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Vol. 3, No. 4

Mar. 1922

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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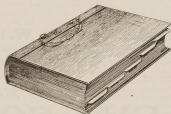


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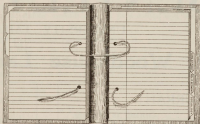
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# THE GRYPHON.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

*"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the sun when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know these full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever found them to be piousness which we ought to fear."—L.V.V.*

### Editorial

YES, it is true that there will be an election next May. A new Union Committee will be elected, and on the new constituency basis. There will be only a fortnight to elapse after the Easter vacation before you will be called on to nominate candidates and to vote. We wonder if every student knows what the powers of the Union Committee are, and in what way its action affects himself. Do you get tea at the Union Rooms most afternoons? Do you grouse because the supply of lockers is not big enough, or because the chairs in the lounge are not comfortable enough for you? Do you rejoice in the victories of the clubs, or grumble about the state of the ground at Lawnswood? Do you want haggis in the refectory, or billiard tables in the physics lab? Does a blazer in green, white and maroon suit your complexion, or do you want a pink one with yellow spots? If you do any of these things or want any of these things, you have an interest in the Union Committee, and it is your business to see that the student your constituency elects knows about your wants and is prepared to put them forward. Let your member know what he is being elected for, and conversely, don't let yourself be nominated unless you know what you are in for. Turn up the back numbers of the *Gryphon* and look through the Union Committee's published minutes, and read again the report of the General Meeting. You will see that the Committee in itself and by its Sub-Committees, controls the finances of all the Athletic Clubs, and is responsible for the upkeep of the athletic grounds and the fives courts, and the gymnasium, and the Refectory tennis courts. Since it also finances the Debating Society, you will see that it is practically responsible for the entire Inter-Varsity side of undergraduate life; and appoints the Leeds delegates to the Inter-Varsity Athletic Board and the governing body of the National Union of Students; it runs the Conversazione, Union Ball and Garden Party. It is by the Union Committee's permission that you can take the first steps towards the holding of any social function in the Great Hall, and it is almost always on the Committee's recommendation that the Senate approves a new Society. It is responsible for student publications, and controls and maintains the Union Rooms. Perhaps we had better stop here, or no one will be found willing to serve on such toilsome body.

And how will it be elected? On a day in May every constituency will meet, and elect according to its size so many members of a Representative Council (Medical, Dental, Women's, Men's) and then from these Councils will be elected by the Councils themselves the members of the Union Committee, i.e., 11 members from the Medical S.R.C., 7 members from the W.R.C., etc., according to size. Certain functions will be allotted to the R.C.'s, but the main authority will be in the hands of the Union Committee. We hope next term to publish the entire scheme of government, down to its last detail. It is a misfortune that the whole scheme is not available for publication this term, but we know the mass of detail to be reviewed, and refrain from further comment.

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Meanwhile the functions of the constituencies are quite clear, to elect the best possible R.C.'s.

We do not wish to sway unduly the members of the constituencies, but we suggest they take note of their nominee's views on the various points of the following outline programme :—

Economy and Efficiency in Administration.

Improvements in Athletic Grounds.

Provision of Joint Common Rooms and more Hostels.

## Notes and Comments on Union Affairs

THE National Union of Students, to which Leeds voted its adherence at the Annual General Meeting, is now an accomplished fact, though as yet a somewhat diminutive one. It was definitely instituted on February 11th last, and fourteen Universities and Colleges assented to the declaration of establishment, while representatives of three others present expressed their unofficial support of the scheme. Following on this, the necessary steps were taken to get the work of the Union started at once. If any Leeds students are intending to travel abroad during the Easter or Summer vacations they should certainly communicate with the Secretary of the National Union. He may be able to give them considerable help.

The Officers elected to hold office till September 31st, 1922, were :—

*President* : I. S. Macadam, King's College, London.

*Vice-Presidents* : P. Austin, Manchester University,  
H. L. Robinson, Leeds University.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. W. McCombie, University of London Union Society.

Mr. Robinson's election to the office of Vice-President is an honour to our University of which we are justly proud ; and no less an honour to himself, in which we most heartily congratulate him.

The long contested colours controversy would seem to be at last settled. And since it has been decided that every student here shall have the chance to sport the green, silver, and maroon of Leeds, we hope that they will do so in as large numbers as possible, and that a green, silver, and maroon blazer will take its place at once, in this district and elsewhere, as a hall-mark of good sportsmanship.

Inquiries still continue to reach us concerning the appearance of the Song Book. We have seen the final draft, corrected and ready for immediate printing. There is no doubt but that its actual date of publication has been neatly timed to coincide with the next instalment of the Government Grant.

The presentation to the *Gryphon* of a set of the University Appeal Fund post-cards, cheers our waning hope that someone now alive may still see the Union Rooms our imagination has played about so long. The University photographer has done wonders with our smoky brick walls. Till we saw these cards we had no idea Leeds was so delightful a place.

Congratulations to Ewart Thompson and the Hockey Club, who in their turn have won the championship of the Northern Section of the Inter-Varsity Athletic Board. May they go on to still greater triumph when they meet the South.

## Claude Shepperson

SHEPPERSON'S arrangements of great spaces and naively beautiful figures, have been the chief reason for looking at *Punch* lately; he commented on *Manners and Modes* with a charming urbanity, making you smile, sometimes at the quaint irony of his figures, sometimes for sheer delight at the beauty he evoked by some subtle balance.

His work as an illustrator reached over about twenty-five years, of which the first part seems to show little beyond a development of grace in his figures, and from that, of grace in his employment of line. His middle style has much voluminously uncomfortable cross-hatching, and clothes that rather drag and twist in a multiplicity of lines; but in the last eight years or so he attained an almost perfect mastery of form, and the lines themselves of his drawings are all used for their own value.

He delighted to interpret the charm of cultured, idle life, and of childhood, when we are all rather aristocratically idle; and he used all the physical amenities of the world he drew, never afraid to assist his draughtsmanship and composition by the description of beautiful women and elegant rooms. A sketch in *Punch* (Vol. 161, p. 111) will illustrate his use of graceful figures and his draughtsmanship; there is simply a little girl and her mother. The line is posed delicately and firmly along the mother's arm, softens over her breast, and hovers tenderly round the little girl's head; his skilful handling makes the line more than a means of representation, makes it an expression of his own feeling. A better example still is the drawing of a man intruding on two girls at their billiards (*Punch*, Vol. 153, p. 307). One of the girls stands up, chalking her cue, attending to her pleasures with self-important seriousness, and neglecting the man disdainfully; her figure is drawn firmly and crisply, every line of the shading as self-assured as her attitude. The other, bending over the table and absorbed in her game, has not yet noticed the man, and has still an unguarded girlish abstraction, expressed in a tender vagueness, where the lines which suggest rather than describe her figure blend and lose themselves in her softer outline.

In his use of colour he does not seem quite so sure; sometimes—in some of his Kents illustrations for instance—he neglects the support of line, and does not succeed so well in fitting the medium to his mood, but subordinating colour to shape he achieved some of his triumphs, as in a travesty of Debussy's *Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un faune* (*Punch Almanack*, 1921). The faun is a little boy in fancy dress, at a party, who has stolen away from the others for a surreptitious helping of jelly, and stands bending forward, eagerly gulping down the delicious stuff; the figure and the background are balanced so well, both in colour and shape, that the eye is continually brought back to the faun himself, and against the soberly coloured background the browns and greens of his figure, warm and full but still quiet, make a drily humorous contrast with its suppleness. How Shepperson must have loved the little glutton! Sometimes, too, he uses colour more broadly; there is an illustration to the Arabian Nights where he suggests our half-believing western impression of splendour and bloodshed, by putting his dramatically posed figures against a background of sombre shadow, sweeping curtains, warm brown pillars, and one great diagonal shaft of white light.

The atmosphere of the life he loved so much is always suggested by a certain grace in the arrangement of his *décor*; there is a little drawing (*Punch*, Vol. 156, p. 271) where the ample space of bright windows, and its relation to a table, a small boy, and his mother, exquisite in itself, only serves to bring out the feeling of one of those wet days when little boys must stay in, and the rain makes the world outside more foreign, and the house more at home, than usual. Sometimes, indeed, he makes

this atmosphere more than anything of period or setting, and casts beauty over all his graces and good manners. One of the most beautiful of all his pen drawings (*Punch*, Vol. 159, p. 469) shows no more than a little girl trying on her new gloves, and her mother, and a table. The girl herself is a charming interpretation, mingling buoyancy, firmness, and tenderness; the irresponsibility of her poise, and of the pen work in her frock, are only weighed down by the annoyance of having woollen gloves that will make her sweets hairy. The mother is seated; her silhouette is more suave, the dark stuff of her dress is more quietly drawn, and there is a heavy shadow round her feet. Then, away in the opposite corner of the drawing, balancing it, is a table with some books and a quaint statuette which gives a touch of fantasy, and, skilfully holding the attention, balances the weight of the mother at the other side. The beauty however of the composition, and the way the three shapes are knit together with a mingling of pictorial and descriptive interest, is a thing I cannot write of. This perhaps is really the consummation of his art, to feel in a little event such a mood of graciousness, and to make from its elements a symbol to evoke the mood again.

He did work of other kinds, and succeeded in more solid and serious genres; but the *Punch* drawings are in some ways the most typical. They have always a smile, not perhaps of gaiety, but of quiet joy. Like Watteau—the comparison is inevitable—he uses his bewitching people and scenes as a means of expression for some farther personal feeling; not indeed the unhappy, almost bitter melancholy of the Frenchman, but a happy tender mood of reverie. There is always love in the way his pen caresses the arm of a little girl, or ruffles her hair; and his composition has always a contented harmony in it.

I had collected his work out of *Punch* for some time, and held him up to my generally unconvinced friends as a draughtsman they should admire; but not till a few days ago, when I was told that he was dead, did I realise the deep impression his art has made on me.

