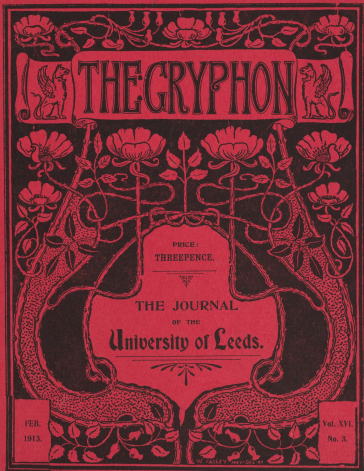


Prof Barber



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FORMER students of the University have gained appointments as follows:—

- W. R. Atkin, M.Sc., Research Assistant in the Leather Industries Department of the University of Leeds.
T. C. Atkinson, Assistant, Messrs. Atkinson Bros., Rodley.
A. Bartle, M.A., Assistant Master, Grammar School, Brigg, 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, 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.
M. H. 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. Gantt, 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, Noctanton.
D. Greenberg, B.A., Modern Language Master, Batley Grammar School.
E. J. B. Greenwood, B.Sc., Electrical Inspector to The Government of Madras.
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, Moscow University, Cyprus.
P. Hinchley, B.A., Assistant Master, Edward VI. Grammar School, Camp Hill, Birmingham.
R. Howarth, Assistant Designer, Messrs. John Hoddsworth & 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. Libbush, B.A., Répétiteur à l'Ecole Normale de Clatennoux.
R. W. Littlewood, appointment in the Valuation Department of the Inland Revenue Office at York.
Nora I. Makinson, B.Sc., Science Mistress, Secondary School, Bootle.
J. Mawson, Surveyor, Featherstone Main Collieries.
E. A. McGill, B.Sc., Lecturer in Engineering, South African School of Technology, Johannesburg.
G. Morton, B.Sc., Assistant Master, Secondary School, Morley.
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. Sevmour-Jones, M.Sc., Research Chemist, Crossfield's Soap Works, Warrington.
A. A. Steadford, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department.
J. A. L. Sutcliffe, A.I.C., Assistant to City Analyst, Birmingham.
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.
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FEBRUARY, 1913.

No. 3.

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Assistant Sub-Editor: A. B. COHEN.

Committee: C. M. GILLESPIE, M.A. Oxon. (Staff Representative), J. M. HECTOR, B.Sc. (Treasurer), Misses G. Aston and H. Thistlethwaite and the above *ipso facto*.



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We have only two main coming events this issue to talk about—the Inter-Varsity Debate, February 10th, and the Conversation, February 28th.⁽¹⁾ Everyone comes to the latter, so we will not boost it, but why is not the former equally well attended by students? The Inter-Varsity Debate is a Union function just as much as the Conversation, yet the average attendance is never more than—if as much as—150 persons including the 38 delegates. The Debating Society is not a departmental society—we can remember when our liveliest speakers were Medicals and Engineers—and every student who pays his Union fee is, *ipso facto*, a member, without any additional subscription. Perhaps it may seem to the majority of our readers a waste of time writing down such well-known facts, but are they well-known? We cannot think so, or else there is only one other reason for the discouraging lack of support this Society—in other Universities the most flourishing of all Societies—receives at Leeds, that is lack of *esprit de corps*, and

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want of public spirit we sincerely trust is not going to disseminate Leeds University as it has already done elsewhere.

The fact remains, however, that of the debates held last term, the first—Norman Angell—debate was the only one really well attended, and that was entirely due to the almost superhuman efforts of the Committee in advertising and reminding students to attend. Otherwise this public debate would have been a fiasco. The attendances at other debates have been—comparatively speaking—poor. We do not think the Secretaries are to blame, exceedingly artistic posters, calculated to catch the eye of even the most fastidious, have announced nearly all debates, yet the average number of persons present has been about 40. With a possible average attendance of 800 students—for after all this should be the best represented as being the oldest non-departmental Society—surely 40 is a shockingly poor turn-up?

We have said enough; may our words fall on good ground, and those whose dormant consciences are pricked, save their torment by coming in their hundreds and wiping out their guilt by a manifold and hearty assistance at the Inter-Varsity Debate on February 10th. Liverpool and Manchester Inter-Varsity Debates are always well-attended, why should Leeds be less public-spirited? We may not boast as many finished speakers—Irishmen unfortunately are few among us—but surely we have as much, may more, grit and sporting instinct than any of our sister Universities. *Salvete Leeds!*

* * *

Of past events we have only just to record the Medical School Dance. A long and interesting account of this function appears later in our columns. We enjoyed it immensely—the floor, the band, the suppers—not to mention partners—were perfection itself. We can only regret that our Big Hall does not boast a polished parquet floor, for there can be no doubt that stretched canvas is heavy going after 15 dances, yet we were not one whit tired after 22 dances and five extras! Such is the superiority of the Library floor at the Medical School. All thanks are due to the strenuous efforts of a most conscientious committee for a most enjoyable dance. Suffice it to say the affair was an immense success, and we hope it will become an annual institution.

* * *

In our columns is to be found a concise and artistic review by Professor C. E. Vaughan, of Mr. Draper's interesting *Memoirs of Sir Nathan Bodington*, late Vice-Chancellor of this University. We have read the *Memoirs* and found them really interesting, not only do they contain the biography of Sir Nathan Bodington, but necessarily a detailed account of the growth of Leeds University, which, without any reservation, we may say he founded on its modern lines and brought up to its present efficient state.

We wish to remind all students who desire to have this book—and what student who was at Leeds in Sir Nathan Bodington's time and felt his influence, or came into contact with him in any way, will not wish to possess it?—that they may obtain it at half-price. "Sir Nathan Bodington: a Memoir." By W. H. Draper.

Memoir of Sir Nathan Bodington.

In his *Memoir of Sir Nathan Bodington*, Mr. Draper—as indeed the circumstances demanded—has kept two ends resolutely in view. He has endeavoured to sketch the growth of the Institution with which the life of the late Vice-Chancellor was inseparably bound up, and he has striven to give a living portrait of the man. A double task is always a hard task; and all who valued the man and his work must be thankful that it has fallen into such skilful hands.

When Bodington was appointed first Principal of the Yorkshire College (1882), few men could have foreseen how rapid would be its growth. With 400 students and seven Professors, with financial resources far too scanty for even such modest beginnings, it might well have seemed that many generations must pass before the future of the College was in any way assured. It is now clear that, in such a forecast, at least three considerations would have been overlooked. The number of students, small though it now seems, was in fact, in the outcome of eight years' efforts, remarkably large. Several of the teaching staff were men of conspicuous ability and insight. The Council, lastly, thanks to the self-sacrificing wisdom of its leading members, was ready to seize every opening that offered for further development and advance. Moreover, behind all these special and local causes, lay the force of a great movement which, within a single generation, has changed the face of the whole country, and nowhere more than in the North of England and in Wales. The result of this movement has been to open the door of higher education to thousands of men and women who had hitherto been effectually barred out. And whatever may be the future course of the movement, it is safe to prophesy that the end is not yet.

Of the part played by Bodington in that movement, a discerning account is to be found in Mr. Draper's *Memoir*. It is written with sympathy. It is free—as Bodington himself would have wished it should be—from all over-statement, from any attempt to give to the subject of the *Memoir* more credit than that which is undoubtedly his due. One might perhaps complain that, after the fashion of English Biographies, the whole thing is made too much an affair of official statistics and formal resolutions; and that less than justice is consequently done to the human elements in the problem: to the personal qualities of equity, courtesy and friendly consideration, which were shown by Bodington in all his dealings with senior students and with colleagues, whether on the Council or Staff; to the swiftness of judgment which made him so excellent a chairman of a business meeting. In other parts of the book it is doubtless made clear that Bodington had all, or most, of the qualities here referred to. It is only to be wished that more stress had been laid on their crucial importance in what, after all, was the main work of his life.

