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NEW SERIES.

VOL. II. No. 4.—MARCH 1921.

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Examined and found correct,

A. R. WHEELER.

3rd February, 1921.

### General Meeting of the Union, March 1st, 1921.

1. The Balance Sheet for 1919-20 was formally accepted and approved.
2. Rule 6 was altered to read as follows:—  
The retiring Union Secretary shall post, or cause to be posted, during the second week in May, notices calling upon students to nominate candidates for the Committee. Any 25 members may nominate a candidate, but no member may sign more than 15 nominations. Three clear working days (not including Saturday) shall be allowed from the time of posting the notices to the closing of the nominations. All nominations must be posted immediately they are received.
3. Colours and Half Colours were awarded to the Harriers' Club.
4. Half Colours were awarded to the Lacrosse Club.

5. Rule 13 was altered to read as follows:—  
Rules may be added, altered or expunged at a General Meeting called for that purpose, if not less than 10 per cent. of the members of the Union for the time being are present, and if two-thirds of those present vote for the change. Should less than 10 per cent. of the members of the Union for the time being attend the meeting, the matter shall be left to the discretion of the Union Committee. The wording of the old rule, together with the proposed alterations, shall be stated on the notice convening the Meeting. No motion relating to the same rule shall be brought forward, except by the Union Committee, more than once a Session.
6. Rule 14 (c) was deleted.
7. Women granted Colours and Half Colours were given equal right with men to wear the Colours Blazer.
8. The Women's Hockey and Tennis Clubs were granted Half Colours.

Leeds University Union.  
Statement of Accounts, 1919-20.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.		Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Union Subscriptions, 1920-20	..	1,421	11	0		R.F.C. ..	97	2	8½
Union Subscriptions, balance 1918-19	..	75	6	9		A.F.C. ..	88	19	5
Hire of Ground ..	..	3	3	0		Men's Hockey ..	76	16	10½
Balance from sale of songs, Degree day	..	16	0			Women's ..	40	12	9
Bank Interest ..	..	5	4	9		L. Lawrosen ..	11	1	9
Dividends, N.W.B.'s April and Oct., 1920	..	10	0	0		Gymnasium ..	117	4	8
Dividends, War Loan, Dec., 1919, June 1920	..	5	5	2		Lawn Tennis ..	74	7	2½
Musical Evening Oct. 31/19 Balance	..	1	11	3		Cricket ..	70	10	9
.. Feb. 6/20	..	7	0			Boat Club ..	30	0	0
.. July 1/20	..	2	11	8½		Swimming Club ..	26	16	0
Leeds University Sports ..	..	18	9	0		Harrars ..	13	9	
						Fives ..	1	14	1
						Debating Society ..	22	10	0
						Chess Club ..	24	7	6
		1,544	6	4½		Men's Common Rooms, College Road	18	18	11
Deficit on the year ..	..	26	6	0½		.. Medical School ..			
						Special Grant 1918-19 ..	20	0	0
						Ordinary Grant 1920 ..	25	0	0
						S.R.C. ..	4	0	0
						Women's Common Rooms, College Rd.	12	18	4½
						.. Medical School ..	1	10	3
						Conversations, Deficit ..	45	4	5½
Balance in hand, Oct., 1919	..	514	19	2		University Dance, Deficit ..	12	9	2½
Deficit on year 1919-20	..	26	6	0½		Fancy Dress Ball ..	13	10	½
						Freshers' Snoker ..	12	0	0
Balance in hand, Oct., 1920	..	488	13	3½		Musical Evening 5/12/19 ..	1	0	1
						.. 2/15/20 ..	17	2	
						Garden Party ..	9	7	9½
						Charlie Sports ..	27	14	9½
						Pavilion, Joinery ..	29	7	7
						.. Plumbing and Roof ..	3	12	6
						.. Stoves ..	9	18	0
						.. Coal ..	2	6	6
						.. Towels ..	13	0	0
						.. Carting Ashes ..	1	18	6
						Machines Repaired ..	7	8	0
						Tools ..	15	0	
						Tennis Courts, Wire Netting & Posts	23	19	10
						Horse, Purchase of ..	29	0	0
						Horse Boots ..	4	18	0
						Westwood Park, Purchase of Gear	32	0	0
						Groundsmen ..	305	15	0
						Washing and Sundries ..	12	1	4
						Insurance Stamps ..	1	15	9
						Fares of delegates to Conferences ..	5	1	0
						.. Inter-Varsity ..	11	15	0
						Sports ..	6	0	0
						Photographs ..	40	11	6
						Handbook ..	13	8	6
						General Printing ..	11	7	0
						Deficit on Fixture Cards ..	3	11	8½
						Union Postages and Sundries ..	10	4	0
						Degree Day ..	2	3	3
						Pavilion Burglary, Replacement	15	15	0
						Typewriter ..	19	0	0
						Retirement Fund ..	37	7	0
						Rates, Taxes ..	3	0	9
						Title Rent, Fire Insurance ..	20	7	10
						Gas, Electric Light and Water	25	0	0
						Prof. Moorman Memorial Fund			
		£1,570	12	5			£1,570	12	5

Examined and found correct,

A. E. WHEELER.

3rd February, 1921.



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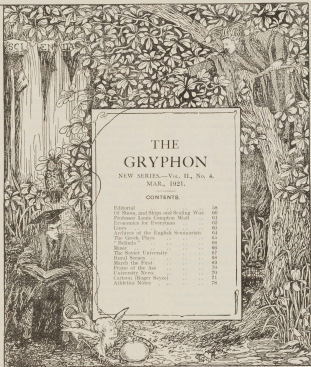
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SCIENTIA

# THE GRYPHON

NEW SERIES.—Vol. II, No. 4.  
MAR., 1921.

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ET AUĞEBITUR SCIENTIA

# THE GRYPHON.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

*"The Gryphon never spreads his wings in the sun when the hawk has his 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 you have ever found than to the praise which was ought to have."—LIVY.*

### Editorial.

ON March 1st there was held a general meeting of the Union to deal with some highly important business, especially the altering of certain Union Rules. *The attendance was less than 100.*

Could there be anything more lamentable? By a resolution passed at this meeting, when in future a general meeting of the Union is called, if not more than 10 per cent. of members are present the business under discussion will be dealt with by the Union Committee. This means in effect that in future all the business of the Union will be performed by the Union Committee. Although perhaps on the whole the Union will gain in efficient administration by such procedure, yet it is entirely wrong in principle and allows the careless student to shirk his responsibilities even more. And all this at a time when we are told that the University is abnormal, when the majority of students are older than in normal years, and as a result are seeking more power and self government!

It is perfectly obvious that the majority of students (as far as numbers go) do not want a greater measure of self government, that they will be quite content to groan under a load of lectures which they say they do not require, and that they merely come to the University for what they can get, and then retire with a qualification of purely artificial value to pass the remainder of their lives in smug respectability without ideals, without interests, without any real conception of the beauty and adventure of life.

For after all what is a University education? We assert once more that it is the leading of a common life based on common study. That is its first and most important aspect, and that which differentiates it from education at a Technical or

Correspondence College. Ideally every University should be entirely residential. We have in Leeds a large nucleus of students in residence, large compared with other modern Universities. Yet how many of our Students, our residential students even, throw themselves whole-heartedly into University corporate life! In spite of what our correspondents say, the ex-service students are far from guiltless. Have they lost that corporate spirit which made the British Army what it was and makes war time memories pleasant, even in spite of remembered horrors! But worst of all are those who are willing to accept the lighter pleasures of our social life—the dances and entertainments—but who offer no contribution themselves by attending debates or business meetings which require some personal effort. These are our parasites.

It is at the University that men should learn that first elementary principle of human advancement that life must consist of giving as well as taking. It is for every student to give as much as he possibly can to the University. Besides working hard he must play hard—during term time and not merely during vacation when his pleasure is simply his own pleasure. The student does not fulfil his duty to the general public by merely getting a qualification. The University does not exist for the purpose of training its members that they may earn a more comfortable living than those who do not possess its qualifications, but exists to promote human advancement by deepening and refining the personality of its members by common study and discussion of the creations and achievements of the human mind and by inducing in them some greater measure of appreciation of what is truly beautiful and noble in human life, which in after life they may communicate to their fellows.

## The "Gryphon."

By a resolution passed at their meeting of February 14th the Union Committee has granted a subsidy for the purpose of enlarging the *Gryphon* for each remaining issue of this session. It has been felt that if a University Magazine is to fulfil any useful function it must be of a size that will allow contributors adequate space in which to express their ideas, and thereby form a valuable medium for interchange of opinion which is so essential a feature of University life.

We would therefore remind students and past students that the *Gryphon* is open to receive contributions dealing with all subjects of general interest, serious, humorous and topical. It should be borne in mind by subscribers that the quality of any magazine not run for profit is not determined by the editorial staff but entirely by its contributors. It is impossible for the editor to publish good matter if it is not sent in, nor humorous articles if only serious are offered. It becomes possible therefore for every critic of the *Gryphon* to do something for its betterment by sending in "copy" of the type which he requires to see published. Even if contributions are not published they still do good, for the greater the number of rejected contributions, the better must a magazine be.

We publish in our correspondence columns a letter from the Secretary of the Association of Leeds University Students in London in which criticism of the *Gryphon* is offered. To this we can only make the same answer. Unless past students send in contributions, the *Gryphon* must remain 'local'; and in any case is it too much to expect that past students should retain interest in events happening at the University and in its progress equally with an interest in the contributions of other past students whom they may or may not have known! In any case we feel most strongly that every number of the *Gryphon* should be an old students' number.

We feel that it is an extremely good thing that students should make use of the correspondence columns of the *Gryphon* in order to call attention to grievances and to suggest remedies. Suffering so grievously as we are in our corporate life from a lack of common rooms and residential hostels any new focus of common interest is to be welcomed. If the *Gryphon* can provide such a focus it has fulfilled its function. We would nevertheless point out to correspondents that "brevity is the soul of wit." And perhaps it is not altogether desirable

that a tradition should be formed of using a pseudonym unless it is obviously required.

Contributors are reminded that all contributions must be accompanied by the author's name, and must be written on one side of paper only. Contributions for the next issue of the *Gryphon* must be handed in by April 30th.

## Competitions.

- (1) A prize of a complete edition of Francis Thompson's Works (or its equivalent in books) is offered for the BEST DESIGN FOR THE COVER OF THE GRYPHON. The design should be somewhat larger than the actual size of the cover and must be drawn in ink and on drawing paper. Designs must be sent in by April 30th.
- (2) A prize of One Guinea is offered for the BEST PROSE ARTICLE, humorous or serious, not exceeding 1,500 words in length. Articles must be sent in by April 30th and should be marked "Competition." The Editor reserves the right to publish any such article sent in if considered suitable.

These competitions are open to all past and present students of the University.

## Acknowledgments.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

*Student* (Edinburgh), three numbers.

*Mermaid* (Birmingham), two numbers.

*Phoenix* (Imperial College of Science and Technology).

*Osago University Review*.

*Sphinx* (Liverpool).

*London University Magazine*.

## The Gryphon Committee.

*Editor*: A. W. COOK, B.A.

*Sub-Editor*: D. WITNEY.

*Treasurer*: MR. H. W. THOMPSON.

*Staff Representative*: MR. DAVIS.

MISSOS E. ALLCOCK and M. GRANGE, MESSRS. W. H. BEAN, B.A., W. D. CHAPMAN, D. I. CURRIE (President of the Union), S. K. HOLMES and G. M. MILLER (Secretary of the Union).



We understand that a paper on "The Mobility of the Tadpole-ion in Distilled Water" is to appear shortly from the Physical Chemistry Department.

The Dyeing Department has adopted a black-mark book, and it is rumoured that Professor M—ln— is buying a cane.

The *Gryphon* offers a prize of a banana to the best behaved Professor.

