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# THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds



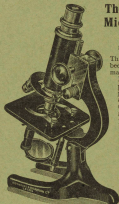
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DECEMBER, 1928

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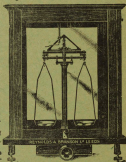
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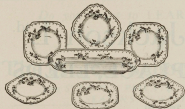
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# THE GRYPHON.

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

*"The Gryffon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any sickle feathers; yet hath she ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the curiositie which we have ever found than to the preciseness which we ought to feare."—LVLV.*

## Editorial.

MORE ABOUT THE BEAST.

WHEN or why, or by whose active imagination, the creature that sits secure above our shield "on a wreath of the colours" was first identified with a Gryphon, is a point in our history which needs elucidation. Its monumental and half human repose bears no relation to the dynamic energy of the ramping hybrid which superseded Temple Bar, guarding the riches of the city of London as of old, according to Milton, monsters of its breed protected the secret treasures of the wilderness from the thievish assaults of the Arimaspians. Generations of artists have drawn Gryphons to the life. Botticelli portrayed the august Gryphon harnessed to the triumphal car in Dante's vision on the summit of the mount of Purgatory, while Tenniel has fixed for all time the lineaments, at rest and in action, of that candid beast which exhibited the first figure of the Lobster Quadrille to Alice, with the lyric assistance of the Mock Turtle. The College of Arms, expert in the by-ways of zoology, has for the last 25 years recognised our supposed Gryphon as "a Greek Sphinx gules"; and, were Oedipus alive, with his sight unimpaired, we have no doubt that his personal experience would confirm the conclusion of the heralds. Sir Thomas Browne, indeed, who narrowly examined the existence of the Gryphon by the doctrine of animals, bracketed it generically with "the figment of Sphinx, Chimæra and Harpies"; but he was too well informed in the rarer fauna of antiquity to confuse the species of the Sphinx with that of the "mixt and dubious animal, in the fore-part resembling an eagle, and behind, the shape of a lion, with erected ears, four feet and a long tail."

We fear, therefore, that by no stretch of imagination can our crest, with the awful sanction of an official grant of arms behind it, be considered as anything but a Sphinx. Nevertheless, the Gryphon has been accepted as our totem, and by a wise instinct. A totem is no mere dumb image, but the symbolic embodiment of the spirit that animates the life of a community. And what animating force is there in a Sphinx? Its sole qualities are immobility and a placid reserve which, so far as is known, was broken only once, and then only in order to puzzle the least intelligent of Hellenic races with a single riddle. Having done this, it achieved its life's work, and committed suicide in chagrin at the solution of its conundrum, the sole product of an intellect otherwise vacuous. During the ages spent in the incubation of this enigma, the Sphinx remained motionless and silent: the Arimaspians might have percolated the guarded gold beneath its solemn eyes without provoking the slightest objection. There was but one Sphinx: less privileged than the Phoenix, she left no progeny, and there are no Sphinxes now, save in effigy.



But, in spite of the scepticism of Pliny, Sir Thomas Browne, and other patient investigators, we have no evidence to prove that Gryphons are extinct. Our inner consciousness proudly warns us that the virtues with which tradition credits the Gryphon are alive in ourselves. The attention which Browne tells us is signified by those alert ears, the celerity of execution denoted by the wings, the reserve and tenacity of the aquiline bill, the courage and audacity of the leonine hind-quarters, the valour and magnanimity of which the double shape, compounded of the two noblest animals in their kinds, is the emblem, "applicable unto princes, presidents, generals, and all heroic commanders"—all these desirable gifts congregate daily beneath the clock, at the banquet tables of the Refectory, and in the dark divans of the Union. Not without good reason have we foresworn the barren Sphinx for the livelier patronage of the creature which informs us with its wonted fires and encourages us to have a good conceit of ourselves.

For the first time the counterfeit presentment of a genuine Gryphon appears upon our cover. It is no doubt a liberty with heraldic rules to put our shield in the custody of our proper totem; but the age when heraldry had its place among the fine arts, an age which, by the way, had entirely forgotten the Sphinx, dealt freely with heraldic conventions and gave scope to the imagination in the delight of draughtmanship, and in the invention of new forms. Shyness is not one of the failings of a Gryphon, and we make no apology for the air of competent proprietorship with which he has taken charge of the shield. He presents himself to our subscribers boldly and offers them his best wishes for Christmas. He is not unmindful of the peculiar pleasures of the season, nor, like his friend and schoolfellow, the Mock Turtle, does he take his pleasures sadly. At this time of day quadrilles are out of date, but his steps can accommodate themselves to new dances. His appetite is good, and if he has no voice in which to hymn the delicacies of the table, his favourite song is still, as it was in Wonderland, Turtle Soup. He looks forward to rising from his Christmas meal, upon the actual menu of which he gives us no precise information, well satisfied, and in the opulent language of the heralds, with whom, in spite of all their fads and errors, he has never lost touch and is still good friends, ducally gorged; and at the end of the day he proposes to spend his evening with the Mock Turtle and a select company of light clawed lobsters. To all those members of the clan over which he presides he gives his greetings, with the happy sense that his own spirit is active in them, and at no time more than at this season of goodwill and plenty. And to their tribal chant of *Kumati* he adds in rumbling harmony his own private ejaculation, *Hjckrrh!*

A.H.T.

## Notes and Comments.

### One Thing and Another.

There is no doubt about it, the Beast is beginning to wake up. When this fact was announced in our October issue, it was not, I think, foreseen that the awakening of the Beast would have a wider significance than that indicated by the mere re-opening of the Varsity after the Long Vac., but it is now becoming more and more evident that a real awakening is at hand, and that the judicious application of stimulating forces at strategic points on the somewhat unwieldy carcass of the aforesaid Beast is likely to have considerable effect. Which, of course, is only a pseudo-journalistic way of pointing out that the problem of academic dress is becoming a reality, that Refec. is open on Saturday evenings, that our correspondence columns are in a healthily controversial state, and that, in short, as Boethius might have said, things are beginning to look up.

There is however, as yet, little fear of the Beast suffering from insomnia, as is made evident by the fact that the artists amongst us are only just beginning to take an active interest in our competition for a design for University Intelligence, and in our kindness of heart we have decided to hold the offer of a guinea open until February, and the results will be announced in the next issue.

And now, having thus fulfilled our obligations to the University at large by encouraging it to overcome its somewhat formidable natural inertia, we would like to address a few remarks to that small but select band of enthusiasts who place copy in the *Gryphon* box. (It is interesting to note in passing that although copy does get into the box, no one has ever been seen putting it there. It is a moot point whether this is due to modesty or a keen sense of shame). The inspection of the contents of that box is always something of an adventure. That sparkling and witty article article may come along some day, who knows? Every envelope brings dreams of the masterpiece that is yet to arrive, that is, until it is opened, and then, alas! it too frequently contains the essence of dullness, or at best, specimens of that particularly mild brand of humour from which we suffer. However, once the Beast is fully awake, we may even get some of the new spirit in the *Gryphon*, and meanwhile it may not be unwise to speak frankly to our would-be contributors. I mean, in a few years time we may even receive letters from successful financiers, in the style of the following:—

"DEAR SIR,

"I cannot thank you sufficiently for what you once did for me. When I first came to the Varsity I used to write poetry and very elegant prose. When you described one of my poems as "an idiotic arrangement of sentimental phrases," and my prose as "an almost incredible display of linguistic viciousness," I turned my attention to finance, and now, instead of wasting my talents in a scribblers' garret, I own seven of our greatest Journals. I may add, sir, that I was responsible for the Community Thinking Movement which stirred the country so profoundly some time ago. Yours, etc.,"

And yet nothing is further from our desires than wilfully to discourage potential contributors, and we merely wish to point out that we would be grateful for copy at once bright, genuinely amusing, virile and concise. And now for the copy we do receive.

To the Creator of "George," and the "Tales of the Gold Coast" we would say that we certainly like the style, but are not quite so confident about the matter. The adventures of the amatory lab. assistant were amusing, decidedly so, but we would not like to think, nay, we refuse to believe, that our serious medics. include any Gerties who would trifle with the affections of so noble a youth. Tut tut! and again, tut! Further, we would remark, that however reprehensible it may seem, our readers are more interested in their immediate surroundings than in the Gold Coast. However, we hope to hear more from this contributor, there is a soft spot in our heart for Gertie and George.

To "Ian," we can only say, that we are afraid not.

We would remind the author of "Academic Atmosphere," that, as a famous person has remarked, "Comparisons are odorous." Our Alma Mater (may heaven, Oxford, Cambridge, and possibly, Glasgow, forgive me) is as she is; it is difficult for mildew to flourish on traditions that are only a quarter of a century old. Atmosphere is a slow growth; meanwhile, carry on the good work.

If "Yes" is an undergraduate, again, we can only say, we are afraid not. If an undergraduette, we would point out that our office hours are four to five, any afternoon.

