

2nd ed.

THE GRYPHON

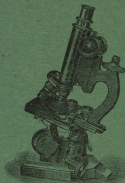
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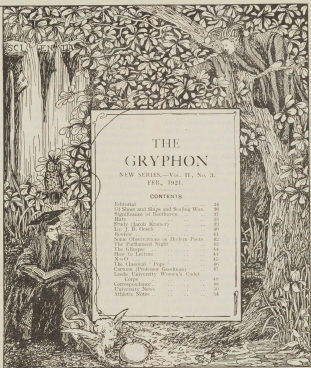
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THE GRYPHON

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FEB., 1921.

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ET AUKEBITUR SCIENTIA.

THE GRYPHON.

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any ribbe feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever feared than to the provocation which we ought to feare."—LYLYN.

Editorial.

IN our last issue we published a letter which dealt very strongly with an important problem of our University ON life, and pointed to a plan LECTURES, which would go a long way towards solving that problem.

We are very disappointed that few letters should have been received for publication bearing on this question, but at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that a good deal of discussion has taken place round the subject, and that not only amongst students.

It is a matter of common complaint that there is in our University a deplorable lack of *esprit de corps*. Ultimately it is due to the apathy of individual students in relation to our social life, but it must be admitted that there is a great deal in the scheme of things in the University which tends strongly to encourage such apathy. Of this the greatest factor by common consent is the tyranny of lectures: for that description is by no means an exaggeration. We know of students who have over twenty lectures a week to attend: worse, their attendance is insisted upon at every one of them; moreover, they are mostly of such a type as to demand considerable preparation beforehand and a good deal of book work afterwards. Whether there should be so many lectures given is extremely doubtful, but that the student should be required to attend them *all* is simply unreasonable. It must be perfectly obvious to everyone who will give the matter a thought that such a man has no opportunity of enjoying and of reaping the benefit of the wider life of the University. He cannot find time in which to attend debates, at which he would absorb new ideas on subjects with which he cannot come into any contact whatever in his academic course:

he cannot hear good music, which is provided in Leeds in fair abundance; he cannot attend lectures given in the evenings in the University itself on subjects in which every intelligent man should be interested; he cannot find time for games or other forms of social life by which he may make new friends and exchange ideas; in short he has no opportunity of being *educated*, but is merely "crammed" with so much technical knowledge, which is only a slight part of the equipment for life which it is the function of a University to provide. Thus the University authorities by their own action defeat their own ends.

Let us be quite frank. Some lectures are simply unnecessary and merely waste the student's time in getting to and from them, a fact which lecturers frequently forget. The student might often more easily and more satisfactorily absorb the same knowledge by independent reading, were he trusted to do so. But he is not; rather, he is treated like a schoolboy—in some cases his independent work is even called "homework"—and is compelled, as far as he will allow himself to be, to work under the immediate supervision of his lecturers. We know that it is a misfortune of the modern University that the professor combines the functions of lecturer and tutor, and we gratefully acknowledge the fact that he works with all good intention in the interests of the student; but his zeal is misplaced. With all due respect to the professor's learning and goodwill, we assert that it is not his business to prescribe how a student should portion out his time. The student knows he has certain work to do in order to get his degree: he knows, too, that whether or not he does that work and gets his degree is a thing which only he can decide. Above all, he knows what help he most needs

in his work that he may do it successfully. In other words, lectures are subsidiary to independent reading, and not vice versa.

University students are not children—there is interesting reading in the Regulations on the Admission of Students which would point to the fact that would-be students must be of an age to think for themselves and to work for themselves. If in their own defence lecturers reply that students have not yet learned these arts, then, we say, they must learn now, before they go out into the world, and must not be pampered in their ignorance. And indeed, owing to the War, many of us are far from childhood; we have learned to think for ourselves, and in so doing we have created our own scale of values, with the result that many of us place a much lower value on the specialized knowledge of one subject or group of subjects represented in an academic course than on a knowledge of men and of human affairs, and therefore in our academic life we demand to be considered as men and not as mere students. After all, of what value in the world in its present state of upheaval is the mastery of a dead language or of abstruse mathematical problems? They have great educative value no doubt, but let us not lose our sense of proportion. A University education is the leading of a common life, involving interchange of ideas; and the man who conscientiously "cuts" an occasional lecture in order, say, to prepare a speech for a debate probably, nay certainly, does himself and the world more good than the man who conscientiously attends the lecture and "cuts" the debate. The academic course is merely the peg on which the student hangs his life during a period of absorption and development. It is for him to map out his own time and to satisfy his own conscience, knowing that he is favoured beyond many of his fellow-men.

What then can be the remedy for the present state of affairs? One suggestion has been put forward by our correspondent, who has belonged to another and an older University, and is endorsed in a letter from a member of our own Staff. It is that we, in common with other Universities, should have a Students' Representative Council, "which would become a real medium for the exchange of views between the Senate and Students." The Union Committee is mainly that of a Social Union, and so it is out of no disrespect for its proceedings that there is an agitation for a new representative body. Our correspondent has written an account of the functions of an S.R.C. in another University, which we publish in this issue.

A Representative Council, however, cannot be formed unless students wish to be represented. We hear on all sides the remark that the present system of lectures is intolerable; now is the time for those who have said this to show that they mean it by their active interest in bringing about an improvement. It is no standard of revolt that we raise, for we know that many members of the Staff are in sympathy with us over this question. This is our opportunity for making the University in fact what it is in theory, a guild of men and women, teachers and students working for the general good by the advancement of broad and deep learning; not an institution which from time to time doles out academic degrees (*quæ plerumque fortisita sunt*), but rather where we have influences brought to bear upon us which make us live in a fuller sense and which inspire us with great and lofty ideals. We would urge, then, that the President of the Union, as the man with the highest authority amongst us, should, with the support of his Committee, call a meeting of all students to discuss the whole question, and that he should lay before the Senate the resolutions passed by the meeting. Merely to grumble is but a useless waste of time; it is only by action that any improvement can be secured.

Acknowledgments.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

- Northerner* (Newcastle), two issues.
- Floccimens* (Sheffield).
- Student* (Edinburgh), three issues.
- University College Magazine* (London).
- Cap & Gown* (South Wales).
- Sphinx* (Liverpool), two issues.
- Phœnix* (Imperial College of Science and Technology).
- King's College Review* (London).
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- Dragon* (Aberystwyth).
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- Gong* (Nottingham).



CONGRATULATIONS to M. H. Thirlway on winning his County Cup!

And good luck to the Harriers in their run with Cambridge.

Heard on the touch line:—
"Who are these Mirfs.?"

Saying of the Week:—
"I love the ladies." (W. R. Wh-ttl-).

For plain, blunt speaking in an M.C., commend us to G. L. Sharpe.

Is it true that our Jazz Band has been "bound over"?

"The Prime Minister spoke with tears in his voice." We trust the Right Honourable gentleman had no impediment in his eyes.

Is it quite the thing to book one partner for a dance and another for the ensuing interval?

The Hoosing problem brought right home! Poor old Boat Club!

Who is the lecturer who remarked: "Do stop shuffling those chairs, please. It takes a week to mark the register each morning!"

We hope the ex-service students' secretary was satisfied with the dazzling list of military records.

Wanted urgently!
Consignments of aspirates in the Textile Department.

The odds seem fairly evenly balanced between the University Lacrosse Team and Clarendon for the (a+1)th fixture.

Students in certain technological departments are asked to recon . . . in chalk.

The geniality of the Philosophy students is renowned, but is not the practice of the "glad hand" to Profs. just a *little* . . . ?

Canvassing:—
Vote for—and no stale fish in the Zoo. Lab.!

When are we to look for the publication of a certain student's memoirs entitled "Vice-Chancellors I have known"?

Several couples at the Engineers' Dance found the occupation of the Chemical Lecture Theatre by strangers rather embarrassing. It was too bad!

Although in other respects in the matter of dress the University is quite up to date, we have not yet seen a Sandringham Hat. We look to the Dyeing Department.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Esquire." Which is the most successful Sports' Club? We refer you to our Sub-Editor.

"Gunder." We consider a "red cockade" too scanty a uniform for a Captain of the Women's Cadet Corps.

Prof. C-n-n-l. We hear there are plenty of dry sticks suitable for firewood lying near the road just south of Adel Church.

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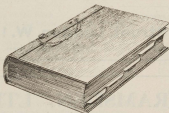
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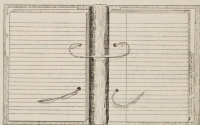
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The Significance of Beethoven.

THE "Beethoven Festival" held in the Great Hall, January 10th to 15th, at which the entire series of String Quartets was played by the London String Quartet, has been the most interesting event of the Leeds Musical Season. The Quartets were played in chronological order, and as they cover the whole field of Beethoven's significant work, one was enabled to follow his development throughout its whole course.

The first six quartets, which occupied Monday and Tuesday evenings, are immature, though scarcely youthful productions—Beethoven was thirty years old when he published them. The influence of Haydn is still visible in such things as the cheerful, unpretentious Finale of the G Major work; for Beethoven was Haydn's pupil, and he was initiated by him into the secrets of the shrine, which only years of arduous study could have revealed to him unaided. But Beethoven's own mark is strong upon all these quartets, especially the F Major and the C Minor. From the first, we are removed far from the cheerful inconsequentiality which pervades the Viennese music of the time. In the slow movement of the F Major work, or the "Malinconia" section of the B flat, Beethoven announces his intention of raising music into a force of the greatest spiritual elevation; in the vigorous "scherzos" which often replace the graceful Minuets of the Haydn-Mozart epoch, he declares that elegance must give way to vitality. The influence of his predecessors can still be discerned in the formality of much of the music of these early quartets, but there is none of them which does not contain things far beyond all contemporary endeavour.

It was six years later that Beethoven next took up the quartet form, and produced the three works (Op. 59) dedicated to Count Rasumovsky. He is now in his full powers; not a bar of the music is "derivative."

The art of music has risen from the level of a mere delight of the senses, to be the vehicle of expression for every shade of emotional and spiritual experience.

The polite and fashionable music has gone, and a message of the richest humanity has taken its place. Before Beethoven, music *per se* had never borne such a burden of comprehensive expression; it was only in the illustration of some religious text that the greatest depths had been reached. The only possible exception is Bach. But Bach was often a high priest of the art; Beethoven always remained, first and last, a prophet of God—which is a very different thing. Then again, the most deeply felt of Bach's music, even when not associated with any text, is just as plainly the expression of the religious devotion which found its consummation in the St. Matthew "Passion" as the Masses of Palestrina are of all that was best in Medieval Catholicism; whereas Beethoven with his message of brotherhood, represents in as full measure as his contemporaries Goethe and Shelley, the liberation of the world from dogma. It was of such things as the slow movement of the F Major Quartet, which tells of such heavenly consolation, that Beethoven said: "He who understands my music will be lifted above all the sorrows of the world."