Who is the student who drinks castor oil by the half bottle in the men's cloakroom after a refectory lunch?

The new fox-trot—  
"The Mad Hatter's March to Malham."

Heard in the Refectory—  
What did this shepherd die of?

The telephone recently installed in the Leather Department promises to be somewhat of an embarrassment unless students can take messages in person.

Who was the devotee of Bacchus who tried to tender a *Gryphon* in lieu of taxi fare?

And did the driver take it as a compliment?

"I must be more careful about my language with ladies about: but when you've been in the Army for three years—"

We have it on good authority that a fund is being raised to paint white lines on the hard courts.

It is unofficially reported that not a single reporter called to see Professor Sm—th—ls last week.

Amongst forthcoming publications is announced "The Starry Firmament" by "Intervarsity Boxer."

Also "Pretty Experiments with other People's Pennies" by a Chemical Lecturer.

Personal—  
Miss B—ckl—y: No shorter, please!

The fish which strayed from the Zoo, and wandered into the Maths. department has now trotted back to its rightful home.

For the benefit of a Gledhowite we would point out that Valentines are out of date and in any case it is not a leap year.

Has our silk stocking merchant got a fitting department?

The thoughtfulness of the University authorities seems to be without end. The chairs provided in the entrance hall and main corridor for tired dancers are indeed a boon.

We have received the following enquiry which we reprint verbatim.

"What is the name of the student who after the christening ceremony collided with a lamp post in "Metallic Elizabeth" after sundry narrow escapés?"

We have lost our code book.

The "Artistic Revival" is on the decline—witness the Gledhow Tie.

Mr. H—ll—t: "I don't think that there is any philosophy in a lunatic asylum."

Is there any connection between the Vienna Relief Fund and Uncle's missing three brass balls?

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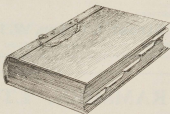
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# FOR LECTURES

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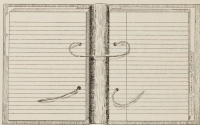
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The Book opens perfectly flat for writing, and binds up absolutely securely; can be unmade and re-made and the leaves transferred from one book to another or new leaves added in any manner without trouble and without risk of disarrangement or loss. No rings, posts, or mechanism. Only one book necessary for many subjects (each subject can be transferred to its cover as convenient).



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### Professor Louis Compton Miall, D.Sc., F.R.S.

I HAVE BEEN asked to write a few words in memory of Professor L. C. Miall, who was one of the first, as he certainly was one of the most distinguished members of the Yorkshire College and later of this University. It is difficult to present a true picture of Professor Miall, for his character was curiously many-sided. I think only his more intimate friends knew the real man, for among mere acquaintances he was apt to wrap himself in a cloak of shyness and reserve.

Pre-eminent as an investigator and writer on biological subjects and greatly esteemed as a teacher and as an authority on teaching, his interests were by no means confined to the branch of science which he taught. It may be said with truth that all nature was his province and he was never happier than in worrying out some scientific problem.

As an illustration of his catholic interest in science, the writer recalls a little trip he took with him into Berkshire with the object of examining the so-called 'dew-ponds' of that region. In the course of his reading Professor Miall became interested in these artificial reservoirs scattered over the chalk downs, which are said to remain filled with water even in periods of drought and serve for watering sheep. Here was a phenomenon, though quite outside his own domain, which he felt to be worthy of investigation.

It was on such occasions when tramping with a single companion that his somewhat formal manner and deliberate speech "full of wise saws and modern instances" would give place to an almost boyish "joie de vivre." I think one of Professor Miall's chief pleasures next to the absorbing attraction of his own studies was in giving advice and help to anyone who sought it and he gave it in full measure.

What he accomplished in the service of his own department in the wider province of University affairs, to which he devoted so many years of his active career, it is difficult to estimate, but he set an example of inflexible veracity, of transparent sincerity, of gentleness in his attitude to everyone, especially to young people, of simplicity in his manner of life, and of disinterested search after truth which, for those who had the privilege of knowing him, will serve as a lasting inspiration and memorial.—J.B.C.

In the early years of the twentieth century the biology laboratory at the Yorkshire College on Saturday mornings was sacred to a group of Arts Students. These teachers

in embryo, together with nature study enthusiasts already engaged in their profession, met from 9.30 to 12.30 to conduct investigations under the direction of Professor Miall and his staff. "I wonder what it will be this morning," was the usual remark among people as they walked up the staircase, "the wing of a bird or the eye of an ox, a tadpole or an earthworm, a beautiful flower or merely a tumbler of water?" No matter—the specimens and apparatus were all arranged on the tables awaiting the members of the class.

Then followed two hours when students must needs forget the scraps of information the years had brought them, and become as little children looking with curiosity and wonder at some aspect of Nature. Stimulated by guiding questions, they had to discover facts by observation and experiment, and record conclusions in sketches and notes. 11.30 came but no break was made and it was with a sense of foreboding that the students filed into a small adjoining lecture room where Professor Miall continued the lesson. Now they must do some rational thinking till 12.30, and submit to minute searchings and startling revelations of the depths of their ignorance. The procedure was generally as follows:—On the table in front of the Professor was a box containing cards, on each of which a class member's name was written. In a silence that could be felt the Professor adjusted his glasses and with grave deliberation put his hand in the box and took out a card. After a moment of suspense, the name of the unfortunate victim was read out, and great was the relief to younger members when it chanced to be that of a learned senior. Peering over his glasses the Professor proceeded—"Mr.—What did you observe," etc., etc. Then usually followed a lengthy dialogue; the questioner patiently and gently, but with unyielding persistence, following up the points under discussion. Meanwhile the other students made rapid calculations as to how long this would last, with luck till 12 or even 12.30 if further experiments were made or slides shown. However, experience had taught them the folly of losing one point of the discussion, and so the pursuit went on without haste but without rest until the sound of the bell brought it to an end.

Only when we had become responsible teachers ourselves did we realise the full meaning of those Saturday mornings, and see in that work the embodiment of some of the great principles in the art of teaching.

AN OLD STUDENT.

### Economics for Everyman.

THERE is no getting a way from it. Economics is the thing of the moment. For a time it looked as if Psycho-Analysis would win, but Father Bernard Vaughan put his foot down, so that Economics has at last come into its own.

One touch of Economics makes the whole world kin. It enters into every science. It interprets History, and is the foundation of peace and the cause of all wars. The League of Nations is its highest function. It is the root of freedom, while slavery has no reality apart from it. Economics explains everything. Yet there are many who shrink from the subject because they imagine it difficult to understand. There could be no greater mistake. The whole thing is perfectly simple if it is attacked in an orderly, logical, and scientific manner.

Begin with definitions.

Economics is the science of how man makes a living. There is really nothing else in it. All the rest follows easily from that one statement. Thus—men make a living either by working for it or by getting someone else to work for it. It follows that the human race is divided into two classes, Capital and Labour. This effort of man is called his *economic activity*, and the numerical coefficient of it varies inversely as the square of the distance from the poles. The object of it, as already indicated, is to produce Wealth. This word Wealth is usually a great stumbling block to beginners in the science, the reason being that wealth is a matter of opinion. And the expression of that opinion is Value. Differences of opinion lead to Exchange, and the *calas-ex-change* is called price. If these differences of opinion are in a divergent series the thing is said to be priceless, and no exchange can follow, and the result is Unemployment. But anything of priceless value is outside the scope of economics; therefore the problem of unemployment need not detain the student. Such things are best left to the Government. The Theory of Value once mastered, there is no other definition of any importance except perhaps Money, which is manufactured out of wood pulp and which deteriorates rapidly if kept. Students, however, are not likely to experience much difficulty with that aspect of it.

Having thus cleared the mind of prejudice, proceed to the next logical step, the examination of Principles or Laws. Now here a warning is necessary. All economists write books in order to supplement the incomes

they receive from the various Universities. And these books are usually called "Principles of Economics." There are therefore many thousands of books of "Principles," but since the economists all contradict each other, their books are mainly devoted to expositions of the fallacies of the other fellows, and therefore the net result of reading them is about nil. And besides, there are only two Laws, both of which are quite simple.

1. The Law of Diminishing Returns, (known as L.D.R.)

2. The Law of Supply and Demand (called for short L.S.D.)

The latter is not really a Law at all, at least, not in the scientific sense. It simply means that man usually tries to get what he wants. But generally he fails, and so has to be content to take what he can get. The L.S.D. may therefore be dismissed as irrelevant. A good deal of time is saved by following this method, which is called the Method of Repeated Elimination. By this means you can eliminate nearly all the economists.

It remains to explain L.D.R.

L.D.R. means that the more work you do, the less you get for it. The Law is therefore firmly rooted in human nature, and is moreover, applicable to the physical universe. It is best understood by taking the opposite case, that is, by using what the mathematicians call the Method of *Reductio ad absurdum*. Suppose that for every unit of energy expended there were an *increasing* return. Then a machine would reach more than 100 per cent. Efficiency,—which is impossible; and a bouncing ball would go on bouncing for ever and ever and higher and higher, which would not be allowed. In short, a time would soon arrive when all work would become unnecessary, and nobody would ever die,—which is ridiculous. That proves the theorem.

P.P.M.

1821—1921.

A hundred years ago — and thou hadst lived!

But when they laid thy wasted form

In classic ground

They did not lay thee there! For now

Thou livest, and we love thee:

O we love thee!

Painter of bright words,

Weaver of sweet sounds,

Immortal Keats,

W.D.C.

## Lines

*written by an unsophisticated person, during  
a lady's lecture to a select gathering of bourgeois  
intellectuals.*

Is the grey twilight of a summer's eve,  
When all the dew-drenched perfumes of the  
air [mignonette,  
(Cool mint—lad's love—warm clove and  
Came stealing through the open casement wide  
Of youth's white-chambered adolescent heart,  
Visions I had : of some fair womanhood  
That to that heart should come, as sweetly  
pure  
And light as flower-breathed odours, daintily,  
With tranquil eyes that played with laughter  
and [leaves  
With tears (like dew-drops, crystallised on the  
Of trailed nasturtium in the early morn).  
Yet quick to kindle with the light of joy—  
All warm and tremulous—that gladly springs  
To greet the face of Love : sweet visions of  
Grave sympathy—that stands before the wide  
Unfolding dawn of Life with curious gaze,  
So shyly, yet so pure and unafraid :  
Fair Womanhood that seemed to be inspired  
With love so chaste that it commanded love,  
And turned the troubled heat of young, fresh  
blood  
To currents of endeavour, truest thought,  
Clear vision, and the depth of soul which could  
Be worthy of a gift so generous,  
And ever since that memorable time,  
Throughout the world and all its devious ways,  
Hither and thither o'er the crooked vales,  
Bleak moorlands and the barren rock-crowned  
hills  
Have I pursued such visions. Else my life  
Had been in vain.

Such are my thoughts to-night,  
Cooped up inside this room with Cubist art  
Hung round about, and listening to this poor  
Reality of womanhood that's shorn  
Of all its glory but the human form,  
And even that distorted by the cut  
Of uncouth djibbah, and which talks apace  
Of peoples, and the warring world, and makes  
A tabled logarithm of human hearts  
With which to prophesy predestined doom.  
How glib the phrases fall upon the ear !  
So smartly turned with sharp staccato sound  
Such as the stenographer makes who stamps  
Her words on paper : craft mechanical.  
The truth, and half the truth, the wholly false  
Come tumbling forth. What matter it so be  
If that the phrases are in tune, and primed  
With dull, unleavened dough of thought  
(miscalled

An " inspiration " by these fools who turn  
From glad communion of souls, to make  
An oligarchy of the super-folk  
Who people their small world ! Spell-bound  
I sit

Without articulation—stupid—dumb  
Amidst the swift, smooth flow of words that  
chokes

Back refutation, though my spirit feels  
The falseness. Yet outside amongst the crowd  
Of scorned, despised, common men who fill  
The street and darkness (eke there be between  
This place and I, in space a hundred steps)  
A thousand thoughts will jostle in my brain,  
Each one of which now spoken would destroy  
At once, such pinchbeck argument.