We would assure the contributor of "Bouquet" that the *Gryphon* is not in need of contributions of such a nature. The contribution, however, is still in the possession of the staff, and we suggest that if our contributor's pecuniary resources are only equal to his intelligence, he will be calling at the office before long to reclaim his property.

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Next Issue—On Sale February 28th.  
Last day for copy: February 15th.

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*These dates are subject  
to alteration.*

#### The "GRYPHON" COMPETITION.

The committee has decided to offer Prizes to the value of £3 3s. 0d. for the best original contributions written by present students and printed in the *Gryphon* during the next three issues.

The awards will be again divided as follows:—

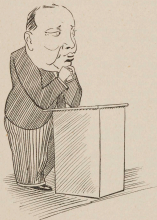
A first prize of one guinea and a second prize of half a guinea for the best two serious contributions, verse or prose.

A first prize of one guinea and a second prize of half a guinea for the best two humorous contributions, verse or prose.

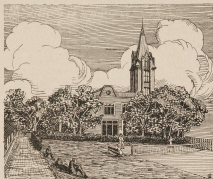
The results will be published in the last issue of the *Gryphon* for this University year, and the competition is open until the last day for copy for that issue.

The adjudication will be in the hands of the *Gryphon* Committee, and any expert advice they wish to call upon, and the decision of this Committee is final.

Contributors are once more requested to write legibly on one side of the paper only, and to indicate the approximate number of words. The name and Department must be given, although a pen-name may be used.



## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.



**T**HE Council have gratefully received and accepted the following gifts:—

A pattern book of dyed cloths, formerly belonging to William Gott; presented by Mr. John Gott, of Cowesby Hall, Northallerton.

12 brush drawings of Old Leeds, by S. Wagstaff; presented by Messrs. H. Walker, Ltd., Briggate.

A mine surveying instrument, made in 1726, and two Biram Vane Anemometers; presented by Mr. J. W. Dobson, of Garforth.

An oak sled, used before the introduction of wheeled vehicles underground, presented by Messrs. U. A. Ritson & Sons Ltd., of Newcastle.

A pattern book is but another of the valuable gifts to the Library by the Gott family, members of one of the oldest cloth firms in England, founded in the Eighteenth Century by Benjamin Gott. This particular gift is very valuable since it is believed to be the oldest pattern book in existence and consists of small samples of cloth carefully tabulated with details of dyeing, etc., written beside each piece. The date of the book is 1815, and the Library has something of which they are justly proud.

The 12 brush drawings, by S. Wagstaff, consist of various views of Leeds in 1887. They exhibit a certain amount of skill in the handling of a rather difficult medium, that of sepia wash, but the interest lies in the historical rather than the artistic side. One of the most interesting is the drawing of St. Paul's Square, showing the 18th century church of St. Paul's still standing where now there is nothing but the gaping hole of its foundations. Artistically, that of Duncan Street, on a wet night, is easily the best, in spite of the rather strange perspective, which is noticeable in all of them, a tendency towards "flatness" that spoils the otherwise good drawing of Kirkgate. It is hard to understand what the artist is aiming at, whether at an artistic conception of Leeds of that year, or at a pictorial period. There is something of the former in the large amount of smoke which drifts across nearly all the drawings.

## Recent Appointments.

Mr. S. R. Woodcock, L.D.S., as Assistant Casualty Officer in the Dental Department

Mr. J. M. Macrae, I.D.S., as Honorary Clinical Tutor in Dental Surgery.

Mr. J. P. Cocker, I.D.S., as Clinical Dental Lecturer.

Dr. H. H. Moll, as Honorary Demonstrator in Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

Miss Nancy Emmerson, B.Com., has been awarded a two years Scholarship by the Social Science Research Training Committee. The Scholarship is for the encouragement of the use of quantitative methods and analysis in research work in Social Science and Economy. The subject chosen by Miss Emmerson is the Industrial trends in the West Riding during the last 30 years.

#### University Intelligence—Design.

Designs entered for this competition must be sent in by Tuesday, January 15th, 1929, and the result will be announced in the February *Gryphon*. Entries will be judged by the *Gryphon* Committee aided by such expert advice as the Committee decides to obtain. The drawings will be judged on their suitability for their purpose as well as on general artistic excellence.

A prize of one guinea will be awarded for the best design.

#### Mr. P. K. Dutt.

A presentation is to be made to Mr. P. K. Dutt, and it is desired that all subscriptions be sent to Mr. W. A. Wightman, Organic Chemistry Department. A letter will be sent out containing full details.

#### Sydney Royston Pike.

**W**E have to announce with deep regret, the sad death of Mr. Sydney Royston Pike.

Mr. Pike was educated at Bedford School and Balliol College, Oxford. He held the Skymer Scholarship at Balliol, where he read Astronomy and Physics, and in 1925 was appointed to the Staff of the Physics Department here. In July last he was granted a year's leave of absence to take up a Fellowship on the Rockefeller Foundation, under the terms of which he elected to pursue his astronomical researches at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California. He had only been there a few weeks when he was overcome by the illness of which he died.

As an Astrophysicist he was uncommonly brilliant and had already carried out several valuable investigations, while his unusual personal charm made him well known outside his own Department, so that his death will be felt as a great loss on all sides.

We wish to express our sincere sympathy with his mother and fiancée.

#### Religion and Poetry.

A Lecture by J. Middleton Murry.

**M**R. MURRY pointed out that the terms, "Poetry" and "Religion," were used to describe two very closely related things. He read, as a definition of religion, a sentence from Matthew Arnold to the effect that Religion is "a force in ourselves and not of ourselves, which makes for righteousness." For a definition of poetry he turned to Keats, who says that Poetry is "the

expression of our own highest thoughts and should come to us almost as a remembrance."

While he said he would hesitate to call himself a Christian in the generally accepted sense of the term it was obvious that Mr. Murry had a great admiration and love for Jesus as revealed in the New Testament. The parable of the Prodigal Son, he said, had never failed to move him, and he chose this parable to illustrate what to his mind, seemed to be "the force in ourselves and not of ourselves, which makes for righteousness." He read the parable as few of us have heard it read before.

As he had used Keat's words to define poetry so Mr. Murry turned to Keats to find what it was that was "the expression of our own highest thoughts" and which "should come to us almost as a remembrance." In the revised "Hyperion" the poet tells of a vision in which he stands at the foot of an altar. The veiled goddess, Moneta, or Memory, keeps watch by the altar and, to the poet who wishes to go up the steps, she says:

"None can usurp this height.....  
But those to whom the miseries of the world  
Are misery and will not let them rest."

Here we have the poet's belief that the height of a poet's vision can only be reached by one who has felt the world's suffering as his own—that is, that the power behind supreme poetry is Love. "Our own highest thoughts" are those of love and true poetry is the expression of those thoughts.

Behind poetry, as behind religion, there would seem then to be this great force of Love. This is the force that moves in Jesus and makes Him at once religious teacher and poet. Because of the greatness of His love Jesus was either so great a religious teacher that He could not help being a poet, or so great a poet that He could not help being a religious teacher. Which of these two descriptions is the nearer to the truth need not worry us for we know that the great driving force of Jesus' nature was Love, and it was this Love that made Him whole life the Archetype of the highest of all forms of poetry—Tragedy.

A.M.

## Some Modern Painting in the Leeds Art Gallery.

THE approach to the Leeds City Art Gallery is not inviting. The plaster-cast avenue of the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome in the way of classical sculpture, casts a soiled glow upon the gold-beset ceiling, the large and dull genre pictures on the wall, and the unattractive show-cases in the centre, which does not mingle well with the light from the windows. This itself constitutes a sufficient barrier to repel the innocent searcher for beauty. Next, one may wander by chance into rooms full of canvases in frames which their makers might have considered to be works of art, but which are even less so than the landscapes, seaviews, portraits, and groups by the various human colour-caemras, whose names appear upon them. These "nice" and "pretty" works are the dull backwash of 19th century academic art. Nevertheless, there are pictures in the Leeds Art Gallery, mainly water-colours, etchings, and engravings, together with oils which make a visit worth while, and it is pleasing to note that latterly the "recent acquisitions" are gradually swelling their number.

In the Leeds Art Gallery there are paintings by three important living artists who represent various phases of the 20th century renaissance of English

Mr. J. M. Macrae, L.D.S., as Honorary Clinical Tutor in Dental Surgery.

Mr. J. P. Cocker, L.D.S., as Clinical Dental Lecturer.

Dr. H. H. Moll, as Honorary Demonstrator in Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

Miss Nancy Emmerson, B.Com., has been awarded a two years Scholarship by the Social Science Research Training Committee. The Scholarship is for the encouragement of the use of quantitative methods and analysis in research work in Social Science and Economy. The subject chosen by Miss Emmerson is the Industrial trends in the West Riding during the last 30 years.