GEORFFREY WOLEDGE.

## Archives of the English Seminarists

### II.

New readers begin here!

*Dramatis Personae*: The Professor *alias* the Chairman; the Students, *alias* the Audience, *alias* the Essayists, *alias* the Secretaries.

*Time*: Any Friday morning in term, 9.30—11.0.

*Scene*: The Seminar.

The wife of a certain politician has surely many forerunners in other walks of life!

How little did this luckless student foresee the end of his action!—

... he that was waited for did enter, and did make unto one of the virgins a mystic sign, whereof I, being unlearned in these matters, understood not the signification. [Yet was I not left in ignorance, for himself did later instruct me in the meaning thereof, it being, "Behold, have I not worthily wasted five minutes?"] . . .

The following is surely from some masculine pen—

Around the table did sit a merry crew,  
Clothed in white and red and green and blue,  
Edison arrayed was to vie the rest,  
They did not dress as him did please best . . .  
Hire coiffeure they made every one,  
In accordance with Paris fashion.  
Hire coverchiefs I cannot you describe  
For that they take them off ere they arrive,  
Except that one, to shine above the rest,  
Comes in hire hat and cloak all fully drest  
(But she another reason would you give,  
That never yet did any men deceive.) . . .



According to tradition, Hall students inspire comment!—" . . . the hours of rising of them that dwell in the house that is called the Hostel, are not as other folks' . . ."

"If all the trains," the Wise One said,

"Were to arrive in time,

Do you suppose the Hostellers

Would be here too by nine?"

"I doubt it," said the student,

"Coming late is mighty fine."

There must be many a suffering secretary in the University who can re-echo the oft-repeated criticisms of the discussion so hesitatingly given—"Discussion followed somewhat spasmodically." "Then followed the so-called discussion: in reality a monologue delivered by the Chairman." "Yet he the treasure-giver, helm of the kinsfolk, spake and unloosed hidden cause of sadness. 'I trow well it is not my due that I, alone of the flower of the Geats, should bear the trouble and the heat of this strife. Unmeet it seemeth we that ye should be laggards and traitorous weaklings. Remember ye the prowess and the boldness of the Geats of former days. Be ye not unworthy, O Athelings, of your noble forefathers' . . ."

"An . . . I mauna forget to pit it on record that for perhaps the first time in our history, there was na' a one who didna gie a han' tae keep the ba' rollin' and rollin' richt merrily till it cam' time to go our ways ben . . ."

This is from the minutes of an essay read on "Tendencies of Contemporary Literature,"—"The essayist read . . . which as far as I can remember ran as follows—

"O, why do you sit in the Seminar,

Missing so much and so much?

O, foolish students come from afar,

Why do you sit in the Seminar

While XY holds forth about Mesefield, McGill,

And others, whose rations are earned by a grill.

O, why do you sit in the Seminar,

Missing so much and so much?"

Here is typical student irreverence—

"A gentle knight was pricking on the playne,

Y-clad in mighty armes and silver shield . . ."

He was pricking pretty hard too . . . 'Sir Knight,' quoth I . . . 'Stop it!' he almost shrieked, 'I'm sick and tired of talking out of Chaucer. That antiquated idiot, Spenser, has had me doing it for the last twenty years.' 'Who-who are you?' I stammered. 'Hanged if I know,' he rejoined bitterly. 'There you are again. That ms. Spenser, started me off as S. George, alias the Red Cross Knight, alias Hollissee, alias half-a-dozen other virtues and a few historical personages.' 'Where's Una?' 'He grinned cheerfully. 'Lost her, and it took me a long time to do it, too.' . . . 'What will Spenser say if he finds you slacking?' I queried. 'Oh! he'll send me back to work again, I suppose—still, he added, brightening, 'he often loses me for whole cantos, you know . . . Then there's another thing—no pockets.' He thrust a hand into the recesses of his helmet and produced a crushed and sticky mess which he regarded ruefully. 'Thought so,' he commented, 'there goes my lunch . . . He jerked up his arm and glanced at his wrist watch. 'It's been a jolly little rest,' he said, 'but I'm due for a dragon fight at 2.30, and I shall have to hurry . . ."

The last entry before we come to present day records (but that, as Mr. Kipling says, is another tale!) is this.

" . . . a dear old lady . . . has been reading the Log Book . . . the account of the paper she gave fifty-three years ago in the Seminar . . . But what a long time since that day. How insignificant the wretched exam. was after all! How priceless, in comparison, were the friendships we made, and the glimpses we got of truth and beauty . . . How patient our Professor was! . . ."

A boy's voice rings out, "Hallo, Granny! Why! you're half asleep! We've just had a ripping game of cricket. But I say, rather wistfully, 'isn't it a bit dull here?' 'No, it's not dull,' Granny says cheerily, 'I've a lot of happy memories.' " M.E.G.

[It may interest some of our readers to know that No. 1 of this series appeared in the *Gryphon*, Vol. II., No. 4, March 1921. THE EDITOR.]

## The Platonic Tradition in English Religion

THEY were well advised who came early to hear the Dean of St. Paul's speak on February 9th on the subject of which he is the acknowledged master. The Great Hall was packed before the lecture began, by crowds of students and strangers. Many most likely were attracted by the newspaper reputation of the Dean, and waited (in vain) for the utterance of some dismal sentiment. It is perhaps time we faced the possibility that even newspapers are fallible, and that the "Gloomy Dean" is little more than a myth of the daily press.

Dr. Inge began his lecture by a brief explanation of the Platonist philosophy, laying stress on the fact that the true Platonic teaching was largely, and of set purpose, oral.

To summarise his definition: The Platonist "has a curious eye for the variety of the (external) world, but is haunted by the presence of an invisible and eternal world which sustains the self and the whole external world of sense." This world is not felt as external to the soul but, at all events, in his most exalted states he feels himself to be a member of it. Platonism is, however, more than a mere emotional state—it is an attitude towards life. Plato was what the psychologist would call "a visualist," and the Platonist in St. Paul's words, sees "that which is invisible."

To the materialist view that the real is unknowable, the Platonic theory of knowledge is definitely opposed. "The completely real alone is completely knowable."

But the knowledge cannot be had without the strictest discipline, first by the acquisition of the Platonic civic virtue (the ordinary everyday virtue) through purification to the true spiritual life—the contemplation of the ideal types or values, the "Intellectual love of God" of Spinoza.

From this philosophy Dr. Inge claims that the whole of Christian theology and metaphysics is derived, with influence from Aristotle and the Stoics. This tradition has existed in the Church since New Testament times, and has been noticeable in the Church of England since the Reformation, although Church histories hide it in the more prominent fight of the Catholic and Protestant parties.

From the Renaissance, the speaker traced the tradition through Hooker, Spenser and Sidney on to the Latitudinarian divines Tillotson and Stillingfleet, and to Lord Brooke. The latter founded the so-called Cambridge Platonist School—Cudworth, Henry More, etc.—of whom the speaker singled out in particular John Smith.

In Wordsworth we have the great Platonist poet (though he spoke slightly of the bad effects of Platonism upon Coleridge), although, perhaps, not entirely orthodox. Especially, he was a disciplined man.

In the nineteenth century we have the tradition carried on by Maurice, Green, the Cairds, Moberly, etc.

Thus, claimed Dr. Inge, there is a tradition of Platonist thought in the English Church going straight back without break to the Renaissance, and the direct heir of Basil, Clement and Origen, and through them of St. Paul and St. John.

"A Christianised paganism," said the speaker. The result of centuries of unfettered and unbullied Greek thought.

It is such a philosophy, involving a mind alike receptive of natural beauty and of science, involving, above all, a reversal of all the values of the worldling, that Dr. Inge offers. But, he admits, its acceptance involves also an entire consecration of the will.

J.G.S.

## The League of Nations Union

THIS Society held a meeting on Thursday, January 26th, in the Chemistry Lecture Theatre. Prof. Smithells took the chair and introduced the speaker, Prof. Webster, of Liverpool University.

In the course of a delightfully clear and informative speech, Prof. Webster said: "As members of Academic institutions, our first duty is to get knowledge. Lack of knowledge about the League of Nations is, to-day, the great weakness of the movement in support of it. That is why I wish to speak about the Second Assembly. Only two years old, the League of Nations is indeed an Infant Hercules, strangling serpents in its cradle. The amount of work that has been done surprises even its creators. After the weary experience of nine months at the Paris Peace Conference, the only thing which led me to attend the Second Assembly was the earnest desire to know the truth about the League of Nations.

"The most striking feature was the different 'atmosphere.' Desire for international co-operation had led to new ways of conducting business. To start with, practically every meeting of Council, Assembly and Committees was quite public. For it was found that problems discussed in public were more easily soluble, necessary concessions became easier.

"I have often been asked, 'What has the League of Nations done?' It is unfortunate that the daily newspapers so completely ignore the activities of the League of Nations, that it is really hard to find out what those activities are. The League of Nations was created to stop wars; unless it does so, it fails. Let us look at the disputes which have already been dealt with. There is the dispute between Finland and Sweden over the Aaland Islands. It was a big thing to them, for those islands are to them what Gibraltar is to us, in importance. War was imminent, The League of Nations was called in, and the dispute was quickly settled at the trifling cost of £17,000. The Polish-Lithuanian dispute over Vilna. This is centuries old, emotions are very mixed, there is great confusion of races. The countries were on the verge of war. But, largely as a result of the pressure of the League of Nations Union, the dispute was submitted to the League of Nations. So far no settlement has been reached, but war has been averted, and at a recent Council Meeting, in public, Mr. Balfour set a new precedent. In measured, weighty words, he uttered a stinging rebuke and exhortation to Poland. Before 1914 such a statement would have led to the immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. It is a wonderful thing that a man can use such plain terms in voicing the world's disapproval of a nation's actions. It must lead to the settlement of disputes, and removal of the causes of disputes.

