of the plays that have come down to us. Some interesting discussion took place, in which the President, Miss Croft and Prof. Roberts took part.

Professor Roberts was inclined to blame Euripides for his aloofness from public life. There would seem however, to be ample excuse for Euripides in his seclusiveness. He was the man above all others of his age, who felt the crushing weight of the great fundamental questions of life. The gloom of unanswerable doubt hung over him, and this combined with his unhappy married life fully explains his desire for seclusion and loneliness.

Another interesting point was the relation of Aristophanes to Euripides. Especially his treatment of him in "The Frogs." Here Miss Croft and the lecturer were quite unable to agree. The Meeting was then adjourned.

On November 25th, the Fourth Meeting was held in the Rectory. Mr. Elliot was in the Chair. A very interesting lecture was given by the Rev. W. H. Draper, Rector of Adul, on "Francis Petrarch and his brother Gherardo, the Carthusian." The subject was quite new to the great majority of the audience, and the fact that it was a spoken lecture and not a paper was undoubtedly a great advantage. The lecturer gave a delightful picture of University life in the Middle Ages, as seen in the lives of the two brothers.

Dealing rather with the man than his work, he made Francis Petrarch live before his audience, and one could not help feeling the warmth and glow of the man's character and personality. The account of Carthusian life was another very interesting part of the lecture, illuminated by a remarkable story about Carthusian life in England today.

The lecturer did not use many quotations, but perhaps the most remarkable was the letter of Francis to his brother defending the pursuit of letters as a divine ideal, which could be consecrated to the service of God. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Draper for coming, the meeting was adjourned.

Leather Department Notes.

It will no doubt be of interest to all to know that the proposed Procter Research Laboratory will soon materialise. A strong and influential committee has been formed and the University authorities have promised the site which is adjacent to the present building. There is no doubt the Professor's many friends and admirers will all come forward and help to found the Research Laboratory as a mark of esteem for Professor Procter. It will prove a valuable addition to the scientific side of the University.

W. R. A.

Education Society.

ON November 1st the Society was honoured by the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, who, in his well-known delightful and stimulating manner, delivered an address on "Matthew Arnold's Influence on Education," a subject on which he was qualified to speak as an authority on the history of education, as an official such as Arnold himself was, and as one who had met Arnold in the flesh. At the beginning, Dr. Sadler gave an account of Arnold's views on education, showing how his first bold lay in a national ideal, such as, the lecturer added, we see forcing its way to the front in Bulgaria, Serbia and Japan at the present day. But Arnold felt that mere numbers in a nation did not give greatness, but that the very unity of a nation depended on the democracy's having a higher ideal than that of the individual, and such an ideal he thought to have found in Germany. Here Dr. Sadler pointed out, Arnold was himself destroying the effect which he strove to produce, for in scoffing at British patriotism and self-sufficiency, which had been the chief characteristic of British youth in the earlier years of the century, he was breaking down the national ideal. Further, the spirit of the time, which resulted in England's being converted into a new type of federal empire was against the essential point of his teaching.

Dr. Sadler proceeded to summarise Arnold's work in education, attributing to him three great achievements. Firstly, he persuaded public opinion to organise secondary schools with a view to establishing a new national basis of culture. For this he regarded the middle class as the keystone to social England, and throughout his writings he appealed to them to overcome their prejudices against state interference. Dr. Sadler remarked that Arnold may seem a little old-fashioned in his idealisation of the state, which he regards as the ideal man rather than as, at bottom, a timid democracy. Arnold's other great works were the reconciliation he effected between the upholders of the classical tradition and the champions of physical science, and his enthusiasm for the study of poetry in schools as a formative influence on character. In this, Dr. Sadler added he was somewhat at variance with those beliefs which were based on the psychology of his own country which he never thoroughly understood. He greatest work was his having toiled with great skill and patience to make the heavy Englishman see that man does not live by bread alone.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Gawthorpe and seconded by Miss Aston.

The second meeting on November 15th, when Professor Mark Wright, of Armstrong College delivered a lecture on "Training College Camps" was not attended by such numbers of students as the practical bearing of the subject on their own training in the Department justified. By such as did attend the delightful picture drawn by Prof. Wright of school practice under ideal conditions, was thoroughly enjoyed. He gave many practical hints as to financial arrangements, curriculum and routine such as would be of great value, should the scheme be adopted at Leeds. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. S. Parkinson and seconded by Miss Nuttal. Mr. Parsons, of the Leeds City Training College, was present, and spoke on the value of the scheme as a broader training for life.

C.

Natural History Society.

THE Second General Meeting was held on November 18th, in the Geology Department. In the absence of the President, Mr. Dry was in the Chair.