#### University Intelligence—Design.

Designs entered for this competition must be sent in by Tuesday, January 15th, 1929, and the result will be announced in the February *Gryphon*. Entries will be judged by the *Gryphon* Committee aided by such expert advice as the Committee decides to obtain. The drawings will be judged on their suitability for their purpose as well as on general artistic excellence.

A prize of one guinea will be awarded for the best design.

### Mr. P. K. Dutt.

A presentation is to be made to Mr. P. K. Dutt, and it is desired that all subscriptions be sent to Mr. W. A. Wightman, Organic Chemistry Department. A letter will be sent out containing full details.

### Sydney Royston Pike.

**W**E have to announce with deep regret, the sad death of Mr. Sydney Royston Pike.

Mr. Pike was educated at Bedford School and Balliol College, Oxford. He held the Skymer Scholarship at Balliol, where he read Astronomy and Physics, and in 1925 was appointed to the Staff of the Physics Department here. In July last he was granted a year's leave of absence to take up a Fellowship on the Rockefeller Foundation, under the terms of which he elected to pursue his astronomical researches at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California. He had only been there a few weeks when he was overcome by the illness of which he died.

As an Astrophysicist he was uncommonly brilliant and had already carried out several valuable investigations, while his unusual personal charm made him well known outside his own Department, so that his death will be felt as a great loss on all sides.

We wish to express our sincere sympathy with his mother and fiancée.

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### \*A Second College Paper.

**A**FTER the last issue of *Union* marched out to its melancholy death, met we know not how, The Yorkshire College remained for six years without a magazine. For six years the Football Club remained unchronicled and minor poetry languished in cob-webbed attics. Then, in November, 1895, *The Y.C.* nobly ascended the throne and for two years the goals were counted and the societies recorded, but poetry languished yet in darkness. The College gained a newsmonger, but nothing more. *The Y.C.* described itself as "The Chronicle of the Yorkshire College" and devoted itself entirely to news and correspondence.

The Editor, the Warden of Lyddon Hall, a hostel for men, recorded in the first issue the enthusiasm and help of all concerned. The paper was published within fourteen days of its conception! What zeal is this for *The Gryphon* to emulate! Professor Smithells, who was then Chairman of the Students' Union, wrote an introductory article, welcoming the new magazine, and heartlessly reading the despised *Union*, which had blazed the trail for *The Y.C.*

The paper was composed almost entirely of news—departmental news, sports news, Union news and Society notes, but there was a fair amount of correspondence.

There were a number of private grumbles and bees in the bonnet in those days, and correspondence flourished exceedingly. At the head was a little note, which perhaps throws light on the *Union's* death: "The Editor wishes to it be distinctly understood that he holds himself in no way responsible for the opinions expressed by his correspondents." There is a certain emphasis in the word "distinctly" which suggests a haunted look in the Editor's eyes—a vision of *Union* hanging from the cross-roads gibbet, circled by vultures and carrion crows, waiting for the last breath. Editing the College magazine in the troubled 'nineties was, we suspect, a harrowing business.

Professor Ransome, we learn, in the report of the Debating Society, spoke with a "captivating air of humorous indifference, in striking contrast to the nervous pomposity of the ordinary student." Here is a noble standard for the Debating Society! We hardly find an excess of captivating airs of humorous indifference in the Society to-day, but we do believe we have lost our nervous pomposity.

The first issue was a success, but the management was "unwillingly obliged to invoke the financial aid of advertisement." In this second issue the lament begins concerning the lack of copy and for two years *The Y.C.* was destined to make this the burden of its lay. The Debating Society is again reported and a resolution on the Independent Labour Party was lost by five votes only.

There is a bludgeoning of Refectory detractors, and the town refreshment houses, B—s, F—s and The P—, come in for criticism. Where were these eating houses and what did they serve? Our heart bleeds at the thought of baked beans on toast away back in the 'nineties, but perhaps man had not fallen so low in those days. There is a lament against extortionate fines in the College library, and one letter rises to the heights of pathetic appeal: "Awake, Oh Union! and by getting a College half-holiday, add fifty per cent. to the prospect of your clubs." What a cry from the heart, this, and how tearful and wan, the white face which pored over books every half-day in the week. And in those days there was no industrial legislation to save juveniles from the clutches of the task-master. Indeed, we have climbed to our under-the-clock freedom on the whitened bones of dead men.

art. Mr. W. R. C. Nevinson is the most celebrated of the war artists. His picture "Searchlights," to be seen in the main ground floor room, combines cubistic simplicity with brilliancy of design and colour effect, whilst recalling to our minds the war as we saw it here, many of us as children, in its most spectacular form. This painting, by perhaps the greatest living descriptive artist, creates a piece of stark and austere beauty out of material which was the outcome of fear, seeing the loveliness of design in a mechanical contrivance which was the result of man's erring humanity. It is truly art evoked from life itself, not the repetitive formula of the decadent and effete academician. In passing, I wish to remark that according to the wording on the frame of this picture it was presented in 1916. Presumably it has been lying in the cellar. If so, why? And are there any more treasures to be found there?

Next to this painting there is a valuable recent acquisition, Mr. W. Roberts' "Jazz." This is a remarkable piece of satiric art, depicting in bright colours a group of people dancing in a small room round a primitive gramophone, on a table near which are seated two toppers. After the first surprise, one begins to feel the strange rhythm of the design, which shows strong traces of the "Vorticist" tradition of the London Group. But there is an oddity in every outline and section of pigment, a queerness of poise and effect which is Mr. Roberts' own. And still more queerly and oddly these all blend to form the complete design in which the beauty of the picture lies, while making one smile at its Hogarthian intent.

Mr. Jacob Kramer is known to most of us at least by name, and since he has contributed sketches to the *Gryphon* and *The Tyke*, all who have admired these ought to take the trouble to see his more serious work. The present time presents an admirable opportunity for doing so, for besides the pictures of his in the permanent collection, there are some others lent by Mr. Gledhill now on view. These enable the spectator to see how the artists' work has developed to its present maturity. While, on the one hand, in "Jews Praying on the Day of Atonement," the symbolical feeling for traditional worship underlies the cubistic form, on the other in "Pogroms 1919," the painter surrenders design to deep emotion. Perhaps at this time Mr. Kramer was under the influence of plastic artists like Mr. Epstein and Mr. Augustus John. Prayer and despair are expressed here however, with a fervour which is more than mere romantic distortion. There is no colour used in these two paintings, only shades of light and darkness. "Drink Deep or Taste Not," is a portrait in colours showing a return of design; it represents a traditional stage coming between the earlier pictures and the later portraits: "The Sphinx," "Racquel" and "A Study." The first of these shows the beginning of the sculptured effect further expressed in the other two. It is portraiture not merely for portraiture's sake, but portraiture with a classicity of design in its modern form well illustrating the queer inscrutability of its subject. The last picture, "A Study," shows a return to the light and darkness method instead of colours, but with a fusion of design underlying emotion, and sculptured form which relies on masses and not on lighting effects as do Mrs. Dod Procter's pictures. These portraits deserve to rank Mr. Kramer among the greatest of living portrait painters, as an artist who paints beautiful portraits, not as a portrait painter who paints so-called beautiful women. And this fine artist is still capable of further development, evolving new forms of expression instead of the well-worn formulae which are the common property of most of our painters.

H.R.

Me oh my : look-a-there  
 Shufflin' by : I declare  
 That's some hobo  
 Tattered, spattered, torn,  
 Ask him in : bring some seats  
 Shake his tin : fetch him eats  
 Make him kinda feel he's jes been born.

Whadya say ? Feelin' cold ?  
 Same-a-here : gettin' old !  
 Say, we'd better holler from the door  
 "Come an' heat : pine-a-legs !  
 Come an' eat : hot-a-dogs !  
 Till you wanna grovel on the floor !"

In you come : sit-a-down  
 What's your home ? Kansas Town !  
 Shake I guess my mammy lives there too !

Charity, what a game.  
 Folks you oughta do the same :  
 Sure its jes the gilt-edged stunt to do.

What would have happened to the story of good King Wenceslas had it got into the hands of a punning poet ? Perhaps the result would have been something like this :—

Good King Wenceslas looked out  
 Upon the feast of Stephen  
 The countryside looked queerly odd  
 The snow seemed strangely even.

To call you proper man a beast  
 Good Sir, is rather good !  
 A woodchuck he, for in his bag  
 He's busy chucking wood.

"Bring food and drink that he may feed  
 And leap on logs of pine  
 That he who sadly whines outside  
 May get outside some wine !

"Good sir," the doubting page replied  
 "I find it hard to go  
 For never never in your reign  
 Have we had so much snow."

Then going forth he found the wight  
 And soothed his sorry grief  
 O may we contemplate this page  
 And turn another leaf !

Let us now place the scenario of G. K. Wenceslas into the hands of a prose writer and see what he makes of it. Perhaps Mr. P. G. Wodehouse will oblige ?