But now

I'm silent, and in wonder gaze upon  
The pale, enraptured faces and the looks  
That hang upon the speaker's platitudes,  
See yonder sexless thing who apes the vice  
Of men (who of such weakness are ashamed),  
Setting her smile in order, that her friends  
May know she smiled nor missed a laboured  
point

Of all that sterile wit. Behold that dame  
Who chews with zest the contemplative cud  
Half audibly, whilst round about she turns  
Her bovine gaze (so curious) to know  
How others take it. At her side sits one  
Who thinks that Poets' bays are surely won  
By donning Poets' weeds. Writers of books  
(Unread) there are, and plays that actors  
seem, [just

And plainer, simpler men whose hearts with  
Of controversial exercise are filled.  
Heavens ! to think each human soul that  
comes

Into the world, a tablet blank and white  
For Time to write upon with restless hand,  
Should be so scribbled o'er (in that short space  
'Twixt birth and death) with so much foolish  
Yet in a distant corner of the room [mess,  
Sits solitary, one who's not of these,  
Beneath whose wrinkled brow of troubled  
thought

Looks out a youthful mind ; from two brave  
eyes

Whose lights are vexed with torture at the  
sight

Of all this madness, yet can steadfast keep  
A hint of laughter and a shade of tears,  
To them I turn for comfort, and behold !  
Find in their depths, half-hidden yet alive,  
My boyhood's vision of fair womanhood.

T. W. M.

### Archives of the English Seminarists.

NEED one wait to unearth the records of the labours of our forebears for some awful cataclysm—say a devastating fire, an epidemic of manuscript-collecting, a democratic "dissolution of Universities"? Let me admit that in the faithful pursuit of secretarial duties I routed out two slim and dainty minutes books, extracts from which I offer to the student public with departmental pride, somewhat childish glee, and the hope that I have started off a palaeographic hare! Would you learn the origin of these archives, their inspirer, writers and readers, they themselves will tell.

One writer actually foretells the fate of his record—

"I can't remember all was said, nor ought I to, I trust.

For this book may live behind us when we are gone to dust.

And I wouldn't for the world show up too much our little follies

That those who read this book might make a mark for pretty volleys.

And, judging by the Log Book, our epitaph should run

'Here lies a Seminar Class which took its work as fun.'

Now hear the beginning of it all!—

"Once upon a time, in the dim past, men built a city in the land of Kroy . . . the city of 'Sdeel . . . which grew and prospered greatly. But after a time its prosperity began to wane, therefore the citizens had to neglect their business—they had their hands so full with their children when they were grown to the state of adolescence. So the chief men of the city took counsel together and called to their aid the wise and the wealthy of all parts. Thus they contrived to amass a huge sum of money wherewith they built them a great and rambling edifice, all of fine brick with stone facings . . . . . And to this place they consigned year by year all the most troublesome and precocious of their youths and maidens. From that time the affairs of the city began once more to prosper, and the speed of the cars went up to three-quarters of a mile per hour . . . . The method employed in the institution was to subject the youths and maidens to a gruelling course of Intellectual Acrobatics . . . . But the worst torture of all was that which had to be undergone by sundry youths and maidens who, by reason of their strong constitutions, had survived into the third year of a certain department of the I.A.s'.

Once every seven days, this little band of unfortunates were ruthlessly dragged from their beds at a most unearthly hour, and confined for ninety minutes in a small, dusty chamber of the institution, known as the Ranimes. Each time they met there together, under the chairmanship of their Professor, one of their members was called upon to give a discourse and another to render an account thereof in a book that was called the Gol Book . . . .

Not least among the contributions of this Log Book is the kindly portrait of Professor Moorman, often retouched in later minutes:—

"Oure professor he was a worthy man  
That fro the time that he first began  
To studien, he loved philosophic,  
And also ancient philologie,  
Ful lerned was he in his bokes lore  
And therein knew he much and no man  
more,

Of literature he knew ful wel the sum . . .  
Ynough to say, of lerning he was the tour,  
He was a verray parfit professeur,  
But for to tellen you of his array,  
His clothes were good, but he was not too  
gay.

A smile ful oft his face did overspread,  
And even tweye did twinkle in his head."

Much more might be quoted from different entries:—

"He who in his youth and manhood  
Learnt of all the beasts their language;  
He who wields the spade and pickaxe,  
Lures the worms from out their fastness . . ."

"But the enthusiasm soon declined as Professor Moorman, in a sonorous voice and in his most academic manner led us into the mysteries of Induction and Deduction . . . From this time, our leader had no rival in oratory."

How he himself must have enjoyed such an entry as this!—

"T' Cheerman seemed to think 'at he knew moar abaht poit nor onnybody else an' it wor long eniff afoir he stopped talkin' when he'd gotten agate."

Interesting too are the "internal evidences" which throw swift illumination on the students, and incidentally on the period.

"Then the young men listened raptly,  
And the maidens plied their needles,  
Making garments, mystic, woodrons,  
For the young braves on the warpath."

"What the class really suffered, was a concerto of mingled war-cries and groaning heating apparatus."

"Farewell, ye youthful warriors, who yell  
in such fierce fashion,  
You can afford to yell—you've got the  
extra bacon ration."

"... heard the deep-toned phrase  
Flow from the lips of him, who, lonely,  
guards  
The Bridge of Wisdom from encroaching  
hordes  
Of Amazons, until relieved by those  
Who now in 'Gaul' pursue their 'Gothic'  
foes."

Here is part of a conversation overheard  
between Donne's Sermons, and "Life of  
Hanna."

"I'm so glad the war is over." "Oh, are  
you?" "And what difference does it make to  
you?" said Donne's Sermons, getting rather  
heated. "Why, man, don't you see we shall  
have some good, sturdy masculine opinions  
in the place again."

Up! Up! Up! fellow secretaries!

M.E.G.

### The Greek Plays.

The production of the "Medea" and the  
"Trojan Women" in English by Mrs.  
Penelope Wheeler's company on February  
2nd and 3rd aroused such anticipatory  
interest as to ensure a full audience on both  
occasions; and, further, stimulated discus-  
sion and criticism afterwards to an extent  
most gratifying to those of us who have  
doubts as to the vitality of the Classics.  
It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the  
qualities which a generation ago damned  
Euripides are now his chief advertisement;  
he has ridden in upon the crest of the Ibsen  
wave. It is the sceptic, the advocate of  
women's rights, the clever, perhaps too  
clever, modernist, who appeals to a taste  
which finds unpalatable the piety of  
Aeschylus or the quietism of Sophocles.

It was generally felt that while the "Medea"  
was clearly the stronger play, the "Trojan  
Women" was the more successful. This was  
largely due to the depressing effect of a  
somewhat halting start in the former case,  
and to a performance on the part of the  
Chorus much below the standard reached  
upon the second occasion. The criticism  
has been heard that Mrs. Wheeler's Medea  
was not Greek, was lacking in classic restraint,  
and so forth. This view seems to us absurd.  
Medea is not Greek—she is hysterical and  
is even made by the poet to comment upon  
her own outbursts of emotional excess.  
We felt that, on the whole, the presentation  
of the character was admirable but the

pathos of the final scene (due to defective  
stage machinery) brought us perilously near  
to Comedy. True imagination is needed to  
eke out stage convention, but the most vivid  
imagination boggles at the task of seeing  
Medea upon the celestial chariot when she  
is obviously peeping through the bedroom  
window.

The male characters were on the whole  
unsatisfactory. Jason, who should presuma-  
bly be represented as a middle-aged humbug  
of profound sincerity was perfectly colourless,  
while Aegeus was perfectly aimless. The  
messenger's speech on the other hand was  
so vividly given as to make the deaths of  
the King and Princess of Corinth more real  
than anything we actually saw upon the  
stage itself.

The "Trojan Women" though of less real  
dramatic interest and of a purely episodic  
character, produced a far greater emotional  
effect: the parts of Cassandra and of Andro-  
mache—the first that of the half-crazed  
handmaid of Apollo, the second, that of  
a woman rising from the commonplace to the  
heroic—were surely handled; and the Chorus  
showed great improvement both in prose, and  
enunciation of the lyrics. Some have been  
heard to say that the chorus had been  
trained by an archaeologist and not by a  
*maître de ballet*: on the other side, we have  
it upon good authority that a distinguished  
archaeologist remarked that a blind trust in  
Dolerose was no substitute for a knowledge  
of antiquities. The fact seems to be that  
those who hold the first view are guilty of  
over-modernising the Greek drama and judg-  
ing it by a standard applicable only to opera  
or the ballet, while the supporters of the  
latter view tend to forget that the rigid pose  
which must have been the rule in a vast  
open-air theatre is perhaps unsuited to the  
conditions under which a Greek Play is  
now produced.

Gilbert Murray's translation, whatever the  
irrelevant may say of the "Swinburne-  
Murray Mixture" possesses one quite unusual  
merit apart from its intrinsic beauty, the  
verse is perfectly easy to declaim, and at  
the same time easy to free from the monotony  
of rhyme.

In general the plays were successful—and  
in our judgment not less so in that they did  
something to shake the old heresy that there  
is a difference between Ancient and Modern.  
Euripides, whatever else he does, goes to  
life and to fact for his material. And life  
and fact are neither ancient nor modern.

A.J.B.

Love Richard like what you will!

### "Belinda."

MILNE's 'April Folly,' *Belinda*, produced by the Choral and Dramatic Society, gave just the right contrast with the other features of the *Conversazione*. Reeling with the effort to grasp the technique of Engineering, Dyeing, Leathering, and so forth, one had recourse to the refreshments so lavishly provided, until the normal torpor of one's brain was restored. And then—*Belinda!* Once more one was awake and alive to the attractions of the problem of lunacy in Devonshire (or anywhere else). When all the parts were so admirably played we feel it a thankless task to allot especial praise to any particular individuals; it must suffice here to say that *Belinda* succeeded in displaying exactly the right amount of mature skittishness (her exit at the end of Act I, was, we heard a lady remark, "too perfectly effective"); and that Mr. Baxter, armed *cap-a-pie* with the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, exhibited a pomposity which we had previously thought only attainable by academic persons of note or doctors of divinity.

There is not space to sketch the plot—we assume knowledge of it on the part of our readers, should there be any—but it may perhaps be remarked that the cleverest scene in the play is that in Act II, wherein Mr. Baxter explains to *Belinda* the course of his enquiry into the identity of the various Robinsons (such of them being possibly 'one' of *Belinda's* ones.) Twice Mr. Baxter 'withdrew' owing to signs of impending assault; he has now spotted a third and remarks inimitably "Whether there is actually any particular fortune attached to the number three, I cannot say for certain. It is doubtful whether statistics would be found to support the popular belief." Alas for Baxter's suit—this Mr. Robinson is just the one *Belinda* wants. The subsequent hiding of the statistician among the umbrellas is a happy parody of the well-worn device adopted so effectively in the *School for Scandal* and many another comedy and farce.

The poet Devenish who transfers his affections with such ease from *Belinda* to her charming daughter, with a promise not to be naughty again and to stop writing verse, is a sufficiently humorous creation; but he pales beside the portentous Baxter, whose heart-wound can be healed by the soothing touch of a statistical article. Both characters form an excellent foil to the pleasantly sentimental re-union of *Belinda* and her long lost Mr. Robinson.

The players deserve all credit for an admirable performance of a comedy which

could easily be spoiled, and the producers for their work both in rehearsing and providing an excellent stage setting for the play.

A.J.B.