Mr. Odling gave a most interesting paper on "Some Extinct Monsters." The lecturer pointed out how fossils give one ideas of the conditions under which rocks have been formed and also ideas of the Geography of the various periods. Then commencing with the Ichtyosauri, Mr. Odling described the structure and life of various types supplementing his account by numerous slides and most ably demonstrating the "resting state" of an Iguanodon.

The paper was thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience. J. E. S.

The Engineering Society.

THE Engineering Society has held four meetings this term.

On October 14th Mr. Griffith Brewer, A.F.M.S., read a paper in the Large Hall on "Aeronomics." Mr. Brewer, who has had considerable experience of cross country balloon flights also showed a number of very interesting photographs taken from balloons.

On October 21st Mr. Twinnerton, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., read a paper on "Modern Locomotives." He exhibited a large number of slides, and called attention to the main points on which the designs of the various countries differ.

On November 4th Mr. J. Butterworth gave an interesting lecture on "Cranes," in which he dealt with the various types of Runways used in works of the present day, illustrating his paper by slides.

On November 18th Mr. F. B. Humphreys, a former student of the University, read a paper, illustrated by slides, on "Modern Gas and Oil Engines."

On December 2nd Mr. S. T. Swaby read a paper on "Aeroplane Construction," and showed slides of several different types of Aeroplanes. Mr. Swaby is the designer of the Morsey Aeroplane, and has spent some time on the practical construction of machines and engines.

Two visits were also made during the term, one to Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's works in Leeds, and the other to the new Bradford Sewage Works at Esholt. S. E. C.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

ON the 14th of November we had a Smoker at the Medical School, and although the number of those who turned up for it was somewhat limited, it was a complete success.

Dr. Bain was in the chair, and we may hope he felt at home amongst us; at any rate, in a neat little speech he assured us that he was.

The programme of musical recitals and songs was an excellent one, and we are indebted especially to Mr. King, who played the piano and to Mr. Crouther, who delighted us with some well-composed songs.

When the official part of the programme was over, we adjourned to other haunts of the Medicals, where we kept together until "turning-out time."

We regret that only one of the first year Medicals found his way to our Refectory, but we hope that at another time, the Freshers will be present in large numbers. E. S.

When Bostock's Menagerie was visiting the City at the beginning of last month some daring spirit went down to ask the managers if they would lend us a few animals. Much to everybody's surprise they consented and the sequel was seen on the following afternoon. It had been intended to have a procession starting from the Medical School, but the authorities got wind of this and forbade it, threatening dire punishment for any offender. As a result practically all the men from the School and Infirmary gathered at the well known "anberge" (anglicised "pub.") behind the Town Hall, to take as much of the Menagerie as they considered it wise to lend to us. Two elephants turned up in charge of several men, one of the beasts being loose and the other harnessed to a large wagon. There was a general scramble to find seats and when everyone had found some sort of a perch (some of them rather precarious) the procession started, to the accompaniment of music of the whistle and squeaker variety. Most of the principal streets were traversed to the amusement of law-abiding citizens and the disgust of men in charge of horses. Horses seem to have a rooted objection to elephants and some of those we met gave a really creditable imitation of a cake-walk. A learned professor who was spotted in the Rue de Commerce (where he is never seen on Saturday morning) was saluted with shrieks of joy. Collisions with trams seemed imminent on several occasions but were averted more by good luck than by any skill in steering the elephants.

Inside the Menagerie impromptu Natural History lectures were delivered. The band seemed incapable of playing anything but rag-time and there was a good deal of dancing of a wild and riotous nature. We understand that several new varieties of One-Step, among them the Dromedary Drop and the Monkey's Meander, were evolved on this occasion. A gentleman from Jerusalem, attired in a dissecting coat had several affecting interviews with his ancestor's relatives in the cages and afterwards got into a cage and showed by his antics, that there is some truth in a certain theory of evolution of world wide fame. We left the show late in the afternoon in a more or less orderly manner. W. L. M. G.

Debating Society.

INTER-VARSITY DEBATE.

Nov. 11th at Liverpool. What might have been a good debate on the Balkan question was much spoiled by roudism. Mr. Weeks ably seconded the resolution which stated that the States were justified in their attack on Turkey. Mr. F. Webster spoke against the resolution, but in spite of this it was carried by a large majority.

Dec. 2nd at Sheffield. Mr. Rolleston ably moved the resolution that "Modern Commercialism dulls the Edge of Nobility and Inspiration in Art." And in spite of the difficulties which beset such a subject, the debate was keen all the time. The resolution was carried by a few votes.

Leeds University Rugby Football Club.