Nobody knows better than I do that my man page is a master mind, but dash it a chappie must call his soul his own. I mean to say, only recently, on Boxing Day to be exact, I had procured a new crown—a rather zippy apparatus, I thought, with sundry knobs and bits of broken bottle strewn about all over it—and I was busy trying it on when Page cozed into the good old room. The blighter staggered back like a shot rabbit.

Surely sir," he said, "you are not thinking of wearing that in public ?"

In No. 8 of Vol. I, *The Y.C.* makes a welcome confession of dulness, but finds consolation in its virtues as a chronicle. The search for copy was proving too great a strain after one year, and in the second year the number of issues is reduced to five and the number of pages to 16. The Editor breathes a long sigh and composes it into what is the only literary article in the history of his paper. "It is related," he says, "that the Israelites in days gone by experienced some difficulty in the manufacture of bricks owing to the inadequate supply of straw which was available for this purpose. We at the present time have much sympathy with these children of Israel; and some of our subscribers, like Pharaoh's task masters of old, have already enquired why we have not delivered our tale of bricks ere now. How could the Jews make their bricks without straw? How can we produce a number of *The Y.C.* without copy for the printers."

The Warden of Lyddon, by this time, March, 1897, was tiring of his thankless task. And yet he was a strange Editor, for he called for copy, and yet, in reply to "Doggerel, X and Many Others," he writes: "We are inundated with poetry (and otherwise) and cannot even find time to read it all." But he had given up the fight and was waiting for *The Y.C.'s* death, for he wrote asking for Union news to insert between the advertisements. The paper was dead when it was issued and the only epitaph we can give is to repeat what Professor Connal said when the Union was considering the name of the new journal. The name *Sphinx* was rejected because the Liverpool Magazine had already adopted that title. *The Gryphon* was suggested and Professor Connal said: "If you wish to call the magazine after an extinct monster, why not call it *The Y.C.*"

From the unhappy grave of *The Y.C.* and the mysterious grave of the Union arose *The Gryphon*, bold as youth, and destined to attain its majority.

B.B.

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\*"Union—A College Paper," appeared in the *Gryphon* for December, 1927.—EDITOR.

## A Posthumous Martyrdom.

CHARITY is all right but it often lands you in unpleasant situations. Take the case of old King Wenceslas. You all know how he looked out one St. Stephen's day and saw a poor man gathering winter fu—oo—el. I need not tell you how he dealt with the situation by inviting the shivering mortal to a feast of flesh, wine and pine-logs. You will remember also the encouragement and aid which he gave to his knock-kneed page (who I always suspect, had been at the aforementioned wine). Of all this you need no reminder. And I think you will agree with me that King Wenceslas deserved canonisation. Yet what has been his unhappy fate? Just because of his act of charity he suffers vocal murder annually during this season of the year at the hands, or rather the larynxes of raucous school-children all over the country. Can you conceive of a more hideous way of insulting the saintly man? Yes (said he, answering his own question) I can. He might have got into the hands of an American song writer. The question is, would America have composed the carol in this wise?

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At Oxford there is a saying to the effect that one should "never work after dinner, and always dine early." *Verò. sap.*

SONIA : "What a smell of phischips !"

IVAN (nodding to himself) : "I am old now and it is a long, long time since the great green moujiks grew on the vodka trees. Ah me, what is the world coming to?"

The voices are heard again :—

"I starve, I shudder, I hunger, I perish. Tea, coffee, pork, beans, eggs, ham. All joyous things, all joyous things, all joyous things are far from me, My heart is cold, cold, cold ; my stomach is void, void, void. I am hungry, alas."

VLADIMIR : "Yes, yes, alas."

(He weeps silently for 10 minutes, tears out his beard, hair by hair, and staggers out of the room. A shot is heard).

SONIA : "Does your dog eat nuts?"

IVAN (nodding to himself) : "I am old now, and it is a long long time since the great green moujiks grew on the vodka trees. Ah me ; what is the world coming to?"

VOICES : "It was a king who fed me ; Wenceslas his name. He gave me flesh, he gave me wine. My joy has an eternal fullness, my stomach an interna, repletion. The snow still falls. Two moons shine now, but I care not! I am happy. I will rest, I will rest, I will rest....."

The voices fade away.

TCHIKTCHIK : "The end has come. How can I bear to live? If I must go, I must....."

(She goes out wailing. A shot is heard).

SONIA (to Boris) : "You've got the wrong trousers on."

BORIS : "Come out and have a game of kvass."

(*Exeunt*).

IVAN VITCHESVITCH TIEPIN (alone) : "I am old now, and it is a long, long time since the great green moujiks grew on the vodka trees. Ah me, what is the world coming to?"

SAMUEL.

### The Plaint of Patrick Paul.

Three "superfluous women" we were,

Listening there in awe,

While Patrick Paul, with his Irish burr,

Stood and laid down the law :

"I've got no use for masculine maids,

With their shingles, bingles and Eton crops ;

The modern women (sappish jades !)

Look hideous minus curly mops,

Why can't they wear some decent frocks,

And picture hats à la Nell Gwynn,

Instead of skirts that give you shocks

And show you yards and yards of shin ?

—Mind you, I won't deny the fact

That you are all three charming girls,

Or would be, were it not you lacked

The crinolines and high-piled curls

Of the ladies of an earlier day

—At least that's what I'll always say."

The rain did rain and the wetness pour,

And homeward we did crawl,

Resolved to be "feminine" evermore

For the sake of Patrick Paul.

JEAN LEBRUM.



### Worthless Treasure.

Silver sheen on green-gold leaves,  
 Silvery stems of gold birch trees,  
 Silver clouds all petalled with gold,  
 Silver-gilt mist on the distant wold.

Gold leaves whirling with silver gleam,  
 Pale light pearing in silver stream,  
 Silver sand on a dim, gilt shore,  
 Red-gold bracken across the moor.

Red Spanish gold of dead bramble seeds,  
 Cold gold flame along shivering reeds,  
 Dull silver mist o'er a leaden sea,  
 Silver-grey mist on the cruel gold lee.

Shimmering gold in the bonds of thine hair,  
 Cold, silver gleam in thine eyes, so fair,  
 A golden glow in my heart for thee!  
 Yet the silver death of keen steel for me!  
 Fulness of Autumn, all treasures of earth—  
 Frozen thine heart, and gone is their worth!

R. HARVEY.

### Recompense

(With apologies to F.V.D.).

The king sat on his throne,  
 Old and hoary of hair,  
 "Give a poor dog a bone,"  
 Said the blue-eyed hobo there.

"Begone," said the king in his wrath,  
 But he quickly regretted his ire:  
 "Go, get this poor hobo some broth  
 And let him get warm by the fire.

For it happened the other week  
 I was bathing down by the sea,  
 And he lifted me out of a creek  
 And hung me to dry on a tree."

L.B.J.

### Thoughts after Parting.

At evenings now the moonlight  
 Seems a barren thing,  
 The pine-trees silvered over;  
 Their upward joys fling  
 As the wind plays tricks among them  
 In sly, capricious mood;  
 The blue smoke rising slowly  
 Behind the blackened fence  
 At morning, now has lost  
 Its earlier joy intense;  
 And fragrant smells that tear  
 The heart, and poignant sights,  
 The children in the gutter,  
 The homely cottage lights,  
 Have lost their meaning intimate  
 With your friendship interwove,  
 But at least your going freed me  
 From the tyranny of love.

M.B.

### The Lover's Grave.

From the Arabic.

Around the humble tomb the fragrant flowers bloom  
 And zephyrs softly sigh  
 Emboldened by their kiss, I ask: "Whose grave is this?"  
 And thus they made reply:  
 "Your feet are placed above a victim of harsh love,  
 So bow your head."  
 I answered: "Yes, I'll weep and pray for him asleep,  
 Gentle my tread,  
 No star-bright, tender bride breathes softly at his side,  
 A cruel fate unjust weds him to cold, grey dust,  
 A sorry stead.  
 By Allah, till life's end, this piteous grave I'll tend:  
 Down through the laggard years I'll water it with tears,  
 So may fresh flowers of spring and nightingales soft sing  
 Round his cold bed."

LEWIS DOUG.

### Fragment for R.

I do not really know you, I allow.  
 I don't suppose I ever shall, but now  
 I shall remember you for ever as one  
 Who, walking with me that noon without a sun,  
 Lifted the heavy curtain of the day  
 To show me the amazing stars a million years of light away.  
 HILDA BREASLEY.



SOME TRIBUTES.

"The Students' Friend."—(HIMSELF).

"... a man whom the conflict of parties and the ebb and flow of public opinion moved only to a smile of mingled compassion and disdain."—(MACAULAY).

"I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men."—(HENRY IV., 2).