"In the case of Silesia, after all other means of settlement had failed, the League of Nations quickly put forward the only workable plan, which has secured universal acceptance.

"In the Albanian dispute, Servian soldiers were marching on Albania to occupy the territory under dispute. The Council of the League was summoned, and dispatched a telegram to Servia stating that unless hostile operations ceased, the economic boycott would be at once applied. That single message was enough. Not a hostile step has since been taken by a Servian soldier.

"In the direction of removing the causes of war, we all rejoice at the calling of the Washington Conference. To a considerable extent, it is due to the League of Nations. America thought that her abstention would kill the latter. When it proved so successful, the American became uneasy that they were not helping, and the pricking of the moral conscience of the U.S. led to the Washington Conference. Now the Americans have discovered the need for another such Conference; for a permanent Conference, which has brought them nearer the League of Nations.

"Of other matters, there is the repatriation of the 600,000 prisoners of war scattered over Europe. No other organisation could attempt to brave the international difficulties and repatriate these men. The League of Nations appointed Dr. Nansen to do it. In twelve months he repatriated 300,000 of them, at the comparatively small cost of £400,000.

"This, surely, proves that the League of Nations is a wonderful constructive machine for effecting rapidly, efficiently, cheaply, any international task.

"Only the selfishness and passion of men may prevent its success. If it fails, the failure will come in the next 50 years. We shall know it. Shall we, then, be able to say that in our own sphere we did our utmost to strengthen the League of Nations, to save the world?"

The meeting closed after a short discussion.

H.B.

## Fuel Economy and the Smoke Nuisance

ONE cannot go far wrong at the present time in the choice of a tobacco pipe. Modern designers have triumphed by their introduction of the diminutive bowl and the attenuated stem, which, as I need hardly point out, undoubtedly make the smoke go a long way.

The present high price of matches and the recent scarcity have exposed an old fallacy, and the false economy of using fire-proof tobacco is no longer indulged in.

However a great economy may be effected by the use of extremely low grade fuel, but this cannot be recommended excepting to such as have a long experience to guide them. An unfortunate case may be cited to emphasise this point.

One enterprising young engineer was recently found near the tennis courts almost lifeless, and was only restored by a drastic application of the refectory's most expensive beverages. Whether he had been overcome by the fumes or whether he had collapsed through exhaustion in his efforts to kindle the charge, can only be surmised. That great benefits may result is beyond dispute. A case has come to light where a Maths. man, whilst deep in thought, obtained such a rich profusion of oily distillate, that when this was suddenly transported to a sensitive part of his tongue, he found it quite unnecessary to recharge his pipe for many days.

The prospects of future development of more economical methods are considerably brightened by a recent movement in the University. I say this with conviction, for I know that at the present time the whole assembly, with the exception of the few non-smokers, is giving its best efforts to the problem.

One outcome of the movement has taken the form of an ingenious appliance which was recently demonstrated in the Fuel Department to the great delight of a small gathering of authorities. This device, which the inventor has named the Aurotherm, provides for the utilisation of waste heat. A water-jacket is placed around the bowl of the pipe, and two fine tubes lead from each side to a pair of silver-plated radiators, which, within the space of a few moments, can be affixed to the ears. The inventor claims that by its use it will be possible to keep the ears warm during the coldest crossing of the quad, no matter how large they may be.

Many other investigations are being carried out, of which may be mentioned Prof. C.'s enquiry into the possibility of producing a smokeless tobacco, presumably for the use of students during lectures. Used in conjunction with the Aurotherm, this should prove to be a great boon to those who attend nine o'clock classes during the colder months of the year.

GASPER.

## Market-Day in France

**A**MONG many strange sights to which I was introduced during the war, there is one which will always stand out as one of the most interesting and picturesque. It had nothing to do with the war, and I have no doubt the same comedy has been enacted in the same place every Thursday for ages past, and will be for many years to come. It was, however, the first and only time that I had the fortune to run across a pigmarket in full blast, and as such it will always be a source of pleasant memories.

The name of the village I forget, but it was not far from Fruges, in Northern France, and we were billeted in another village about 12 miles away, and for the time being we were resting. Three or four of us cycled over on this occasion, I remember, to purchase fresh fish, an item which had been missing from our menu for many months. We got the fish, I may say, and took it back and cooked it, but when it appeared on the table we began to have doubts as to its freshness and the C.O.—However, that's another story.

Imagine, please, a typical French "place." It is rectangular in shape and has a steady slope of about 1 in 4. At the top of the slope, filling one of the narrow sides of the rectangle, stands the church, a huge building, out of all proportion to the size of the village, with a fine West entrance, standing at the top of a noble flight of about 25 steps which extend the whole width of the church. The sides of the "place" are composed of small shops and houses, and across the bottom was the main street of the village. The whole space is perhaps 100 yards long by 50 wide. On any other day in the week it will be empty except perhaps for a small boy and a couple of dogs, but on market day a change comes over it. At dawn stalls begin to rise mushroomlike in all directions, decorated with red and white striped awnings, and later on laden with a motley assortment of merchandise. One can buy almost anything at these stalls from a sewing-machine to a packet of sweets, from a tea-service to a pound of fish (fresh or otherwise), from a kitchen stove to a tin of blacking. From 9-0 onwards people stream in from the whole district for miles round in every conceivable kind of vehicle. In country carts they come, on bicycles, on horseback, in donkey-carts, goat-carts, and dog-carts (I mean literal dog-carts, actually pulled by dogs), others on foot driving pigs and cattle and carrying baskets of vegetables, etc. The fact that there is a war on not very far away accounts for the absence of able-bodied men, and the crowd is made up chiefly of women (clad in sober black) with a sprinkling of elderly men and lots of children. Most of the space left by the stalls is filled with crates containing one or more (usually more) pigs, of which more anon. The rest of the ground is more or less covered by a carpet of live poultry, tied in pairs by the legs to prevent escape, and seriously interfering with the traffic. Outside the square along the main street are pens containing sheep and cattle, but these are uninteresting and the pigs monopolise most of the attention.

Let us follow an old lady who is bent on buying a young pig to fatten for the following Christmas. She walks round till she sees one she fancies, and, approaching the owner, points out to him the one which she has selected out of the six or seven in the crate. The owner opens the crate and, diving in headfirst, seizes the poor animal by ear and tail and hauls him out. He then holds him up by the same appendages while the lady prods him in the ribs and elsewhere to judge his quality. Of course the piglet protests vociferously at this treatment, and his brothers and sisters in the crate come in on the chorus. As soon as the lady can make herself heard above the din she asks the price and shrieks with dismay when she hears it.

She has no intention of paying anything like the price demanded, and calls up her reinforcements, friends and relations, who all join in the discussion. Nothing daunted, the owner also calls up his party and the argument waxes hot, with much gesticulation and waving of umbrellas and sticks, while the poor pig is prodded by one side or the other till he has no breath left to shriek, and hangs limp and exhausted from his owner's hands. Eventually the argument is over, and either the pig is dropped back among his friends or a bargain is struck. In the latter case the old lady hands over the money, which she unearths from one of her many skirts, tucks the pig under her arm, holding him very skillfully by one hind leg behind her back, and marches off with him while he wails a farewell to his relations in the crate.

If you can imagine the same thing taking place all over the square at the same time you may get a faint idea of the din which goes on continuously. Everyone is perfectly good-tempered but as bargains cannot be made without at least ten minutes bargaining, and as everybody talked at once, at about twenty-nine to the dozen, it was difficult for a poor foreigner to get more than the gist of the remarks which are passed; but, from the roars of delight which greet each bit of repartee as it comes, they must be highly entertaining.

It was a great disappointment to us to find how cleverly the ladies carried these pigs, as we had hoped for some fun in chasing escaped porkers, but during the two hours or more that we were there we only saw one escape, and he was easily captured as he tried to dodge between the spokes of a cartwheel and stuck fast halfway.

Altogether we spent a most exhilarating morning and returned to our temporary residence tired out with laughing and nearly deafened by the noise, but at least we had altogether forgotten for two hours that there was such a thing as a war in which we were taking part.

G.L.S.

## Fundamentals of Photography

**L**AST term, the University Photographer, Mr. J. Manby, did a good deal to dispel the erroneous belief that Photography is an expensive and often disappointing hobby, by his excellent demonstration of "Exposure and Development."

He insisted that the essential thing in photography was not the camera, but first, the correct exposure of the film or plate, followed by its correct development. Thus it was possible to get a fine print from a negative exposed in the cheapest and most simple camera made, if these two fundamental operations were correctly carried out; while, on the other hand, the most expensive apparatus would produce complete failures, if its owner did not pay strict attention to these operations. In these days of cheap and efficient Exposure Meters, which reduce to a minimum the risk of incorrect exposure, there is no reason why anyone, however inexperienced, should not make correct exposures.

As for correct development, the makers of developers issue instructions as to the time required with their developers of a certain strength to assure the correct development of any negative. Users can rely on these instructions being reliable—the manufacturers' reputation depends on it.

Mr. Manby illustrated this by means of lantern slides, pointing out the faults in exposure and development, where such existed. He then showed a series of slides of the same subject, photographed in each case from the same view-point, and under the same conditions of light, grouping them in three's so as to show the result of under-, correctly, and over-exposed negatives, under-, correctly, and over-developed. In short, he demonstrated all the possibilities of exposure and development.

A demonstration of gas-light printing showed how a pleasing picture was obtained from a satisfactory negative.

A.E.F.