With Mr. Draper's picture of Bodington's private life no such fault is to be found. And this—be it said to the credit both of the biographer and his hero—is the most attractive part of the book. In his friendships and in the charities of daily life—as son, brother and husband—there was a beauty, as

well as a sterling worth, which may have been hidden from those who met him only in casual society or on business, but which was all the more precious just because it lay beneath the surface. All this is admirably brought out by Mr. Draper. It will appeal deeply to all whose judgment is worth having.

Leeds University Working Mens' Club.

Performance of the Merry Wives of Windsor.

CHARACTERS

(in the order of their entry)

Shallow, a country justice	..	..	G. H. COWLING
Sir Hugh Evans, a Welsh Parson	..	..	L. H. G. GREENWOOD
Slender, cousin to Falstaff	..	..	W. COGILL
Mr. Page	..	..	E. M. STANDING
Sir John Falstaff	..	..	ERNEST CROSS
Exordolph	..	..	J. B. COHEN
Nym	..	..	G. F. PRIESTLEY
Pinch	..	..	W. B. WATKINSON
Mistress Anne Page, daughter to Page	..	..	MARY COHEN
Mistress Ford	..	..	EDITH L. COGILL
Mistress Page	..	..	DOROTHY F. PRIESTLEY
Simple, servant to Slender	..	..	HONOR M. S. BAINES
Robin, page to Falstaff	..	..	MARGARET E. COHEN
Host of the Garter Inn	..	..	A. B. COHEN
Mistress Quickly, servant to Canon	..	..	EMILY S. FORD
Rugby, servant to Canon	..	..	J. S. BAINES
Dr. Caius, a French physician	..	..	R. M. PRIESTMAN
Ferdinand, a gentleman	..	..	L. SPOWLAND
Mr. Ford	..	..	J. S. LIBERTY
William Page, son to Page	..	..	H. T. COHEN
Servant	..	..	N. WATKINSON

M. Denison, B. Garstang, E. Jones, A. Tetley, S. Garstang, M. Helier, I. Tetley.

ELVES:

H. T. Cohen, P. Garstang, O. Jones, M. E. Cohen, F. Helier, J. Priestley.

Stage Manager	..	..	L. H. G. GREENWOOD
Assistant Stage Manager	..	..	N. R. CAMPBELL
Proprietor, etc.	..	..	MRS. COHEN

In accordance with the conditions of the Elizabethan stage no scenery was used, but the place of action was indicated by a painted placard on the stage.

There were no intervals between the scenes.

I AM so warm an admirer of the long sustained and unobtrusiveness of Professor Cohen on behalf of the Working Men's Club (formerly the Yorkshire College Lads' Club), that even if the performance of "The Merry Wives" had been a failure I should hardly have been prepared to admit it, or at the worst I should have remained silent and foregone the five guineas a column which I understand is the Gryphon tariff for the higher dramatic criticism. But happily, there is no need either for perjury or self-denial. The performance was not a failure; it did not belong to one of the Types of Tragic Drama, very well-known to most of us, though for some reason omitted by Professor Vaughan from his masterly work. On the contrary the performance was a distinct success.

The fact of a number of people fortuitously residing at Coniston in the summer, bound by ties of friendship, rather than by any histrionic enthusiasm, does not seem to afford an altogether secure basis for the

production of a Shakespearean play. But it is astonishing what can be done by effort and goodwill. It would seem that some of the company, like the young man and the violin, refused to say they could not play until they had first tried.

I believe there is something to be said for amateurs attempting a notoriously difficult play, one that will be pretty generally proclaimed to be beyond their capacity. The audience then comes prepared for the worst, and on the principle of Relativity, so dear to the Assistant Stage Manager, the not-as-good-as-it-might-have-been becomes the great-deal-better-than-you-expected, a change from negative to positive which makes all the difference in the world.

The first place it was taken in the boldest possible way. In the first place it was taken whole, or very nearly so; it was subjected to no special stage adaptation; there was no scenery; the costumes and properties were reduced to the simplest. There was thus nothing to distract attention from the actors. But here again there is something to be said for the bold course. Amateur scenery is often treacherous, and a play can be easily undone to a serious extent by a door or an accoutrement that is in just the opposite plight.

This, I think, is the proper point at which to offer some erudite remarks on the play, the opportunity that only comes once for saying something true and not new or new and not true, about Shakespeare and his works. We will, dear Editor, omit this, if you do not very much mind. I know of course that the "Merry Wives" was written by Bacon to satisfy Queen Elizabeth's desire to see Falstaff in love. I did not do Shakespeare at school without the usual penalties. I know—well, quite a lot that you would never suspect me of; but my charge for prolixity is beyond your means. I will only say that I don't, unreservedly, like the "Merry Wives." It is a little too—what I find is now-a-days called sincere. But let that pass.

I have before me a list of thirty-six names of participants in the play, not to speak of certain of the unseen; and if Leeds were what Lord Haldane strangely calls a civic University, and the Gryphon a mere parish pump of local gossip, I should of course, have to name each person. But in a cosmopolitan organ of opinion this would be trivial, and I shall content myself with a few individual references. In the first place, let it be said that Mrs. Norman Campbell and Miss Dorothy Priestley acquitted themselves exceedingly well as the Merry Wives and played well together. They were adequately merry, without overcoming all the difficulties of affecting natural laughter, and Mrs. Ford was at no disadvantage with Mrs. Page in her more reposeful manner. Mr. Ernest Cross as Falstaff sustained the high reputation which he has won on the same boards, and he may not be altogether displeased to know that the chief criticism heard against him was that he was too decent. He certainly had more of the dignity and benign aspect of Father Christmas than accords with the conception of Falstaff, and his voice (to his credit no doubt) entirely lacked the oleaginous quality that comes from low life and "an intolerable deal of sack." Mr. Cowling made up and kept up (or down) well as Shallow, but I could not always catch the words of his quavering speech. Mr. Greenwood was excellent as Sir Hugh Evans.

* (His misadventures—did.)



PROFESSOR C-H-N AS A FAIRY.

"Merry Wives of Windsor."

A Plea for Dialect.

Sent of ass (Old rabbit Fonetika! as Tony Lumpkin would have said if a none too indulgent Mrs. Handcastle in the twentieth-century had insisted on forcing an education upon him)—some of us Northerners have conscientious scruples about asking our next at table to "*pass a pot of batter*," and yet, we make no fight for our native language, and are content to let the genial Southerner force his "*standard English*" upon us. Time was when the north was the tail of the dog, but those days are past since a hundred years. The south now dances to the tune we play. If Yorkshire says "Free Trade," Tory London must eat the leek. In population, in wealth, in influence, the North of England is the predominant partner, but in literature and art where is she? At present she is too busy with the snuck-rake to care for things above, but the time should be coming soon when she will have gathered sufficient gold pieces to rest awhile, and set her house in order. Then she will call for a poet to sing to her.

Meantime, as our Scots cousins say, it would not be amiss for a Yorkshire poet to call her to leave her money-grubbing and to come out into the fresh air. And if such a poet, or a *Pleiad* with such aims, could achieve the double object of giving the Northern dialect a status worthy of the race who speak it, they would bring joy to the heart of the writer, who would award them a collation of fatigues and frumery on the day when they compelled the Rippmans and the Vectors (why did Germans teach us our mother-tongue?) to import the Northern *a* and *e* as a possible alternative to the Southern *a* and *e*. Naked and maimed (though it is mid-winter) we write *a* and *e*, firstly because this is as near as the average Yorkshireman can get to the vowels in "up" and "that," and secondly, because the grinning "devil" who nowumps this screech has no "Maltre-phonetic" symbols for "*a*" and "*e*." These two have been procured, at enormous cost, from Paderborn.