### Music.

LEEDS is not a musical City. One only needs to compare the list of Manchester's concerts to realise the meagreness of our own supply. Even the fare we get is very unsatisfactory. The concert-committees, dreading failure, fill out their programmes with over-played, popular works, whilst we remain practically ignorant of the music not only of the composers who are making our own epoch, but of men of the past generation, such as Strauss. It would be very foolish to worship anything that is modern, and neglect all that is old—to play Cyril Scott's drawing-room inanities when we might be drinking the pure spring water of Mozart—but when the public is made to take no interest in the art of its own time, artistic life has died, and is on the way to decay. The Elizabethan drama bore such splendid fruit because the theatrical companies, leaving it to the "Scholars" to ramble on about the classics, persistently went on staging their blood-tragedies and crude farces. It is the height not of folly, but of historical ignorance to imagine that modern art is dismissed by the magic word "ephemeral;" only by sedulous culture can art be made to bring forth fruit. If modern music is deprived of the fertilising influence of performance its development will be arrested.

Every music lover in Leeds will agree that there is much room for improvement in the programmes of the Saturday Orchestral Concerts. Whilst such vulgarities as the "William Tell" or "Rienzi" Overtures can find a place there is no excuse for the omission of works which certainly have an importance for our own time. When Mr. Harding Churton's Symphony merits performance, how shall we account for the exclusion of Richard Strauss? At the concert of February 5th Mr. Goozens gave us the Second Symphony of Brahms. It is a characteristic work, warm and reflective rather than in the grand style. I never think of Brahms as one of the great minds; he is very wise and kindly, but too luxurious and "sympathetic" even to feel at home on the windy mountain tops. Look at the comforting sections of the "Requiem" and you find not the lofty courageous consolation of Bach and Beethoven, but a rendering into music of "he's a good fellow, and 'twill

all be well," (for the Biblical Words Brahms employs cannot affect what the music itself is saying.)

The peculiar qualities of Mr. Goossens' conducting are nervous force and alertness. His methods threw a new light on Debussy's "L'après-midi d'un Faune." This music, so subtle and refined, shrinking in abhorrence from anything like melodrama or pompousness, is exactly suited to his fastidious temperament. It is too often assumed by performers that Debussy's music is beautiful but invertebrate. Mr. Goossens showed us that "rhythm" means more than a tum-tum on the drums; from first bar to last one felt the tension in his mind which gave such real unity to the work. With him subtleties were subtleties; the successive pictures melted magically into one another instead of being thrown out as crude and violent contrasts.

At the concert of February 26th we had the "Enigma" Variations of Elgar. The work is well-known, but cannot too often be given, whilst Elgar—the only English musician of modern times who can lay claim to bigness and elevation of spirit—is so shockingly neglected. His two symphonies are seldom heard even in London, and the splendours of the Violin Concerto must give way before the worn-out sugariness of Mendelssohn's. The lovely piano Quintet will be heard at the Bohemian Concert on March 2nd, and doubtless Leeds will then know it no more till Elgar is aloft with the scenerful soul of Dante. Wagner's "Siegfried-Idyll" was in the programme—surely the tenderest spousal offering ever imagined, though one of our young Wagner haters, seeking an opprobrious adjective, might light on "uxorious" with a certain amount of aptness; for that expressive descending interval becomes a little cheapened by its constant repetition. As a contrast there was the vigorous, wide-lunged Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 of Bach.

The University Mid-day Recitals are a delight. On February 1st, Miss Isobel Pardon, Miss Marion Beareley, and Mr. Roland Wilson (one of our own Dyers) gave a charming recital of Piano and String music. The Trio in G of Hurlstone is a graceful work. The composer, whose early death was so genuinely regretted, was one of the early products of the rising national feeling which now promises to produce greatness in the near future. Without effort of self-consciousness, he wrought melodic curves which we feel to be English; the domination of German idiom is quite thrown off. Not that an

English Composer must gird up his loins and determine at all costs to produce "national" music; but it is as unnatural to find an Englishman writing like the Germans (or the French) as it would be to discover an orchid growing on Ben Nevis.

Mr. Blandell's recital on February 22nd was interesting. Individual taste might prefer other readings of some of the Chopin Preludes (for example Mr. Blandell conceived the one in B Major as somewhat sentimental, whereas Pachmann gives it Ariel's lightness and cheerfulness) but to hear the twenty-four Preludes entire is a privilege, and the performance is a mark of distinction in a pianist. We were also given Busoni's transcription of the Bach Violin Chaconne. To say that Busoni is judged the finest Bach-interpreter and greatest Keyboard-master of our day is to indicate the excellencies of the arrangement. J.R.W.

### The Soviet University.

[Summary of first annual report on the Leeds Soviet University, extracted from the "Red Sphinx" of 1920.]

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the seizure of power by the Soviets and the establishment of the Federated Soviet Communist Republic of Yorkshire, the Leeds University Student Soviet Council obtained control of the University. This latter body, formed in 1920, carefully prepared the way for its final success. In this the Red Army members of the so-called Officers' Training Corps and the Women's Cadet Corps very ably co-operated with a free use of the lethal weapons which the former effete government had generously provided from the surplus stores of its capitalist wars.

The first act of the Student Soviet Council was the abolition of professors, lecturers, and all their kindred. The true communistic view is that all additions to knowledge provide an additional means whereby the bourgeoisie may trample down the proletariat. This view has prevailed, and the Council has acted upon it. The erstwhile seekers after knowledge have been segregated in the recently emptied buildings at Menston and Armley. The question of their final disposal yet remains to be settled. A few Mensheviks, still permeated with obsolete humanitarian principles, consider that incarceration will finally tame them, that slow starvation will cause them to realise that the seeking of knowledge under Soviet rule involves physical extinction. The true believers hold that they should be exterminated. Whether to have

recourse to simple shooting or whether to experiment with the destructive products of our laboratories yet remains to be discussed.

Most of the old bourgeois students have fled, and are seeking to exist by begging, selling our newspapers, and the like. They have yet to realise the ideals of Bolshevism. For such as they, products of a narrow educational system based on the now happily destroyed grammar and secondary schools, we have no use. Better that they should perish than our system may live.

The few aristocrats, so-called "public school men," offered a determined resistance to our seizure of power. They were destroyed. The one or two who escaped are now pursuing a futile resistance with the *ex-début* Marquis of Pulsey's White Guards. These, only last week, met with a bloody repulse at Batley Carr. Our invincible Red Army has occupied Batley and Mirfield.

The majority of those previously inhabiting the University buildings having been disposed of as above, there only remains to chronicle the system of education introduced, marking a new era in the world's history.

The futility of lectures was generally recognised long before the advent of the Soviets to power. The All-Yorkshire Union of Soviets Conference therefore decreed the total abolition of lectures and examinations. Instead, any one who wills may come at any time to the University, and may remain just so long or so short a time as he or she pleases. Discussions are held continuously, day and night; plans for the destruction of all bourgeois institutions and for extending the soviet regime are constantly being debated. Hence those who care to do so can obtain an essentially radical-bolshevik education at no cost.

The laboratories have presented a certain problem. When these were first open to all, accidents were unfortunately frequent. Consequently the noxious preparations, kept there by the bourgeois for the slow destruction of the proletariat, have all been used—in large doses—on the bourgeois prisoners, with gratifying results. This was carried out in public, and the effects of the exhibition provided a topic for interested and animated discussion for many weeks.

The old and stupid management of hostels has also gone by the board. These have been communised, and all who will may live there, without let or hindrance, in complete amity. The refectory has been improved incomparably; dangerous foods are forbidden and the staff are bound (on pain of shooting) to provide adequate and digestible food and

drink free for all who can show the proud emblematic medalion, on which is engraved "AHMA BOLSH."

The stupid waste of energy formerly displayed at Lawnswood and elsewhere has been forbidden on pain of death. No "games" are now played—discussion leaves no time.

Full use is being made of the technical departments, in which under the old regime students enjoyed an easy time. The numerous prisoners, supervised by warders provided by the Amazonian Red Guards, are now furnishing our clothing and footwear. Further, engines, gas, electricity, and food products are supplied as and when required.

Among minor matters may be mentioned the abolition of that capitalist organ, the "*Gryphon*," and the founding of a new journal, which has taken its title from the prophetic crest of the University, the "*Red Spéinar*."

Much yet remains to be done in the spreading the advantages of Soviet education in the neighbouring Duchy of Lancaster, but preparations are already in train for the creation of a Federated Soviet Republic of Lancashire. Meanwhile the Student Soviet Council must be congratulated on the success which has everywhere attended its efforts.

ANNA McNOOS.

### Rural Scenes.

ON going down from college the Fates drifted me far from the maddling crowd, to dwell—for some time at least—in this outlandish city, which comprises an ancient market square, a wandering hilly street, a cathedral and a Bishop—for the latter is indeed an integral part of the place. Here are to be found the customs and the manners of the Victorian era with the elements of modern vice. The lumbering two-decker coach which ambles from the country on market-days could indeed be driven by a Weller; the groups of burly farmers are true to Thomas Hardy's Wessex type; but I fear to involve myself in a harassing imbroglio with many readers if I speak of the signs of modern depravity, for where are two individuals now-a-days who would agree as to what was a vice and what was not? But hitherto, be it known, in spite of the insidious suggestions of learned lecturers on Shakespearian drama and enterprising business men out to make a fortune, it has been impossible to establish a theatre: we are not yet "democratised."

This explains the universal excitement aroused by the announcement that the



Amateurs would present "The Pirates of Penzance" in the old market hall, which had been re-christened, to lend more dignity to the occasion, the "County Theatre." The whole city was agog. Two or three of the more fortunates who had seen "Chu Chin Chow" on their every sixth year trip to London, spoke with a feeling of distinct superiority of the woodlers of the theatre and very much doubted whether one could have a "good show" in the provinces. However, good or not good, representatives of every grade of society in the city were present at the performance on that long-remembered night. A close study of the reserved seats showed me the doctor's family chaperoned by the lawyer's mother; the County education officers en masse with sons and daughters, aunts and uncles; two High School mistresses escorting favourite pupils; the blasé daughters of the richer gentlemen-farmers of the neighbourhood; the editor of the *West Briton* with a troop of reporters (in a business capacity); the biscuit makers and the jam manufacturers. These great names uttered, no one else remains worthy of mention. Many of these elite entered with the full parade of ceremonial, half-an-hour after the commencement of the performance. One of them confided to me that such was the custom of the "best people." I greatly regretted having missed such an easy and favourable opportunity of proving myself a person in the superlative degree.

From the moment that the first note of the orchestra was struck, we were all enthralled. The pirates had the true piratical scowl and side-whiskers; the Major-General's daughters composed a veritable "galaxy of British beauty." And what could have been more impressive than the crude wash-colour of those frowning rocks and dashing waves?

The excitement became even more intense, and gained sway over my brain. Did I in reality hear the stentorian tones of Frederic echo amongst the cliffs "What grace, what beauty, what delicacy!?" Did I see the blushing Mabel, in a poke-bonnet receive a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and in acknowledgment, return to the stage with Frederic, to repeat, in touching strains which verily brought the audience to tears, her plaintive refrain "Stay, Frederic, stay"; whilst Frederic, with the inherent bravery of the Briton, clasped his hands behind his back, and let his thundering tenor drown her wailing treble with "Nay, Mabel, nay."

Was it all a vision or a waking dream? It must have been the latter, for, with the rare inconsistency of such phantasma, I found myself swirled forward into an inky darkness and a driving rain, whilst the tones of a fast-retreating voice behind me, murmured "It was Paradise!"

Ay! and "Paradise enow!"

G.M.P.

### March the First.

[Universities exist for purposes of mental recreation and study, and are solely incidentally Examining Bodies.]—Prospectus of English Department.]

It is a pain and grief to me  
That I must pay my Entrance Fee  
Not later than March First.

This mercenary attitude  
Brings on my sad and mournful mood,  
And makes me do my worst.