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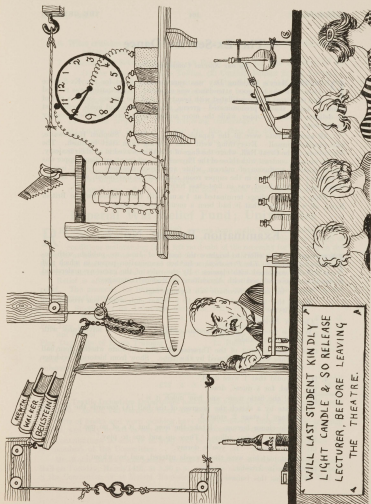
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OUR OWN DEVICE FOR LECTURERS WHO TALK TOO LONG

## The Ex-Service Dance

*By our Special Commissioners.*

PRINCESS Mary's Wedding Day was appropriately fixed for the Ex-Service Dance, at which a good attendance was expected. Anticipation was realised and the Great Hall scintillated with beauty. And the dresses—what a riot of colour! Light shades predominated—greens, mauves, lilacs and golds were offset by delicate shades of copper, while the more austere blacks provided the necessary background.

All arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. J. Stephen Henthwaite, who excelled himself. Everything went with a swing from start to finish. The decorations of the Great Hall, where the flags of the Allies waved in all their majesty, were in pleasing contrast with those of the Physics Lab., where an excellent supper was served midst a profusion of maroon, white and green steamers. An "issue" of assorted caps and hats in the supper room added to the merriment, while Messrs. Wynn and Allan's band was in first-class form.

When the proceedings terminated at 1 a.m. with three cheers for the British Navy, all were agreed that it had been a memorable occasion.

## Examination Papers: No. 2

IN pursuance of our effort to brighten the month of June, we publish, with acknowledgments to *The Periodical*, a further examination paper, in which golf is suitably combined with classics. By the rules of the game we understand it should not be combined with Agriculture or Modern Languages.

1. 'Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi.'

Would this be a good or a bad lie? What club would you recommend to Tityrus?

2. 'Claviger Alcides.'

What is recorded of this famous caddie? Relate his adventures with the Stymiephalides.

3. Give a brief account of the Thracian Triballi, and state whether four ball matches were also allowed by this tribe. Show from historical evidence that golf, and not pawnbroking, was the origin of the name.

4. (1) 'I would that I were dead.'
- (2) 'Dead, for a ducent, dead!'
- (3) 'Oh! the little more, and how much it is!'

Illustrate by a sketch the progress of the ball (A) towards the hole (B) at stage 1, stage 2, stage 3.

5. (1) Inutile cingor ferrum—'I take the iron, but it's of no use.'
  - (2) Tres super; unus adhuc—'Three up and one to play.'
  - (3) Lydia, dormis—'L., you're dorny.'
- In what matches were these words uttered, and by whom?
- (4) Et ego in Arcadia.

Where was this bunker?



6. What criticism can you offer on Caesar's method of negotiating the Rubicon water-hazard?
7. Describe the Seven-Hill course at Rome. How far was it improved by (1) the Agger of Servius Tullius, (2) Curtius' bunker in the Forum?  
'Nec fortunatum spernere caespitem.' Indicate the precise position of this notice about the replacing of divots.  
'Depone tuto,' 'the ball to be dropped without a penalty.' Did this apply to the Tarpeian rock?
8. Discuss the propriety of the following renderings:—  
(1) *Ludere par impar*—'To play the like, then the odd.'  
(2) *Permittere ventis*—'To allow for the wind.'  
(3) *Totus teres atque rotundus*—'All even on the round.'  
(4) *Nimis graviter ferre*—'To tak' it over heavy.'  
(5) *Miscerunt herbas et non innoxia verba*—'They raised a cloud of turf and unparliamentary language.'  
(6) *Tumidiloque inflavit aheno*—'He said, "Blow this bulger brassy!"'

## Imperial War Relief Fund; Universities

REPORTS received in October, 1921, of work done in the European Student Relief Fields, through Funds contributed by the Universities of the World, and of conditions maintaining there, left no doubt of the necessity for carrying on the work for at least another year. Appeals have reached all British Universities, urging that, at all costs, help to some of the Universities of Central Europe be continued, and relief extended to cases of desperate need among Russian Students and Professors.

Relief is afforded in the way of food, books, clothing, housing, and medical relief. The necessity for immediate and continued response to the appeal cannot be too greatly stressed.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, OCTOBER, 1921 TO FEBRUARY, 1922.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Flag Day, College Road and Medical School .. .. .	18	2 11	Forwarded .. .. .	63	18 6
Flag Day, City of Leeds Training College .. .. .	2	18 6	Expenses .. .. .	6	17 2
Carol Parties .. .. .	23	15 6	In Hand .. .. .	1	8 7
Subscriptions, etc. .. .. .	27	7 4			
	£72	4 3		£72	4 3

The Textile Industries Department had on the looms cloth to the value of some £50-£100. In all, 746 yards of cloth has been delivered.

Gifts of books and worn clothing have been received; these are most urgently needed, and may be left in the H.P.'s office addressed to the Secretary.

Contributions in cash or in kind will be gladly received by the Secretary, or by members of the Committee.

Mr. Kolni Balozky has kindly arranged a Concert, to take place in the Great Hall on Tuesday, March 14th, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from Members of the Committee, or at Messrs. Ramsden's or Saddler's.

M.H.

## The Prospective "Leeds University Song Book"

THE North of England, and especially Yorkshire, has long been famous for Song. Our forefathers probably brought with them from the shores of the Baltic, the habit of feasting accompanied by song; and in the later Saxon period Christianity came north and conquered largely through song. The habit of celebrating both Religious and Secular Festivals with song probably survived right through the Middle Ages; but with the coming of the Reformation and, more particularly, with the development of the puritanical attitude of mind, this habit appears to have been lost, although the post-reformation period in England was not without its periods of musical inspiration, nor did it always lack native musicians of first rank—Percell to wit. But, upon the whole, in the north of England, life was artistically drab and usually lacking at least in musical interest until the middle of the nineteenth century, when the works of the modern masters came to awaken our deadened senses, culminating in Wesley's compositions in Ecclesiastical music and in the Leeds Musical Festival. And so again the North became musical—and Leeds became famous both for its Ecclesiastical and Secular Music.

It was therefore naturally to be expected that the University chiefly representative of the County of the Broad Acres should, sooner or later, burst forth into song. But for many years our University unconsciously followed our early Yorkshire poet Caedman—he had no song to sing and we had no song to sing. But the inspiration has come at last. A University Song was written, budding poets began to shine in the pages of the *Gryphon*, and from Staff and Students both words and music were poured forth. The climax came immediately after the War, the Armistice session witnessing the first deliberate attempt to compile a Leeds University Song Book.

After two years of strenuous endeavour the Song Book is at last ready for publication. It is arranged in five sections, viz. :—

- National Songs;
- University Songs (General and Departmental);
- Yorkshire Songs;
- General Student Songs;
- Hymns.

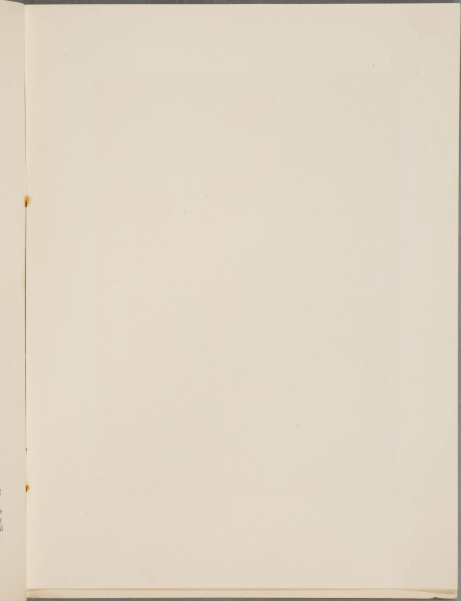
The section devoted to National Songs includes those songs which may be called for from time to time as an expression of good-will towards the nations associated with us in World Service.

The University Song Section is naturally the strongest. It is hoped that among these songs may be found at least some which will gradually become traditional either for the University or for the particular Departments in question.

The Yorkshire Song Section is limited in scope owing to the difficulties in discovering such songs and, when discovered, in obtaining permission to print both words and music. It is hoped that should future editions of this book be called for this section may be usefully expanded.

Among the General Student Songs will be found those which go with a swing and naturally lend themselves to the rollicking style of a students' chorus.

The section devoted to Hymns is included in the hope that on great festive gatherings and at smaller gatherings—such as those promoted by the University Students' Christian Union—these present may be encouraged to make "a joyful noise unto the Lord."

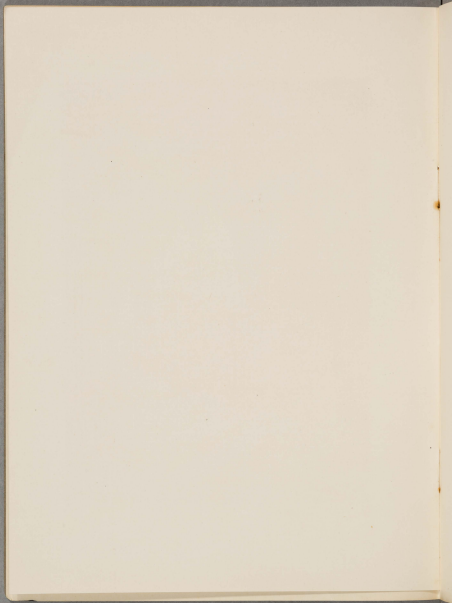




Hostel of the Resurrection, Leeds. Entrance Hall.



General Infirmary at Leeds. Entrance Hall.



To three of the hymn "descants" have been added in the hope that a choir of women's voices may add to the beauty of the ordinary hymn melody.

From time to time in the past, the University students have shown glimmerings of that enthusiasm for Music and Song with which the Yorkshireman is usually credited, and which, in the older universities of Scotland and the younger University Colleges of Wales, have already come to fruition. With this Song Book available, the hope is strong that the University may develop a corporate musical spirit well befitting such an institution. Some of the songs in this book are robust, but in the singing of these it is hoped that students will feel the inspiration of comradeship; some of the songs are, perhaps, foolish, but is he a wise man who cannot at times be delightfully foolish? Some of the songs have a real pathos and such will help to develop a right sentiment in our people; and some of the songs attain to noble ideals and may well be expected to help in stimulating students towards great achievements in the service of their fellowmen.