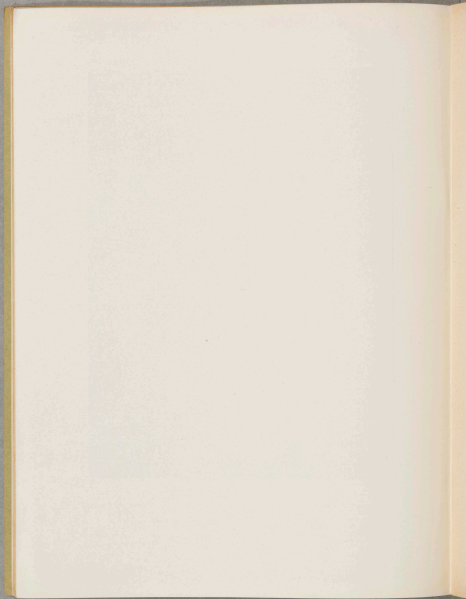
"Geniality is like a glow on a man..."

(Sir J. M. BAKER, most likely).

"Wot benevolence! Wot dignity! 'Struth!"

(G. B. SHAW—possibly).





## Fear.

I stood at night  
Upon a hill's bare edge  
Pregnant with ecstasy.  
Cold was the wind upon me  
And the stars,  
That gleamed in pigmy lights  
Of glistened steel,  
Breathed cold.

And as I stood  
The wind was hushed  
In silence.  
Folded soft were the wings of silver,  
The cries of the earth  
Were no more.

Then, in that moment of forgotten time,  
With no man near,  
No whisper of earth's life,  
Suddenly,  
As if the earth had crashed its orbit,  
Stars, moons and suns  
As on a pivot  
Whirled,  
And like an arrow sped,  
The earth shot quick  
Into the night,  
Launched midst the glinting spears  
Of ethered moulds.

Power gripped my soul!  
The earth was nothing to me.  
I was all!  
A whirling entity of pulsing life,  
Sweeping through space  
Between the mirrored stars.  
My heart leaped wild within me.  
Triumph coarsed my throbbing veins  
Beating upon my temples.  
I could have cracked the dome of heaven  
With maddened shout  
Of exultation!

When sudden,  
The whirling suns,  
The stark abysses,  
The depths on depths revealed,  
Were stilled.  
No sound  
Whispered upon the emptiness of night.  
A numbness seized my heart,  
Deadening fear  
Grew chill upon me,  
Stifling!  
Strangling!  
Suffocating!

Amidst the gaping chasms of the night  
I was ——— alone!

F. VD.

## Supper-Party.

For Bertie and Otto.

We have built a barrier against the terrible stars  
My friends and I;  
A tortuous, stout Chinese wall have built  
Against the sky.  
Against the scientists and the mathematicians  
We've raised tall stones,  
Against the incredible laws of motion and light  
And old digged bones.  
Seventeen candles we have trimmed and lighted.  
We who are wise,  
Two tall, three very little, all the rest  
Of middle size;  
And as the incense smokes and burns duly  
With solemn prayers  
We pledge ourselves to find the core of comfort  
In small affairs;  
With laughter and light talk and bright living  
To build high  
A wall to protect our loving, sad minds  
From the terrible sky.

HILDA BREARLEY.

## What's in a Name.

SOME instinct took me to Falaise\*. I know not what it was, perchance some echo of a chord struck long ago in a tale of romance, or maybe it was merely the suggestion of its name, but from the moment when my wandering eye saw it on the map, my mind was made up—I go to Falaise.

But did ever man run such a mortal risk—suppose this town were in the centre of a plain, suppose it was squat and ugly, with a factory chimney and some slattern rocks to lend a protest to justify its name? Might I not then in bitterness remember the poet's warning as he passed the signpost by, because

"There might be a Mamble broken  
That was lissom in a dream."

I think one of the greatest joys of fiction is calling people and things by their proper names, and of all the characters in books no names can vie with those of Dickens. Bunyan, perhaps, portrayed a character in a name, but his Lord Carnal-delight and Mr. Valiant-for-truth are too abstract and artificial, whereas Pecksniff conjures up a live man with all his intimate foibles. With what delight Dickens must have jotted down strange names in his note-book—Bumble on a signboard—and there already a fat pomposity is pictured in his mind, whilst at the inspiration of Dotheboy's, a gap is filled in literature for all time. To be an author, in fact, is to sort people into their right places, though some are already there; for not a great distance away is a village where Mr. Mudd sells fish, Mr. Chew is a butcher, whilst Mr. Read (I spell it wrong on purpose) keeps the bookshop. But suppose Mr. Chew sold books, when would the great artist have appeared who could set him on the right path?

Not long ago some notoriety was given to a Naval bandmaster called Barnacle, and I wondered as I read of him whether he followed his nautical career of his own free will, or had it thrust upon him. Indeed, a name is a terrible label to have round one's neck; just think of the poor man who was called Death—much may be said for his courage that he took up the medical profession. For names are apt to give us pre-conceived ideas of people, and I confess I somehow feel I don't want to meet Mr. Murder, though probably in real life (outside the telephone directory) he is the gentlest old man with lovely white hair. And with a place, in like manner, as with the poet's Mamble, we are attracted or repelled by the name, and, ere ever we catch sight of it, our mind has already built its picture on that foundation. In Yorkshire there is a signpost pointing to Timble, and one day the similarity nearly persuaded me to turn aside in the hope of finding some Dreamthorp, till that same fear of disillusionment bade me halt.

But never had I any trepidation as I followed the long white road, roofed by mighty elms, that led to Falaise; I knew I should be satisfied and so I came to Falaise—Falaise with its fine chateau standing high on the rugged cliffs above the deep-cut gorge—Falaise, the home of William the Conqueror, born of romance, when Robert the Devil saw Arlette far below at the well. Ah yes, Falaise, your name does not belie your true self, it does but perfect it.

F.F.H.

\* Falaise. *Fr.*, a cliff.

\* \* \*

Is it true that the Secretary of the Union has been seen sewing on his own buttons?

## The L.U.D.S. in "The Sea-gull."

VIEWED in retrospect, the Dramatic Society's production of "The Sea-gull" appears as one of those defeats which are more glorious than a victory.

With such resources as a University Producer has at command, a successful presentation of this play would be a miracle—and, despite Mr. Chesterton, miracles do not happen. It was not that there were any arrant failures. Indeed the Retreat from Moscow was conducted in excellent order. The highlights of Tchekov's characters were caught with unflinching precision but, inevitably, those subtle emotional half-tones in which they are so rich were rarely realised.

We must add that both Miss Herringshaw, as Nina, and Mr. Heal, as Treplev, had moments of brilliance. We select, at random, the rapt ecstasy of Nina's, "It's a dream!" at the close of Act II, and that moment in Act IV when the final realisation of artistic failure comes upon Treplev. Again in their difficult scene together in Act IV, wherein Tchekov is revealed, as perhaps nowhere else in his work for the theatre, as "the subtle poet of human sadness," these two carried conviction.

Mr. Knight strove manfully in the exacting part of Trigorin, the successful man of letters. He was excellent while expatiating on the trials of the literary craftsman, but we thought him a shade perfunctory in his love-scenes. We may have mistaken restraint for inadequacy.

Mrs. Hamilton-Thompson, whilst obviously revelling in the role of the flamboyant Madame Arkadin, studiously avoided out-playing her less experienced colleagues. Miss Blakeley was well-cast as Masha. This is one of the few Tchekov parts which cannot be overacted. Masha is a woman in whom long-standing repression has bred a craving for self-dramatisation. Miss Blakeley struck the right note.

Mr. Whyte had a comparatively easy task, for Dr. Dorn stands in isolated normality amongst the other characters. He created the appropriate impression of bluff, yet sympathetic, bewilderment. There was a world of meaning in his "How hysterical they all are!"

Mr. Haythornthwaite, as the penury-haunted Medvedenko, and Mr. Bartlett as the valetudinarian Sorin, both gave thoughtful renderings. Mr. Edwards as Shamraev, Miss Marjorie Leaf as Polina, Miss Elfrida Leaf as the Cook, and Mr. Barlow, the last incredibly senile as Yakov, completed the cast.

Among intellectual dramatists Tchekov is second only to Shaw in the opportunities offered to a producer of talent. These had been grasped with both hands. The beautiful first act setting and the grouping throughout were especially notable.

On the second night the last act was almost spoiled by some vociferous galleryites who had apparently attended with the sole object of acting as unofficial "noises off." This sort of thing would be better left off.

G.J.

## Acknowledgments.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following magazines and apologies for any omissions:—

*Rhodian* (Grahamstown), *Student* (Edinburgh), *G.U.M.*, *The International Student*, *New Troy*, *Mask*, *R.A.C. Students' Gazette*, *The Serpent*, *The New Student* (New York), *The Sphinx*, *The Student* (Coenium Number), *The Northerner* and *Otago University Review*.

## The University of Leeds.

### HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE history of our alma mater has yet to be written with the fulness and detail it demands. The late Professor J. B. Hellier made extensive collections for a history of the Medical School, which his untimely death prevented him from writing. An excellent guide, as balanced and as informative as its length permitted, was published by the Registrar on the occasion of the Jubilee Celebrations in 1924, under the title of *A Short Account of the University of Leeds*. The aim of these notes is to add a few touches of colour to the rather bare outline given there.