It seems to augur that in June—  
The month that comes a month too soon—  
The University

Will quite forget its proper aim,  
And start examining just the same,  
Quite incidentally.

I wonder what would Shakespeare think?  
'T would nearly hasten him to drink,  
If only he could know

That some inquisitive old bean  
Will ask for details of the scene  
Where J. kills Romeo.

And as for Milton, who was an  
Uncompromising Puritan,  
It's pretty plain to me  
That he would view with dire dismay  
An analytical survey

Of Satan, done by me!  
And there are very many more  
Great authors on the Stygian shore  
Whose ghosts will have a fit;  
And Charon won't get up the steam,  
Because my ill-constructed theme  
Will simply not permit.

It really is a little sad,  
That every single undergrad

Is an examinee;  
The "mental recreation" plan  
Is ever so much better than  
The present policy.

I want to recreate my mind,  
Bother exams, of every kind!—  
I would do, if I durst.  
However, incidentally,  
I'll fill the form, and pay the fee,  
And hope I'll get a First!

SAXO

### Praise of the Ass.

As I lay ruminating on the manifold mysteries of the universe, there came to my ear the insidious whisper of the demon of unrest, who reproached me that for the space of many years have I loved my brother the ass, yet have I never celebrated his glory in the valley, nor sung his praise upon the hill top. So not without a sense of responsibility, I rose and took my pen, to record some few of the qualities and virtues of this incomparable among beasts.

The ass is the most beautiful of animals. The homely shagginess of his coat breathes rugged honesty; his eloquent eyes are soft as brown bog-pools; his ears are the architectured wonders of the world, in his four trim feet resides the delicacy of sylphs and leprechauns. Nor is he like your horse or your human, who are born shapeless and unbalanced; for of all the enchanting visions that ever warmed the heart or made the eyes to dance, there is none to compare with the sight of a day-old ass's foal—tenderest, winsomest of all the creatures of the earth.

The ass is the wisest of all animals. With what philosophic calm does he bear our slights, neglect and abuse! With what elevation of spirit does he forget ill-usage! With what access of pity does he view the unstable temperament of man! . . . . . Strong must be the thorn hedge and high the bank that will pen him in a narrow pasture, for his soul is ever on the sunfleeked highways and scented woodland paths . . . This wise fellow knows his own powers. Your horse will gasp and snort under a too-great load; poor fool! he trusts to the intelligence of man. Not so your ass. He knows his load; and when he deems it fully made up, looking round he will signify the sufficiency, and proceed unbidden to move. . . . . His sense of humour is grave and mellow—he seldom guffaws.

The ass is the most diligent of the animals. With diabolical cunning, man has falsely imputed to him the worst of his own vices. For man is stupid and lazy, and performs no work but under compulsion. Why does he work? Out of his own mouth is he condemned—"for a living." No labour of love for him!—excepting a few of his species whom he contemptuously designates artists, or men of shams and pretences. But the prodigies of willingness and effort that an ass will accomplish out of sheer largeness of heart, are beyond all chronicling. . . . .

Nevertheless, he has his touch of regal pride; he will not be unduly coerced by his intellectual inferiors.

Let me whisper to you the one charming weakness in his mental equipment—the ass is superstitious. Bring him home by day and he will patter along steadily and contentedly. But wait till dusk has turned the wayside trees to giants and he goes at the most cautious of paces; and as every passer-by approaches, those velvet ears, which contain more of expressiveness than the eyes of all the calf-lovers who ever assembled under a clock, will rise and twitch in apprehension nor fall again till he is satisfied of the terrestrial nature of the encounter.

No animal in the world is there so frank and friendly, so fitted to be the working comrade of an intelligent man. Call me a fox, and though you do me no insult, you scarcely praise me; call me a dog, and though you give me swiftness of foot and sureness of honour, yet you impute to me something of the servility of an office-seeker; but call me an ass, and you compare me with creature above all others, gentle and benign, patient and forbearing; who is diligent without the ostentation of the bee, wise without the superciliousness of the cat, and whose courage, fortitude and ignorance of malice are the perpetual shame and reproach of man.

J.R.W.

### University News.

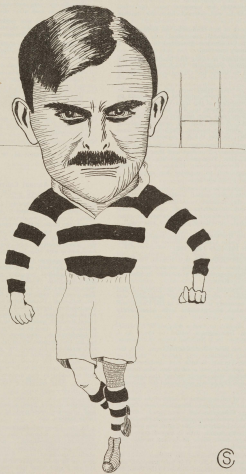
#### Proceedings of the Union Committee.

THE Seventh meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Union Committee Room at 3.15 p.m., on Monday, January 31st, 1921.

Mr. D. I. Currie in the Chair.

Present, 22 members.

1. Arising from the minutes, the Secretary read a letter of apology from the S.R.C.
2. The Secretary read letters of resignation from Messrs. J. R. Bellamy and T. U. Keas. The resignations were accepted.
3. An additional grant of £10 was made to the W.R.C.—this to be annual. It was decided to apply to the House Committee for new chairs in the Women's Common Rooms.
4. An additional grant of £23 was made to the Harriers' Club.
5. A motion "That it is desirable to employ a suitable person full time on the work of the Union" was lost, and an amendment "That clerical assistance be afforded to the Hon. Secretary" was put as substantive motion and carried.
6. It was decided to enquire at the University Office whether clerical assistance could be



ROGERS SAYCE.

- obtained full time, and to defer consideration of salary till enquiry had been made.
7. An application for increased grant from the Gym. Club was referred back for further details.
  8. The report of Sub-Committee on formation of an Old Students' Association was accepted, and Mr. Cannon was instructed to convene a preliminary meeting.
  9. The President reported the business done at the Annual Presidents' Conference. It was decided to invite the Conference to Leeds in 1921-22.
  10. On the recommendation of the Athletic Sub-Committee, various proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Inter-Varsity Athletics' Board were agreed to. The following further amendment was sent forward: "Addition to Rule 4: Except that no matter involving finance shall be binding which has not been submitted to the C.A.A.'s concerned."
  11. A committee consisting of the President and Hon. Secretary, President and Hon. Secretary W.R.C., Hon. Treasurer, and Mess Hirst, and Messrs. Seymour-Jones, Robinson and Dalby was appointed to consider the question of financial re-organisation.
  12. It was agreed to put before a General Meeting the following alteration to Rule 6(1): "Any twenty-five members may nominate a candidate, but no member must sign more than fifteen nominations. All nominations must be posted immediately they are received."

The Eighth Meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Union Committee Room at 5.15 p.m., on Monday, February 14th, 1921.

Present, 20 members. Mr. J. Dalby in the Chair.

1. Arising from the minutes, it was decided to defer the co-option of a member in place of Mr. T. U. Kean.
2. It was decided to enquire at Liverpool and Manchester, whether clerical assistance was found necessary in the work of the Union, and if so what arrangements were consequently made.
3. It was decided to send a delegate to a Conference at Birmingham, called to draw up a Constitution for a National Union of Students.
4. Arising out of a letter from the Gym. Club, the following resolution was passed: "Delegates to Inter-Varsity Boards and Conferences on whose agenda appear matters involving finance, must before they attend submit the agenda to the Union Committee and obtain the authority to vote."
5. A grant of railway fares to London, to compete in the Universities, Hospitals and Cadets' Boxing Championships, was made to the (possible) winners in the Christie eliminating contest at Liverpool. No grant was made for the Charity match with Liverpool police.  
Change from silver to bronze medals was authorised.
6. The Treasurer presented the Balance Sheet for the Session 1919-20. This was accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks afforded to the Treasurer (Prof. Comal). The Hon. Secretary was authorised to place it before a General Meeting of the Union, and on its acceptance by this meeting, to publish it in the *Gryphon*.

7. Grant of £70 was made to the Tennis Club—this did not include Women's Match expenses. Mr. Sharpe was authorised to enquire after someone to look after the courts and nets.
8. A grant of £35 was made to the *Gryphos* to enable it to remain at its present size for the remainder of the Session.
9. A motion that non-colours men should be allowed to wear the University sweater was rejected.
10. Mr. Sharpe was authorised to arrange with the University Outfitters about the size of the Colours Blazer Pocket Badge.
11. Mr. Heathwaite was authorised to enquire into the ownership of a piano front in the Gym.; and in the event of its being the Union's, to receive offers for it.
12. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. W. H. Smith for his organising of the very successful Conversazione.
13. The Athletics Committee was instructed to consider means by which greater co-ordination of all branches of athletics might be secured.

### The Annual Conversazione.

The Annual Conversazione was held at College Road on Friday, February 11th. Owing to the fact that everything had to be arranged at short notice, there was no deviation from precedent as regards the items of the programme. The President of the Union was unable to attend, but his duties were efficiently executed by Mr. J. Dalby (Dying), the Vice-President, who held the reception in conjunction with Miss D. Worth (President W.R.C.).

The Gymnasium Club gave a display which was of a high standard, and interested a great many of the distinguished company present. Lectures given by Prof. Whiddington and Dr. Brodetsky were enjoyed by good and appreciative audiences. This year the exhibits were limited to displays in the following Departments:—Leather, Electrical Engineering, Dyeing and Colour Chemistry, the result being that it was necessary to run an awning round the back quadrangle to connect these departments with the main block. Just as a point of interest to headquarters—some sort of quickly-fitted covering for this purpose would be very frequently used and would pay for itself over and over again. This latter remark applies also to various fittings which are required for every dance, etc., held in the University, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken in this matter.

Those good friends of the University—Messrs. Wm. Barker and Sons, Ltd., of Olney—sure more came down to "run the show" in the Leather Department, and gave a display of the methods and processes employed in the manufacture of suede leather, etc.

In the Electrical Engineering Department was something to interest the ladies, to wit—"An Electricity-in-the-Home" Exhibit. Here were shown electrically-driven vacuum cleaners, fans, washing machines, etc. A wireless installation was at work in another part of the building, and other electrical appliances had their places. After the great trouble that Mr. French had taken to fit up the lecture theatre as a cinema, it was very unfortunate and most disappointing that the film failed to arrive from Rugby.

A suspicion of steam signalled the door of the Dyeing and Colour Chemistry Departments, where the different processes in the work carried on there were demonstrated in an attractive and interesting manner.

The Physics Laboratory was pressed into service once again for use as a supper room, and an excellent light supper was provided by Mrs. Beck.

Towards 9.15 all steps led to the Great Hall, where a large and appreciative audience gathered to see the Choral and Dramatic Society's presentation of "Belinda" by A. A. Milne. The performance was very well done, and reflected great credit on those responsible for its production. As a criticism appears under another heading further remarks here are unnecessary. An orchestra from Kitchen's charmed the air with music during the evening, rendering a very varied and comprehensive programme.

The writer would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those members of the University whose help and advice were so valuable to him and contributed in no small degree to the success of the evening.

V. H. SMITH, *Hon. Sec.*,  
*Annual Convocation, 1921.*

### Social Study Society.

THIS Society has held two very successful meetings this term. On January 18th, Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, of Swarthmore Settlement, an old student of the Yorkshire College, spoke on "The first University Settlement and its Successors." Mr. Harvey was associated with Canon Barnett in Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, and his address was reminiscent of the early days of that work.

On February 15th, Mr. John Murray, M.P. for West Leeds, visited the Society, to speak on the work of Employment Exchanges. Professor Strong took the Chair, and humorously introduced the lecturer. In a delightful and persuasive speech, Mr. Murray dealt with the details of the recent report of the Barnes Committee on Employment Exchanges. He warmly defended the Government's attitude, and, in the interests of national economy, advocated an extension of the methods of centralization. Members of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and of the Local Employment Committee were present, and questioned the speaker on several points, and there was a stimulating discussion.

8.

### Leeds University Motor Club.

MOTORCYCLISTS are notorious liars! In future attempts to impossible speeds will have to contend with a stop watch, split seconds and other dampers to terminological inexactitudes. This is an excuse for forming yet another club in the University.