We shall therefore send forth our Book of Songs, conscious of its defects, but still hopeful that something of the inspiration which has been felt during its compilation may be reflected from its pages, and that our University at last may become a singing University.

A.F.B.

## Debating Society and League of Nations Union

ON the 20th February, the Debating Society and the University branch of the League of Nations Union held a joint meeting. The motion "That the League of Nations is a nonsensical piece of unpractical idealism" was proposed by Mr. Garner, who gave an enthusiastically pessimistic sketch of earlier idealistic systems and their failure; unfortunately, the draughts of youthful ideas which he seemed to find so intoxicating, had no such exhilarating effect on his hearers, and most of the later speakers in support of the motion began by dissociating themselves from the proposer of it. It was seconded by Mr. Murphy, whose rather technical speech, though it created an impression at the time, that the mysteries of economics were comprehensible to the lay mind, has left little behind but an impression of clearness and close reasoning. Mr. Barnclough opposed the motion, giving us very full information about the real nature of the League, and what it has already done; he was supported by Mr. Pickering, who pointed out the part the League has in the life of the world. The discussion that followed was, as usual, not very brisk at the beginning, but warmed as the end approached; Messrs. W. H. Smith, Soulsby, Hall, Thomson, and others spoke; and Mr. Thomas, in one of the most interesting speeches of the evening (the other was Mr. Murphy's), pointed out how very little any such external organisation is capable of doing when the nationalistic passions of the people themselves remain unchanged. It is a pity that speakers like this, do not speak as soon as the motion is thrown open to discussion, so as to avoid the awkward gaps which always occur, and leave more time later on for those who can only speak when a brisk discussion has warmed them up.

In his concluding speech, Mr. Barnclough said he had heard that he might have some serious arguments against the League to answer, but that in fact none had been put forward. Mr. Garner said that all the speakers who had dissociated themselves from him, had only carried his arguments a little further. Although most of the discussion had been in favour of the motion it was lost by 11 votes to 27.

G.W.

## Mr. Walpole on the Modern Novel

MY friend, the President of the Society for the Undemocratization of Literature, regards public lectures on art as a desecration of what should be kept for the initiate; but he tells me with relief that he thinks Mr. Walpole's lecture will lead no one to the holy shrines. To tell the truth, Mr. Walpole (if it is not unkind to adapt one of his own phrases) seemed deeply critical in a superficial way. He told us a good deal about the modernity of the modern novel, but not much about its literary qualities; he discussed the psychology that goes to make it, but rather neglected the finished product.

Though he often and vigorously hoped he was being heretical, his remarks were, in fact, free from any refreshing trace of even mild unorthodoxy; it was, indeed, because his lecture was so studiously a specimen of contemporary criticism that it was so disappointing, for little could be of less use to the student of literature than most of the books that are written on it to-day. It has become the fashion to regard the novel as though it were a treatise on either sociology or human psychology, and not an art-form at all; technique—selection and arrangement—which, building up a harmonious composition from a few raw and commonplace facts, is perhaps the greatest triumph of spirit over matter; this is regarded as a bag of tricks, perhaps useful, but often, as Mr. Walpole seemed to find it, merely in the way.

One of the strangest things I have heard for a long time was Mr. Walpole's account of Henry James; after describing his novels (no doubt justly enough) as a chase after a hidden idea, he asked whether the idea was worth the chase, and decided that it was; much as though a fox-hunter were to explain an arduous day with the hounds by saying he'd got a fox's head to stuff and put in his hall. I do not suggest, of course, that Mr. Walpole is as bad as his principles; I have enjoyed some good runs with his novels, though I'm afraid I never noticed any trophy to be carried home.

He hoped that the future novelist would write, not as too often at present with one eye on his technique and one on his ideal, but with both eyes on his ideal. For myself, I hope no such thing will come to pass, for I believe it would mean that the art of novel-writing had died. An ideal is not a thing to get lost if you don't keep your eye on it; but good sincere craftsmanship, if enough is put into it, will keep all of you that is worth it. It is not without significance that the living man who has laid most stress on the didactic aspect of art, has also written the best technical criticism.

G.W.

### THE GRYPHON COMMITTEE.

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M88, drawings and photographs for the next issue of the *Gryphon* should reach the Editor not later than Saturday, May 13th.

M88. should be written on one side of the paper only, with the approximate number of words stated at the close. Even if signed with a *nom-de-plume*, the writer's real name must accompany the M88.





## Match Results

Results since the last issue of the *Gryphon*.

### RUGBY.—1st XV.

Feb. 18	..	Sedburgh School	..	away	..	won	..	22-0
.. 22	..	Durham University	..	home	..	won	..	11-0
.. 25	..	Otley	..	away	..	drawn	..	3-3
Mar. 4	..	Halifax O.B. (Yorks. Cup, 1st Round).						

### "A" XV.

Feb. 18	..	Hull and East Riding "A"	..	away	..	lost	..	3-21
.. 25	..	Leeds Yarnbury "A"	..	home	..	won	..	27-3

### ASSOCIATION.—1st XI.

Feb. 4	..	Liverpool University	..	away	..	lost	..	2-6
.. 18	..	Manchester University	..	away	..	lost	..	1-2

### 2nd XI.

Feb. 11	..	Arthington	..	home	..	won	..	5-1
.. 15	..	Manchester University 2nd XI.	..	home	..	lost	..	2-3
.. 25	..	Pudsey O.B.	..	away	..	lost	..	1-3

### HOCKEY.—1st XI.

Feb. 15	..	Liverpool University	..	home	..	won	..	6-1
.. 25	..	York	..	away	..	lost	..	0-6

### 2nd XI.

Feb. 22	..	York St. Peter's	..	away	..	won	..	5-3
.. 25	..	York 2nd XI.	..	home	..	lost	..	1-4

### LACROSSE.

Feb. 11	..	Woodhouse Grove School	..	away	..	won	..	10-2
.. 15	..	Woodhouse Grove School	..	away	..	won	..	12-6
.. 22	..	Sheffield University	..	home	..	won	..	20-3
.. 25	..	Bradford	..	away	..	won	..	18-4

### FIVES.

Feb. 8	..	College of the Resurrection	..	away	..	lost	..	0-6
.. 15	..	Leeds Clergy School	..	home	..	won	..	15-6
.. 18	..	Leeds Grammar School	..	away	..	won	..	7-2

### GAMES.

## Rugger Notes

AT the time of writing, the Rugger club has only to play the Yorkshire Cup matches and the final of the Inter-Varsity Championship, to complete a remarkably successful season. A record of only two matches lost, each a three point defeat by Huddersley, is indeed creditable, and the club is to be congratulated. The *Gryphon*, however, despite her reputed leanings towards the "highbrow" and anticipating the injunction that she should refrain from instructing her grandmother in the art of egg sucking, ventures to mingle her acclamation with a little criticism. It is perhaps late in the day for her to suggest that the other end of the egg should be tried. The methods of a lifetime or of a season, particularly when they have met with a fair measure of success, are not to be lightly discarded.

That we were fortunate to win the home matches with Liverpool and Durham cannot be denied. The *Gryphon* is of the opinion that we shall be equally fortunate if we beat a Southern or Welsh team at Leicester on March 16th, if the principles on which the team has worked throughout the season are not modified. The team has been successful so far, because in the majority of its matches it has met with its own unsound tactics in less resolute hands.

The right way of doing a thing is the easiest way. The Rugger team *does* things, but does them the hardest way. The forwards, as fine a pack as any in Yorkshire, work twice as hard as they would need to, were the correct tactics employed. The three-quarters, not excellent perhaps, but capable of giving a good account of themselves, except in defence, do practically nothing. Forwards can, and do, score by storming the ball up the field and over the line, but it takes time, and what is more important it takes Herculean effort, blood and sweat. The same result can be arrived at with an economy of energy by allowing the three-quarters to fulfil their proper function. At present our forwards will not trust their backs, and consequently they set themselves a pace which is physically impossible to maintain without long and desperate periods of falling off. The fault is not entirely with the forwards, for the half-backs are somewhat too fond of cutting through the thickest of the fray, or of trying to get round the blind side of the scrum, when it would be more profitable to set the three-quarters going. Let the game be opened out more, let the work of the team be fairly distributed, and the *Gryphon* will be glad to offer congratulation unadulterated with criticism. Meanwhile she wishes the team good fortune. May the Championship make Leeds its first home.

E.J.S.



Leeds University v. Durham University, Kirkstall, February 22nd

Darwin  
her name  
principles  
The team  
met with

can do  
may in  
et tactics  
ing a good  
early on,  
takes time.  
The same  
e-quarters  
their backs  
possible to  
not entirely  
through  
be seen.  
the game  
the Gryphon  
Measurible  
is the first  
E.J.S.



## Leeds University Harriers Club

### Half Season Report.

THE happy band of Harriers ever increases. Our club has grown and our enthusiasm has not waned. With a few fixtures to whet our appetites, we are mainly occupied with the business of keeping brain-fagged students on their feet. Runs on every Wednesday and Saturday during the term, have thrown men of all types together, and potential Olympian Champions are found hobnobbing with our famous 'caterpillar crawlers.' There is room for everybody in the fraternity, and we are not limited in our activities by lack of ground.

The First team has upheld its tradition. Liverpool University sent a team which was returned to add its tears to the Mersey, and Sheffield, full of optimism two months ago, is now training men with dogged determination in order that they may not be beaten on their own ground. It was a pity that R. A. Mott was not competing against Sheffield, for although we carried the day, two of their number showed great form, and claiming the first two places, also beat the record for the course established by Mott. The return fixture should prove of great interest.

Against the Airedale Harriers we were again successful. Sending over two teams, it was decided to run all in one pack, the first six of each club to count as the first team and the second six as the "A" Team.