But to return to our lyric poet of Yorkshire. In what dialect shall he write? Not in a mixture of dialects, even if by so doing he, Dante-like, formed a language suitable for the court, the church and the scholar. The day for an attempt of that kind is past. We are all purists, since the publication of Skeat at 5s. 6d. We feel that our poet must confine himself either to West Riding speech, or to the dialect spoken (with variations) over the rest of the county. If any is bold enough to write the dialect of Professor Joseph Wright, M.A., Ph.D., the way is made straight, the grammar of Windhill-cum-Padua is immortalised for the sages of Berlin, and he need not err therein. But the woollen district is a small place, and neither in language, nor in scenery and industry, does it represent the county of broad acres and broader vowels. The vowel sounds of North and East Ridings strike the biased observer as more readily adapted to poetic music. "Has" is prettier than "hass," "cual" is sweeter than "coil."

And if he writes in the Northern dialect, what words shall he use? Not certainly gabumping words like "bensiling," "belly-work," "brussen," "fawter," "honkotcher," "plug," "spänder,"

"wholback." He must choose virile words, *pass* of *hirsut*, such as "nither," "menseful," "cruse," "kevel," "bairn," "daft." And why, one asks, should he confine himself to words peculiar to dialect? The sort of thing that makes one sick in any collection of dialect "literature," is to see the writers' strained effort to introduce uncommon, and often vulgar, phrases. The speaker of dialect on his native heath, may use the language of common life for words, before he has need to rap out an antique oath, or to introduce a rare word.

And even if he decide to use this language of common life sans uncouth saws and strained metaphors, one is not sure whether it deserves to succeed. Observe the following "poem" taken from the "works" of some obscure dialect writer:—

TOM KNAGG'S TESTIMONY.

*At's gotten t' bliss o' moortow-tops to-need,
That ah's t' boudags noo, en blashed en deaf.
Brethren a's shown—en a fan it sweet,
Soca tak wi neams of t' plan if ye believe,
A's sladdin back.
Last neet, as a now cumin way up t' street,
A acted t' theaf.
Ye think a's harden'd, Ay, ah sees ye lesh,
A stool, its tree; bad brethren ah'll repae.
A'll pae back three-foad vrything a leak.
En foak mun see, whatever foak mae see.
It wor a hiss,
An' t' lass a stool fra's promise on t' god bank,
Ti neemo t' dae.*

The constant strain on the eye, caused by the outlandish appearance of the words, damns its appeal to any constituency save the limited circle of those who speak a similar dialect, and happen to care to see it attempt to express itself. More successful, in the writer's opinion, would be an attempt to combine the dialect with the literary spelling of English as in the following specimen:—

SPRING SONG.

*It's still to-need, and t' stars shine out,
Like silver spots on velvet.
My sorrow nags—my woe's my heart!—
I fret and cannot shake it.
Oh! break, my heart! My lack is out.
I cannot work for sorrow.
My yarrow is nithering out in t' field,
And twee'll lamb to-morrow.
She was as fair as lily-buds,
As mellow as kirk in spring-time.
I thought her true as tempered steel,
We'd said we'd need come ring-time.
I lo'd that lass this thirteen year,
An' now I's left despairin.
She's run away wi' t' farmer's son—
I wonder how she's farin.
O woods that team with bursting sap
Where daffydils are waking!
Hide! Hide me in your peaceful depths,
And still my heart that's breaking.
Cease, cease on you rose-tree,
Thou mockst at love and sorrow.
Go tell my own true love from me,
I'll sleep in t' back to-morrow.*

Without causing heartburning to the respective authors by criticising their work, for personally we are glad to meet with any attempt at dialect literature, we prefer the method of writing the latter poem. Just as the impressionist painter leaves something to the imagination, so this dialect writer leaves the reader to supply his own vocal music. We intended to suggest models, but the hour is late, the Gryphon is all through the press save his "tail-end," so the models of form and style must wait. They have waited long enough already, and another month won't make much difference to their age. We close by expressing delight because Professor Moorman has descended to the dialect, and if rumours be true, *Peter Thompson* will awaken an interest in Yorkshire folk tale and folk-speech that we shall not willingly let die. *Way not a Yorkshire Society?*

ARISTOTLE.

The Medical School Dance.

The long talked-of Medical Dance was held on Thursday, January 23rd, in the Library of the Medical School. As a result of strenuous efforts on the part of the Committee, a large number of tickets had been sold, and but for the fact that two other important dances were being held on the same night there would have been many more present. As it was, the available dancing space was just about filled without in any way being overcrowded. Practically the whole of the building was used for one purpose or another, those parts of it which were officially supposed to be open were tastefully decorated.

The guests were received in the Library at eight o'clock by Mr. W. Thompson (of the Infirmary Staff) and Mrs. Thompson, and the duties of Masters of Ceremonies were carried out most efficiently by Messrs. G. Ludolf and H. R. Knowles.

Altogether about 160 people were present, every man from the School and Infirmary who could possibly do so, made a point of turning up, and several of the Staff honoured us with their presence.

From the moment dancing commenced, it was obvious that there was to be an exhibition of intricate and occasionally graceful Bostons and One-Steps. As a matter of fact, one or two energetic gentlemen had for several weeks past been practising new Bostons in the Refectory whenever dominions allowed them. I am not quite sure which is the more amazing feature of these dances, the "bold" or the step. A variety of "holds" were seen, but the favourite seemed to be a cross between a half-nelson and a strangle-hold. So far as the step is concerned, anything with several slides and a few hops (the up and down variety, not the joyful vegetable the brewers use) arranged in a varying sequence will pass muster as either Boston or One-Step, the only real determining factor being the time of the music to which you are bobbing about.

The floor left nothing to be desired and combined with a really first-rate orchestra to make the conditions for dancing almost perfect. There were twenty dances on the programme and three "extras," all the newest music was played and the bandmen responded generously to "encores" and demands for further "extras," of which they played about eight.

The sitting-out accommodation gave one the impression of having been arranged by an expert. Solely with the idea of being able to tell the readers of this valuable periodical all about it, I made a careful and rather protracted tour of the places where those people most did congregate who desired to avoid the light of day (to say nothing of their wretched partners for the next dance or two). The protracted nature of my tour may possibly have been due to my having taken with me a partner who had very obviously been round that way before. I am not going to relate my experiences, you can all investigate these things for yourselves, but just one hint, if ever you go to a dance at the Medical School, try the door opening out from the north-east corner of the gallery of the Library.

Supper was served in the Refectory from eleven o'clock onwards, and proved excellent in every way. It was arranged entirely by the Refectory Staff, and reflected great credit on them.

An article of this sort is hardly complete without some description of the dresses of the ladies. Unfortunately, our fashion expert is not at present available, owing to his having been commissioned by several leading journals to report on the liddle-skirt movement among the Zulus. I myself will not take any greater risks than to say that the dresses, which were really very smart, and pretty, were of average length, varying breadth and rather moderate volume, in one or two cases bearing pretty much the same relation to the wearer as the paper of a cigarette does to the tobacco. As a general rule, the tighter the dress the more strenuous the dancer—this is called tempting Fate, but on this occasion Fate wasn't having any.

It goes without saying that the whole thing was an immense success, even the fastidious taste of "Flapper," famed for her letters to a certain evening paper, was satisfied (I wish I could have made that damsel's acquaintance, she would have made a much better job of this article than I am doing). [Modesty—Ed.]

Everybody had a thoroughly good time, and when we finally started out for home, very much later than the advertised time, the general verdict was that this dance really ought to become an annual fixture, and that, I believe, is the intention of the S.R.C.

W.L.M.G.

University Services.

Two good services have already been held this term. On January 24th the Rev. F. T. Woods, M.A., the new Vicar of Bradford, was the preacher. On January 31st, Canon Peter Green, of Manchester, preached before a fairly large congregation.

The following Services have yet to be held—

- *Feb. 7th. Rev. Tissington Tatlow, M.A., Gen. Sec. of the Student Christian Movement.
- .. 14th. Rev. Canon Tupper Carey, M.A., of York.
- .. 21st. Rev. Dr. Freer, Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield.

* Please note the change of date, on account of the Commemoration, from Feb. 24th, the one given in the last issue.