It is hoped that all interested in any form of motoring will support this movement; ex-University Students are eligible for membership, forms being obtainable from C. Philip Porritt, Hon. Secretary.

The comprehensive programme of sporting and social events which is being arranged will be opened with a hill climb on March 9th.

The club is under the Presidency of Professor Whiddington, himself an enthusiastic motorist.

### Inter-Varsity Debate.

THIS function, the most important event in the Debating Society's year, was held on Friday, February 18th and was enjoyed by all who attended it. In the absence of the President of the Union, Mr. J. Dalby took the chair.

Mr. L. J. Clarke, of Birmingham, proposed "That the only evil is the lethargic mind," developing the idea that not only is evil caused by the lethargic mind, but also that evil could not endure in the presence of keen and active minds. Passive acceptance of evil was as culpable as active evil doing. Mr. J. H. Watkins, of Aberystwyth, opposed. He held up natural calamities as being the cause of many evils, entirely apart from the power or the influence of the human mind. He also held that the evil of crime was frequently due to an unduly active mind bent in the wrong direction. Mr. P. Austin, of Manchester, seconding the proposition, asked us to get down to fundamentals, and traced evil in all its forms to uninterested acquiescence in things as they are. Mr. C. A. Smith, of Armstrong College, seconded the opposition and endeavoured to demonstrate the truth of his case by displaying great mental agility in the use of his allotted seven minutes.

The subsequent discussion brought forth the high standard of speaking one associates with Inter-Varsity Debates. Speakers included Miss Gordon of Manchester, Miss Beeton, Mr. Wilkinson of Liverpool, Mr. Mosby of Durham, Mr. Dalby of Cardiff and Mr. Tustin of Armstrong College.

The motion was lost by 78-75. A most successful debate, which circumstances unfortunately, but unavoidably, curtailed. It might well have been carried on an hour longer.

The delegates were then entertained at dinner in the Refectory, Mrs. Beck providing a really excellent menu. The occasional failure of the lights contributed a pleasurable uncertainty to the proceedings, effectively banishing any semblance of formality. After dinner, Mr. Dalby proposed the health of the visitors, giving them a cordial welcome on behalf of Leeds; and Mr. L. J. Clarke replied on their behalf.

The dance that followed proved to be very enjoyable, about one hundred and fifty people being present.

### Education Society.

DURING the current session four meetings of this society have been held.

At the first, on October 26th, 1920, Professor Valentine, of Birmingham, gave a lecture to a crowded audience on "The New Psychology of Dreams and the Unconscious." The speaker briefly described the development of the Freudian school of thought, and then proceeded to show that the somewhat over-exaggerated ideas of this school were now being rejected by several leading psychologists, who were developing the new psychology on a more rationalistic basis. After some examples of the interpretation of dreams in the light of this new school, the lecturer replied to the numerous points which were raised in the exceedingly interesting discussion which followed.

The second lecture, on 30th November, was given by Mr. Jonas Bradley of Stanbury, his subject being "The Wild Moors round Haworth."

The lecturer vividly described the country in which the scene is laid for Eudaly Brent's book "Wuthering Heights," illustrating his graphic and interesting lectures with lantern slides (many of which had been made during the recent filming of the Brent's country), and many a well-told Yorkshire story. He then dealt with nature-study out of doors as developed by himself in the little village school of Stunbury.

The third meeting was held on January 25th, when Dr. Arney of the Leeds Training College, gave his views on "Continuation Schools." He emphasized the great need for Continuation Schools in this country, but was of opinion that such schools should be organised on a voluntary rather than compulsory basis, drawing on his own wide and varied experience to prove his contention. In the lively discussion which followed, the fact that there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the true value of such schools was strikingly demonstrated.

The fourth meeting of the society took the form of a public lecture in the Great Hall on February 22nd, when Miss Lowe, of the Girls' High School, gave an address on "The Interests of a small village in relation to its Social and Intellectual Life." The attendance at this lecture was extremely gratifying, numbering about 250. A very enjoyable hour was spent under the direction of Miss Lowe, who showed the urgent need for a vast improvement in the conditions of social life in small village communities. She dealt more particularly with the village of Hinton St. George, in Somerset, outlining its history from the earliest times up to the present. The lecturer then pointed out that by the revival of the old folk songs and country dances, and by the acquisition of a village hall to form a centre of village life, much could be done to revive that "vision without which the people perish." The lecture was illustrated by country dances, prettily demonstrated by pupils from Miss Lowe's school, and by folk-songs, tastefully given by several of the women members of the society.

Early in the Summer Term the Annual General Meeting will be held and the officers for next session elected. A large attendance of all those interested is desirable, so that the business of the meeting may be dealt with to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

The Committee would be glad to receive suggestions as to a suitable and popular place for the annual excursion, which will probably be held during the week following the Degree Exams. It is hoped that it will be possible to make an early and definite announcement as to the date, and that all will combine to make the excursion a fitting close to what has been a most successful session, both as regards numbers and interest.

H.V.L.

#### Literary and Historical Society.

THE Literary and Historical Society have continued their course of lectures during the term by studies in history, literature and architecture.

Mr. Saltan gave a well-appreciated address on "The Human Factor in History." He left us with the impression that he regarded no event as fatalistic or inevitable, and that everyone of us has a direct responsibility in regard to the events of the day.

The story of "The Renaissance in Scotland" was told by Professor Strong in a manner which indicated a love of and keen insight into the history of

the country with which he has been so intimately connected.

Miss Gooding received our interest in an opera known to most of us in literature and in story. To her "Tristan and Isolde" represents a type of genuine Celtic romance and as such is worthy of our admiration.

Miss Grange confined her paper to Gothic architecture. The enjoyment of the address was increased by the lecturer's own love of the subject, and the admirable lantern slides added interest. The slides, a selection from the Bingley collection, were very kindly lent by the Vice-Chancellor.

#### Association of Leeds University Students in London.

THE Association resumed its activities in September, 1920, after a short lapse owing to the removal from London of most of the former Committee.

About thirty members of the University met at Kew Gardens and many old acquaintanceships were renewed.

The following officers and committee were elected:—

*President:* Rev. B. W. B. Matthews.

*Vice-President:* Miss I. Thomson.

*Hon. Treasurer:* Dr. F. T. Chapman.

*Hon. Secretary:* Mrs. Chapman.

*Committee:* Mrs. Thomson, Miss I. Croxall, Miss J. Greenwood, Miss I. Lewis and Moore, Dean, Helge, Porter and Rothwell.

The next meeting will be a theatre party on Saturday afternoon, March 5th, to see the play by H. G. Wells, "The Wonderful Visit." This will be followed by tea.

The Secretary is desirous at all times to be put in touch with members of the University who come to London and will gladly send particulars of the society to any who wish it. The address is Mrs. Chapman, 6, Egerton Gardens, Hendon, N.W. 4.

#### Gledhow.

WE learn that the new University Hostel—Gledhow Hall, Roundhay—is proving very satisfactory in every way; both Dr. Strong (the Warden) and the Students' Committee are to be congratulated on the making of such smooth working arrangements as these now in being. The admirable spirit of camaraderie which pervades the atmosphere, will go far towards building up a tradition well worth handing down to succeeding generations of Gledhowians.

Although the Hostel accommodates only 40 men, quite a good Rugby club has been formed, under the efficient captaincy of Mr. M. Hardwick (Med.) with Mr. B. Walker (Arts) as secretary. Considering that several of the best men are frequently drafted into the "Varsity 'A' and 'B' teams, the record to date of three wins and three reverses is quite satisfactory.

On Tuesday, February 16th, Mr. John Murray, M.P., delighted an attentive audience with a lecture on the atmosphere of the House of Commons, and the subtle influence of colour, light and other factors unobtrusively, unobtrusively at work in moulding the character of the real, cool, clear thinking, reliable, independent M.P.

A second lecture, on "Aeroplanes," was ably delivered on February 28th by Dr. Brodetsky, who well sustained his reputation as a lecturer, in that his subject was very lovingly appreciated by what was, in the main, a non-technical audience.

One or two very successful social evenings have also been held during the session, and further projects are being considered by the Entertainments Sub-Committee.

### L.U. "B.P." Scout Club.

As at Oxford and Cambridge, and now at almost every other University in the British Isles, a Scout Club has been formed at Leeds.

The chief object of forming such a club is to give students a chance of studying boy life both in theory and in a practical way, so that when they leave the University they will be able to help in making their country a better one, by training boys to be good citizens. This is the Boy Scout Movement, now world-wide, unambiguously does, when the training is carried out by the right men in the right way.

To describe the methods of the movement would take too much space, so I can only ask all interested to come to our meetings.

The training which the movement provides appeals to the natural instincts of the boy, and one finds boys everywhere anxious to join the scouts, but the one thing the organisation lacks at present is suitable men to act as officers. These it is one of the aims of our club to provide.

The club is called the Leeds University "B.P." Scout Club and it is hoped that by the time these notes are in print it will have been approved of by the Senate and have become a recognised University club. The Vice-Chancellor has consented to be our President, and we are also lucky in having several members of the staff taking a practical interest in our work.

D. B. JONSON, Hon. Sec.

### Engineering Society.

A most interesting lecture on "Einstein's Relativity" was delivered on February 4th to the above society by Dr. Brodetsky. The lecturer commenced by describing briefly the theories, and their proofs, of Airy, Michelson and Morley, and Fitzgerald. Then in 1905, Einstein, still only 25, profounded his theory, but it was not until 1909 that Minkowski, a Russian mathematician, treated the idea from a mathematical point of view. The generalised theory which was propounded in 1915, gave rise to the vast number of newspaper articles, and letters on the subject. It was pointed out by the lecturer that the two essential principles were those of equivalence, and invariance, and by means of these principles Einstein propounded a theory which gave a reason for the apparent wrong position of the perihelion of Mercury; this factor was a great triumph, as it was the only thing for which Newton's and Kepler's laws were unable to account. So important was this theory believed to be, that two expeditions, one to Central Africa, and one to South America, were despatched to observe the total eclipse of the sun in May, 1919, and they both confirmed the truth of Einstein's idea. The lecture concluded with a brief summing up, after which the lecturer answered some searching questions.

The popularity of the lecture may be judged from the fact that about two hundred people were present, including a woman graduate, whose attendance created a precedent in the annals of the society.

Another interesting lecture, on "Works Management," was delivered to the above society on Friday, 28th January, 1921, by Mr. E. J. Bradley, Manager of Messrs. Crabtree and Son, Leeds.

By means of diagrammatic slides the lecturer demonstrated how each part of a works may be classified naturally as one of five groups; these groups are further sub-divided and so on. From the "Progress Department," one of the five groups, can be learnt the exact state of any piece of work, and the probable date of its being finished, or, if overdue, the reasons for its deviation from time-schedule. To prevent slowness and doing of "government work," the time taken to machine or fit any part is checked on and off. The lecturer concluded by exhibiting samples of the various forms used in the departments, and giving any further explanation necessary. About 140 members were present, and they thoroughly enjoyed the description of a marvellous piece of modern business mechanism.

About 130 members were present at a lecture delivered on 18th February by Mr. J. E. Hills. The subject was "Water-Supply from Artesian Wells." Mr. Hill's commenced by pointing out the difference between an Artesian Well, where the water reaches the surface without pumping, and a tube-bored well where some form of pump is necessary. By means of a model shear-legs, and slides, the differences between the three methods of drilling, percussion, rotary, or hydraulic jet, were explained, and then the circumstances in which each could most effectively be used were described. The relative values of reciprocating and air-lift pumps were touched upon lightly, and the lecture was brought to a close with a brief description, and slides, of "shot-firing." This consists usually of lowering a torpedo into the bore-tube, and firing it electrically, thus shattering the impervious rock, and allowing the water to percolate through it, until it reaches the well.