The only other fixture for the "A" team resulted in our defeat rather to our surprise. It was against Harrogate New College, and our team were deceived by the course and found themselves at the winning post before they thought they were within reasonable distance for their final effort.

RESULTS.—Leeds University v. Liverpool University.—1st Team.	
Leeds 22 pts.	Liverpool 56 pts.
Leeds University v. Sheffield University.—1st Team.	
Leeds 32 pts.	Sheffield 47 pts.
Leeds University v. Airedale Harriers.—1st Team.	
Leeds 26 pts.	Airedales 63 pts.
Leeds 37 pts.	Airedales 156 pts. "A" Team.
Leeds University v. Harrogate New College.—"A" Team.	
Harrogate 28 pts.	Leeds 56 pts.

Professor Cobb's presentation of a cup to the Club, has provided an interesting feature in the annual programme, i.e., an Interdepartmental Steeplechase. The club has decided that the cup shall be given to the department whose team of six shall prove victorious, and the first run has resulted in a victory for the Science Department. The contest was keen, and teams representing Science, Fuel and Engineering, Textile, Leather and Dyeing, Arts and Commerce competed. The course was 6½ miles, and included woodland, road, sticky plough and a stream. The pace was fast from the start, and Science took the lead but R. A. Mott, Eng., in his usual fashion pulled from the rear after the second mile and took the lead about 2 miles from home. His time was 40' 45", C. Carter (Sc.) closely following in 41 mins.; R. H. Dibb (Eng.) was third, having a hard tussle with W. Kaye (Science). Textile was represented by Burton and Hardaker, then Science scored again, followed by Arts.

Result.—Science 37 pts.	Textiles 52 pts.
Engineers 42 pts.	Arts 81 pts.

### SECOND TERM.

Our first fixture this term was with Cambridge, and is considered to be our annual trial. The Cambridge team consisting of 6 men, four of whom were 'Blues,' arrived in Leeds on the evening of Friday, January 20th, and were met by members of the club and conducted to the Hotel Metropole where they were to spend the night. A private room was obtained, and a happy hour was spent over the fire

exchanging news, while one enthusiastic member of the club whose abilities were other than those which would admit him to the 1st team, did his share towards defeating Cambridge by discussing the possible variations which would have to be made in the proposed course if the weather conditions remained unchanged. The words 'uphill plough' 'water jump' and 'dangerous wood' were often heard until Marsh, the Cambridge captain, protested that it would spoil their fun if they knew before hand what to expect, but the effect was not checked and signs were manifest that 'suggestion' and 'imagination' were at work in the minds of the Cambridge team.

As our visitors wished to catch an afternoon train, the run was arranged to take place in the morning, and by 10 o'clock the trail layers were out on their task of laying a white paper trail on snow. The weather conditions were not encouraging, for besides the snow, which had fallen during the week, being frozen into sheets of ice on the roads, heavy rain started at 9.30 and continued throughout the morning, making heavy going over the fields and paths for the competitors.

The Course was 7 miles and included 'road,' 'pasture,' 'plough' and 'woodland,' and had the weather been more moderate a really keen contest might have resulted. As it was, Cambridge did not have an easy task and won by 22 pts. to 33. They got the first two men home, but R. H. Dibb was 3rd, being only 5 secs. behind W. T. Marsh, and 1 sec. behind R. Butler. Dibb is to be congratulated on his performance and we hope will prove his further ability during the remainder of the season, when we meet Liverpool, Sheffield, Durham and possibly Edinburgh. Had R. A. Mott been able to withstand the intense cold and C. Carter been on his usual form, the result would certainly have been different and possibly Leeds would have claimed the victory. Professor Whiddington, President of the Club, and R. T. Martin, captain, acted as timekeepers. The latter being prevented from running by synovitis caused by a fall in the Inter-dept, last term.

W. T. Marsh was the first to return in 55 mins. 55 sec., closely followed by R. Butler and R. H. Dibb.

The actual results were:

*W. J. Marsh (Capt.)	..	Cambridge ..	55 mins. 55 secs.
*R. Butler	..	Cambridge ..	55 mins. 59 secs.
R. H. Dibb	..	Leeds	56 mins. 00 secs.
*J. Seringsour	..	Cambridge ..	—
C. R. Burton	..	Leeds	—
*P. N. Durlacher	..	Cambridge ..	—
R. W. Hardsore	..	Leeds	—
R. A. Mott (Capt.)	..	Leeds	—
C. Mothersill	..	Cambridge ..	—
W. Kaye	..	Leeds	—
C. Carter	..	Leeds	—
F. R. Thompson	..	Cambridge ..	—

\* Represent "blues."

On Saturday, February 4th, at Doncaster, the club competed in the Yorkshire Senior Cross-Country Championship. Nine teams competed over a course of 9 miles. Wretched weather prevailed, three inches of snow covering the course which included 350 yards of plough in each lap, of which there were six. The plough was nothing less than a quagmire after the 2nd lap, but despite all, a good pace was maintained. Hallamshire went early to the fore and won easily with 38 pts., Wath being 2nd with 106. Hull Spartans were 3rd with 106, and Leeds University 4th with 171.

R. A. Mott, C. R. Burton and R. H. Dibb ran particularly well and finished 15th, 17th and 23rd respectively in a field of 90 men, and the whole team are to be congratulated on their performance.

C.C.

## Leeds University Fives Club

THE Men's Double Tournament was played off as in former years in the Michaelmas Term, and the results will be some guide to the selection of the University Team. Most of the external matches will be played this term, although great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining fixtures. The reason for this is the variety of the types of court, which means that visitors, playing in a type of court to which they are unaccustomed, are at a disadvantage. Then, of course, not every College or University has a Fives Court and the few Colleges which possess one, seem very unwilling to play an outside team. However, besides the usual matches with the College of the Resurrection and one or two neighbouring Grammar Schools, we hope to arrange matches this term with the Leeds Clergy School and the University Staff, and possibly some of the Northern Universities. Also there is the return match with a team from the Manchester University Halls of Residence which visited Leeds last term. On that occasion our University Team upheld the honour of their Alma Mater by winning every game, although it is fair to add, the visitors were unaccustomed to our type of court. Unfortunately in building our court, the architect made no allowance for spectators, and the consequence is, that those, who wish to watch matches, must stand on tiptoe, and strain their necks at the same time to get a glimpse. Perhaps when times are better something in the nature of a grand stand may be erected in front of the Court, with charge for admission! Meanwhile "*nebulae malusque Juppiter*" have made the re-whitening of the walls necessary and this will be done as soon as possible, with the sanction of the Union Committee.

C. K. SMITH.

## The Medical Ball

THE Annual Medical Ball was held on Friday, February 24th, and 'The School' on that occasion assumed a most unusual air of festivity. The Common Room was hardly recognisable under its red carpet and draperies of mauve and white, while the Library, which needed no decoration, provided an excellent dancing floor.

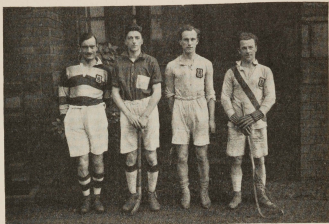
Many of the Staff were present and we were pleased to welcome delegates from the Medical Schools of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.

Everyone seemed bent on enjoyment, and the dance went with a swing from beginning to end. Great credit is due to the band which entered so thoroughly into the spirit of the evening that on one occasion it gave four encores.

The Supper, which in previous years had been in the hands of an outside caterer, was this time provided by our own Refectory Staff, who by their efforts contributed materially to the success of the evening.

The Committee are to be congratulated on a most enjoyable dance which, a well-known individual is reported to have said, was the best he had known for twenty years.

C.



ROGER SAYCE played for Lancashire County on December 10th last, having given an excellent display against Manchester University under the eye of the County Committee. The following week he was injured and has not played since, but in the next few seasons we hope to see him figure frequently in the Lancashire side. Equally to his credit is the fact that Sayce has been the driving force that has raised Leeds Rugger from the slough of three years ago to its present flourishing condition.

G. WADDINGTON, the Lacrosse captain, played for the Yorkshire Schoolboys before the war and was chosen as reserve attack for Yorkshire last season. He is chiefly noted for his long wind, short socks and the number of spectators he attracts to the touchline. Judging by the way he intercepts, his chances in the high jump should be good.

W. A. FOSTER, having played in the trials last season, turned out for Yorkshire this year at left attack. He has the useful knowledge of how to score goals—which, as the large scores indicate, is one of the chief ideas of Lacrosse. He is also a Rugger player of considerable ability, his try against Headingley being quite the most memorable of the season.

W. P. CASS-SMITH has played twice for the Yorkshire County Hockey Association, and has been awarded his cap for the season. He is entirely a product of Leeds University Hockey Club, since before joining the Club in October last, he had never taken part in any match of consequence. He came to us with Soccer colours, speed, and a willingness to fit in wherever needed. We gave him a chance. He at once made good at outside-right, and has filled that position creditably ever since.

## "The Pleasures of Ignorance"

(ROBERT LYND—*Grant Richards*, 7/6).

THAT "there is nothing new under the sun," I am quite willing to believe, so long as I do not know everything. For if "ignorance is bliss" and "familiarity breeds contempt" I must needs praise the Gods that I am as yet young enough to be unfamiliar with most things, still near enough to the state of new-born consciousness that finds delighted wonderment and newness in all things, and not insensible to the beatific joys of what my friend Mrs. Beamsyde calls "being carried away." Mrs. Beamsyde is different. She is a charming woman, with an ego—that mysterious something that is the touchstone of all our comparisons—most flamboyant and highly coloured, an ego that for a time captivated me and justified her opinion of my easy impressionability. But alas! time, and a little knowledge have already scattered the seeds of disillusion, and dread creeps into the pleasure of my ignorance. We were recently at a lecture together, and on the merits of the lecturer we disagreed. "I did not like his voice," said she. "I did not like his play. I did not like his matter. I am horribly disappointed, he told us nothing new." Age old truths, eternal verities, had passed her by, because the man had got an unkind voice, and her time wearied ego had found nothing new. I who had called her critical—aye even hypercritical—discovered she was not critical at all, only aggressively opinionated.