In Defence of Post Impressionism.

I have been asked to reply to an attack on the new painting, which was published in the November number of the *Gryphon*. A mistake delayed my answer until now, thus giving the opportunity of lightening my task to "Atropos," whose courageous and broad-minded letter appeared in the last issue of this Magazine. If "Atropos" will allow me, I should like to thank him for his protest against the impenetrable flippancy of Mr. Hurlington's attitude. One had hoped this sort of criticism had ceased to exist. Vituperative generalisations have never killed a cause yet, and unless Mr. Hurlington can specify any particular picture or even artist, belonging to the new movement, and formulate his dislike of it or bias with some approach to definiteness, these remarks of mine must be rather a dissertation than a reply.

The first thing to realise with regard to this new painting, is that there is Post Impressionism and Post Impressionism. Apparently in England at the present moment the word suggests Futurism and Cubism. Futurism is most emphatically not Post Impressionism. Cubism is a Parisian development gone astray. Before judging a new movement of any kind it is essential that leaders should be distinguished from camp followers, and this cannot be done without careful judgment. New movements, if they have life, have ancestry, and Post Impressionism is no exception. It has historical justification, and only becomes suspect when such justification cannot be found.

The history of art shows a double development—the "naturalist" and the "symbolist." (It is idle to apologise for the inadequacy of these terms. All such words are inadequate and must be taken merely as labels.) Now the first of these tendencies has predominated, now the second, the "naturalist" ideal may be said to have its source in Greek sculpture after the archaic age. Accurate representation of form was the aim of the Greek artist; the work of art was successful in so far as it attained an appearance of what we term "reality." No one will deny that Greek art can show the "naturalist" ideal in its most perfect form. Every subsequent outburst of the "naturalist" tendency has looked up to Greece, humbly striving to emulate her marvellous achievements, humbly admitting the effort to be vain. The Italian Renaissance began unobtrusively with a classical revival. It is conventionally supposed to reach its zenith with Raphael—the "naturalist" painter par excellence. A subtle distinction between "Stimulating" and theatricality has condemned Raphael's successors to neglect, but I think there is much less difference between the master-sentimentalist and the pupil-eclectic than is usually admitted. The eternal danger of the naturalist tendency is the glorification of technique at the expense of everything else. Pre-occupation with technique killed Greek sculpture; it killed the Italian Renaissance; it killed French art of the 18th Century; it killed the plein-airiste movement, and the varied copies may be found at Burlington House, at the Salon des Beaux Arts, at any of the official and salaried chancel houses of modern European painting.

The other line of artistic development, to which I have given the label "Symbolist" has a totally different ideal. It strives so to speak to express the spirit at the expense of the flesh. Conformation to canons of external form is of little importance beside the expression of the religious, or spiritual or even decorative message of the work of art. The Egyptians are notable among the early exponents of this art. The great Byzantines, condemned as incompetent by adherents of naturalism, carried on the tradition, and their admirers view with sorrow the gradual rise of a more material ideal and the reaction to love of form for form's sake, which culminated in the painting of sixteenth century Italy. But the Symbolist tradition never died. Kept alive by the embracing genius of Michael Angelo, it passed with Giotto to Spain, and appeared in Rembrandt and some of his followers in Holland. To trace it in detail is unnecessary. The great names are Goya, Millet, Daubigny, Courbet, Pissarro, de Chavannes, Manet, Cézanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin.

The three last painters are, so to speak, the sources of modern Post Impressionism. To parallel them on any other grounds is impossible, for they represent totally different aspects of the movement.

Cézanne may be termed the synthetic realist—which is a paradox. Some one once said of Mr. C. J. Holmes' landscapes that they were not what mountains looked like but what one remembered them to be. Mr. Holmes' painting is a perfection of Cézanne, and the same epigram may apply to both. The "Post Impression" —the blend of essentials which remains with one, after seeing a landscape, a person, a still life group—is the aim of this branch of the new movement. In these pictures it is idle to look for every detail, even for accuracy of form or proportion. Analyse any of your own "Post Impressions" and you will find that several important facts in a landscape remain with you which bear little resemblance to the same landscape in a photograph.

Van Gogh lived and died for colour. His letters should be read by every one interested in the personality of a modern artist.* They throw more light on the sincerity and passion of the true artist than any similar documents known to me. Van Gogh, starting from an extreme form of impressionism reached a synthesis by colour and colour alone. He is the most truly modern of the three leaders, for he has nerves and sensitive charm, which were not possessed by either Cézanne or Gauguin. But on the other hand he had neither the former's serenity of vision, nor the latter's profound dignity of feeling.

Gauguin is to me the most interesting of the three, because he is, perhaps, the most traditional. He is the Symbolist in the truest sense, in that through him has come the revival of the religious picture. He realised that the life of Christ was no subject for sentiment and prettiness, but an awful and tragic symbol, and he painted it, as the Byzantines painted it, with an awful and tragic symbolism.

* The letters of Vincent van Gogh have just been published in an English translation. (Constable & Co., 1905.)



POST-IMPRESSIONISM.

"A Man with Gold Braid."

Religious feeling is the key note of Gauguin's work. Whether he paints Christian or Heathen subjects, the result is equally solemn. Posterity will see in this savage, turbulent man one of the greatest preachers of the modern world.

For a very general survey this is long enough. I have been concerned mainly to show that Post Impressionism is not, as Mr. Haffington would have us believe, a sudden outbreak of anarchy. It has roots in the past, deeper roots than the opposing naturalist tradition. It has fought against meaningless detail, it has revived the decorative value of painting, it has given once more to religion adequate expression in art. I do not ask you necessarily to admire the new painting. I only ask you to give it careful consideration, and to remember that it requires thought and study. If it receives this, it will not fail to repay the trouble you have spent upon it. Not every "Post Impressionist" picture is good, but even Mr. Haffington will not acclaim every picture of the naturalist tradition. Perspective in appreciation can only be gained by long acquaintance, so I appeal to all who may read this, not to accept, without careful study, vague strictures on a new movement, from one who would seem to possess but a superficial knowledge both of its history and present condition.

MICHAEL T. H. SADLER.

Coming Events.

- Fri.** 8. Orchestral Concert.
Mon. 10. INTER-VARSITY DEBATE.
Tues. 11. Mid-day Recital: Messrs. Alex Cohen and Johnson.
Tues. 11. Social Study Circle: Prof. Macgregor.
Thurs. 13. Instrumental Practice, 5 p.m., in Large Hall.
Fri. 14. Mid-day Service: Canon Tupper Carey.
Sat. 15. Soccer XI. v. Durham University.
Mon. 17. Lit. and Hist.: Prof. D. H. Macgregor on Lord Macaulay.
 Engineering Society: Mr. Saunders.
Tues. 18. Vocal Practice: 5 p.m., in Large Hall.
Wed. 19. Rugger XV. v. Liverpool University.
Tues. 20. Instrumental Practice, 5 p.m., in Large Hall.
Fri. 21. Mid-day Service: Dr. Freer.
 Social Study Circle: A member of the Agenda Club.
Sat. 22. Orchestral Concert.
 1st Soccer XI. v. Birmingham University.
Tues. 25. Mid-day Recital: Mr. Lloyd Hartley.
 Social Study Circle: Mr. Norman.
Thurs. 27. Instrumental Practice, 5 p.m., in Large Hall.
Fri. 28. CONVERSATIONE.
MARCH.
Sat. 1. 1st Soccer XI. v. Liverpool University.
 1st Rugger XV. v. Birmingham University
Mon. 3. Lit. and Hist.: Mr. Byrne on Shakespeare's Realism.
 Engineering Society: Mr. Walker on Telephone Engineering.

To a Chemist.

From a mere Biologist.

Archibald, O for thy chemical fingers,
 Hovering heedlessly over the flame,
 Never desisting, though white the heat fingers,
 Picking up crucibles red with the same!

[Oh! scansion?—Ed.]