An interesting discussion on "Petrol v. Steam for Road Traction," was opened by Mr. G. W. McArd, on Friday, 25th February, 1921. Mr. McArd, in commencing, pointed out the disadvantages of petrol as compared with steam, chiefly the fuel cost, and the necessity for gearing. If the steam car had been systematically manufactured, as has been done with petrol cars, a steam car would have cost about a quarter of what a petrol car of the same power costs. As it is, the cost is about half. This a great prejudice against steam-cars exists, was shown by an extract of some recent trials, in which steam cars were placed in a separate class, although they swept all before them in speed, reliability, and hill-climbing tests. A lively discussion then took place.

This meeting was the last for this term. A general meeting in May will conclude a most successful year for the society, which has a larger membership than ever in any previous years. The thanks of the Committee and members are due to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, but particularly to Professor Goodman for all his kindness and energy in assisting in the phoenix-like rise of the society.

## Correspondence.

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

## "A PLEA FOR REFORM."

Sir,

I would like to add a mere note to the "Plea for Reform" discussion. Science and Technology undergraduates are expected, as an essential part of their work, to read numerous original papers, describing classical experiments of pioneers in various branches. No allowance of time for such reading, which can only be done in the University library (except for certain departmental technical libraries), is made in our "timetables." Not even journals be borrowed overnight, as personally I have found, despite the agreement to the contrary made by the Library Committee in 1914 (vide *The Gryphon*, 1914, page 69). No scientific education can be broad or complete without frequent study of original sources, and it is only by "cutting" lectures or laboratory time that such can be carried out at present.

The larger project for the establishment of a new body to be called "The Students' Representative Council" appears to be unnecessary. One of the avowed objects of the Union is to form "the recognised means of communication between the students as a body and the University Authorities." The Union Committee has every right and power to approach the Senate or Council on matters academic or otherwise. In this connection it obtained substantial and very necessary reforms in the library regulations in 1914. Direct representation was also sought on the library committee last session. Further, the question of keeping Wednesday afternoon clear of all lectures and compulsory laboratory work has again been raised, and it is only the present lack of accommodation that has caused this project to be set aside temporarily.

The Leeds University Union, in common with most similar bodies in modern Universities, fulfils wider functions than do the Unions or S.R.C.'s, of Oxford, Cambridge, or the Scottish Universities. Though Parliament did not foresee the formation of such a body, it exists and has powers—when it cares to use them. Anyone who has served on the committee in recent years knows that the University Authorities have latterly consulted the Union more and more, and have in addition thrown greater responsibilities upon it. To some of the old hands on the staff our Vice-Chancellor may even appear revolutionary in his views on the extension of student self-government.

Personally I consider that far too much time is spent at Union Committee Meetings on questions of detail; the great increase in the number of members since 1914 also tends to protract discussion. But these are matters of internal organisation, and are being remedied.

In such a floating population as is formed by the students of a University there are always crags for change. The establishment and maintenance of a sound tradition, especially after the break between 1914 and 1919 which robbed us of so many of our best, is a matter of difficulty. The staff members of the Committee provide a most useful link with the past, especially in a Committee such as the present, which includes only two or three students who have sat in previous years. They in no way stifle free discussion.

To the few students now left who know the Union and its Committee in pre-war days, these "new" schemes appear more in the light of a journalistic "stunt" on the lines of standard broad, sweet peas, or Sandringham Hall. They are pettifogged and common to every new generation of undergraduates, though they develop in varying forms. It was as a result of an agitation against canvassing, just such as exists at present in favour of it, that it was forbidden by the Committee of 1914-15.

The root of the matter lies in the opacity of two-thirds of the student body. Till we can persuade the latter to affiliate to a correspondence school and cease troubling our University, the remaining third must maintain the present high traditions and create new ones but slowly. Yours, etc.,

F. L. SKYRHOE-JONES

Sir,

Your recent Editorial on the subject of lectures and the correspondence under the hear of "A Plea for Reform" should awaken a spirit of thoughtful inquiry and discussion which will doubtless result in revivifying our University life.

It is with some temerity that we venture to present the following contribution to the discussion. We do so in no spirit of idle criticism, but with a desire to see our University develop that spirit of happiness and general *convivialitas* which it must possess if it is to make true and rapid progress in the future.

There are many things in present University life which lead to apathy in the development of that *esprit de corps* so essential to a successful corporate life. It would appear, however, that these are not confined entirely to the restrictions imposed by lectures and laboratory work.

It is a matter requiring nice judgment to formulate the social ideals for a non-residential University like Leeds. Our society is mixed in that it comprises students who look upon life from very different points of view. This applies particularly to ex-service students, to many of whom the outside world makes a distinct call. Their experience in the world of men and affairs is such as could be gained only by a protracted course at a residential University. Much of the criticism in the Editorial certainly does not apply to the majority of ex-service men.

The rights and privileges of the student carry with them as a natural corollary the duties of the student to his University and to the public from whom the University needs a large measure of support.

In order to further the best interests of the University, we, as students, must show the general public that we are worthy of their help. We must give the staff evidence that we are deserving of a much larger share in the actual government of University affairs than we have at present. It is along these lines of thought that the writers have been brought to the conclusion that there is much opposition to the achievement of the aims outlined above.

It seems hardly correct to speak generally of the "tyranny of lectures" when one can see at all hours of the day large numbers of students of both sexes (essentially both) idling in the vestibule and



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in almost every "convenient" nook and cranny in the building. This habit might almost be described as general. It occurs so blatantly too in full view of any visitor entering the University, giving the impression that many students are not victims of tyranny in any shape or form. What is the observant visitor to think of the spectacle: one sometimes sees on the seat at the bottom of the hall steps?

Again the standard of conduct at many dances leaves much to be desired. It does not seem necessary or desirable in the interests of the University to choose remote parts of the building for the purpose of sitting out, especially when those parts are in close proximity to rooms in which public lectures are taking place. Truly there has been a marked lowering of the standard of University behaviour since the war.

The statement that "University students are not children" seems to require some qualification in view of happenings which have recently come to our notice. What, we ask, is more puerile than pointless stamping of feet at lectures organised primarily for the benefit of the public? There are times when this form of "applause" is excusable, but we consider that at public meetings within the University it should be kept well in hand. Such stamping is not confined to jokes, but is often directed to incidents which are best left unnoticed.

It would seem, then, that certain of our fellow students have never heard that some things do not come within the scope of hearty ragging and that there are things which are not done. Good form still has its place in University life.

The remedy for the above state of affairs is in the hands of the majority of students who have the welfare of the University at heart. Weight of University opinion can prevent these occurrences which have become all too frequent and widespread. We believe sufficiently in that opinion to ask it to apply the remedy. We shall then show ourselves worthy of any increased responsibility which may be put upon us.

Yours, etc.,  
X. Y.

Sir,

I beg to support the remarks of your various correspondents on the subject of lectures and to cite my own case as one in point.

I am taking a Second Year (supposed to be the easiest) in a Three Year course, and have two subsidiary subjects to pass in June. Lectures and lab. work occupy each day fully except Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, on which days I play for the 'Varsity at Hockey. As a member of the Union Committee alternate Tuesday evenings are fairly well filled and in addition I am on two Sub-Committees and am Secretary of one of the Athletic Clubs.

Three times a week we have definite "Home Work" to do, consisting of a problem which may take an hour or more to work out and occasionally we get problems in other subjects to work out at home.

Up to now I have managed somehow and done a reasonable amount of independent reading, but things are getting worse and independent reading, important as it is, will be forced to stop.

A few weeks ago we began a course of lectures on Tuesday evenings from 8.0 to 8.30 and this week we begin in addition a course of lectures on Wednesday evenings at the same hours.

May I ask when we are supposed to read up our notes and do other general reading? And also how we can possibly take part in the Social Life of the University such as the Debating and other Societies?

In at least one University that I know of, the fact that a man is working for the 'Varsity either in Sports or on Committees is taken into consideration and a certain allowance is made to such a man in course. May I very respectfully suggest to the Staff that in making papers they should at any rate deal leniently with one who has devoted some of the time when he might have been cramming to the service of his fellow-students and to upholding the honour of the 'Varsity on the field of sport.

Yours, etc., "ANOTHER COMMITTEEMAN."

#### OLD STUDENTS AND THE GRYPHON.

Sir,

As Secretary of the Association of Leeds University Students in London I have been asked to put before you a suggestion made at our last Committee Meeting on February 2nd that one number of each volume of the *Gryphon*, preferably the one nearest Degree Day, should be specially an Old Students' number. There was a strong opinion that at present the *Gryphon* is too local to be of interest to Old Students, but that they would probably be glad to take one such copy each year, if it contained general news of the University and any special items of interest relating to former students. Possibly also, Old Students might be willing to contribute articles for publication in such a number.

Our London Society resumed its activities six months ago, and we experience great difficulty in getting into touch with Old Students here, almost all our members having been obtained through individual information. It is known that there are very many whose addresses we have not received. Some definite link with the University is very much needed, and the *Gryphon* appears to offer the readiest means of fulfilling this demand.

Yours, (Mrs.) MAUDE CHAPMAN,  
Hon. Sec.

#### "MODERN DRAMA IN EUROPE."

Sir,

For the credit of the University, I hope you will find room for a protest against the review of Steen Janussen's *Modern Drama in Europe* in your last number.

If I may indulge in a surmised, doubtless, from the days of Oedipus, before she changed her name! I should like to ask whether she considers Ibsen's *Warriors of Helgeland* to be egoistic? Whether she cannot feel the dignified simplicity in the designs of Mr. Norman MacDonnest (a follower of Gordon Craig) for that play and for *Marble*? and whether she has heard of *Interview* or the *Expatriés*?

May I also point out to her that the modern practice of reviewers is to put down quite irrelevant remarks if one cannot review a book and does not understand its subject (cf. Caliban's *Obide to Letters*), to comment to her J. R. W.'s paper on the *Significance of Beethoven* as an example of what criticism is, and (to part in all friendliness) to hope she is enjoying her Trollope?

Yours, etc., GREGORY WOLEGDE.

\* Published in the *Stadio* for November, 1930.



### Rugger Notes.

#### Jan. 26th. v. Manchester U. at Manchester.

LEEDS kicked off and for the first quarter of an hour were very unsteady. Then they seemed to liven up and play surged up and down the field, with Manchester attacking one minute and Leeds the next. Blaise got in a fine run on the left wing but unfortunately was pushed into touch near the Manchester line. Play was then transferred to the Leeds "25" line and some scrappy play resulted in both teams falling in a heap over the Leeds line. When the players had sorted themselves out Manchester were awarded a try and from the resulting kick a goal was scored.

Then the Leeds forwards took charge, and repeated attacks were made on the Manchester line; on one occasion Crossley had very hard lines in not being seen by the Ref. At half time the score was 5-0, for Manchester. The second half opened with some vigorous play by Manchester but our defence prevailed and from this point to full time we were vigorously attacking; our forwards were repeatedly getting possession, but we could do everything but score. Eventually Morrison got over for a try. Arkless was detained to take the kick at goal but had the ball charged down. The referee decided however that it was a fair charge. We still continued to attack and the last five minutes were very exciting, our men being repeatedly held up just on the line. Time came with the score 5-3 in favour of Manchester after a very exciting and strenuous game.

Before we close, mention must be made of our small party of supporters who accompanied us to Manchester and gave us their support.

#### Jan. 29th. v. Sheffield U. at Westwood.

THIS match had to be played at Westwood owing to Lawnswood being in an unfit condition for play. Leeds seemed to be suffering from their exertions against Manchester and although they won fairly easily never showed any signs of knowing how to play football. Play was scrappy and elementary throughout. We were unfortunate in losing Holmes with a broken clavicle early in the second half.

The match was won by 26-3.

#### Feb. 5th. v. Wakefield at Wakefield.

Result: Lost 26-3.