But there is a great deal more than mere "patheticism" in these works of the composer's middle life. The Scherzo of the F Major Quartet, with its arresting monotone opening, is a thing of mystery and terror. The whole of the C Major Work (No. 3) is full of tremendous virility and courage; for Beethoven's visions were never of the world of rosy mists which enraptured the Romantics—his sanity is as impregnable as Shakespeare's.

With the E Flat work which was played third on the Thursday evening, we are brought to the series of five quartets which were practically Beethoven's last efforts. Considered architecturally, perhaps these works may not be as fully satisfying as the "Rasumovsky" series; though even in the writings of the "Grosse Fuge" (played on the Saturday) there is a terrible, struggling grandeur.

But taken purely for their message, to one at least these last quartets are the summits of all musical achievement. In them the elements of Beethoven's genius have become sublimated. The human passion which we recognise in his vigorous middle years is shed like dross, and there remains the wisdom and innocence of childhood; the circle is complete. In the awful serenity of the slow movements of the E flat and C sharp minor quartets, the Cavatina of the B flat, the

devotional Canzone of the A minor and even the little *violen* of the C sharp minor, there is an undertone of unearthliness, as if the composer's spirit had already penetrated to some strange world. These truly divine movements are the last glimpses we catch of this noblest of men before he draws himself up into the eternal silences.

Musical values have changed vastly of recent years, and we can scarcely tell what will be the attitude of the future towards Beethoven's music. At present there is a certain type of musician who derides all music which has any savour of earnestness or solemnity. All over Europe (but chiefly in France, as befits) the devotees of the witty and the "precious" are insisting that music must be cleared of portentousness. To these men, Beethoven is, of course, an insufferable canter. The rise of these movements in art is periodic; so long as the practitioners develop the medium, and say charming things (and men like Ravel are doing so) no musician can grumble. The motto of the last of these revolts against the preaching of noble sermons by the medium of art was: "All art is purely decorative"; and the apostle of the movement was Oscar Wilde. When we consider that Watteau was accounted a great artist in his day, we can afford to smile.

Nevertheless, when we compare the ineffable beauty of Beethoven's last work with the ruggedness and violence of much of his middle work (noble-spirited as it is), we can only conclude that the highest function of any art is not to give expression to the mere emotions and passions, but to communicate a message of purely mystical significance. Mozart had attained to this early in life—Chopin was right in saying he was never false to the eternal principles of art—but Beethoven only won fully through to it after a life of passionate endeavour. When he did, he came with a mind strengthened and deepened—a fit instrument to announce his own mystical message.

While expressing our gratitude to the London String Quartet for their provision of this rare opportunity of hearing the quartets, it should at the same time be said that rhapsodic praise either of their technique or interpretation would be rather foolish. To come through the ordeal of such a strenuous series of performances is no ordinary feat; but with all respect for the interpretation of these artists, one may wish to hear a different reading of some of the last quartets before making a final judgment.

J. R. W.

Hats.

INSPIRED by the general spirit of dissatisfaction with things as they are, one of our more restless daily papers has evolved a new hat. It is an unsatisfactory affair. One has to confess that designers of men's hats seem unable to over-ride the bounds imposed on their imaginations by the shape of the human head. Women get over this difficulty in a characteristic way—a way full of possibilities, yet perhaps not without its limitations. They fix their hats not on their heads but on their hair. I was informed of this almost incredible fact but a short time ago, and my great respect for women has thereby become heightened to an extent that can only be compared with the amount by which my regard has been deepened. The idea bears the stamp of every momentous discovery; it overcomes all obstacles, or nearly all, and it is very simple. This way of escape is not open to man unless he happens to possess the outward sign of an artistic temperament. Otherwise, he is entirely at the mercy of the rigid convention that the sides of his hat shall strike his head tangentially, if I may be permitted the use of a rather violent geometrical expression.

The cap does not concern me here. It obviously has no right to be classed with the Big Three of hatdom—the Top Hat, the Trilby and the Bowler. The origin of the top hat is not clear. It may have been the outcome of a bet, but I prefer to believe that such an encumbrance must have sprung from overpowering necessity. This, however, no longer exists now that the habit of carrying about a pet rabbit or two in the top hat's capacious interior has fallen into disrepute.

The trilby was devised (by Mr. du Maurier) as a head-dress for the desert traveller. Its unrivalled gift for collecting rain water, and streaming it into its owner's mouth, must have been the salvation of many a parched explorer.

There can be little uncertainty about the reason for the name of the bowler hat. Anybody who has joined in the pursuit of one of these objects, bowling merrily along a muddy road, will readily understand the derivation. Incidentally, it was the sight of one of the Court favourites chasing his errant bowler round a field on April 1st, 1234, that occasioned Henry III. to invent the game of Bowls, and earn the gratitude of posterity. The bowler is unique among hats. It is aristocrat and democrat, adorning the heads of kings and tramps with equal felicity. No tramp would dream of tramping without



STUDY OF A MINER AT WORK.

JACOB KRAMER.

one—at least if he did, it would be a bad dream. He might, with as much chance of success, hope to be made Lord Chancellor, as hope to gain a livelihood without the hat which is the badge of all his tribe. Nothing else has quite that air of splendid ruin which is peculiar to the bowler in its second childhood, and it is this that compels charity and makes the tramp's life possible. Anything less sympathetic than the bowler I am unable to imagine. It is difficult to put on, and still more difficult to take off, and one cannot help but think that it has found its true vocation only when it is seen surmounting the one genuine symbol of man's supremacy over the lower animals. I allude to the scarecrow.

There is only one perfect hat, and that Nature provides. Then we humans (ever dissatisfied) crown Nature's work with our unnatural productions. Speculation as to the identity of the intellect that first conceived the notion of an additional head-covering does not lead far. Probably it was some remote ancestor of the person who thought of body-belts or spats. Very likely he caught a chill for his pains, and died with the words "*Coronatus est homo. Evce!*" engraved on his heart in neat capital letters.

It is interesting to note that the one essential of a hat is that it shall possess a brim: without this, it ceases to be a hat at all and becomes either a toque or a skull-cap. (Horrible fate). I have nothing to say against brims. My objection is against the awful shapes to which they are attached. On the contrary, in the brim lies the hat's only chance of achieving the picturesque. They made the most of this chance in the seventeenth century, the result being a hat that a man could wear with some degree of pleasure. It was nearly all brim and very little else. To-day the chance is ignored, or possible not even perceived, and our brims have degenerated into stiff projections which we regard merely as handles. Perhaps complete satisfaction awaits me in Utopia, but I doubt it.

C. O. E.

Dr. J. B. Oesch.

Dr. Oesch, who was Lecturer in Colour Chemistry, has recently left Leeds for Chicago, to take up the post of Research Director of one of the biggest American dye manufacturing firms. All who had the good fortune of attending his lectures and coming under his influence realize that the Dyeing Department has lost a great teacher and a jolly good fellow.

What impressed us most about him was his method. The very few text-books on his chief subject—"Naphthalene Derivatives"—are like cookery books, full of recipes for making particular things, and they present the subject in a disconnected way. "The Doctor," however, in a very systematic manner brought out the underlying principles and cut down the number of recipes to a minimum. We always felt that he knew first-hand the practical difficulties of the processes he described. His duties with the British Dyestuffs Corporation prevented him from devoting much time to us in the Labs., but he gave many little hints that made all the difference to our work.

He was full of fun; his smile and droll remarks, along with a clear way of presenting ideas, made his lectures really pleasant and interesting at all times. An accomplished violinist and pianist, he took part in our social functions, sometimes to entertain, often to dance. We all liked him and are sorry he has gone, though glad that he has got such an important position.

In an interview, Dr. Oesch said how sorry he was to leave the University. He had always found students very interested and conscientious in their work, and it had been a pleasure to work with them. But most especially did he regret leaving on account of the excellent spirit of *bonsamaraderie* existing between the students and the members of the Staff. It was, of course, mutual, but there was never any risk of overstepping the mark. Relations were always friendly, but never carried too far.

Dr. Oesch has our very best wishes for success in his new capacity.

4TH YEAR DYER.

Songs.

The songs I sing are not my own,
I cannot fashion when I would,
They steal from Heaven's illustrious throne
When bells awake or night tides flood.

I watch them gladly as I may
With lightsome, soft and dreamy eye,
But they are fleet and loth to stay
As colours in a sunset sky.

They glance and skip and whirl along
A vision wonderful of joy,
But who would woo a happy Song
Must more than Heart's Delight employ.

G. M. M.



"Modern Drama in Europe."

By STOKIM JAMESON (Collins, 10s. 6d. net).

THE *Gryphon* read this work with a smile as wide as the Refectory. Its denunciation of modern drama pleased her, because she had just arrived at similar opinions, though from different premises. Of course, modern drama is all wrong. It is an anachronism in the Twentieth century. It belongs to an earlier stage of the literary development of western Europe. It rose in the Sixteenth century, flourished in the Seventeenth and waned in the Eighteenth century. Now it is finished, *copst*. The novel has taken its place; and not only does its work the more naturally, but does it with a better grace. The absurdity of the situation is that people who wear Jaeger camel-hair and cellular underclothing, and attend meetings of the Fabian Society, and eat nuts (and there were such before the war) believe there is such a thing as "modern" drama. Of course, there isn't any such thing. There is only an imitation of drama depending either upon chess-board problems done with types of men and women, or upon economic or sociological difficulties turned into dialogue. How can there be drama when literary artists are egoists like Nietzsche or Ibsen, or mystics like Tolstoy and Wagner, or observers of the unpleasant like Zola. A good dramatist must be an impartial observer, sympathetic in tragedy, mocking in comedy. How can drama be produced when men are either wrapped up in themselves, or interested merely in facts which make them wretched? The dramatists made tragedy of romantic story and history. Their comedies were criticisms of real life. The "modern" dramatist makes his tragedy realistic, and goes to romance for his comedy. Could anything show more clearly his despair of life?