How do I long for impervious cucurbit
 As my hot test tube profusely I drop;
 Or, when the flies and such other pests do tickle,
 Spoil a dissection with one vicious chop.
 Hail and good health to thy hide pachydermatous,
 Long may it last nor wear out into holes!
 So, when at length Fate has hurled the death germ
 at us,
 You shall help Nick to replenish the coals!

PECTEN.

Correspondence.

29, SPRINGFIELD PLACE,
 LEEDS.

In 1894, at the age of twelve I was sent to Douai Abbey, Jesuit School, Reading, to complete my general education, and remained there until I was sixteen and had successfully matriculated at London University.

Having been given my choice of occupation in life I decided upon Engineering and early in 1899 I entered the Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering works of Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co., of Birkenhead. Here I remained for three years working the ordinary shop hours and attending science classes at night. The constant strain of day and evening work proved rather too much for me and I returned to London in 1902. This happened to be the year in which degrees were first granted in Engineering by London University and I forthwith enrolled myself as an Internal Student of the University by attending the day classes in Engineering at West Ham Technical Institute. Having passed the Intermediate Examination I proceeded to University College, London, to prepare for the final. I spent two years at University College, winning many prizes and taking a prominent part in the management of the Engineering Society. In July, 1905, I obtained my degree with first class honours. Professor Cormack then offered me an appointment as Demonstrator under him which I willingly accepted, spending most of my time teaching in the Engineering Laboratory. At the end of the Session I resigned this appointment to go into practical work again and get some drawing office experience. I went first to the British Thomson Houston Co., on alternator and induction motor design and later to Willans & Robinson on steam turbine design. In the evenings I lectured on Machine Design at the Rugby Evening Science Classes. In 1907, I came to Leeds University. Since 1906 I have been closely associated with the motor car industry and in particular with the development of the two-stroke petrol motor.

Being particularly anxious to widen my experience and keep my knowledge up to date I have also within the last two years worked for short periods in motor car repair works, having found the experience thus

gained of immense value and assistance in the development of my ideas and designs for the two-stroke industry—to say nothing of the amusement to be derived from driving a cab or washing a car for some exasperated, motorist ignorant of the identity of his "shover."

Among other recent experiences I have been expert witness in the High Court of Chancery and also in the Court of the Patent Office; a member of the honorary advisory Council of the Naval Exhibition of 1910; Examiner in Heat Engines to the West Riding County Council, etc. I am proceeding to McGill University, Montreal, as Lecturer in Machine Design and Experimental Engineering.

F. J. KEAN.

To the Sub-Editor of the "Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me a little space in the Gryphon to suggest that when you come to the end of your column in the middle of an article such as that on German Student Life in the first issue of this session, it would be more within the bounds of veracity (judging by the reappearance of the whole of that article in the second issue) to put "To be repeated," rather than "To be continued," at the end of the first instalment.

Perhaps you intend "Life at a German University" to be a permanent institution in our journal, like Lord Roberts' Manchester speech in the *Daily Mail*. If we, who can justly boast of a smaller circulation than any other periodical which comes out once a month for six months and once a year for the other six months, if we propose to follow the example of the paper with the Largest Circulation in the World—a fact which the proprietors of the *Daily Mail* reluctantly admitted to me in confidence—allow me humbly to suggest that the Editorial Notes of the last issue would stand constant repetition better than anything else that appeared. It would be rather interesting to see how many repetitions they would stand before they broke, and it would moreover be a useful check on the results of Wöhler's experiments. Incidentally it would relieve my overburdened self of one of my most arduous tasks.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
THE EDITOR.

(To the Editor of the "Gryphon.")

SIR,

I would like, through your valuable columns, to bring before the notice of the University, the formation of the International Policy Society. The Garstin Foundation are making a strenuous effort to spread the teaching of that new school of war economists, of whom Mr. Norman Angell is the leader, and I have been asked whether it was possible to found a Society at Leeds which would help in the propagation.

I have been able to do so, and would refer all readers wishing to know more of the matter to the circular which accompanies this issue.

I am,

Yours, etc.,
R. H. G. BYRNK,
Secretary.



DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Social Study Circle and Society.

In connection with the Social Study Society, meetings have been arranged for next term for the informal discussion of Social problems. The meetings will be held in the Women's Refectory on the following Tuesdays at 5 p.m., where tea will be served at a cost of 3d.

Feb. 17th, 25th, March 17th.

The problem of *Unemployment* is to be taken this term. The discussions will be opened by a short paper or address lasting about a quarter of an hour, and those who attend are asked to prepare themselves to assist in and contribute to the discussions by such reading as they may have leisure for.

The most useful books of reference are:—

"Unemployment," by W. H. Beveridge (Longmans, 7s. 6d. net).

Report of the Royal Commission on Poor Law (5vo. edition, 3 vols., I., 1s. 6d.; II., 9d.; III., 2s. 6d.), especially Majority Report (Part VI., Vol. I.) and Minority Report (Part II., Vol. III.).

Second Fiscal Blue Book (Ed. 2304), obtainable from any bookseller.

It is proposed to divide the subject as follows, but variations can be made later if desirable:—

Feb. 11. *General Trade Fluctuations.*

The cycle of fluctuation. Industries most affected. Causes of the movement; how far capable of control. To be opened by Prof. Macgregor.

Feb. 25.

Casual Labour.

Chronic under-employment a worse condition than unemployment. A "reserve" of labour needed to meet fluctuations in industry; the reserve excessive and swollen by every depression.

Mar. 11.

The Personal Element.

How far defects of character are a cause of unemployment and vice-versa.

THE second general meeting of the Society was held in the Women's Refectory on December 6th, 1912. Professor Cohen was in the chair, and, after announcing the arrangements made for the visits to the Labour Exchange, Labour Yard, Workhouse, and Police Court, asked Mr. Greenwood to give his lecture on "The New Industrial Democracy."

Mr. Greenwood gave a most interesting lecture, and clearly showed the nature of the remarkable changes which have been taking place during the last fifty years. After the ensuing discussion, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

The first Social Study Circle of the Society was held in the Men's Refectory on Tuesday, January 14th. Professor Cohen was in the chair, and after a few words of introduction, asked Mr. Clay to take charge of the Circle. Mr. Clay gave a very interesting and suggestive outline of "The Nature and Extent of Unemployment," which resulted in some animated discussion. Twenty members present.

The second Study Circle was held in the Refectory on Tuesday, January 28th, when Mr. Clay was in the chair.

Messrs. Dixon and G. Shaw gave a comprehensive outline dealing with "Seasonal Trades and Unemployment." Most of those present took part in the ensuing discussion. Twenty-five members present.

J. A. H.

Gym. Notes.

So far nothing definite has been arranged about the Inter-Varsity contests, but they are expected to take place at Manchester the first Friday in March. The semi-finals for the boxing events will be held in Leeds on either the 21st or 28th February.

This year's gymnastic team will be composed of practically new blood. Only one, the captain, Holgate, remains with us from last year. Still we shall expect them to go a long way towards upholding last year's form. The Boxing Team promises to be fairly strong as usual.

In the heavy-weights we have a boxer who will not be unfamiliar with persons who have seen the boxing events at Leeds for the past two years.

In the fencing events we are fairly well represented. Like last year, we have a strong ladies' team. Indeed, it has been noticeable throughout this session that the ladies have shown more enthusiasm than the men. The male fencers also will take some putting out.

Summing up, the prospects for this year seem just above the average. With a little luck we shall come out well.

G.V.S.

Common Roomers.

We hear that—

Mr. A. B. C.*t*n, after much deliberation, has bought a new hat.

Miss J. G***n**d has ceased colluding with people in the corridors whilst making her violent charges towards lecture rooms.

Prof. G*nt intends receiving a course of lectures from Mr. Pelman on "How to remember books and slides."

Mr. L. C. R*ll*st*n (who recently took two University books home "in *mensis absentia*") is writing a book entitled "How I observe a kleptomaniac, by a 'Horrible Example'."