#### Feb. 12th. v. Liverpool U. at Lawnswood.

FOR this match our skipper turned out for the first time this term. A good crowd turned up to cheer the team on. From the kick off Leeds went at a good pace, and a run by Sayce resulted in a try which he also converted.

Within a few minutes the same player again scored but was unable to add the major points. After this the team seemed to fall to pieces; our forwards were beaten for possession, and our backs when they did get the ball had no combination. Half time came with the score 8-3 in our favour. In the second half we were completely beaten and glaring mistakes were made from which Liverpool were able to augment their score. The final result was 11-8 for Liverpool. In fairness to our team it must be mentioned that we were minus one of our regular halves and the re-organising of the team to meet this was probably responsible for our failure.

#### Feb. 19th. Durham U. at Newcastle.

THIS was one of the most enjoyable matches that we have played this season; we were up against older and more skilful players and this has undoubtedly been an object lesson for our team. We made the experiment of playing Sayce at full back and Pawson at stand-off. For the first ten minutes we held our opponents and did as much attacking as they did. Then superior weight and skill asserted itself however, and by some magnificent play, 4 tries and a goal were scored against us.

In the second half we seemed to do much better and after a good run by Foster, Arkless scored. Sayce added the major points. Only another try was scored by Durham and the game ended 22-5 against us. Led by Taylor our forwards played a very good game, Gosworth and Field doing a lot of work in the loose.

#### Feb. 26th. v. Leeds Yarnbury at Lawnswood.

Result: win 11-5.

### Soccer Notes.

#### FIRST ELEVEN.

1921.		F. A.
29 Jan.	v. Leeds Train, Coll.	A. .. 2 2
9 Feb.	v. Liverpool Univ.	B. .. 1 4
12 Feb.	v. Manchester Univ.	A. .. 1 3
19 Feb.	v. Nottingham Univ.	H. Cancelled.
26 Feb.	v. York St. John's	H. .. 2 1

#### Feb. 9th. v. Liverpool University.

PLAYED at Lawnswood before a good crowd of spectators. At the beginning the game was fairly even, and in end to end play Swann scored for the University with a very good rising shot. Shortly afterwards Leeds experienced a very bad handicap, Armitage the right half having to leave the field through a displaced cartilage. Continuing to play pluckily if not always scientifically Leeds managed to keep their opponents at bay up to half time. Afterwards against the weakened Leeds side Liverpool asserted their superiority and playing very

good football they put on four goals. Blain, their amateur international centre-forward being responsible for two. Leeds played well considering the disadvantage under which they laboured, but too much bad judgment and mis-kicking was done by the defence to give one confidence in their ability to overcome the far cleverer Liverpool side.

Result: Liverpool University 4 goals, Leeds University 1 goal.

**Feb. 12th. Manchester University at Manchester.**

LEEDS played Manchester a very close game indeed and but for two slips on the part of their goal-keeper they might have made a draw as they deserved on the run of the play.

The Leeds goal was scored by Roddington; a one goal lead was held by Leeds till well into the second half and then came a débâcle during which Manchester scored three times.

Result: Manchester University 3 goals, Leeds University 1 goal.

**Feb. 26th. v. York St. John's.**

PLAYED at LAWSONSD before few spectators. A scrappy game resulted in a win for the home team by 2 goals to one. Cass Smith and Nankivel scored the goals for Leeds.

Result: Leeds University 2 goals, York St. John's 1 goal.

**Inter-Departmental Cup-ties.**

<i>First Round:</i>		Goals.	Goals.
Engineers (holders) ..	2	Agriculture ..	1
Arts .. .. .	1	Medicinals ..	1
<i>Replay.</i>			
Medicinals .. .. .	1	Arts .. .. .	0
Science .. .. .	5	Dyeing & Leather ..	0
Textile (a bye) .. ..			
<i>Semi-Finals:</i>			
Textile .. .. .	1	Science .. .. .	0
Engineers .. .. .	3	Medicinals .. .. .	2
		J. H. LUTWIS, Hon. Sec.	

**Hockey Notes.**

SINCE the last issue of the *Gryphon* we have played the Universities of Sheffield, Liverpool and Durham, and in each case have suffered defeat.

We journeyed to Sheffield on February 2nd, and had a disappointing game in as much as we lacked finish. The Sheffield men were very keen and got three goals against us, but, though we had by far the most of the game, especially in the second half, when our opponents were tied down to their own half of the field, we could only reply by one through Thirlway.

On February 16th we went to Liverpool, and had to be satisfied with the same result, our goal being obtained by Hague.

Durham visited us on February 23rd and reversed the score at Durham on November 10th. We had a very keen game, but as in previous matches lacked finish. Our goals were got by Schmalhoest (1) and E. S. Thompson (1).

By far the best game since Xmas was Saturday last at York. The team was up against a very strong combination—the York side being one of the best local teams this year. Our team played

as one man, and after a most strenuous game we finished all square with two goals each, Thirlway and Schmalhoest having each netted once.

The Second Eleven is having an excellent season, having lost two matches only, won eleven and drawn one.

*Results, 1921.*

FIRST ELEVEN.			
Jan. 29	Sheffield ..	Home	Won 6-0
Feb. 2	Sheffield Univ.	Away	Lost 1-3
Feb. 5	Halifax .. ..	Home	Won 2-1
Feb. 9	Harrrogate ..	Away	Won 3-2
Feb. 12	Huddersfield ..	Home	Won 3-1
Feb. 16	Liverpool Univ.	Away	Lost 1-3
Feb. 19	Undercliffe ..	Away	Lost 4-5
Feb. 23	Durham Univ.	Home	Lost 2-3
Feb. 26	York .. .. .	Away	Draw 2-2
			E.S.T.

**Women's Hockey Club.**

1921. FIRST ELEVEN.				F. A.
Jan. 29	Baldon Ladies	Home	Won	5-3
Feb. 5	Sheffield Univ.	Away	Won	1-0
Feb. 12	Manchester Univ.	Home	Won	2-0
Feb. 23	Durham Univ.	Away	Lost	2-4
Feb. 26	Liverpool Univ.	Home	Won	2-0
SECOND ELEVEN.				
Feb. 25	Harrrogate Ladies	Home	Lost	0-6
Feb. 12	Whitkirk Ladies	Away	Won	4-0
Feb. 26	Allerton Ladies	Away	Won	2-0

**Feb. 5th. v. Sheffield University.**

ALTHOUGH this match resulted in a victory of 1-0 for us, there was a general feeling that the score was unrepresentative of the play. Sheffield possess a remarkably good goal-keeper, but it would seem that we ought to have scored at least once more than we did.

**Feb. 12th. v. Manchester University.**

THE remarkable feature of this match against one of our most formidable rivals was that for the first fifteen minutes of the game we had at least twenty spectators, of whom six (I think) were faithful even to the end. Truly remarkable!

From the beginning of the game we realised that we had our work cut out, and we immediately settled down to it. Almost before the game had really started the first goal was scored by our centre-forward, after a brilliant dash down the field. A second was added about ten minutes later, and then our opponents began to press hard, but their efforts were vain.

**Feb. 23rd. v. Durham University.**

AT last our "time had come"—to quote the time-honoured sage, and at Newcastle we suffered our first defeat. Perhaps we were rather wearied by our long journey, but there was no doubt about it that the best team won. Leeds opened the scoring and during the first twenty minutes we had gained the only two goals we got. Then Durham scored (an off-side goal—but that's a detail) and by half-time the score was two all. During the second half, our forwards lacked combination and our defence collapsed completely. The final goal of the game was a beautiful piece of work by the Durham left inner.

### Feb. 26th. v. Liverpool University.

Our defeat had done us a world of good, and the knowledge that Liverpool had defeated Birmingham on the previous day, and Manchester only a few weeks ago, saved us from underestimating our opponents' power. The game was keen from start to finish, and during the first half goals were scored for us by Miss White and Miss Senior-Smith. A third attempt was made shortly afterwards but without success, and the score remained 2-0 (in our favour) till the end of the game.

E.M.B.

### L.U. Harriers' Club.

The Harriers have improved considerably since the last notes appeared in the *Gryphon*, and can now safely claim to have had a very successful season. For an entirely new team, their first season's record is distinctly creditable, six of the seven fixtures held up to the present having been won by fairly good margins. Though cross country running has hardly come into its own yet amongst the Northern Universities, a start has already been made in the way of Inter-Varsity fixtures, and there is a good prospect of a Christie Cross-Country contest being held next year.

On both the occasions of our meetings with Liverpool University, we showed our superiority by taking six out of the first seven places, whilst similar results were obtained on two interesting second team fixtures with New College, Harrogate. The most keenly contested event of the season (to date) was seen at Bradford in an inter-run with Airedale Harriers, one of the strongest clubs in the district, the Varsity ultimately winning by 48-38.

It fell to the lot of the Harriers to be the first Leeds University sports club to visit Cambridge University, where they were most enthusiastically welcomed. Although our team were handicapped by the absence of their captain, W. W. Wilson, they gave quite a fair account of themselves; Cambridge however gained a substantial victory—the first reverse we have suffered so far. It is hoped to make the fixture an annual one, and we are looking forward to turning the tables on Cambridge at Laneswood next season, where the next meeting will be held if financial difficulties do not prove too great. The fixture was notable for the splendid form shown by R. A. Mott (Fox), who was only about 100 yards behind the Cantabs. Olympian athlete, W. R. Seagrave.

It is pleasing to be able to record that, after a very sound discussion at the last General Union Meeting, the proposal to award Colours and Half-Colours to the Harriers was carried almost unanimously.

### Cricket Notes.

A very strong fixture list has been arranged for next term and practices will commence during the Easter Vacation. There will be net practices daily at Laneswood from April 19th, and all intending players are cordially invited to attend. Twenty first eleven matches, including whole day fixtures with the Yorkshire County Eleven and M.C.C., have been arranged and matches have been arranged for both second and third teams, so this coming season there will be plenty of opportunities of showing one's prowess at the noble game.

J. H. LUTTON, Hon. Sec.

### Swimming Club.

At a meeting of the Committee on the 8th February, 1921, Miss Hare and Mr. Sugarman were co-opted in place of Miss Knowle and Mr. Carmichael who have resigned.

#### Fixtures against Leeds Training College.

##### Feb. 2nd.

*Relay Race:* Won by 10 yards.

*Pole Match:* Our team played well together, and in spite of our opponents' improved form and our lack of practice, succeeded in avoiding defeat. Sugarman at centre-forward scored twice for the Varsity.

*Result:* Draw 2-2.

##### Feb. 23rd.

*Relay Race:* Lost by 4 feet.

*Pole Match:* In this, as in the relay race, the absence of Pickard and Walker made itself felt. In spite of a fine display in goal by Finn and of good forward play by Marren and Sugarman (1 goal) we suffered defeat. Our opponents again showed great improvement in passing, although their shooting was not very accurate.

*Result:* Lost 2-1.

G.F.L.L.

### Lawn Tennis Notes.

This season has opened with a burst of fine weather and a corresponding amount of enthusiasm—particularly in entering for tournaments.

Will the enthusiasm be as great next term when entrance fees will be required for the different competitions?

Wanted! Some hidden talent to make its appearance. There is plenty of room in the teams.

All the Northern Universities have arranged fixtures with us and we don't intend to miss the fine games we have with local clubs.

Next term is a short and busy one but we want to get through four competitions including Singles (Scratch) and Doubles (Handicap) not to mention the Inter-Departmental Tournament.

Then there is the Mixed Doubles Championships Cup to struggle for. Look out for your partner and get some practice.

Please help the Committee by playing off the various rounds of these tournaments at the earliest possible opportunity, even at a little inconvenience to yourself.

Hunt up your opponent and fix up the game. Don't leave it all to be done for you by other people who have plenty to do in other directions.

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G.L.S.

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