Miss Jameson's book is a wide survey of European drama from Ibsen to Andriev, and she deserves our thanks for showing that

graduates of Leeds can write criticism which is able to make its voice heard. Miss Jameson finds that after Ibsen and Strindberg (why Strindberg?) there is nothing but failure. "Ibsen and Strindberg, masters of reality, were so because they did not record life; they possessed it, forcing on its facts their sense of its meaning. The best of their followers have failed to create a new form, or to achieve their spiritual greatness. The intellectual power of Mr. Shaw's drama has become mere journalistic cleverness; the passion of the reformer has ended in M. Brieux' artistic incompetence. And the worst of those who came after Ibsen and Strindberg have reduced their vision to an unimaginative chaos." It must have been a weary task to pillory failure after failure. Most people would have given it up. After all, if one must be a critic, one does well to find a congenial subject for one's criticism. But Miss Jameson does not lack courage. One by one she pins them down, the in-offensive living and the quiet dead; she tears aside the popular impression, and reveals the absence of true dramatic qualities. Nor is Miss Jameson's hope for the future inspiring. She names as the influences of the modernest of modern drama, "Hofmannsthal's attempt at a new form, expressive of the subconscious meaning and emotional changes of the action; and . . . Tchekhov's faltering rhythm of life." Also the "new art" of Reinhardt and Gordon Craig. It is a bad business, and the *Gryphon* has resolved to embark forthwith on a course of Anthony Trollope.

Miss Jameson attempted a difficult task, a task very much like Ruskin's in "Modern Painters." If he made a better book, it was because he was able to find a satisfactory moral and aesthetic justification for his idol, and because he submitted every department of his enquiry to the tests of scholarship and common-sense.

One little defect of this stimulating work is that it has no index.

Some Observations on Modern Poets.

If the columns of any literary review be examined, it will plainly be seen that poetry of to-day is not confined to one subject, one form, or one "school." Contemporary poets do not, consciously, belong to any school. If we look for and expect to find a general trend in their work we shall look in vain, but we shall find, rather, much experiment, much labour of the file, much striving after a clearer, more concise form of expression, much searching for the "right word" and for beautiful word-music. There are, however, and always will be, poets who write carelessly in the heat of inspiration, but the work of such must fall short of perfect art, for it is final burnishing which removes the little imperfections which are apt to mar the work of even a genius.

It would be impossible here to deal with the vast number of writers whose verse is appearing and has appeared on the book-stalls. A passing remark must suffice for many who deserve much longer attention. A few of the greater contemporaries can be mentioned with their chief characteristics, and that all too briefly.

The present Poet Laureate, Dr. Robert Bridges, is a writer of the transitional period—from the Victorian age of Tennyson and Swinburne to the present day. He might truly be called an artist in poetry. His word-music is something which has been sought after, and "each of his shorter poems is a mosaic in beautiful word pattern, each word chosen with perfect fitness to serve its double function of expressing thought and enhancing the melody of the whole." "The Winnowers" and "London Snow" should find a place in any anthology of modern poetry. There are some people who have wondered that Mr. Bridges has produced but little on the subject of the Great War, but after all, the Poet Laureate is the singer of the countryside, its valleys, its hills, its homes, its peoples.

The same, yet a different, sentiment pervades the work of Mr. Thomas Hardy. As a novelist he belongs to the Nineteenth century; as a poet he is among the greater writers of the time. It will not be unjust to say that the sentiments expressed in his verse are those found in his prose, and we find ourselves forced to say when, having read a poem from the volume of "Wessex Poems," "Oh, the pity of it!" Life, however, is there truly enough, but not the life which Mr. Masfield describes. To refer to Hardy as a confirmed pessimist would be far from the truth, although his

pictures of life are often those of the grim realities—justice, pain, suffering, death.

Mr. John Masfield is perhaps the most prolific of our poets. His theme is English life, the pleasures and pains of the man whom he knows best. But he is not a poet of the Great Empire in the same way as Henley and Mr. Rudyard Kipling are. He can scarcely be called an idealist, for he does not sing of a world different from that which we know to exist. Nor does he reach the high level of word-music which Dr. Bridges and Mr. de la Mare reach. In short, he is a humanist and his poetry is a true picture of life.

The poems of Mr. Walter de la Mare have just been published in two volumes. These two volumes contain the work of twenty years, and thus it is easy, said a reviewer a short time ago, "to recognise in what a variety of directions his creative impulse explored the territories of poetry before establishing itself in the department to which by its natural affinities it is most clearly attached." Mr. de la Mare's bent is lyrical and he is a "master of music" in words. It may be that comparisons are odious, it may be impossible to compare Keats and Mr. de la Mare. But the love of beauty and beautiful expression is deep in the heart of both, and Keats, the artist of "S. Agnes' Eve" is greater in degree, but not in kind, than the present-day lyricist.

Two writers very different from those mentioned above, claim our consideration for a short space, Henley and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. It may seem strange to couple together two poets of such diverse gifts, but at the heart of both may be found the love of England. Henley sang of England, Mr. Kipling sings of the greater England—the world-wide, "far-flung" empire—not without some bombast, but with the fervour of a true son of Britain. Henley is the direct successor to Dr. Bridges, Francis Thompson and Mr. William Watson, that is, to the transitional period before mentioned, in so far as chronological order is concerned. But with him and Mr. Kipling comes the new spirit of poetry—verse inspired by the Boer War of 1899, "For England's Sake" (1900), by Henley, and Mr. Kipling's "The Five Nations" (1903). But the younger writer is chiefly known to the uncritical reader as the author of "Barrack Room Ballads," which are, in their kind, a worthy production, but the poems contained are not at all of equal merit. "In 'The Seven Seas' the level of workmanship is, in general, better sustained."

Two younger writers must engage us only briefly—Rupert Brooke (1887-1915) and

James Elroy Flecker (1884-1915). The former is a poet of youthfulness. His first volume, "Poems" (1911), showed great promise, and a greater experience of men and the ways of men would, no doubt, have changed the promise into reality. Flecker might have turned the course of modern poetry. With Keats as model he "practised art for its own sake" and disliked the didactic, sentimental and emotional in poetry. He was "peculiarly a poet of intellectualism, who regarded himself as standing for a classical reaction against the common tendencies of English poetry in his day. The word 'classical' allies his poetry not to the reasoned and elegiac forms of Matthew Arnold and Sir William Watson, but to the deliberate craftsmanship in words of Keats."

Much has been said of word-music, and the critic who asserts that what matters in poetry is not what is said but how it is said has at least got hold of one of the fundamentals. And modern writers are attempting to do what used to be thought of secondary importance—to find beauty in words and beauty in the arrangement of words.

Most of the work of writers mentioned has not yet stood the test of time. Fifty years hence it will be interesting to note how many of our contemporaries are held in high esteem. "Time will tell" is an old expression, but a true one.

W. D. CHAPMAN.

The Parliament Night.

ON Wednesday, January 18th, a Parliament night was held for the first time in the history of the Debating Society. The Debate was held as far as possible on the lines of a Westminster sitting: it lasted for three hours and nearly 300 members were present.

It would be quite impossible to summarise all the speeches, the general excellence of which may be gauged by the fact that during the whole evening's proceedings the interest in the discussions scarcely flagged a moment: one or two speakers, indeed, debated with a mastery skill which almost savoured of the House itself.

Opening the proceedings, the Speaker (whose office was ably filled by Mr. B. C. Thompson) read the King's Speech, which was formally moved by the Hon. Member for Nottingham (Mr. D. D. M. Bonar) in a short but effective speech, and duly seconded. The Hon. Member for Leith (Mr. F. G. Thomas) almost immediately moved: "That the King's Speech be read six months hence"—an amendment which was promptly seconded and received with loud Opposition cheering.

The House then settled down to a prolonged discussion between the Government and the Opposition concerning the urgent needs of the day, the Government being frankly criticised by both the Opposition and Independents. Interest centred chiefly round the Government's policy in dealing with the growing menace of unemployment, the need for drastic reduction in the national expenditure, the inefficiency of Government-controlled services, the deplorable state of affairs in Ireland and the lack of a definite policy with regard to the League of Nations.

The Hon. Member for Derby (Mr. I. Sinovitch, Opposition) spoke in scathing terms of the Government's methods of tackling present-day problems, and likened their remedies for alleviating unemployment to "pills for paralysis and plasters for wooden legs—applied where they can have no effect." (Opposition cheers).

The Prime Minister (Mr. A. W. Cook), who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, held the attention of the audience for twenty minutes, whilst, in a very sound speech, which effectively silenced some of his critics, he warmly defended the Government's policy. He was, however, frequently interrupted during the course of his remarks concerning Ireland.

Quite one of the best efforts of the evening was that of the Hon. Member for Norwich (Mr. D. M. Hodgson, Opposition) who, in a speech which scintillated with bantering analysis, drew vivid pictures of the shackles of Government control in industry and the "appalling snowballs of unanswered correspondence" in Government Departments.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. C. O. Ellison), referring to the recently increased telephone rates, showed clearly the necessity for such action: the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. G. Milne) vigorously attacked that part of the Press whose latest obsession is the Anti-Waste League.

The Hon. Member for Cork (Mr. J. R. Williams, Sinn Féin) delighted the House with a typically Irish speech. Speaking as a foreigner, he drew attention to the fact that seventy of his countrymen had refused to sit in the British House of Commons. "I assure you, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "if it would in any way benefit my country, I would willingly sit in your House of Lords." (Loud laughter).

After further discussion, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. W. H. Whyte (Paisley) spoke. He confined himself to the three main subjects of the debate—our attitude towards the League of Nations, the need for economy and

the position in Ireland. His eloquence carried the whole House with him, and after showing how miserably our Government has failed, he concluded by demanding, in a voice which rang with obvious sincerity, the removal of a Government which had lost the confidence of the nation.

The Minister of Transport (Mr. H. L. Robinson) closed the debate, after which the division was taken. On the amendment the Government was defeated by 147 votes to 87.

As an experiment, the debate was most encouraging and augurs well for the future. It is proposed to make "Parliament Night" an annual event: such a laudable proposal fully merits the support of the whole University.

D. W.

The Glimpse.

(With Apologies to Mr. Arnold Bennett).

THERE is a phase which an ill-conditioned mind may enter, when for lack of better employment it peers about into misfortunes which its owner is happily spared. An unsympathetic curiosity, this, with nothing in the world for its justification but the need for a new pastime. It visits the haunts of ill-luck, stays a moment to look round, but keeps, so to speak, its foot in the door, lest its retreat from outer day be cut off. Yet even to such a caller does ill-luck's self-pity constrain him to be polite, to exhibit unabashed, with a dismal house-pride, the squalid furnishings of his home. He will do more. He will court such inquirer, bring him in and abase himself before him, that he may read in another's face the recognition of his own ill-hap, and of the pity of it. Even so do I, and countless with me, sally out and flaunt my miseries in the face of my happier brethren. Come, and you shall see, who know not, neither can know, as I.