Aggressively opinionated! How many of our so-called critics are nothing more! It seems an age when men are afraid to give praise, to fall down instinctively and worship Gods: when men are ashamed to be "carried away" by the old truths and the old masters, for fear of being thought ignorant of the new. In this instinctive recognition of the best in literary endeavour, Mr. Robert Lynd stands far ahead of any critics of his own generation. To read his book on "The Art of Letters" is indeed to receive new lamps for old. In a new and fascinating manner he writes of the old familiars—Pepys, Bunyan, Campion, Donne: the acid test of classical comparison he applies to the modern Georgians, and never for a moment do we fail to feel that here is a man with the true faculty of insight, using the language of our race in all its powerful purity. But the genius of Lynd is not confined to criticism, and in the volume of essays "The Pleasure of Ignorance" we find a literary treasure of the perfect kind.

The other evening I read one of these essays—"The Betting Man"—to a friend of mine, who generally has little time to spare, or interest in literature for literature's sake. He is a racing man himself, and—as Lynd would say—"his only epic is the ring and the book." Yet here was an essay, a literary masterpiece of the purest kind, that took him by storm. In the fewest possible words, with the most consummate art, wonderful knowledge and insight, the writer has painted a picture of the "Betting Man" with an effect altogether whimsical and delightful, just as my friend knows him. It was not long before I was reading to him all the essays, one after another, from the deeply philosophical one which gives the volume its name, to the almost cruelly humorous one "On Seeing a Joke." What a range! My Dear Mrs. Beamsyde!—even you could not grumble at the old truths when told to you in so surprisingly fresh and unlooked for a manner, and carried away by the piquancy of the remark in the essay on the hum of insects—"It makes all the difference whether we hear an insect in the bedroom or in the garden"—believe that you had at last really heard something new.

There are essays in this volume of which the scientific detail and knowledge would put a first-class naturalist to shame; there are pictures—as for instance "The Herring Fleet," and the description of the morning train ride through the

water meadows—so beautifully lined, and glowing with colour, that they leave one wondering at the complete satisfaction they arouse. There are essays whimsical and human—"A Juror in Waiting," "The Morals of Beans" such as are rarely met with outside of Elia, and there are humorous ones—"In the Train"—"Cats"—"New Year Prophecies"—and the scalding caustic wit of "On Seeing a Joke." Like all Irishmen Mr. Lynd dearly loves a politician to bait—an English politician preferably—and in the last named essay we see the process of baiting at its best, or should I say worst! I can well understand the lasting indignation of my very Yorkshire parent when—in the days soon after his wooing in the emerald Isle—he fell foul of the tongue of this same Robert Lynd, then—with a juvenile uncle of mine—an exuberant and reckless, but quite inexperienced, exponent of Nationalism living in the very centre of Orangeism and dear Presbyterian orthodoxy.

Perhaps it is this spirit of rebellion that brings to Lynd's work its almost intoxicating freshness, while the directness of issue and powerful simplicity of language come from the Calvinistic nature of his upbringing with all its frustration of rebellious personality. As he says himself—in the "Morals of Beans"—"Genius is as a rule, a response to apparently hostile limitations." But there is no doubt from where his sense of beauty came. It was engendered in the beautiful garden, described in "The Hum of Insects." The beautiful garden of Crossgar—with its mill stream and its apple trees—where his almost sightless grandfather lived and sang his life away. It grew there, there in the gardens of Macosquin, Balleny, and the two Quilleys; there by the Bar Mouth, and the ferny curtained waterfalls of the Umra, and in all those dear places between "The Causeway" and "The Point" that make a wonderland for boyhood.

And if you ask within a mile or two of Colersaine, they will answer you "Oh Aye! —I mind him woe!—sure he's a writin' feller—comes of a quare clever family mind you." But a great American editor writing in the paper the other day, hailed him as one of the greatest living masters of our language, and in this land of what he used to call his "Enemies" Robert Lynd—in the prime of his life—has become already a great writer for all time.

T.W.M.

\* \* \*

We are glad to bring to the notice of our readers the spring number of *The Microcosm*, a literary quarterly sold on behalf of North Country charities, and edited by Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. This number will be sold in aid of the York Minster Windows Fund, and contains amongst other interesting contributions, a water-colour by Sir Michael Sadler, the subject of which is an Old Mill, Liffordale. Copies of the magazine may be obtained from A. E. Wheeler, Esq., at the General Office of the University.

## Correspondence

To the Editor of the "Griffon."

### A STUDENTS' OPERA.

SIR,

May I be allowed to say that when I submitted to you for publication some selections from a song-cycle with the above-mentioned title, I concluded with the remark that there were some 40 more songs of the same sort (modelled after the songs, and adapted to the tunes of the "Beggars' Opera"), and I asked your readers if they would sing them if I printed them.



Without consulting me, you cut out this request of mine (was it because I wrote in dialect?), and substituted for it some comments from the editorial sanctum which do not meet my point. I had already taken steps to get competent criticism of my adaptation. What I should still like to know is whether Leeds students would welcome the publication of such a song-cycle, wedded to the tunes of the "Beggars' Opera," the delicious airs of which are now well-known to some of them, at any rate.

If you, Sir,—having had an opportunity of reading the songs—can assure your readers that my "selections" were a fair sample of the whole, that assurance would be helpful. The "plot" of the Opera, however, is my private affair—until publication, at any rate. This does not mean—far from it!—that I should not welcome any and every private criticism or suggestion, especially from those who know the "Beggars' Opera."

March 7th, 1922.

Yours faithfully, WALTER GARSTANG.

[We regret sincerely that, by a misunderstanding, we considered ourselves at liberty to comment in the last issue of the *Gryphon* on a MS. copy of Prof. Garstang's "Students' Opera," which was courteously lent us for perusal in connection with the publication of his "Selections." We must, therefore, withdraw the remarks we made in the last number of the *Gryphon* on this subject, and draw attention to Prof. Garstang's letter published above.

We can assure our readers that the songs printed in our last issue are a fair sample of the whole 50 or 60 in the "Students' Opera"; and would merely add for their information that the work in question is much more than a mere "Song-Cycle," since the songs are woven on a plot which—whether seriously or in the spirit of burlesque—touches upon many different aspects of life in a modern mixed University.—*Editor, Gryphon.*]

17, CLARENDON ROAD,

LEEDS, 5/3/22.

*The Editor of the "Gryphon."*

DEAR SIR,

At the end of last month there was to be seen on various notice boards in and about the University Buildings, a small notice concerning a "Universal Day of Prayer" in connection with the World's Student Christian Federation. I should like to explain a little of the reason why this day was so observed.

To-day, throughout the world, men and women who care for the welfare of mankind are faced with problems of no small magnitude and of no little difficulty. Statesmen, politicians, business men and labourers are face to face with difficulties intricate and complex, which not only affect themselves and their immediate neighbours, but all their fellow citizens of the world. These men and women perceive dimly the way things should be, and talk faintly of "A League of Nations" and Disarmament, to mention but two of the most outstanding problems; but when they endeavour to apply practical measures whereby the ideal can be attained, they meet concrete walls of ignorance and prejudice, hatred and suspicion, selfishness and lust, all foiling their advances.

Ireland, Egypt, India, Russia, The Far East, The Near East, Western Europe and Africa present problems sufficient to tax the brains of our greatest thinkers, demanding honest and unbiased investigation and research. I would ask that the 2,000 students at Leeds University preparing to take their places in the world, seeking to qualify as leaders of men, maybe as teachers, maybe as directors of industrial concerns, should give more thought to these problems.

Do we ever think of what it means when we sing in the University Song,

"And some will go to Africa,  
And some will travel West,  
From Mexico to Egypt you will find them . . ."

On these rests the responsibility for the fellowship of the nations, and I feel a little effort on the part of students of Leeds to understand something of Universal Movements like the World's Student Christian Federation, would do much towards the removal of the difficulties which beset international understanding.

Often have I heard my fellow students express opinions concerning overseas students, which show little of the spirit of friendship, yet these opinions are not founded on personal knowledge of our friends from overseas, but simply on prejudice, and I wondered if the present apparent unpopularity of Englishmen in Egypt and India is based on similar prejudice and lack of human sympathy. Talking with overseas students, I find it is not; and I am forced to the conclusion that many of our troubles as a nation, are due to lack of sympathy and effort to understand men of other nations, on the part of our own countrymen, and I regret to see signs of that lack of sympathy among students of "The Friendliest University."

Some may say that it is unfair to draw this conclusion from the attitude of students towards "The Universal Day of Prayer," as many may not believe in prayer and yet may seek honestly and diligently to understand their fellow men whatever their race or colour; but I would answer that the number of students who seriously undertake to cultivate friendship and sympathy with other students, is surprisingly small, especially among those whose careers will throw them into the realms of business and commerce where international relationships are constantly trained and tested.

The Annual General Meeting of the Union showed clearly that there was something lacking in our corporate life on the sports field and in our social life. Faculty does not mix freely with faculty, and though some may say that it is due to lack of Hostels, I feel that even Hostels for everyone would not solve the problem, and am convinced that it would be solved if students sought for themselves the fellowship and understanding one of another which they feel to be lacking in our University, and I would here point out the Saturday evening meetings for men occasionally arranged by the Christian Union where men of all opinions can meet in fellowship and discuss common problems and get to understand one another. No demands are made for uniformity of opinion; sincerity and friendship only are requested.

Yours, etc., etc.,

CHAS. CHALLENGE, *Pres., L.U.C.U.*

## A Modern Mikado

### *On the Staff.*

All students at leisure who show their displeasure

By bawling and kicking and noise.

And other expressions which, causing depression,

The lecturer's pleasure destroys.

Will have to migrate to a real dry State

With nothing there stronger than soda.