Mr. F. W*bst*r had his hair cut last week. There may be an "informal dance" this Term—and there may not!

Mr. R. H. J., &c., &c., W*th*rst*n took a pillow-case instead of hockey shorts to a match at the end of last Term (would a bolster-case not have been more suitable?)

D. P.

Debating Society.

Nov. 4th. Norman Angell, of "Great Illusion" fame came down and supported his views on the "Unprofitableness of War." Mr. Martin, of London, opposed him in a vigorous manner and several speakers followed. The debate was open to the public and there was an attendance of over 200 persons. Prof. Priestley was in the Chair and Messrs. Cowling and Knowles introduced the speakers. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. [See *Yorkshire Post*, Nov. 5.]

Nov. 18th. Before a large audience, consisting chiefly of ladies. Prof. Priestley proposed a "limitation of the franchise." He was ably supported by Miss Hole. Mr. Dodd and Miss Fenton opposed, and carried the day by a large majority. Miss Robertson was in the Chair. [See *Yorkshire Post*, Nov. 19th.]

Dec. 2nd. The question of Compulsory Training was discussed. Messrs. Hoar and Mosland considered that such a system would benefit the country. They were opposed by Messrs. Ladell and Gawthorpe. After several speeches, a vote was taken which showed a small majority against a system of compulsory training.

Jan. 17th: Manchester.

There was a keen debate in which the House was asked to pass a vote of No Confidence in the present Government.

The Irish question seemed to be the chief bone of contention, and the representatives from Ireland were conspicuous for their fervour on both sides of the House.

The Welsh Bill also had its share of attention, and of course the attitude of the Labour Party was an important factor.

Mr. L. C. Rolleston spoke in favour of the motion, which was lost.

The Textile Department.

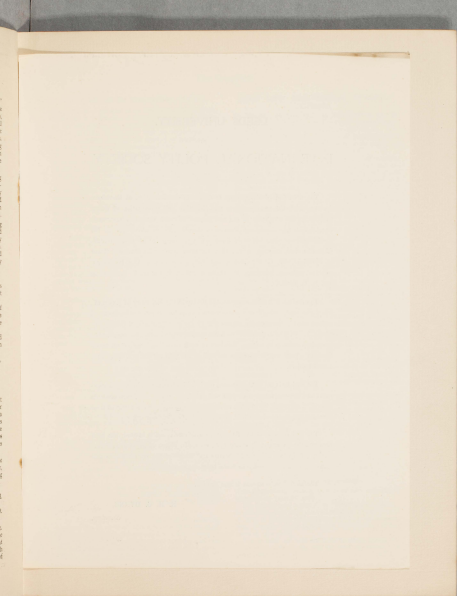
The Annual Dinner of the Association was held at the Queen's Hotel, on Friday, November 15th, under the Presidency of Mr. Frank Chadwick. There was a representative gathering of manufacturers, members and students. The principal speakers were the President, the Pro-Chancellor, Mr. J. S. R. Phillips (*Yorkshire Post*), Mr. R. K. Calvert, Mr. F. R. Rhodes and Mr. D. D. Marshall.

At the meetings of the Students' Section of the Textile Association, which are held in the Refectory, on Tuesday evenings, papers have been read during last term by the following Third Year Students:—

"Ring and Tape Condensers," by Mr. Goodall.
"Defects in Worsted Fabrics," by Mr. R. B. H. Rayner.

"The utilisation of Waste Products," by Mr. A. D. Foulkes.

Two Smokers were held during last term. Mr. Walter Law (Staff) presided at the first and the Chairman of the Students' Section (Mr. Foulkes) at the second. A Smoker has also been arranged with the Agricultural Department for the beginning of this term [see notice].



LEEDS UNIVERSITY.

INTERNATIONAL POLITY SOCIETY.

The attention of all students is drawn to the formation of the above Society which has for its objects the discussion and propagation of recent theories on the economics of war and peace. It is felt that in a large commercial City like Leeds, the University should take an active part in the consideration of ideas which so closely affect the economic life of the nation. With this view, therefore, a committee has been formed with Professor Grant as President, Mr. G. H. Cowling and Professor Cohen as Vice-Presidents, together with the following:—R. H. G. Byrne, A. B. Cohen, C. P. Sweetling and N. C. Weeks.

The Society will meet every second Friday in the Refectory at 5.15 p.m., when questions arising from the study of books on the subject will be discussed and debated. Occasionally papers will be given on matters of topical importance. It is also proposed to form smaller study circles for reading the most important text books. Members of such circles will receive all books free and a prize will be given at the end of the year for the best essay on a stated subject.

The Society is not open to women but it is hoped that men in every department and of every range of thought will endeavour to join. Foreign students especially are requested to come forward and give the Society the help of their intimate knowledge of different governments and their war policies.

The first meeting of the Society, to which everyone is invited, has been arranged for Thursday, February 13th, when Mr. Hilton of the Garton Foundation will speak. Further particulars and details of the Society's aims will be found in the handbook which will be ready very shortly.

The annual subscription is one shilling.

R. H. G. BYRNE,

Secretary.

The College of the Resurrection, Mirfield.

It is always a pleasure to be able to report progress, and such it is possible to report in respect of affairs at Mirfield during the present scholastic year.

The opening of the year saw an important and welcome change, in that we started immediately to hold our services in the Community Church, which has been in construction during the last two years. Only a minor part of the plans has as yet been put into structure, and there is architectural eagerness in the combination of temporary walls and the permanent part of the building. Yet the permanent part is such as to suggest that when finished, the church will prove to be a noble example of the Byzantine style of architecture. We rejoice, meantime, that so much has been done, for it is infinitely superior to the past temporary chapel, where space was lacking, and proposed plans impossible of accomplishment.

A further scheme is at present being carried out, which has for its object the levelling of our cricket ground, a work which has long required doing. Reward at length awaits the instigators of the plan, who now see the beginning of the end for which they have long been working. We hope that the University cricket teams of the future may reap much benefit from the results of the work.

So much for the work that is done, and is in the doing. The near future holds promise of still another improvement, in the enlargement of the College buildings. The necessity for this has long been felt, and now that plans are actually being drawn up, we can have a more certain hope that something will soon be done.

Our games this year have been successful. Only one match was lost by the Football XI, during last term, the victory over our friends and rivals, the University XI., affording us much joy. Four valuable players are lost to us this term through illness and other causes, and we cannot be so hopeful of success in our return engagements.

Our Fives Club flourishes. The two matches played both resulted in victory for us, and a tournament arousing much enthusiasm is at present in progress.

Music has always had its devotees at the College, and those at present in residence are still enraptured by a grand piano, which has been introduced into our Common Room quite recently, to the exclusion of the ancient and time-worn instrument which resided there last term.

Our thanks are due to the Editor for the kindly thought of introducing a Mirfield column into the Gryphon, and we only hope that it may prove of some interest to the readers.

As this is the first column of its kind, we take the opportunity at once of saying how pleased we shall always be to see any of our old University friends at Mirfield, and of assuring them of our undying affection for and interest in all the affairs of, our old University.
E.C.

Inter Law and Medical Students' Debate.

On Monday, January 20th, the Law Students and the Medical Students held their Annual Joint Debate. H. Clifford Bowling, Esq., was in the Chair. The subject for discussion was: "Does Modern Education Tend to Diminish Crime?" There were about 45 gentlemen present. (And the rest? Ed.)

Mr. C. Wilson (Medical) led in the affirmative. He said that Modern Education could not be restricted to School or College Education but was much wider and included Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Aesthetic Education. "Modern Education" said Mr. Wilson produces "mens sana in Corpore sano" (A Voice: "Don't leave the Soap in the bath," loud cheers and cries of "Good enough.")

Mr. G. N. Stockdale (Law) led on behalf of the negative. He took Modern Education in a more restricted sense and considered that its effect had been to remove the superstitious fear of punishment for crime, which was a great deterrent. It had also made the people discontented with the social and economical conditions, and the result was a weakening of Society's bonds tending to prevent crime.