It costs sixpence.

You go to Sadler's Registry, say you want rooms, and pay sixpence. By now you will know your category. You are either, like me, an under-dog, and have been through it, or you have an ill-conditioned mind, and I have caught you in the mood. But whichever you are, you will still come; the one to revisit your Waters of Babylon, the other to amuse your idle mind.

We walk along the streets to our nineteenth address. Parts of our world (I think on these occasions) would look odd if we could submit them to a kind of selective annihilation. I mean, pick out a feature of the scene and let the rest vanish into air. Picture, for instance, the skeleton plan of a district that

would result were but its aspidistras to survive. Street after street, not a house unrepresented; solemn, unbeautiful aspidistras in rows, stolidly uninterested in the disappearance of their enshrining plantpots and draped curtairny.

But we penetrate their line and see what these hardy vegetables look on when the blinds are drawn. "Yes, sir; this is the room, sir." Now while I (an old hand) and the landlady are talking technicalities, just count the—well, pictures, shall we say provisionally! Forty odd? And now some mensuration on the room: say 12ft. square. Subtract wall-space sufficient for a bay-window, a decaying piano, some huge gilt mirrors and the portrait of Queen Victoria, and try to apportion the pictures among the rest. "Can't be done," you say? Exactly, the thing's impossible. In fact, the whole room's impossible. So that life is impossible in it. Yet lives have been lived there.

I knew, of course, all the time, that you had your foot in the door, but you shan't go yet. You have some more calculation to do. If there are seven aspidistras supporting the one doing sentry in the window, with others in humbler positions round the room; and if besides the two large mirrors, the four panels of the sideboard are mirrors and there are two hand-glasses over the piano, how many aspidistras (real and virtual) altogether? Forests of 'em, stretching away to the back of beyond.

Did you know what a what-not was or was not, or not? This is a particularly fine example, home-grown from cotton-bobbins, mother-of-pearl and walnut-shells. It carries precarious scores of knick-knacks, but thrives well on a diet of dust, and drinks in the pictures.

Yes, you may go now. I have got to the pictures and you must leave me to weep alone. It is a grief I cannot share with one who has not lived with me, with those pictures.

DEARBO.

How to Lecture.

LECTURITIS is the latest epidemic. Everyone is either giving lectures or listening to them; and it is hard to say which is the more to be pitied. But since it is better to give than to receive, there are many noble youths who feel impelled to shed the light of their wisdom on the dark folly of the ignorant.

To those who feel this irresistible urging, a few hints on the Mysteries of the Craft should be welcome. In the first place let it

be noted that the "Subject" is of no consequence. The method here explained can be applied to any kind of subject. For in lecturing, the manner is far more important than the matter. If you have a learned manner you may talk as much clotted nonsense as you please, and no one will know the difference.

But the Title ought to be attractive, and in this respect a query, is better than an affirmation, for it arouses the vulgar curiosity. Thus if you are to lecture on the subject of "Students," it would be folly to entitle your lecture "The Work of the Student." Nobody wants to know anything about work. But if you called it "Are Students Worth their Keep?" your audience would be thoroughly democratic.

Now the scientific method of dealing with any subject matter is as follows:—

Divide the matter into two parts—A and B. It is an axiom of Euclid that everything is divisible by two. Thus students belong to two classes—A, those who do, and B, those who don't. Having pointed out the fundamental difference between A and B, proceed to the sub-division of each class separately. Class A then becomes Sections A1 and A2. It does not matter greatly what you say about these, for there are many things to be said. You could have Arts and Science for your categories (but not if you were wise), or Law and Lawless, or indeed anything except Male and Female, which would certainly cause confusion, both subjectively and objectively.

It is advisable to spend as much time as possible on these main sections, for it requires much less mental effort to generalise than to deal with details; besides which, broad generalisations strike awe into the hearts of your audience; and that is what they come for. Remember, a crowd cannot think, it can only worship. A few jokes at this stage will greatly enhance your reputation. But remember also that a successful joke is the one which causes the hearer to feel clever, though any fool could see it.

Touching upon the sub-sections A1, a, b, c, d, &c., which you come to as soon as you have found out what you are talking about, if time has allowed, the *Golden Rule* is never to mention that there are *three points*. Only sermons have three points. More lecturers have been ruined by failing to observe this Rule than by anything else. Three points always point a Moral, and it is the height of rudeness to point—even a moral. The audience never forgave that.

P. P. M.

X=0.

THE title of John Drinkwater's play, $X=0$, produced last term by the Choral and Dramatic Society, led most of us to expect an algebraic farce: further, it may be suspected, from the attitude of some sections of the audience—seduced, apparently, by the vagaries of a dislocated sense of humour—that the misconception still prevails. In point of fact, the dramatist has worked out, forcibly and yet with restraint, the simple equation of War's tragedy. And what is the answer? Only that ideals on each side must grapple with the sordid duty of the combatant—that the results of this conflict, on the Greek side and on the Trojan, "cancel out."

Salvius, the poet of Pylos, dreams of the songs he will make "if the years will"; that night he lies dead at the hand of the Trojan Ilus, whose was the dream of a Troy regenerate; and there he is found upon his bed by his comrade Pronax, the politician who dreamed "a policy purer than states have known." But the irony does not end here: Pronax has himself just returned from the enemy's wall, where, in pursuance of his duty, he has stabbed the sculptor-sentinel Cypys, who has but lately told to Ilus his prophetic vision: "Troy peaceful shall be Troy magnificent."

The last scene of the play passes without a word: the whistle of Ilus, giving the signal of his return to the murdered Cypys, is more articulate than speech; and we are left to wonder whether $x=0$ after all: is it only the evils that cancel out, while the good prevails? Cry "Woe," with Æschylus—but let the good prevail.

In view of the very short time for preparation, the production was highly creditable to the stage-manager, the actors and all concerned. One might wish that there had been less need for prompting, and there were some signs of woodenness at the outset, but, still more, should one feel surprise at the general standard attained in face of difficulties. In the opening scene the atmosphere was ungenial: the lights went out at critical moments; the appearance of the sentinel on his beat unaccountably struck some members of the audience as being highly amusing; and our two Greeks, Pronax and Salvius, showed signs of losing the thread of their conversation. The later scenes we thought better: in the second, the stabbing of Cypys by Pronax was admirably done; in the third, the corresponding incident—the stabbing of Salvius by Ilus—suggested somewhat too vividly the Surrey-side melodrama: though the stage-directions

at this point, evidently made the task harder for the actors. In the final scene we realised more than ever the success of the staging: a few properties, deftly arranged, provided exactly the right setting for the simple yet thrilling close of a night of the Trojan War.

There is only one trivial question which a captious critic might ask: what *was* the weapon wielded by the Trojan sentinel? Surely, a mediæval pike!

A. J. B.

The Classical "Pops."

OVERTURE (classic) . . Prof. C****L, Op. 13.

MEMBERS of the University grow so accustomed to listen (?) to the music of their learned professors that it becomes almost a second nature to let it pass "in at one ear and out of the other," to use the oft-repeated words of the composer of whose work we have had the pleasure of giving the following analysis. Wonderful as is the music which is daily discoursed within the walls of the University, we have never heard anything to approach this work, which when performed frequently reduces members of the audience to a state of speechlessness and trembling, so great is the effect of the atmosphere produced.

The work was composed shortly after the correction of the terminal examinations, and is performed regularly at the commencement of the January term. As might be expected, the emotions of the composer are reflected in this marvellous product of his mighty brain: note the *ffff* chromatic cadences of discordant and chaotic chords in the early stages, speaking plainly of some impending disaster, the suspense of the middle section, with its demi-semi-quavers played on the *Cor Anglais*, interrupted by series of rests, and the wrathful triumph shown in the cataclysmic *Tutti* in the final section, into which the composer has thrown a greater combination of themes simultaneously played than anyone has hitherto achieved.

The Overture commences boldly with the principal subject suggestive of the return of Latin Proses, as follows:—

No. 1. *Allegro Maestoso*.

VERY POOR.

ff

The discussion of this theme is interrupted by a subsidiary subject, based upon the phrase:—

No. 2. *fff legato*.

How did you come to put that down? of which considerable use is made later on.

The second subject is a bewitching little tune introduced very softly by the woodwind:—

No. 3. *Caesar Mortuus*.

p.

to which is added as a pendant:—

No. 4. *Our old friend*

pp. con amore.

The development section begins with a new version of No. 1. This time, thundered out on the Trombones with more force and vigour. The composer was evidently loth to leave this fine melody with its mere statement, and proceeded to develop it at some length:—

No. 5. *Absolute nonsense!!!*

fff Con Fuoco.

This is followed a little later by an episode in which a phrase:—

No. 6. *June is coming—too soon for many of you!*

ffff

is repeated several times by the whole orchestra *ffff*, accompanied very forcibly by a regular beat on the entire range of percussion instruments, working up to the climactic cadences of discordant and chaotic chords referred to above.

As though to afford some relief from the tragic import of the earlier portion, the middle section is conceived in a lighter vein, being practically an air with variations.

This melodious phrase—first given by the clarinet and then by the bassoon—is noticeable for the jocularity of its tone:—

Scherzando.

No. 7. *Whenever I see a piece of coal I pick it up—*

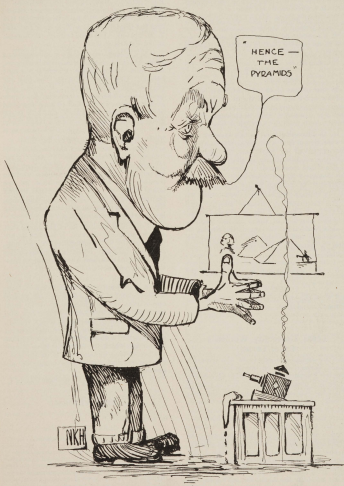
fp espress.

followed by the variation:

No. 8. *And take it home!*

pp.

This mood soon passes, however, and a mysterious tone is entered upon. We seem to be led on and on in expectation of something, yet we scarcely realise what. A passage follows in which No. 5 is recalled, now played *pianissimo* on the muted strings. This is merely a brief allusion, and a new theme is introduced very softly by the *Cor Anglais*, consisting of a series of demi-semi-quavers



PROFESSOR GOODMAN.

and one-bar rests, indicative of the lecturer putting a question to his class.