#### I.

The Leeds School of Anatomy, the earliest of the institutions merged in the University, was founded in 1826. The Leeds of that day stretched along the North bank of the river for scarcely more than a mile from East to West, for less from North to South. Forty years before, it had been a market town, the market above all for the cloth woven in country households over a large area to the South and West; but as industry had passed from the home to the factory, it had become a manufacturing town of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and the slums and mills of the Industrial Revolution were threatening to engulf the West End they had themselves produced.

But by this time the history of Leeds is no longer only that of manufacturers growing in wealth and workers sinking in squalor. The condition of the poor was beginning to be noticed, and the upper classes were growing in culture. Since 1768 Leeds had had an outstanding subscription library; and the town was small enough, and its public business light enough, for every prominent citizen to hope to serve on its Council. In 1819, the Philosophical and Literary Society, with its museum, had been founded, and in 1825 the Mechanics' Institution; and the town was soon to be deeply stirred by the agitation for political and industrial reform.

#### II.

Even before its sudden growth, Leeds had a considerable importance in medicine and surgery. The General Infirmary, founded in 1767, was the second oldest hospital in Yorkshire, and, as it was open to strangers as well as to the inhabitants of the town, it soon became the most important. In 1802, a House of Recovery, or fever hospital, was established, and in 1824 a Public Dispensary. Perhaps most important of all, Leeds had been the home of a great surgeon, William Hey, who was born at Pudsey in 1736, and practised in Leeds from 1759 almost until his death in 1819. He was a man of great dignity and energy, though of unpleasing and narrow manners; he was an alderman of the borough, and twice mayor; and he published works on religious and medical subjects. It was his glory, at a time when London enjoyed a monopoly of surgical fame, to place Leeds second to it at the head of English provincial towns; and his traditions are still with us.

The 1820's were a time of great expansion in English medical education; the Apothecaries Act of 1815 had for the first time made it necessary for

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On page 113 there is an article by the President of the Union; read it, and then take your share in the good work.

practitioners to possess a qualification; and new medical schools sprang up: at Bristol in 1818, Manchester in 1824, Birmingham and Sheffield in 1828, Hull in 1831, Newcastle in 1832, and Liverpool and York in 1834.

Various courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology given in Leeds during the first quarter of the century seem to have been addressed to practitioners or to the general public rather than to students; but the Wards of the Infirmary were opened to clinical students. The first steps towards the foundation of a regular school, however, were taken by Charles Turner Thackrah, a brilliant and ambitious young surgeon, whose energy expended itself in personal quarrels with his rivals as well as in more legitimate enterprises, but who more than any other individual, is to be honoured as our founder. Apprenticeship was then the normal means of entry to the medical profession, and in 1820, Thackrah joined with some of his younger colleagues to lecture to their pupils, and six years later founded and conducted single-handed at his house in South Parade "The Leeds School of Anatomy." Though the Royal College of Surgeons, whose constitution Thackrah had vigorously attacked, refused to recognise his school, and his better-established colleagues replied with attacks on his character which were perhaps not without foundation, it seems to have been fairly successful; and it ran for five years till it was merged in the School of Medicine, for which it had prepared the way.

### III.

On the 6th June, 1831, six Leeds doctors met together and resolved to found a school to prepare students for the examinations of the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall. They elected to the presidency Dr. James Williamson (1797-1845), then 34 years of age, and perhaps the most dignified of the Leeds doctors. He had been the first secretary, and was twice president of the Philosophical and Literary Society; and for some time was a co-editor of the *North of England Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was a Dissenter and a Whig, and Mayor of Leeds in 1836-7; during his mayoralty he personally inspected many of the haunts of vice in Leeds for the purpose of removing (if possible) those nests of iniquity.

Another of them, a great contrast to Dr. Williamson, was Samuel Smith (1790-1867), a good athlete who knocked out a student in a boxing match at the age of 68, a fine surgeon, of independent character and great common-sense, and universally known as Sam Smith. He was a Conservative and a Churchman, and took a prominent part in the factory reform movement in the 1830's. He was surgeon to the Infirmary for 42 years, from 1882 to 1864, and lecturer to the School from 1831 to 1858. What he was to his pupils, one of them, Claudius Galen Wheelhouse, has described in the following words: "Our midwifery lecture was given at 7-0 a.m., and fair or foul, we were expected to be there for roll call. Mr. Samuel Smith was the lecturer, and I can see him now standing on the top step of the theatre, watch in hand, waiting for St. Paul's Church clock to strike, and then majestically taking his chair and opening his roll call. Then he would give us a lecture such as it was a rare treat to hear. I have never heard such anywhere else—practical to the last degree—every statement personally illustrated and so deeply impressed on the memory that we never forgot them, and many and many a time in after life, when sitting at a bedside in presence of difficulty and danger, have I been sustained by remembering his words of wisdom, and calling his grand old presence to mind. Such should all lectures be...."

The Secretary was Thomas Pridgin Teale (1801-67), the son and the father of eminent Leeds practitioners. He had received his medical education at Leeds, Edinburgh, London and Paris, and then settled in Leeds for the rest of his life. He was a skilful and enterprising surgeon, and published papers on comparative anatomy, and books and papers on medicine and surgery. In 1862 he was elected F.R.S. He was Honorary Secretary and Registrar of the School till 1859, and lectured till 1866, chiefly on anatomy and physiology.

These three, with Adam Hunter, William Hey (son of the great William) and Joseph Prince Garlick, were the founders of the School; and they invited three or four more to join them, including Thackrah, who merged his school in theirs. These practising doctors formed the Council of the School, undertook the lectures in their spare time, contributed the capital and shared the profits. The School was thus entirely inside the profession, and the unity of interest of its governing body, its staff, its students and its alumni provided an atmosphere in which a lively tradition could rise and flourish.

A demonstrator in anatomy and lecturers in botany and chemistry were appointed. The latter was William West (1793-1851), a much-loved, eccentric and benevolent Quaker, a member of the firm which is now Reynolds & Branson. He was a very active supporter of the Philosophical and Literary Society and of the Mechanics' Institution, local secretary of the British Association when it met at York in 1844, Telford Medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and F.R.S., which he used often to say "made him fit company for Royalty."

A few rooms were rented in the old Dispensary (not the present old Dispensary, but its predecessor); and on Tuesday, the 25th October, 1831, the School commenced its career with an inaugural address by Teale, the President being indisposed. The room was full, and the address, according to *The Leeds Mercury*, was characterised by great purity of taste and elegance of language. It concluded with a charge to the students: "The influence of your education is not limited to yourselves, or to your own domestic circles—it extends throughout society—you may be a blessing or a curse to thousands. Under divine providence you will often be the arbiters of life and death. Let there then be engraven on your minds in characters too deep to be effaced "Orphan—Widow." Think of all the ties your ignorance may sever; think of the blessings your honest industry may diffuse."

**Bibliographical note:** The fullest information on the history of the School of Medicine is contained in the late Professor Hellier's unpublished collections, mentioned above, which Mrs. Hellier has kindly allowed me to see. R. V. Taylor's *Biographia Leedsensis or biographical sketches of the Worthies of Leeds and Neighbourhood* (1865) with *Supplement* (1867) is invaluable for its references, though not strikingly accurate. The *Introductory address* delivered by W. N. Price at the beginning of the 51st session (Leeds, *n.d.*) contains invaluable reminiscences of the foundation. A short article on Thackrah by the present writer appeared in the *Gryphon*, N.S., Vol. 7, p. 118.

(To be continued.)

G. WOLEIDGE.

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"THE TYKE."—It has been decided that "The Tyke" shall be again published in connection with the Rag. Will all those who are willing to help with drawings, articles, suggestions, or spare time, please communicate with the Editor of the *Gryphon*? You will, of course, be reminded about this again, but this will do for a preliminary notice.



### Chess Club.

This club followed up its victories over the Jewish Institute and Manchester University by a defeat at the hands of Quebec and a victory over the Central High School. The full score of the last match is:—

LEADS UNIVERSITY.		CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.	
J. T. V. Watson ..	1	Mr. Baines ..	0
W. T. Astbury ..	0	Mr. Tweedy ..	1
H. Bartholomew ..	1	S. Abel ..	0
H. J. Woods ..	0	S. Salik ..	1
M. Cohen ..	1	W. Silverman ..	0
P. Bull ..	1	A. Goldman ..	0
D. P. Birtwistle ..	1	A. Rivlin ..	0
	5		2

J. T. V. WATSON, Hon. Secretary Chess Club.

### The New Union Rooms.

**A** REFECTORY that will vie with any first-class hotel or café; a Great Hall, which will be in keeping with the dignity of our University; lounges, writing rooms, libraries and reading rooms; numerous rooms for societies and clubs; billiards rooms, smoke-rooms, common-rooms—no longer the pangs of jealous envy on visiting other University Unions, no more sarcastic comments about our own.....