And listen each day to the eloquent way

Of Paddyfoot in his pagoda.

And there the dull witted will all be permitted

To hammer and stamp to a man,

While their fancy is tickled by water that's

trickled.

Like rain from a watering can,

And there between whisks they will write

miles and miles

Of notes on the Ichthyosaurus

And such subjects abstruse as earn their

abuse—

Then chant them in harmonised chorus.

### *On the Union Committee.*

The student who passes in various classes

Remarks that are really inane

Without any pity shall sit in Committee

Until he is driven insane.

The lady who trains her group of young

survives

To follow as one of their habits,

Shall be sent to a land where there's no man

at hand

And there shall be followed by rabbits,

The idiots who spare all his labour and toil

Who designs and produces a poster,

Will have to submit to be used as a spit

As advert, for some patent new roaster.

The section whose craze is to spend all their

days

Going round with some tickets for sale

Will be made to endeavour, assuming they're

clever,

To canvas for Government aid.

PHILADELPHIA.



Selling the last issue of the *Gryphon* was an education in itself.

One fresher floated out with a most delightful look of scorn at the wretched contemptible little 'rag.'

Passing Matric, has turned his head.

We have it on good authority that he left home because "the old man" wouldn't let him keep racehorses.

We hope Mr. Sayce and Co. get hold of him!

There is no truth in the rumour that "overtime" on books borrowed from the Library will in future be charged for at the rate of twelve bob an hour.

Nor that a certain student who takes his "finals" in June has bought his prof. an Easter Egg.

Said a man who'd just dined at Refec.

At the mercy of dear Mrs. Beck,

I'd have come away fuller

But the fish was "off colour"

And the Coll-rai-gin pudding—OH HECK!

The *Gryphon* is also considering a Free Insurance scheme against Refec. Coffee.

The French department celebrated the Royal Wedding by an extra lecture!!! It's right!!

The *Gryphon* proposes to substantially increase its finances by the sale of GINGER BISCUITS during certain lecture hours.

#### SAVINGS OF THE TERM.

H.P. (to Stranger)—This isn't a beer-house, its an institute.

Mr. L.—n (10.15 a.m., Feb. 8th, 1922).—Lime Chloride is used by dentists for filling up hollow roovers.

### Social Study Society

A MOST successful lecture by Mr. Shimmin entitled "Our Social Heritage," opened the session's programme on October 31st last.

Most of our fundamental relationships are based on economic values and all but a negligible few have to earn their own living. Hence the aim of the speaker was to examine the present industrial system and the problems it has handed down to us: has it, with its interdependence, proved a source of weakness rather than strength? After tacitly agreeing to unite to earn our living, we break the agreement, by throwing out of work the worker who has specialised at our bidding, by currency inflation, and in other ways. The formation of Trade Unions, Co-operative Societies, Soviets, and other large scale organisations of a similar kind he regarded as an attempt to regain the freedom of pre-factory days, and an expression of the gregariousness on which social life rests.

The subject was then thrown open for questions, and a very considerable discussion on the points raised and the lines of thought suggested by Mr. Shimmin followed.

A second extremely interesting lecture on "Rural Life in Denmark" was delivered to an open meeting of the above society, and the Education Society, on December 12th. The speaker, Mr. Nugent Harris of the Village Clubs Association, was introduced by the Vice-Chancellor, who kindly took the Chair.

Mr. Nugent Harris briefly recalled the history of the Danes from the time of the early Vikings to the present day; how, after ruling over half of Europe, they lost one by one their states, and were reduced finally by the wars of the last century to a state of bankruptcy. By a series of excellent slides, he showed how they bravely set to work to overcome their difficulties and restore the prosperity of their country. How successful they have been can be realized by the country's present prosperity and wealth.

Magnificent forests of pine and spruce protect the country on the east from the drifting Baltic sand, so fatal to agriculture, forests only grown after a stiff fight with the layer of hard clay that had for so long defied attempts at afforestation. Cheap electrical power, provided by big generating stations and distributed by overhead transmission is available everywhere, in every farm, cottage and shed; it is even installed in the fowl houses, thereby increasing, we were assured, the egg production. The civilizing and socialising influence of light, the speaker pointed out, can scarcely be overestimated. Liberal supplies of electrical power for both light and household and farm appliances lighten too the lot of the womenfolk and keep them contented; unless they are, it is very difficult to prevent the migration from the land, that is so often deplored. Agricultural methods have been consistently improved, not only by the scientific selection of the best animals and the most suitable crops, but also by the careful attention given to the organising of the collection and marketing of the produce and the development of subsidiary industries to utilize them to the full. In fact the remarkable organising ability and self-dependence of the Danish people strikes one as a most notable feature. The building of the power stations, the organising of their agriculture, their High Schools, Colleges, village halls and gymnasia, is the work of the small landholders themselves through their local organisations and not of the Danish government. The 'peasant proprietor' system of land tenure has given a strong incentive to efficiency, but an equally potent factor has been the influence of the High Schools. Believing that the ideal of progress is not the abandonment of physical labour, but a trained mind in a trained body, they set forth the nobleness and importance of the calling of the skilled tillers of the soil and the basic nature of their industry.

To these schools too, is due largely the spirit of lawmaking and administration which has given Denmark to-day, a civilization that is the envy of the world.

A short description of the government concluded a most interesting lecture, and one that would have been particularly valuable to agricultural students; should Mr. Nugent Harris favour us with another visit, we would advise them not to miss hearing him on any account, for they would not regret a single minute so spent.

H.S.

*For Minutes of Union Meeting and of Inter-Varsity Athletics Board,  
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## Proceedings of the Union Committee

THE fourth Meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Board Room, College Road, on Tuesday, December 6th, 1921 at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. H. L. ROBINSON in the Chair.

Present - Twenty-four members.

- (1) Proposed and seconded that the minutes of the last meeting be approved.—*Carried.*  
 (2) Proposed and seconded that the following estimates recommended by the General Athletics Committee and Finance Committee be sanctioned for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Deficit on Women's Freshers' Social .. ..	2	1	8
Boiler for Dressing Room at Weetwood .. ..	26	2	6
Fittings and Alterations for Dressing Room at Weetwood	16	10	4
Fares to Liverpool (delegates to Dance) .. ..	2	14	2
"    Sheffield .. ..	1	7	0
Fives Club (8) .. ..	19	0	
Harriers' Club .. ..	6	16	6
Swimming Club .. ..	1	5	0
Surgical Dressing Case for Lawnswood .. ..			

*Carried.*

- (3) Proposed and seconded that the recommendation of the Finance Committee that 10/- per annum for the insurance of the W.R.C. (Medical) Tennis Cup be not allowed was approved.—*Carried.*  
 (4) That the recommendation of the Finance Committee that no grant be made towards the proposed purchase of an Inter-Varsity Chess Trophy be approved.—*Carried.*  
 (5) That the recommendation of the Finance Committee that no alteration be made in the Chess Club's estimate be approved.—*Carried.*  
 (6) That the following addition be made to the Financial organisation of the Union:—  
     "Captains and Secretaries of Clubs are responsible that all goods ordered on official forms are covered by an approved estimate."—*Carried.*  
 (7) That a Sub-Committee be formed to consider the question of Colours. The Sub-Committee to consist of the following:—  
     Mr. R. S. Thompson.      Miss V. Hirst.  
     Mr. G. L. Sharpe.        Miss K. Wilby,  
     with powers to co-opt any persons they think necessary.—*Carried.*  
 (8) That the expenditure incurred by fixtures with Durham, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield be the basis of future expenditure of Athletic Clubs.—*Carried.*  
 (9) That a General Meeting of the Union be held in the Great Hall of the University to take place at the beginning of the Lent Term.—*Carried.*

- (10) That the Union Committee's congratulations be sent to the S.R.C. on the result of their rag for the "Boots for the Bairns Fund," but that they should be informed that the Union Committee must be notified of any rags or flag days to be held at the Medical School so that permission may be obtained from the police.—*Carried.*
- (11) That the question of a covered way for use at Dances, etc., be referred to the Entertainments Sub-Committee.—*Carried.*
- (12) That the question of clearing away after Dances, etc., run by the Union be referred to the Entertainments Sub-Committee to find some suitable way for securing this end.—*Carried.*
- (13) That the letter from the Vice-Chancellor reference fireworks, be posted in the Union Notice Case.—*Carried.*
- (14) That no representative be appointed on the local Committee of the National Institution for the Blind.—*Carried.*
- (15) That the Secretary be instructed to order Mr. Petty to remove the wood partition from Lawnswood, until further arrangements could be made.—*Carried.*
- (16) That the Photographic Society be accepted as a Union Society, and that the Secretary be instructed to take steps to place this matter before the Senate.—*Carried.*
- (17) That the Hon. Secretary place the matter of the stealing of a coat from the cloakroom before the Vice-Chancellor and to inquire whether the hotel system of cloakrooms could not be instituted.—*Carried.*

At 4.30 p.m. the Union Committee adjourned for tea with the Australasian Rugby (N.U.) Football Team and Post Office Officials. The meeting was continued at 5.30 p.m. and finally adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

The fifth Meeting of the Union Committee was held in the Union Rooms, De Grey Road, on January 16th, 1922, at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. H. L. ROBINSON in the chair.

Present - 19 members.

The question of holding the *Conversazione* was discussed at length.

- (1) Proposed and seconded that the *Conversazione* be not held this session unless it be part of an effort initiated by the University Authorities on behalf of the Appeal.—*Carried.*
- (2) That the supplementary estimate of the Lacrosse Club of £7 be approved.—*Carried.*
- (3) That the estimate of the Debating Society be referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration. This Sub-Committee to consist of:—

Miss Jarvis.

Mr. R. Sayce.

Miss F. E. Caruth.

Mr. G. L. Sharpe.

*Carried.*

The meeting adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

(Signed) H. MARSDEN, *Hon. Sec.*



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