The final section now bursts upon us. Without preamble this section begins at once with a melody on the brass, astonishing no less in its brevity than in its extraordinarily forceful character:—

No. 9. *Presto*

WHAT ???

ff passionato.

In the course of the development which follows upon the above theme, a dramatic interruption occurs in which the themes No. 3 and No. 5 make a brief re-appearance and serve to re-introduce the tragic subject No. 6.

In the recapitulation which ensues, note the wonderful skill with which the composer has contrived to blend all the previous melodies simultaneously so that they might be heard and recognised. The intention of the composer in endeavouring to create the impression of holding future triumph over his students is unmistakably borne upon us.

The final section proceeds merrily until suddenly, in a break, a note is repeated a considerable number of times on the triangle, evidently intended to suggest the ringing of an electric bell in the distance, answered, after a pause, by the phrase given out *Tutti*:—

Allegro non troppo

No. 10. **Bless us and save us, is that the bell?**

fff quasi-sostenuto

and with this the overture is brought to a brilliant conclusion.

G. S. R. D.

Leeds University Women's Cadet Corps.

As some students already know, the Women's Cadet Corps has been recognised by the Senate. It is part of the Girl Guide Movement, which is a most excellent one and is worthy of all the support we, or anybody else, can give it. At present our numbers are small, but we are distinctly alive, and we hope that many more will join us and become keen too. We are very fortunate in having Professor Gordon as President and Miss Robertson as Honorary Captain. We are also very grateful to the District Commissioner, Miss A. M. Roper, who comes to all our meetings and helps us in a most practical fashion.

We meet in the Gymnasium, usually on Friday evenings from 6-7. We run the meeting on Guide lines, so that, when we have to run our own companies, we shall

know exactly what to do, the best way of doing it, and also, what we may expect from our Guides. We have two Patrols now and the Leaders are Miss E. Simper and Miss L. M. Sutton. We hope to raise the number to six Patrols at least.

It is a tremendous job we are undertaking when we start to train ourselves to be Officers, or "Guiders" (as Guide Officers are usually called). That word "Guider" is just the crux of the whole matter. A Guider just works as hard, harder in fact, than any Guide in her Company; she has to keep the ideal of Service before her Patrol, and how is she going to keep that ideal before them if she does not serve, not only her Company as a whole, but every girl in that Company?

We must remember the Chief Scout's motto "Look Wide—and Smile." And then, remembering that, in spite of the fact that we can give so little time to Guides, we take comfort from the knowledge that we are doing all we can. So do not refuse to join because you think you have not the time. Give the bit of time you can, and it is amazing how quickly you learn things!

All of which reminds us of the thing that matters so much—Service. It is what we are in the world for. Sometimes we can only serve in a small way, but greater opportunities are bound to come, and when they do we hope that they will not find us wanting.

For example, we are serving in a small way now by joining the Cadet Corps to train for the honour of being a Guider: our greater opportunity comes when we go down from the 'Varsity and form our own Company, and run it successfully, passing on to our Guides, who may not have the chance of belonging to a University, those ideals and some of that knowledge which we ourselves have learnt. We are serving in two ways if we do that: we are serving our 'Varsity and we are serving our Guides.

H. J. NUTTER (*Lieut.*).

Correspondence.

[The Editor is not responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

"A PLEA FOR REFORM."

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

SIR,

Your correspondent in the December issue of the *Gryphon* has raised points which must not pass unchallenged and which one feels have too long been left in the realm of thought awaiting a strong advocate to give them voice. I crave your indulgence then to challenge and commend.

That a University, or for that matter any other Institution of an educational nature, should not primarily exist to train its alumni with information

is a principle which should receive unanimous confirmation. But that such Institutions should exist to produce mental machines even with the high purpose of dealing with the problems of after life does not appear to be a welcome alternative. The writer may not have been too happy in his phraseology of that idea but it must be read as printed.

Surely a University exists primarily to demonstrate in a pleasant, but none the less firm manner that life does not consist solely in acquiring knowledge, business acumen, or technical experience, but that it does consist in a whole hearted "give and take" consideration of other people's lives and opinions. To have realised the material apron strings and the somewhat selfish attitude which being tied to those same strings develops, and to have kindly but firmly cut them in the course of a University career will assure the experimenter a wealth of value gained in the loss of selfishness and in the acquisition of self-reliance.

I. The conditions of improvement urged by "Ex-Member of an S.R.C." need the careful consideration of all, and some profit would doubtless accrue from general meetings to discuss them. It may legitimately be pointed out that the normal fresher at a University is in the region of 18 years of age and has no doubt come direct from a School, allowing him perhaps 20 per cent. freedom. To give such a student a liberal 80 per cent. freedom at once might prove to be "sore," which the average eighteen year old student could never "carry" successfully. We live in peculiar times so far as the ages of students go and your correspondent should not overlook this.

II. Those who know the present Students' Union may perhaps testify that free expression of opinion is not only possible but accomplished, even in the presence of Staff representatives who do not seem to mind "the straight left" which is in the interests of our Institution.

III. This would seem to necessitate the setting up of a second Chamber which does not appear to have the sanction of necessity just now.

IV. Something must be done inevitably to remove this childish restriction. Not that one desires to see Student Tom Brown on a soap box in the Hall urging all and sundry to vote for Jack Smith "the Bagger Secretary" or Gwyn Jones "President of the C.U." But there are other means and these must be sought.

V. The opportunity of introducing a definite Party Political Club in the University has already presented itself to the writer this season but it could not be used. However, the idea of Pseudo-Parliamentary Debates, such as the one which has already taken place this term, is a sound one and should be encouraged. Yours, &c., UNION COMMITTEEMAN.

Sir,

Your correspondent, whose identity is hardly hidden by his scanty veil of anonymity, expresses views in his plea for reform with the spirit of which I believe we are one and all in accord. Your correspondent, however, one may safely conjecture, looks at the present unsatisfactory state of things through the eyes of an Arts Student or, at least, of one who does not have to spend the greater part of his time in practical work. The point of view of the Chemist,

the Geologist, the Technologist and the Engineer seem to have escaped him, and I beg to submit an opinion from their aspect of the case.

The Student presumably comes to a University with two objects. First, to obtain knowledge to fit him for some calling which requires trained and educated men, and second, to take advantage of all that University life offers to broaden his outlook by taking an active part and a lively interest in student affairs. Of these two, the second is little less important than the first, but undoubtedly it is less important to the average student. Allow me to state here that I hold no brief for those all too numerous students who come here, disappear into their labs, and lecture rooms, emerge at five o'clock and go away; to whom the Union is a mere name.

Let us take the case of a student taking chemistry as his principal subject, with the intention of making chemistry his profession. The more important side of his training is acknowledged to be the practical side, and consequently he is given only as many lectures as will give him a working theoretical knowledge, and the remainder of his time is spent in practical work. The extension of his theoretical knowledge is left entirely to the student except for the gentle spur of terminals and degree exams. This state of things is absolutely necessary, and were it not so, were he to have less practical training, he might as well take a course in Futurist Art in the hope of thereby becoming a chemist. In fact, if it could be done without causing overwork, or encroaching on the student's already curtailed leisure and opportunity for reading his subject, it would be desirable, in the interests of efficiency, to increase still further the amount of practical work rather than to decrease it. The same thing applies to the engineer and the technologist. This being so I fail to see how your correspondent can hope for a reduction in the prescribed working hours of such students, who are in a large majority in this University. My observations lead me to believe that Arts students already have the measure of freedom which your correspondent so fervently desires.

With the remainder of your correspondent's opinions I am in sympathy and agreement, although I cannot quite see how a Rectorial election, with its accompanying free fights and egg-throwing is going to establish, by a swift and sudden metamorphosis, a strong, healthy, corporate spirit in this University. What, to my mind, will greatly contribute to this desired effect, may more, what will inevitably impress on the students the fact that University life has other sides than mere cramming, will be the erection of really suitable and adequate Union Rooms such as our sister Universities possess. I know that already it has been decided that this will come to pass, but few of us here to-day will see it as students. Until that time I can see little hope of the keenness and energy of the few overcoming the apathy of the many. Yours, &c., DYER.

Sir,

I hope that the writer of the spirited and timely letter on this subject in the last number of the Gryphon will not rest there but will proceed to form a party. On many of the points raised he would find the majority of the Staff in general agreement with him, however they might differ as to ways and means. The first step is to convert his fellow students. Yours, &c.,

THE POSSIBLE PROFESSOR.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Work of Union Committee, Christmas Term.

A brief summary is here attempted of the work so far accomplished by the Union Committee this session.

ATHLETICS :—Arrangements for the supply of lighting and hot water at Lawnswood; provision of horse and light cart to assist in the field work, additional gate to the lower field. At Westwood changing accommodation has been found and fitted up, and an extra groundsman engaged to keep the grounds in order. A Buying Committee of Captains of Clubs has been formed, which will also act as an advisory body on questions of athletics.

ENTERTAINMENTS :—The Freshers' Smoker and the Union Dance have been held, both, and especially the latter, highly successful. The Secretary of the Entertainment Sub-Committee has been appointed to control the dates of departmental and society functions in the Great Hall in order to avoid clashing. Plans for the Concessions are well in hand, with Mr. W. H. Smith as Secretary.

UNION ROOMS :—The usual grants for upkeep, periodicals and newspapers have been made; arrangements for tea have been extended to 13. Dr. Grey Turner, and the University stationery has been placed there on sale. An application for a Joint Common Room has been granted in principle, and will materialise so soon as accommodation can be found.

GENERAL :—The University War Memorial, a new Students' Union building, is incorporated in the University Development Scheme, and the General Committee of this scheme has delegated the matter to the War Memorial Sub-Committee of the Union. This Committee has co-opted Mr. R. H. Morrison as Secretary and is settling down to work. A report has been prepared on the advisability and possibility of a General Association of Old Leeds Students, and will be discussed shortly. The work of compiling a University Song Book is still in the hands of a Sub-Committee and is nearing completion. Under subsidy from the Union an enlarged issue of the *Gryphon* is now published. Arrangements to deliver books through the H.P. rather than by the window-sill method have been completed, and in future full minutes of Union Committee meetings will be printed in the *Gryphon*. This concludes a brief survey of a heavy term's work. G.M.M.

Proceedings of Union Committee.

The Sixth meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Union Committee Room at 5.15 p.m., on Monday, January 17th, 1921.

Present, 22 members.

Mr. D. I. Currie in the Chair.