Mr. J. Barrows (Law) seconded in the affirmative and Mr. H. M. Holt (Medical) in the negative. Mr. Holt appeared to have been casually reading a great many philosophical works the previous night, and quoted from French treatises with great élan.

Mr. Byrne (Law) made an excellent speech in favour of the negative. Mr. Greaves and Mr. Ludolf (Medicals) spoke in favour of the affirmative, the latter hinting at all sorts of dark crimes, which caused a general feeling of uneasiness throughout the Meeting.

Amidst cheers of encouragement and cries of "Go on, Johannes," there slowly rose the figure of Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright spoke quietly and with feeling, it was his "maiden" speech over which he had taken considerable trouble. Mr. Wright inclined to favour the negative. The debate was well maintained by both Law and Medical men.

Mr. Stockdale and Mr. Wilson summed up for their respective sides, the latter pitching into some of his opponents with almost disconcerting directions.

On the vote being taken there were 19 for the affirmative and 8 for the negative. (Is it fair to forcibly coerce 18 out of 45? Ed.)

To the unfortunates 18—

Their's not to make reply,

Their's not to reason why,

Their's but to do and die:

Into the valley of death, etc. [Ed.]

The Engineering Society.

THE Engineering Society held their first meeting of the term on January 20th.

Mr. Harris read a paper on "Automatic Stokers," in which he dealt with the various types of mechanical stokers in modern use, and showed how the prevention of smoke largely depends on the efficiency of the method of stoking.

The Society will hold six more meetings during the term, at which papers will be read on subjects of engineering interest.
S.E.C.

Natural History Society.

At the last meeting on January 10th, a discussion was held on "The Teaching of Biology in Schools." Many past members, now engaged in teaching, were present, and took active part in the proceedings. The discussion was opened by Miss M. H. Briggs, who left us last year. Miss Briggs delighted us all with her ideas on the teaching of young children, and her remarks were illustrated by various models and by a series of fine lantern slides.

After the ordinary meeting came the supper in the Zoological Museum, and after supper, a party composed of Junior Staff and Students, delighted us with a fine dramatic performance of "The Canterville Ghost." Our deepest thanks are due to Miss Briggs who dramatised this story of Oscar Wilde's, and arranged the performance, taking the part of the Ghost herself.

On Friday, February 7th, Professor Dahlgren, of Princeton University, has kindly promised to give a paper on "Phosphorescent Animals." On this account Mr. Knight's paper has been postponed to Friday, February 21st. On February 14th, the Inter-Varsity Natural History Debate will be held at Sheffield. As Professor Garstang is opening the meeting, Leeds should be well represented.

J. E. SMITH,
Hon. Sec.

Women's Christian Union.

Two very interesting lectures have been given in connection with the Women's Christian Union, by Mr. Hibbert, of the Swarthmore Settlement, Leeds. The subject of the first lecture was "Recent Light on the New Testament from the Discoveries in Egypt," and it was attended by a good many students, both men and women. Unfortunately, many reasons combined to prevent a good attendance at the second lecture, entitled, "An hour with the New Testament Manuscripts," in which Mr. Hibbert not only showed us how the manuscripts of the New Testament were found, but how easy it was for the scribes to make mistakes in translating them from the Greek. It was a most inspiring address, and we all hope to have the opportunity of hearing him again at some future date.

J. D.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE Thirtieth Annual Medical Dinner was held in the Great Northern Hotel on December 28th, and was attended by a goodly number of past and present students.

The room was just comfortably full, and we all sat down to discuss an excellent menu. The President for the year, Dr. T. Kay Jamieson, presided, and consequently a good percentage of School men were present.

The guest of the evening was the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. W. Bain, who was not only seen but heard, and met with the heartiest of receptions. Our other guests were the representatives of the Liverpool and

Manchester Universities, who were also seen and, much to our delight, heard, for after we'd dined, we wined, and everybody seemed to have something to say, at least those who were called upon to say it, and those who weren't said it to their neighbours.

The first toast was "The King," proposed by the President, and others followed, the staff being proposed by Mr. S. W. Green, the President of the Students' Representative Council. A short speech in his own inevitable style by a gentleman familiarly known as "Sammy" produced roars of laughter, to say nothing of others equally witty.

In the intervals between speeches, some songs were excellently rendered by Mr. Parker.

For some an exceedingly jolly evening quickly drew to a close, but other fabulous spirits, bubbling over with enthusiasm, not to say the wine that cheers, gathered in the Smoke Room downstairs, when the fun was fast and furious for some time, the "venue" of operations eventually being transferred to other quarters.

The silence of a beautiful early morning was awakened as we made a bee-line, more or less, for home.

"ONE OF THEM."

On December 27th, the Medical Students working at the Infirmary were invited by the Sisters and Nurses to a Dance, and another impromptu Dance, at which the Nurses were the guests of the students, took place on January 1st.

Both dances were held in the Infirmary, the rooms being still festive-looking with their Xmas decorations. A larger number of students were present than in previous years, no one regretted that he had turned up, rather the time flew past only too quickly and the animated party had to break up at the early hour of 11.

E.S.

On January 16th, the first annual meeting of the Medical Society was held, Dr. Watson presiding. The Vice-Chancellor paid his first visit to the Society and read a very carefully considered and interesting paper on a very debatable and, in view of recent legislation, a very pertinent question: "Should Doctors become Civil Servants?" Dr. Sadler forecasted that in the interests of national health, it was inevitable that there should be a certain number of civil service medical men, but he did not anticipate—nor, indeed, did he wish—that the whole medical service would fall under the direct control of the State. The paper was followed by a profitable discussion in which very varied views were expressed.

C.W.D.

On January 27th the Medical Students were entertained by the Law Students for tea at Collinson's Café, and this was followed by an animated debate on the theme: "Does Modern Education decrease Crime?" Mr. Bowling, Solicitor, presided, and the principal speakers were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Stockdale. After prolonged debating a motion in the affirmative was carried by a majority of approximately two-thirds. We are indebted to the Law Students for this most interesting evening, and wish to express our best thanks for their kind invitation.

E.S.

In the Inter-departmental Association Match, the Medical Students, playing the Engineers on January 28th, scored 4 goals to nil.

* * *

In connection with the special meetings arranged by the Men's Christian Union, Canon Green paid a visit to the Medical School on January 29th. Dr. Heller kindly provided tea in the Refectory at 5 o'clock. After this, Canon Green gave a stirring address which appealed to everybody present and was much appreciated. The meeting ended with a general discussion as to what steps could be taken to form a Christian Union at the School. C.W.D.

The Men's Christian Union.

THE series of special meetings, arranged by the Christian Union, was held last week. On Monday, the Vice-Chancellor gave a reception in the Hall to introduce Canon Peter Green, who came to be the principal speaker at the meetings. A large number had accepted the Vice-Chancellor's invitation, about 170 students and members of the Staff being present, among whom we were very glad to welcome Mr. Parsons and 40 Members of the Training College. Addresses were given by the Rev. F. B. Turner, the Vice-Chancellor, Dean Shine and Canon Peter Green.

The special meetings began on Tuesday, when about 60 men came. Major Kitson Clark was in the Chair. The subject of the meeting was "The Call to Service," and the Chairman and the two speakers, Dr. Moulton of Headingley and Canon Green, spoke on the need to-day of a great spirit of service in every branch of life.

On Wednesday, Canon Green gave a short address in the Latin Room on the Bible, and the help to be got from carefully studying it, as the most human, the freest and the most living book in existence. In the evening there was a meeting of medicals in the Refectory at the Medical School, when Dr. Heller very kindly gave tea. There were about 15 medicals present, and Canon Green spoke on "Science and Religion." Mr. Petty, of the Student Christian Movement, also spoke. Both Canon Green and Mr. Petty were much impressed with the meeting and felt it to be one of the best of the series.