"Oh yes, but it will never happen in our time." Such is the answer given to such flights of fancy, when any suggestions are made as to what we shall do when there is a new Union Building. "*Thy Speech Betrayeth Thee.*" Not in our time—what an acknowledgment of lack of imagination; what a proof of that prevalent *laissez-faire*! Why should it be impossible? To say that there is no money available is on just the same level as allowing oneself to starve because there is no bread in the house, when there is a baker's shop just round the corner. The buildings have to be put up some time, which means that the money must be raised at some time; and why should the effort be made in five years' time rather than this year?

Efforts have already been made. Old students have made contributions. There have been garden parties, dances, and all kinds of similar efforts by the present students of the last few years; the profits from the crested ash-trays, cuff-links, powder boxes and plaques are for this fund. These are most helpful, but not nearly adequate. Help must be sought outside these efforts if anything substantial is to be done. Your Union Committee is quite optimistic: there are names of interested people ready, and they are to be approached. The outlook is hopeful. *But*—one point needs stress. We cannot look for much support from outside unless we show that we ourselves appreciate the position, and realise our own responsibility sufficiently to be prepared to do something in the matter ourselves. If we can show that we care enough for the benefits of adequate Union Buildings, that we consider the lack of such Buildings so deplorable that we shall do whatever we can to get the lack remedied, we have a much stronger appeal.

At the beginning of next term, therefore, a letter will be sent to every member of the Union, asking them to guarantee a certain sum of money, to be paid when it can be afforded. The sum asked for is £10 from each as a minimum, this to be given within the space of seven years after you leave the University, provided of course, that nothing unforeseen happens, such as would make the payment impracticable.

This then, would be our nucleus. Armed with such a fact the appeal would be certain of achieving its object, and our visions would materialise. It is an individual responsibility, and we are launching the appeal with the conviction that things will happen—and in our time.

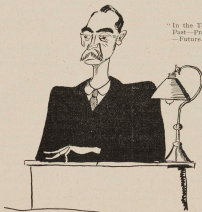
T. A. ROCKLEY.

## CALENDAR.

The following Calendar of Events for the period Dec. 14th—Feb. 14th, 1929, whilst it makes no claim to be exhaustive, may serve as a guide to University activities :—

Dec.	15th	Women's Hockey Club	v. Bingley Training College	(home).
"	"	Men's Lacrosse Club	v. Headingley	"
"	18th	Meeting of Board of Faculty of Arts.		
"	"	Newman Society Social.		
"	19th	Meeting of Council.		
"	20th	Autumn Term End.		
1929.				
Jan.	5th	International Society Ramble.		
"	9th	Lent Term Begins.		
"	"	Meeting of Finance Committee.		
"	11th	Maitland Society General Meeting.		
"	12th	Men's Lacrosse Club	v. Old Grovians	(home).
"	"	Rugby Football Club	v. Old Bradfordians	"
"	14th	Agricultural Society. Paper : Mr. H. I. MOORE.		
"	15th	Meeting of Board of Faculty of Arts.		
"	16th	Rugby Football Club	v. Border Regiment	"
"	"	Meeting of Council.		
"	17th	Natural History Society. Joint Meeting with Sheffield Biological Soc.		
"	"	Scout Club. Prof. McLEOD, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. :		
		" The Boys' Brigade."		
"	18th	Physical Society. Mr. A. D. ALLEN, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. :		
		" Optics of Photography."		
"	19th	Association Football Club v. Yorkshire Amateurs		(home).
"	"	Harriers Club	v. Sheffield University	"
"	"	Women's Lacrosse Club	v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY	"
"	"	Rugby Football Club	v. Wakefield	"
"	21st	Literary and Historical Society. Prof. HAMILTON THOMPSON :		
		" Salimbene."		
"	"	Agricultural Society. Paper : " Farming in South Africa."		
"	22nd	Dramatic Society. Play Reading.		
"	"	Jewish Students' Association. Members' Paper Night.		
"	"	Cavendish Society. C. H. D. CLARK, M.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., D.I.C. :		
		" Atomic Linkages."		
"	23rd	Cavendish Society. Visit to Kershaw's Optical Instrument Makers.		
"	"	Men's Hockey Club	v. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY	(home).
"	"	Netball Club	v. Chapel Allerton	"
"	24th	Men's Lacrosse Club	v. Moorland Old Boys	"
"	"	Women's Lacrosse Club	v. York Ladies	"
"	"	Netball Club	v. Bingley Training College	"
"	28th	Agricultural Society. Debate.		
"	29th	Economics Society. Students' Night.		
"	"	Meeting of Board of Faculty of Medicine.		
"	30th	Association Football Club v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY		(home).
"	"	Meeting of Women's Halls Committee.		
"	"	Men's Hockey Club	v. MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY	"
"	"	Women's Hockey Club	v. Ilkley	"
"	"	Jewish Students' Association. Social.		

- Jan. 31st Natural History Society. Prof. GILLIGAN :  
 " Yorkshire in the Carboniferous Age."
- " " Scout Club. Mr. C. COLLES, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E. :  
 " Rover Patrols in a Scout Group."
- " " Meeting of Board of Faculties of Science and Technology.
- Feb. 1st Physical Society. Mr. L. W. MAGSON : " To the Moon by Rocket."
- " " Last Day of Entry for March Medical and Dental Exams.
- " " Agricultural Society. Inter-College Debate and Annual Dinner.
- " 2nd Association Football Club v. Leeds City Training College (home).
- " " Harriers' Club v. Birmingham "
- " " Women's Hockey Club v. SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY "
- " " Netball Club v. SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY "
- " 4th Literary and Historical Society. The DEAN OF YORK :  
 " York Minster."
- " 5th Economics Society. Mr. BEN TURNER, J.P. :  
 " Everyday Economics of The Masses."
- " " Dramatic Society. Play Reading.
- " " Cavendish Society. F. A. MASON, F.R.M.S. :  
 " The Composition and Properties of Malt Wort."
- " 6th Women's Lacrosse Club v. Bradford Ladies (home).
- " " Rugby Football Club v. DURHAM UNIVERSITY "
- " " MEETING OF SENATE.
- " 11th Dramatic Society. Social Evening.
- " " Agricultural Society. Paper : " Farming in Derbyshire."
- " " Mr. D. LIMB.
- " 13th Association Football Club v. DURHAM UNIVERSITY (home).
- " " Netball Club v. Thoresby High School "
- " " Meeting of Finance Committee.
- " 14th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION (GREAT HALL), 2-30 p.m.



" In the Textile Department—  
 Past—Present—and we hope  
 —Future."



### \*The New Universities.

**T**HIS brief survey of the modern universities arose from the discussions of a commission of the National Union of Students. It is a survey that represents an outsiders' opinion and his judgment on their whole position and as a judgment, much as we may wish it otherwise, it is a remarkably sound one.

Mr. Herklots puts his remarks into twenty short chapters with such suggestive titles as the "Shadow of Industrialism," the "Nemesis of Teaching," "Horseplay for the Hospitals"—and we know at once what he is about. He sees everywhere an apathy to art and to politics and to the whole wider culture of the day. There is no conversation, "itself an index of intellectual life." People do not talk because they have nowhere to talk: the buildings close early, students hurry to catch trains, to them the Union is "rather a cloak-room than a club," a social intercourse is practically limited to those taking kindred subjects. A degree has come to be regarded as a qualification, an asset of social or commercial value and so the whole idea of a University has no meaning to any of its students. People attend lectures conscientiously and without enthusiasm and they give this activity as an excuse for thought and for reading. "A University should not merely fit a man for a profession; it should fit him also for leisure." A true university is not a collection of books, but a collection of men and women "who read different books and think different thoughts, but are able to share the kindly fruits both of their reading and their thought."

In the shadow of industrialism the Arts take a very subservient place, and even among the sciences it is the applied subjects that are given the place of honour, for their results are most easily displayed before the general public. Here is specialisation that can ignore a more humane culture.

The civic university has a great opportunity—it may be the very centre of the city's intellectual life, the meeting place of its men of affairs with students past and present. But even so there is need for escape. Mr. Herklots quotes examples from Sweden and America, so "why not a Leeds University House in the Washburn Valley?" Here staff and students might retire in small groups, with a real opportunity of getting to know one another.

How are we to escape from the Nemesis of Teaching? A man caught in the net will discover too late that his bent lies in quite other directions and he enters the profession with resentment. "For the not very clever girl who is having a gay time at the University the prospect is probably worse than for a man.... For years she will have to teach, perhaps in a village or a small town. The pay will be adequate but she knows that her heart will not be in her work...."

"What are you going to do when you go down?" she is asked, and she replies: "I suppose I'll have to teach." Perhaps, until university education is within the reach of all worthy of it, there can be no real solution, but surely the teaching profession should be attractive enough to find its own recruits and the government should subsidise only for the specialised, vocational course.