1. Arising from the minutes, Mr. Currie reported that no help was forthcoming from the Infirmary towards the furnishing of the Medical Women's Common Room. Decided, that a list of articles needed be submitted to the University authorities.
2. The Secretary reported that Mr. R. H. Morrison had been appointed Secretary of the War Memorial Committee.
3. Decided, that despite the likelihood of heavy financial deficit, the Conversation be held.
4. Decided, that a letter of protest re date of Medical Ball be sent to the S.R.C.

5. Mr. C. R. Styles resignation was accepted, and the Secretary authorised to proceed with a Byo-Election.
6. On recommendation of Athletics' Sub-Committee decided to buy sports modals in future from Messrs. Dance & Durdon, Morley, and to pay cost of a new die.
7. Secretary Athletics' Sub-Committee authorised to have a gate constructed at Lawnswood, at a cost not exceeding £10.
8. The Hon. Secretary authorised to find out the cost of employing a suitable person on the work of the Union.
9. Resolved, that the President, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer be given fuller executive powers so that the Committee have merely a confirmatory function to perform in such minor matters of expenditure and administration as the above officials may deem to fall within the scope of this resolution.
10. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to call the attention of various Members of the Committee to the rarity of their attendance.
11. Decided, to publish full Minutes of each Meeting in the *Gryphon*, and also the attendance register for each Term.
12. A motion re financial re-organisation was referred to the next meeting, to enable Members to prepare schemes.
13. A motion re conduct of elections was similarly dealt with.
14. The Hon. Secretary was authorised to prepare a book, to be kept in the H.P.'s Office, giving all details of information necessary to secretaries of clubs.

G. M. MILLER.

Literary and Historical Society.

UNDER the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society, four very enjoyable lectures were given last term.

On Tuesday, October 19th, 1920, Mr. G. M. Miller gave the first paper of the session on "Sidelights on the History of the Yorkshire Coast." His address was of particular interest because it reflected his intimate and personal knowledge of that coast. He pointed out the changes which from early times to the recent War had influenced the coastal region, leaving it as we know it to-day.

On November 2nd, the second lecture was given by Mr. Heaton on "Recent Experiences in South Russia." The lecturer had been serving with the British Military Mission to Generals Denikin and Wrangel until a few months ago, and so was able to give us a first-hand account of his experiences, which he illustrated by lantern slides from photographs taken by himself.

The third meeting was held on December 6th, and took the form of a public lecture in the Great Hall, the subject being "Sir Francis Drake." We have to offer our heartiest thanks to the Vice-Chancellor for recommending to us such an able speaker as Rear-Admiral Hopwood, C.B., who is an eminent man in the naval world. By means of his simple and clearly defined maps, we were able in our imagination to travel with Drake on his arduous yet romantic voyage round the world. He made us realise once again the indomitable courage of the British sea-dogs.

The last lecture of the term was given on December 13th. The speaker, Mr. Whitham, is an old friend of the Society. His subject was "G. K. Chesterton." It was a real tonic to everybody present to hear Mr. Whitham deftly and humorously touch upon various phases of the life and philosophy of this modern writer. The lecturer set forth Mr. Chesterton's ideal man as one who can take life seriously, yet humorously.

The thanks of the Society are due to the speakers who have helped us to make such a good start in the first term of a new session. With the remembrance of these enjoyable hours, and encouraged by the increased membership, which now numbers 269, we look forward with the words of the old greeting on our lips, to a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

The Universities' Appeal for the Viennese Students.

For some months past an appeal has been made amongst the Universities not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but of the whole civilised world, on behalf of the Universities of Central Europe. This appeal forms one section of the activities of the Imperial War Relief Fund.

The lot of both students and professors at Vienna University, and in fact of most of the middle classes is particularly a hard one. The resources at their disposal do not place within their reach many even of the barest necessities of life. To leave their studies and careers would mean merely that they would go to swell the ranks of unemployed workmen. The services of doctors are urgently required to combat disease and of men of trained abilities to help on the reconstruction of the country.

The Leeds University Relief Committee thanks those who have already subscribed to the fund and those by whose efforts funds have been raised. The need for the continuation and expansion of these efforts cannot be over emphasised.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS UP TO JAN. 20th.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Flower Day, Nov. 27th	..	34	12	11
Conversations at Weetwood	..	9	12	8
Subscriptions	..	33	0	7
		£97	6	2
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Forwarded to London	..	91	9	6
Expenses*	..	3	15	6
In hand	..	2	1	2
		£97	6	2

*"Expenses" includes cost of carriage to London of 3 cwt. of clothing, and expenses of Sir C. Butler's visit to Leeds in November.

The Flower Day held on November 27th was a great success and great credit is due to all those who assisted in the effort. The flowers were free gifts from friends of students and from tradesmen in Leeds. As the balance sheet shows £34 12s. 11d. was raised.

CLOTH FOR THE STUDENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Textile Industries Department has taken in hand the production of considerable quantities of cloth to be forwarded to Vienna, to help to meet a great want felt there. A fabric has been made from

the cheapest procurable British wool (Herdwick) which seems admirably adapted for the requirements of the case. A large order has been placed and it is anticipated that the financial aid forthcoming may be multiplied to three or four times the value, in the form of cloth which will be turned out.

GIFTS IN KIND.

In response to the appeals made last term enough boots and garments were collected to enable a bale weighing 3 cwt. to be sent off before Christmas.

Tins of food such as milk, cocoa, etc., are being collected and it is hoped that there will be enough to allow of a large consignment being sent off in the near future.

Contributions to the fund may be made to Mr. G. M. Miller, the Acting Treasurer of the fund or to any member of the Committee. Gifts in kind will be thankfully received by any of the above or may be left in the H.P.'s office addressed The Secretary, University Relief Committee.

W.H.S.

Conversations at Weetwood.

This function which took place on December 2nd last, was a splendid effort on the part of the residents of the Women's Hostel, Weetwood Hall. The proceeds which amounted to £9 12s. 8d. were devoted to the Viennese Students' Relief Fund.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by all present. Proceedings started at 7 p.m., when the visitors went round to inspect the side-shows, of which there was a great variety, from the fortune-teller's cave to the roulette table, not forgetting the excellent tableaux, which represented subjects ranging from "Lady Macbeth" to "Little Jack Homer."

The sounding of the gong intimated that the Café Chantant was open. Here one partook of refreshments whilst being entertained with musical items given by members of the hostel.

This was followed by the performance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which moved the audience to tears—of laughter. Dancing to the jazy strains of the Textile Department Band wound up the evening.

W.H.S.

Economic Society.

This Society held two very successful meetings last term, the subjects for discussion being "The Case for Capitalism" and "Is the Middleman a Parasite?" Mr. J. R. Bellerby opened the first of these discussions with an able exposition on behalf of the present system, showing its obvious defects and faults, yet making a plea for careful and considerate progress in reform. A very lively discussion followed, in which the speaker was subjected to much criticism. Mr. P. P. Murphy was the leader at the second meeting, when an interesting discussion took place.

The next meeting will be held in February, when the subject for debate will be: "Shall we devalue our Currency?" The principals will be Messrs. Lyles and Burrows, while it is hoped that Miss Senior Smith and Miss Harris will second the affirmative and negative respectively. Mr. L. A. Caldwell (Commercer) has been elected to the Committee to fill the place reserved each year for an Intermediate Student.

W. H. SMITH, Hon. Sec.

Cavendish Society.

This year the Society is fortunate in having as President Professor Whiddington, whose Presidential Address on "The Measurement of Minute Distances" provided a most interesting and instructive lecture. The apparatus used and described was capable of measuring differences of $\frac{1}{100}$ millionth of an inch, which is easily the smallest yet attained.

The second lecture was given by Mr. F. L. Seymour-Jones, who took as his subject "Smell." The lecturer began by showing how animals have a much keener sense of smell than man, who can nevertheless detect 10^{-12} m.g. of muscapan by this means.

For the Public Lecture the Society was very fortunate in obtaining Dr. F. W. Aston, M.A., D.Sc., A.I.C., who gave an account of his research on the Atom. He took for his title "Isotopes and Mass Spectra," and by means of numerous lantern slides showed how he had been able to prove that a large number of chemical elements in reality were not single substances, but that they comprised from two to six isotopes.

"The Genesis of Mineral Deposits" was the subject chosen by Mr. H. C. Versey, M.Sc., for his lecture on November 30th. He explained how deposits of various minerals collect in different places in quantities which make the mining of them a commercial proposition.

It was very unfortunate that the change of date of Professor Priestley's lecture had not been noticed by more members of the Society. The attendance in consequence was small, but those who did take notice of the alteration were amply repaid in a most interesting discussion on the "Storage and Release of Energy in the Plant."

Leeds University Textile Association. Students' Section.

A VERY interesting series of lectures was given to the above Association last term.

On Thursday, October 14th, a lecture on "The Reconstruction of Jerusalem" (illustrated by lantern slides) was given by Mr. W. A. Stewart, of the Cairo School of Arts and Crafts. The lecturer, by means of the slides, showed the deplorable state of the town and the necessity for bettering the life of the inhabitants. The lecture proved very interesting and instructive, the slides being highly appreciated. The meeting was well attended, about 30 students being present.

On Thursday, October 28th, a lecture on "Impressions from a First Visit to Paris" (illustrated by lantern slides) was given by Mr. L. C. Bell, a last year's student. The lecturer, with the help of the slides, gave a very clear outline of life at the present day in the Capital of France.

On Thursday, December 2nd, lectures on "Vacation Works Experiences" were given as follows:—

- 1.—Worsted Spinning, by F. H. D. Atkinson.
- 2.—Woolen Spinning, by A. F. R. Barker.
- 3.—Utilisation of Brains in a Mill, by W. H. Coates.

The lectures were very interesting, being the actual experiences in mills of the lecturers during the Summer Vacation (1920).

The Women Day-Students' Social.

EARLY in the term a committee was formed for the purpose of promoting social life among the women day-students. With this object in view the committee arranged for a social evening, on December 10th, to enable students to come into closer contact with each other and with the members of the Staff.

While the students, both men and women responded eagerly and beyond the expectations of the committee, the Staff were apparently rather "shy," or at any rate unaware of the importance of the occasion. In spite of their aloofness, however, those who did honour us with their presence showed that they were delighted to meet their victims of the lecture-room in different circumstances.

The programme was so arranged as to allow conversation to flow freely between the ladies and their friends. The first part displayed the hitherto latent talents of the women day-students, and we must compliment those who so successfully contributed towards the enjoyment of the evening.

We desire to thank those of our guests, amongst whom was a "gifted and charming" professor, for kindly offering to relieve those of us who were playing for the dances. At the same time we tender our thanks to Miss Robertson for her support and help before and during the evening, and to those who decorated the Refectory, and congratulate them on the effect achieved.