The subject of the Meeting on Thursday was "Power." Prof. Bragg was in the Chair and in introducing the speakers, said how much he felt that the greatest thing a University life offered was the opportunity of meeting other men of great personal power. In his own experience he felt that it was contact with a few men of great and simple personality, that had been the greatest influence in his life. The Rev. R. B. Sewell spoke on the power that comes from authority, and said that Christians more than all men should speak and act in the power of an Authority, who was above all authorities and powers. Canon Green dealt with the difficulties of leading a true Christian life. Men often came to him and said it was impossible to live such a life. But the lives of thousands of men and women in all ages proved that this was not true. He thought that men often

expected all their difficulties to disappear when once they had really made up their minds to try and live a Christian life. The difficulties were still there, but a man could look on them in an entirely new light, when he had the Ideal of Christ before his eyes. That to take Christ as the Ideal of Life and strive after Him was the only way a man could find real happiness and full satisfaction in life.

The last meeting was held on Friday, when the subject was "Life in Christ." Professor Moorman took the Chair. The first speaker was Prof. Wheeler Robinson, of Rawdon, who spoke of the real meaning of "Life in Christ." It was no dream or figure of speech, but an actual everyday experience, which gave a meaning and a motive to the whole of life. Canon Green, in this his concluding address, spoke of the Person of Christ and the wonderful way in which Our Lord can satisfy men of every age and every temperament. If we looked at the gospels, we could see that S. Matthew had found in Christ the Interpreter of History; S. Luke had seen in Him the Saviour and Friend of fallen man; to S. John He had appeared as the great philosophical Logos, and lastly, S. Paul had found in Christ Him Who could unite his divided personality. He said that Christ must either be god or not a good man. There had been many great teachers in the world's history, for instance Socrates, who when told that he was the wisest man in Greece said that he supposed it was because the Greeks knew nothing, but thought they were wise, while he also knew nothing, but was aware of the fact. The speaker said he had asked one who placed Christ on an equality with Buddha, Mohammed and Socrates, to try and put these words into the mouth of Christ. It was impossible to do so. In conclusion Canon Green urged that every man needed Christ, if he would make his life full and free and noble. The Christian Ideal was the greatest thing in the world that you could offer a man, because in following it he found his true self.

It would be ridiculous to speak of the success or failure of such meetings. From the point of view of numbers, we were a little disappointed, though the average attendance was about 60. But it is certain that Canon Green's coming has done a great deal of good, not only to those who heard his addresses, but to the whole University. It is significant that such a thing should take place for the first time at Leeds. These meetings have put new life into the Christian Union and to many, who are really earnest in their search for Christian Truth and Christian Life, they have meant a very great deal. We owe Canon Green a deep debt of gratitude for coming. Nor must we let this opportunity go by of thanking all the other speakers for their very kind help, and the Chairmen for all they have done for us. To the Vice-Chancellor we owe more than we can say, for all the help and advice he has given us and perhaps still more for the privilege of working with him during these last few months.

owing to lack of space we cannot print a great deal of matter.
Athletic notes must stand over till next issue. [Ed.]

The University Working Men's Club. Balance Sheet, 1911-12.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	1	0	0	Forms, 20 at 5s. 6d.	5	10	0
Members' Subscriptions and Billiards .. 39	3	1		Curtains	3	12	6
Proceeds of Performances	11	5	3	Decorations for Opening	1	14	3
Collected by students	4	4	0	Lantern for Lectures	0	7	10
Received from "Babies' Welcome," for				Expenses of Performance	2	3	6
Fire, &c.	3	4	6	Football field rent	4	10	0
Subscriptions—				Electric Light	9	3	5
Mr. T. H. Taylor	1	0	0	Gas and Water	2	10	0
Dr. Griffith	0	10	6	Rates	11	7	5
Mr. Littlewood	1	0	0	Coke	1	8	7
Miss Josephy	0	3	0	Rigby, for Electric Fittings	1	10	11
Mr. L. H. Greenwood	1	1	0	Insurance	0	12	0
Prof. Vaughan	1	1	0	Paving	58	16	6
Lady Beedington	1	1	0	Caretaker and Club Expenses	27	0	4
Prof. Schöndekopf	0	10	6	Billiard Table, Repairs, &c.	1	1	6
Prof. Connel	1	1	0	Music Licence	0	5	0
Prof. Green	0	5	0	Dart Boards	0	8	0
Prof. Goodman	1	1	0	Plates, Jugs, Spoons, Crockery	1	9	0
Dr. Crother	0	3	0	Soda	0	1	0
Prof. Procter	1	1	0	Metal Plaques	2	2	6
W. Rowley	0	10	6	Gym. Apparatus and Mat	1	5	3
Prof. R. J. Roberts	1	1	0	Card Tables	0	10	0
Mr. J. H. Wicksteed	1	1	0	Handbills	0	2	6
Mr. E. K. Clark	0	10	6				
Prof. Moorman	0	10	6				
Mrs. S. Cohen	1	0	0				
Prof. Macgregor	1	1	0				
Prof. Beaumont	0	10	6				
Dr. Heller	1	1	0				
Prof. Smithells	1	1	0				
Mr. A. G. Perkins	0	10	6				
Prof. Cohen	1	1	0				
Prof. Bagg	1	1	0				
			20 19 0				
Dr. Stroud for Paving	58	17	6	Balance	1	0	10
			£138 13 4				£138 13 4

Fifteenth Annual Report, 1911-12.

An unfortunate incident of the past year was the coal strike, which threw a number of the members out of work. Through the generosity of friends means were found to tide over this trying period. The Club was opened to all unemployed members without charge and proved a great boon.

A syllabus of alternate lectures and concerts were arranged for Friday evenings during the season from October to the end of March, all of which were well attended and many of the lectures dealing with social problems gave rise to useful discussions. The thanks of the committee are due to the following ladies and gentlemen who provided the lectures and entertainments:—Messrs. Gilligan, Rowe, Bowen, Clay, Calam, Seymour-Jones, Prof. Moorman, Mrs. Moser, Mrs. Cohen, and Mr. J. J. Wood.

To meet the additional expenses of the opening year arrangements were made for two special performances at the Club. "Twelfth Night" was acted on January 6th by past and present members of the University, and on January 20th a comic opera was produced under the direction of Mr. Herx of the Botanical Department of the University. The two performances realised a sum of about £12. The Committee desires to thank all the ladies and gentlemen who gave their services for these entertainments.

The August Bank-holiday week was spent at Beidington under canvas and was under the direction of Mr. J. J. Wood and several friends. Although the weather was not all that might have been desired, the holiday was thoroughly enjoyed. The number this year including officers was 42, an increase of 19 over that of last year's camp.

The Mothers' Meeting which is held on Tuesday afternoons has now a membership of over 50. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Fulford, the meeting was entertained on the afternoon of July 16th in the grounds of Headingley Castle.

An interesting event of the year was the inauguration of a branch of the "Babies' Welcome" by ladies connected with the University under the name of "The University Babies' Welcome," for which the Club Buildings have been lent on two afternoons in the week.

The Adult School has been directed as usual on Sunday afternoons by Messrs. J. J. Wood and Watson, and has had a steady membership.

The cost of paving the two streets adjoining the Club, amounting to about £60, which threatened to prove a serious financial embarrassment, was generously defrayed by Dr. Stroud to whom the Committee offer their best thanks.

The balance sheet shows a balance of £1 os. 10d. to the credit side.

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An Appointments Register has been established by the University of Leeds, in order to assist past and present students to obtain teaching or professional appointments, secretarial work, &c. Information concerning vacant posts is collected and distributed to suitable candidates, who are afterwards put into communication, if desired, with the persons with whom the filling of the appointments rests.

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

THE CLERK TO THE SENATE,
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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.

The Professors and Lecturers in the subjects which the candidates have studied will be consulted as to their qualifications and character.

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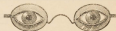
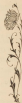
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