November 6th. **SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY**. At Headingley. This match proved a very one-sided affair, for Leeds were infinitely superior in every department of the game. The weakness of the opposition soon became apparent, and the home forwards, taking full advantage of their opportunity, played in irresistible fashion. The backs, however, were distinctly uneven, and their passing lacked accuracy. Tries were scored by Richards (4), Hamilton (3), Silcock, Partridge, Watson (2 each), Dixon Marshall, Beardmore, Walter and Wilson (2 each). Sheffield were completely outplayed and beaten by 71 points to 0.

November 13th. **M. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY**. At Headingley. The meeting of the Universities of Manchester and Leeds produced a great struggle, the issue of which remained in doubt until the very last minute of the game. Manchester opened with a vigorous onslaught on the home line and eventually scored an unconverted try. The Leeds forwards then woke up and carried play to the other end. After much exciting play Richards crossed for Leeds, and Boden converted with a well-judged kick. Half-time came with Leeds leading by 2 points. The second half was desperately contested, and Manchester regained the lead with a good try. The kick failed. Leeds strove very hard for the winning points but Manchester's defence held out to the end, and Leeds won very narrowly by 6 points to 5.

December 7th. **D. DURHAM UNIVERSITY**. At Headingley. Immediately after the kick-off Leeds set up a hot attack in the Durham line and after pressing for some time scored well through Hamilton. Silcock failed with the kick. Even play followed, and half-time arrived with Leeds still leading. On the restart the home forwards fell away and Durham scored three tries in quick succession. Leeds again attacked desperately but were unable to pierce the Durham defence. The visitors added yet another try, and a splendid game ended in a win for Durham University by 12 points to 3. The Leeds men showed a welcome return to form and were very little inferior to their opponents.

Association Football Club.

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY. At Sheffield. The game opened slowly, our team showing lack of form, but we managed to be leading 4-2 at half-time. Owing however to some misunderstanding on the part of the defence Sheffield were allowed to equalise in the second half. More goals should have been added by our forwards but they showed lack of combination and too much was expected of the half backs.

Result:—Drawn, 4-4.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY. At Liverpool. Here we met a superior team. In the first half, which was mainly defensive on our part, Liverpool scored one and although our forwards made several gallant attacks they failed to finish successfully. In the second half the defence showed signs of weakness and but for the excellent work of our goalkeeper (Reinhardt) the score against us would have been much greater.

Result:—Lost, 4-0.

D. DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

At Durham. This was a good fast game throughout. Good football was played on both sides. Higgins scored early in the first half with an excellent shot. Close upon half time Durham scored out of a "mush" in front of goal. In the second half the game started off very rapidly. Some good forward work on the part of Leeds being met by the Durham defence until Garrard scored by a brilliant run through. The game seemed likely to end in a draw when Durham scored within two minutes of "time."

Result:—Lost, 3-2.

M. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Result:—Lost, 5-1.

At Leeds.

Hockey.

November 5th.

D. DURHAM UNIVERSITY. Played at home. Leeds went off with a rush, and as the result of some good passing by the forwards, G. Wood scored from outside left. Leeds continued to attack, but Durham scored just before half-time. In the second half the combination of the Durham XI. was much better, and though both sides frequently attacked, and were near scoring, Durham added two more goals. The game was keenly contested throughout, and both teams showed good form.

Result:—1-3 (lost).

November 20th. **LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY (away)**. This match was played in a very cold downpour, but was, nevertheless, a hard one. The University had a very patchy team, containing some three or four members of the second eleven; they were also assisted by Bland, a Medical, a regular player for Yorkshire, but who is unable to play for the University regularly.

With the exception of Bland and L. F. Wood, the forward line was very weak, which prevented these two from accomplishing anything effective.

Bland scored in the first half by a brilliant shot from a difficult angle, and L. F. Wood scored in the second half. The play was very evenly divided.

Result:—2-2.

L.U.L.C.

November 9th.

V. BRADFORD (home). Both teams were one short and Bradford were further weakened by County claims. Craven soon opened the score for the visitors but good passing among the home attacks enabled Irish to equalise. Matters were pretty even first half Bradford scoring three more goals and the Varsity change the Varsity Bennett and Mackie. After the change the Varsity attacks seemed to tire and their passing deteriorated, they were up against a good defence and found it impenetrable. The home defence, particularly, Ludolf, Pearson and Batty played a great game though they were severely tried. Bradford added four more goals.

Result:—3-8.

November 16th.

D. DONCASTER (home). This match resulted in a runaway victory; our attack was in great form and scored 18 goals to nil (Mackie 6, Bennett 5, Hills 3, Irish, Midgley, Pick and Brooke). The defence had very little to do.

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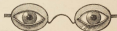
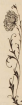
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