This was our first attempt to take an active part in the social life of the University, and gratified by the thanks and congratulations of our guests on the warmth and friendliness that permeated the atmosphere, we intend to make it an annual affair.

M. S., E. M. B.

Women's Old Students' Association.

On January 15th, the Women's O.S.A. held its usual Reunion in the Women's Rooms, of members of the Staff and their wives, former and present day (Final) students. Even when compared with purely student functions, the tattle of conversation was wonderful! Interspersed were various musical and dramatic items. The unique feature of the evening was the giving, by Miss Robertson, of a gold wristlet watch and book of signatures, from all the members of the O.S.A., to Miss Blackburn, in recognition of her ten years' loyal and unstinting service as secretary to the Association. Notice was also made of the much appreciated gift of the O.S.A. to the women students of a photograph of Professor Moorman, which hangs in the Common Room.

M. E. G.

Song Book.

It is intended that the song book shall contain a collection of songs of such a nature and variety as to enable it to respond to any demand. The possessor of a copy must feel himself equipped for any occasion, grave or gay. This may sound ambitious for a book of only some 100 songs, but the committee is doing its best to realise this plan, and has collected a number of compositions by members of the University, together with a selection of Yorkshire songs. The book is to be completed by the addition of about thirty well-known songs, and, since for its popularity a great deal depends on the choice of those, the committee publishes the

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names of those it suggests, and will be glad to receive criticisms or additions to this list. The book will also contain some of the national songs of Great Britain.

Suggestions should be made before the end of February; after that date no further opportunity can be guaranteed. Women students please note that no good specimen of a women's song has yet been received.

<i>Solomon Levi.</i>	<i>Mush Mush.</i>
<i>Vive l'Amour.</i>	<i>John Peel.</i>
<i>Ode to Tobacco.</i>	<i>Cock Robin.</i>
<i>Massacre of MacPherson.</i>	<i>Little Brown Jug.</i>
<i>Here's to Good Old Whisky.</i>	<i>In Cellar Cool.</i>
<i>There is a Tavern in the</i>	<i>Leather Bottle.</i>
<i>Town.</i>	<i>Cypres.</i>
<i>Riding down from Brangor.</i>	<i>Some folks like to sigh.</i>
<i>Polly-Wally-Woodie.</i>	<i>Three Crosses.</i>
<i>Clementine.</i>	<i>Simon the Cellarer.</i>
<i>Villains and his Dish.</i>	<i>Hundred Pipers.</i>
<i>Prior of Orders Grey.</i>	<i>My Boy Billy.</i>
<i>Dave's one more Rubber.</i>	<i>Oh, no John.</i>
<i>Oh, for the nights when we</i>	<i>Drink to me only.</i>
<i>used to sit.</i>	<i>Passing by.</i>
<i>John Brown's Body.</i>	<i>Campdown Races.</i>
<i>Townsmen.</i>	<i>Ten Thousand Miles</i>
	<i>away.</i>

Engineering Society.

A LECTURE on "Wrapping Machines" was delivered on 3rd December, 1920, to the Engineering Society by Mr. F. Grover, A.M.I.C.E.

The lecturer commenced by giving a brief history of the evolution of a wrapping machine, and then by means of large models of cornets, &c., he showed all the various foldings of the wrapping paper necessary and how they were accomplished mechanically. The first machines were able to wrap about eighty sweets per minute, as against an absolute maximum of twenty per minute by hand. Then by means of slight alterations in the runs, and their timing, it was possible to increase the speed to 160 per minute.

By means of diagrams, the lecturer showed an ingenious arrangement for keeping the tension of the paper-feed constant, and also other improvements. Slides of various types of machines were then shown, and this brought an excellent lecture to a close.

On Friday, January 14th, a lecture was given to the Society by Mr. G. A. Hart, M.I.C.E., the Leeds City Sewage Engineer.

The lecture, which was introductory to one to be given at a later date, dealt with the sewage question from a historical rather than an engineering point of view. In introducing the subject, the lecturer gave a brief description of the sewage systems of ancient cities, and more particularly that of Rome, and then passed to more modern times. By reading extracts from the laws then in force, it was clearly shown how opinion varied from allowing sewage to be deposited in rivers, then in sunps, and then returning to rivers, over a period of about 200 years.

Slides were then shown, depicting the general street conduit system, and the advantage of wet sewers over the older type was clearly demonstrated. Finally, the lecturer dealt lightly with a few of the difficulties, but promised to treat them from a strictly technical point of view at a later date. The lecture was greatly appreciated by about 100 members.

D. D. M. B.

The Functions of a Students' Representative Council.

THE first Students' Representative Council was formed at St. Andrews University in 1885. Its object was defined as follows:—

- (1). "To represent the students in all matters affecting their interests.
- (2). "To afford a means of communication between the students and the University, as well as the general public.
- (3). "To promote unity among the students."

Four years later a clause was inserted in the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889, giving power to the Commissioners "to lay down regulations for the constitution and functions of a Students' Representative Council in each University and to frame regulations under which that Council shall be entitled to make representations to the University Court." This has been given effect to by all Scotch Universities, and the duties of the S.R.C. are defined thus:—

- (1). "The S.R.C. shall be entitled to petition the Senatus Academicus with regard to any matter affecting the teaching and discipline of the University, and the Senatus Academicus shall dispose of the matter of the petition, or shall, if so prayed, forward any such petition to the University Court, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon."
- (2). "The S.R.C. shall be entitled to petition the University Court with regard to any matter affecting the students other than those falling under the immediately preceding sub-section."

Such give a general outline of the duties which could be undertaken. Elections would be made annually under regulations framed by the students and approved by the University Court. The usual procedure is to allow so many representatives from each faculty, to be distributed according to their year. At the first meeting of the newly-elected Council, the representatives would elect a President for that year. The setting up of such a Council would raise the whole status of the student, and its official recognition by the Senate would tend to the development of a more independent corporate life. The Senate would also find it a great advantage to take into their councils the officials of such a representative body in their efforts to promote the social and intellectual welfare of the students.



Rugger Notes.

Dec. 4th. v. Ilkley. Played at Ilkley.

THE team travelled to Ilkley by char-a-banc accompanied by an earnest band of supporters, who, although outnumbered by the locals, made their presence known and almost left. The game was lively contested, and our team was unfortunate in not winning. Tries were scored by Grosby and Arkless and the game ended in a draw of 6 points each. Dallmeyer had the misfortune to get his knee damaged.

Dec. 11th. v. Bradford, at Lawnswood.

THIS match was spoiled by the weather, a snow-storm providing an welcome interlude. The ground was in a deplorable state and was against any scientific exposition of football. Play resulted in a series of forward rushes, from one of which Senior scored, after good work by Whittaker. Although a long way out Sayce made a good attempt for goal, only failing by a few yards. Bradford equalized in the second half; although we were constantly on their line we were unable to penetrate their defence to the satisfaction of the referee, and the game ended in a draw: 3-3.

Jan. 15th. v. Harrogate O.B., at Harrogate.

WE resumed after the vacation with rather a weak team owing to casualties. The ground was hard and frozen. Seymour-Jones scored a try under the posts for Wood to convert. We changed ends leading 5-3. Uphill there was a great difference, and it was soon evident that the team lacked training.

Result: loss, 17-5.

Jan. 22nd. v. Pudsey, at Pudsey.

PLAYED in a field called the "Marshes" which was quite up to its name. Owing to ground conditions the game consisted of keen forward play in which the backs occasionally took part. Leeds early took the lead with a penalty kicked by Wood, but later another penalty failed to increase the score. Blasse had had luck on one occasion when he had eluded all but the full back; he attempted to swerve but slipped on the sodden ground. Cusworth was prominent with good defensive play.

Result: win, 3-0.

Owing to the state of our ground the match with Durham had to be cancelled.

	2nd XV.		F. A.
Dec. 4	v. Ilkley (A)...	Home	6 Nil
Dec. 11	v. Bradford (A)...	Away	23 Nil
Jan. 15	v. Harrogate O.B. (A)	Home	9 4
Jan. 22	v. Huddersley O.B.	Home	5 16

Soccer Notes.

FIRST ELEVEN.

		F. A.
1920		
27 Nov.	v. Yorkshire Amateurs	A. ... 6 0
1 Dec.	v. Manchester Univ.	H. ... 2 8
4 Dec.	v. Huddersley A.F.C.	A. ... 5 0
11 Dec.	v. Durham Univ.	H. ... 5 2
1921.		
22 Jan.	v. Lidgett Park A.F.C.	H. ... 3 1

SECOND ELEVEN.

		F. A.
1920.		
25 Nov.	v. Shef. Univ., 2nd XI.	H. ... 1 1
27 Nov.	v. Yorks. P. Bank Ltd.	H. ... 8 0
11 Dec.	v. Aekworth School	A. ... 1 1
1921.		
22 Jan.	v. New Coll., Harrogate A.	... 5 1

THIRD ELEVEN.

		F. A.
1921.		
22 Jan.	v. Silcoates School	... A. ... 2 2

Dec. 1st. v. Manchester University.

PLAYED at Lawnswood before few spectators. On commencing, the two teams appeared to be well matched, the home side showing rather more dash and determination than their opponents. Leeds opened the scoring after five minutes play through Nankivell, and 10 minutes later Cross-Smith added another. Leeds were thus two goals up inside 20 minutes. Manchester, however, were not to be denied; Broome, for the visitors, registering a couple in quick succession, and just before the interval he added another.

On resuming, Manchester had the better of the play. The home backs were weak and the opposing forwards seized their opportunities. The ground was wet and slippery, and realising this the visitors tried long range shots and were well rewarded for their efforts. It was observed in the second half that when the home defence was hard pressed the inside forwards did not always render assistance.

Leeds failed to add to their score.

Result: Manchester U. 8; Leeds U. 2.

Dec. 11th. v. Durham University, at Lawnswood.

LEEDS deservedly scored a victory in this match. The combination of the whole team was the best seen this year. The ground was muddy and slippery. The home side played the long passing game, keeping the Durham defence constantly on the run.

The visitors opened the scoring in the first minute, through an apparent misunderstanding between Armitage and Ward. Leeds, however, got into their stride and Hall quickly equalized. Play was even at this stage, the wet and slippery ground making it very difficult to judge the ball.

From a scramble in front of goal, Nankivell eventually gave the home side the lead. The visitors, however, were playing up to their reputation, and Bowerbank, after a fine solo effort, registered the second and equalising goal for his side.

On resuming in the second half, Leeds monopolised the play, their combination and finish being far superior to that of their opponents. After 15 minutes Rankin scored for Leeds, and a few minutes later the same player added another. The three inside forwards were playing a dashing game, Nankivell probably being the most prominent. He scored his second goal a few minutes later. Hardaker at centre half was playing a sound game and feeding his forwards judiciously.

Five minutes from time a Durham player hit the upright, the ball bouncing back into play. The referee, however, blew his whistle, thinking it was a goal, and in the misunderstanding which followed, Bowerbank scored for Durham.

Result: Leeds U. 5; Durham U. 3.

Jan. 22nd. v. Lidgett Park A.F.C.

PLAYED at LAWNSWOOD. This was our first game since the vacation. Our combination was slightly at fault, on account of the high wind which prevailed. Fox opened the scoring for Leeds after about 15 minutes play. No further score was added up to the interval.

On resuming, the Varsity side quickly improved matters, Rankin scoring a couple of goals in quick succession. The visitors however continued to play a hard game to the end and 16 minutes from time registered their first and only goal.

Result: Leeds U. 5; Lidgett Park A.F.C. 1.

Hockey Notes.

Our further felicitations to our left inside, M. H. Thirway, who has assisted the Yorkshire County Hockey Team in each match this season, thus obtaining his Blazer and Cap. More power to his Stick!

The progress of the team is varied, though of course we tackle all the leading clubs of the district.

The weather for the past month has not improved the grounds, and, when "mudlarking," no team gives of its best, so the game is anyone's.

On December 18th we had Birmingham University as visitors to Lawnswood. The ground was a swamp after five minutes play, and hockey was out of the question. We scrambled a goal through Dalby, and the visitors replied towards the end of the game. Thus the match was drawn, with score one goal each.

Manchester University visited us on January 26th, and gave us a most interesting and fast game. The Manchester men opened out quickly, and were three goals ahead in the first twenty minutes. We were outclassed and they could not make a mistake. Interval came with the score 6-2 against.

On the resumption the Manchester people opened up with another goal. Then we settled to our game, rather late, but pressed for practically all the half, obtaining five goals which brought us at the finish seven goals each. Surely a record!

The equaliser was a beautiful piece of individual work by Hague. S. Thompson at right half played an excellent game throughout—the best he has played for us.

The local Matches were

1920.				
Nov. 27	Sandal	..	Away	Lost 4-6
Dec. 4	Coeinthams	..	Away	Won 4-0
Dec. 11	Halifax	..	Away	Lost 2-3
1921.				
Jan. 15	Ripon	..	Home	Won 3-0
Jan. 22	Bradford	..	Away	Lost 4-5

SECOND ELEVEN.

Nov. 27	Sandal 2nd	..	Home	Won 6-0
Dec. 11	Halifax 2nd	..	Home	Won 4-2
Jan. 22	Bradford 2nd	..	Home	Lost 2-4

E.S.T.

Lacrosse.

WITH the object of increasing the popularity of Lacrosse in Yorkshire a league has been formed, which the University club has joined. Two fixtures are arranged with each of the other teams in the League, and these, together with the County "Flag" Matches and matches to be played against Manchester Varsity and Manchester College of Technology, provide quite an interesting fixture list.

Yorkshire League Matches.

Jan. 22nd. v. Handingley Clarendon.

AGAIN without their best team the University succeeded in avenging their previous defeat. In the first half play was very even. University scored the first goal through Waddington, but later Clarendon replied with two clever goals, scored by Dixon and Leyland. Pretty passing movements then took place and both goals were attacked in turn. At the interval the score stood at 5-2 in favour of the University.

In the second half the game was vigorously contested and the Clarendon attack succeeded in piercing the Varsity defense four times. The University attacks, however, were playing very keenly and goals were scored by Waddington and Blackburn, the final score being 7-6, the Varsity winning by the odd goal.

Jan. 26th. v. Woodhouse Grove, at Apperley Bridge.

THIS match was looked forward to with great interest, there being several Old Grovians in the University team. The cross-handling of the Grove boys was very good and they soon succeeded in scoring two goals. Playing with the wind and with a slight slope in their favour, for a time they had the best of the play. The University attacks then got going and several passing bouts resulted in goals being scored, making the score at half-time 5-3 in favour of the Grove.

On resuming the Varsity attacks continued to press, and brilliant play by Foster ended by our taking the lead with the score 6-5.

The Grove were not to be denied and, cheered on by some two hundred of their supporters, succeeded in regaining the lead with goals by Schofield and Mitchellmore. University attacks continued to bombard the home goal and at the end the score of 9-9 was a very fitting finish to a fast, clean and very even game.

Women's Hockey Club.

FIRST ELEVEN.

1920.			P.	A.
Dec. 4	Liverpool Univ.	A.	3	1
Dec. 11	Barnsley High School Staff	H.	3	0
1921.				
Jan. 15	Bradford United	A.	6	0
Jan. 22	Leeds Gymnastic Association	H.	6	0

SECOND ELEVEN.

1920.			P.	A.
Nov. 27	Leeds T.C., 2nd XI.	A.	3	2

Our first team has played four matches since the last issue of the *Gryphon*, and only one of these was an Inter-Varsity match, but our record is still unbroken.

December 4th. v. Liverpool University.

DECEMBER 4th was quite an eventful day in the annals of the W.H.C. So far we had been victorious but we were beginning to wonder whether we were not growing just a little too proud of ourselves, and whether we might not encounter the proverbial "Fall" all too soon. But happily it was not destined to arrive that day.

The game was strenuous and exciting, and at half time the score rested at 1-1. Liverpool then made valiant efforts to change it in their favour. Meanwhile they were lustily cheered from the sidelines. Their forwards were certainly remarkably good but fortunately their efforts were defeated, and first Miss Senior-Smith and then Miss White scored, and the game ended in a victory for us of 3 goals against 1.

Jan. 22nd. v. Leeds Gymnastic Association.

OUR match against this team is generally looked forward to as one of the most enjoyable games of the year, and this season it was no exception. The Gymnastic team includes the County centre-forward and one other County player, but in spite of the fact that we had such celebrities arrayed against us, our forwards played a fine passing game and four goals were scored by Miss White, one by Miss Knowles and one by Miss Senior-Smith.
Result: Win 4-Nil. E.M.B.

Leeds University Boat Club.

SINCE the foundation of the Leeds University Boat Club in November, 1919, it has had many difficulties with which to contend. During last season training was carried out and races were held at the Bradford A.R.C. at Salthouse, but it was very inconvenient for members, apart from the expense, to go so far, as when a crew is preparing for a race it is necessary to train and to be coached at least once a day. But despite all this it was a very successful season for the club.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining a site for a softness on the canal between Calverley and Apperby Bridge, rowing was suspended during the last term. An application was however made for the use of Waterloo Lake at Roundhay Park for use during the winter months, until arrangements were completed for using the canal. Permission has just been granted for the use of the lake until the end of March and it is hoped to get one or two fours up there immediately from Bradford.

Since the beginning of this term each Saturday a different four-oared crew has visited Salthouse, where they have been coached by the Captain, so that the selection of crews for representing the University can be more easily carried out. Edinburgh University are sending down two "fours" on June 16th, but no date has been fixed with Durham University yet. As these will be the first inter-Varsity races which have been held at home, it is hoped that the club will receive all the support possible from those interested in sport in the University.

The Inter-Departmental race for the Vice-Chancellor's Cup, won by the Textiles last year, will be held at the end of the summer term, when it is hoped that some good rowing will be seen.

Besides all these troubles the club is unable to get the boats it requires owing to lack of capital, but it is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome in time.

R.F.L.G.

Swimming Club.

A MEETING of the Secretaries of the Northern Universities' Swimming Clubs, was held in Manchester on the 1st December, 1920, representatives from Aberystwyth, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds being present. It was decided to hold an Inter-Varsity Gala, between the above Universities and, possibly, Bangor, Birmingham, Durham and Nottingham, at Liverpool, on Wednesday, June 29th, 1921.

The following events will be held for the University Championship:-

Women.	Neat Dive.
	50 yards free.
	50 yards, back and breast.
	Squadron Race (Team of 4).
Men.	50 yards free.
	100 yards free.
	220 yards free.
	100 yards back stroke.
	100 yards breast stroke.
	Neat Dive.
	Long Dive.
	Squadron Race (Team of 5, 250 yards, 50 yards per man).

The Christie Squadron Race Shield will be competed for by Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds, and an attempt is being made to obtain another shield, to be competed for by all the Universities.

Our own Gala will be held on Saturday, June 24th, 1921, when the teams for the Inter-Varsity Contest will be chosen.

G. LABOULE, Hon. Sec.

Marriage.

WILLIAMS-BROWN. — December 16th, 1920, at Wesley Place M.F. Church, Bramley, Mr. Thomas Williams, B.A., son of Mr. J. Williams, of Normanton, to Miss Nellie Brown, B.A., daughter of Mrs. J. T. Brown, of Bramley, Leeds.

Mr. Williams was a student in the Honours School of Modern Languages from 1911-15 and Miss Brown from 1912-16.

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Union Committee Attendances for Christmas Term, 1930.

POSSIBLE ATTENDANCES		3.
Mr. D. I. Currie	..	5
.. J. Dalby	..	5
.. G. M. Miller	..	5
Prof. B. M. Connal	..	3
Prof. C. M. Gillespie	..	1
Mr. A. E. Wheeler	..	2
.. J. Atkins	..	2
.. R. S. Banks	..	3
.. A. B. Both	..	4
.. J. B. Holterby	..	1
.. D. D. M. Bonar	..	5
.. M. H. Thirlway	..	4
.. F. L. Seymour-Jones	..	5
.. F. B. Holmes	..	5
.. R. Sayce	..	5
.. G. L. Sharpe	..	4
.. C. S. Style	..	5
.. S. V. Keam	..	1
.. H. L. Robinson	..	3
.. J. S. Houthwaite	..	4
.. W. W. Wilson	..	3 (possible 4)
<i>Women Members.</i>		
Miss D. Wood	..	4
.. A. Irvine	..	5
.. E. Allcock	..	4
.. M. Caruth	..	4
.. V. Hirst	..	5
.. L. Robson	..	4
<i>Representatives from the S.R.C.</i>		
Miss A. Claye	..	3 (possible 4)
Mr. A. Cannon	..	4
.. F. Clegg	..	0
.. B. Bastable	..	0
.. G. Rutherford	..	0
.. G. F. Walker	..	0
.. H. S. Ward	..	0

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