Mr. Herklots touches lightly upon many points—co-education and its strange satellite dancing, halls of residence and the way to travel. He always stresses the fact that a university cannot be separated from its buildings and adequate buildings might remedy many failings, but machinery is not all. "Where two or three are gathered together in the search for truth, there is a university." So far as there exists a body of men and women "passionately desirous of those good things of which the universities themselves are but symbols, so long will they perform their right function in the life of the nation and the world.... The only cures for apathy are interest and life; fortunately interest is contagious and life spreads rapidly as laughter." On this note he ends and there goes a challenge to us. We can all do something to kill this apathy and it is up to us to do it. What can we do?

## Sex and Youth.

(SHERWOOD-EDDY, S.C.M.)

THERE has been during the last 10 years, a great outpouring of literature on the subject of sex due to various reasons, two of which perhaps are predominant. The first is the emphasis laid on sex by modern psychology for, though we may not go as far as Freud, undoubtedly one of the dominant forces in life, raising its Hydra head in many unexpected places, is this instinct; the other reason lies in the wave of scepticism, the reaction of a generation whose faith in all authority has been shaken by the futility of war, so that no tradition escapes unchallenged, combined with the greater liberty and frankness of the post war period—liberty both of speech and action. From all this two lines of thought develop, one questioning and investigating by research our modern conception of marriage and conduct, and the other which says, no matter what form sexual relations may take, sound education in the vital matters of life is essential and that the great ban of silence, from the first fatal evasions of the child's questionings, to the laws such as exist in America, forbidding the dissemination of information regarding contraceptives must be lifted.

It is these two themes that Dr. Eddy develops in this book, which despite its shortness contains such information as would have prevented many unsuccessful unions and helped to produce many happy ones. The case for sex education is first of all put and then he goes on to discuss all the phases of sex life, including the problems of adolescence, engagement and marriage against a background of the modern economic situation, psychology, freedom from, yet respect for tradition and commonsense. In his last chapter, he answers four questions which have been most frequently asked him by students, and lastly he adds two appendices of great importance. One of these, drawn entirely from Margaret Sanger, tells how a mother taught her children the story of life and provides an example for many an embarrassed mother, whilst the other deals with certain elementary facts about which there is wide ignorance, even, despite what the author states, in the medical profession.

The book does not claim to be original, in fact the writer has borrowed large sections from other authors and in this way has introduced his readers to many sources whence they may obtain further information, but undoubtedly it contains in a brief form such facts and ideas about which no one who may later have to

advise others, or who is in fact educated at all dare be ignorant. His discussion of marriage, etc., is sane and his criterion of right or wrong and morality scientifically broad and simple and raising no question of authority and thus satisfying the modern sceptic. Written as it is by an American, certain of the illustrations seem a little strange, for English students for instance, thinking of getting married whilst at college, but love is much the same the whole world over and makes the same mistakes both in America and England for want of knowledge of such simple things as this book tells.

F.F.H.

## Travellers.

**I** SETTLED in the far corner with a sigh of relief—all partings over. She beamed upon me from across the carriage and "Nice day," she began conversationally. I agreed.

"It wasn't so grand like, first thing," she continued, "but we'd just made up our minds we'd come. Not that I'm afraid of a drop o' rain—but a little sun makes all the difference and there's nothing I like less than an umbrella, is there now, Tommy?" The small boy facing her grinned sympathetically and we discussed the disadvantages of umbrellas to our mutual satisfaction.

These were cheerful folk—she fat and still comely, Tommy very pink and white, with a ready smile and rather prominent teeth. They had come from Stockport to spend the day with her mother at Pool-in-Wharfedale, and they were out to enjoy themselves.

"And she doesn't know we're coming. We said we might, like, about a fortnight since, but we only decided this morning, didn't we, Tommy? And gran'ma will be surprised." She turned to me confidentially.

"We shan't be any trouble," she said. "I've brought a bite o' something with me;" she patted the pork butcher's carrier by her side. "And what I really want is a cup o' tea—then we're alright, aren't we, Tommy?" Tommy supported all his mother's statements with a pleasant grin. "Ee, but a cup o' tea's grand when you're travelling!

"We changed at 'Uddersfield and it was a full carriage t'Leeds—and there was an old man that would talk—'e just talked and talked, first to one and then to another, and y'didn't always want to talk back to 'im, y'know....."

While she paused reminiscently, I could visualize that carriage-load of people, of all sorts and conditions, and each in turn made an embarrassed centre of attraction by the garrulous old man. Then a radiant smile came over her face.

"Ee, but some people do make sights o' themselves. There was a lady got in at 'Uddersfield and she wasn't young. I daresay she were sixty, but she were that got up! And the way she showed 'er knees! But it were 'er clothes! Ee, she was a sight! She'd a red 'at with cherries on and a navy coat with a huge red flower—not the same red, mind you—and she'd a mauve scarf and imitation crocodile shoes and a brilliant blue umbrella with a yellow

parrot 'andle. Ee, and jade earrings—they came right down 'ere, and *rings*!! She 'adn't a finger without. And she wore ropes o' pearls. I don't say y'shouldn't wear pearls, if you're not a young girl, but y'can overdo it all the same." Her amusement had turned to seriousness, to the problem of jewellery. "I expect it was 'er 'usband with 'er; 'e didn't speak much, but she 'ad such an 'oity-toity manner—she were that affected and she wouldn't notice anyone else." This wasn't a fault of Tommy's mother. She would know every detail of her fellow-passengers' appearance and she took a kindly interest in all her neighbours.

"Yes, my 'usband's gone to New Brighton to-day to see Stockport County. 'E goes every week, y'know; men like their sport. 'E isn't so keen on cricket, 'e thinks it's slow—but the football season's soon on again and 'e doesn't need it as much in the summer, there's more to do, like." She rummaged in the pork butcher's carrier and extracted a packet of chocolate. "And it to the lady, Tommy." Tommy approached with a grin and as I thanked him she said reproachfully: "Nay, take more than one." So I took two and she and Tommy consumed the rest.

"'E doesn't think to take us to the matches. They want to be on their own, y'know..... 'E took us once." Tommy grinned in anticipation and they exchanged glances. She turned to me in great amusement. "Yes, 'e took us once....., 'e was drunk!" I scarcely knew what was expected of me here. I tried to smile, suggesting amusement tempered with sympathy, but I soon discovered that amusement was all that was necessary. The memory of that adventure tickled them hugely.

"It must 'ave cost something, that day. There were the three of us.... But I was surprised, y'know"—from my murmur she would gather that so was I; "it was only three in the afternoon!" Again she and Tommy exchanged amused glances and the train dawdled into Bramhope Tunnel. We ate chocolate until the daylight of Arthington appeared. Tommy and his mother both became alive to the outside world. Sunshine flooded the valley with all the glory of Spring. Tommy's mother became conversational once more.

"Tisn't often we're so lucky when we come to Wharfedale. They say Manchester gets a lot o' rain, y'know—but I wouldn't like to say. When it comes to Wharfedale there isn't much in it." I agreed heartily.

"Yes, Tommy always likes to come back. 'E's spent many an 'oliday 'ere with gran'ma and 'e's always liked it, 'aven't you, Tommy?" She looked at him caressingly and Tommy nodded. "'E won't be able to again," she said, "'e's starting in an office and they don't get much 'oliday." From this I gathered with surprise that Tommy had reached the great age of 14—he looked no more than 11. We grinned at one another sympathetically, but he may have been glad to leave schooldays behind him. Who knows?

As we approached Pool they became more excited. "Gran'ma didn't know, though we said we might.... She may expect us. Now, Tommy, see if gran'pa's there." Tommy leaned out and waved enthusiastically. An ageing railwayman hurried towards them and the last thing I saw was an animated group on the platform with Tommy's mother talking volubly and Tommy joining in with a larger grin than ever. Gran'pa listened happily. They must have been expected after all.

D.M.W.

## THIS GOWN BUSINESS.



We venture to suggest the type of gown suitable for, say, the—

—Boxing Club, or—



—the Dramatic Society, or—



—the Fencing Club.  
However, assuming that we never do have gowns we wonder whether they are likely to be quite—



—short—



—or are they going to be "the answer to the fire-breather's prayer"?



*Maury*





WE are pleased to learn that the Professor has received some flowers.

A recent "News" placard read:—

Archbishop accepts Peerage.  
Pays claims promptly.

Urgent telephone call to a well-known men's Hostel: "Is that the Rescue Department of the Salvation Army, please?"

The following, we believe, should have appeared among the University Societies: "At the first meeting of the Leeds University Big Game Club, two members of the University, not totally unconnected with the Rugger Club, are said to have secured a bag of two reasonably-sized sparrows, together with the earthly remains of a sitting water hen. There is, however, no truth in the rumour that the next meeting is to be held in the Leeds City Markets, in the hope of securing a better bag."

The Education Department (bless 'em) has burst into song, for which we disclaim all responsibility:—

There once was a babe born in Ewlin,  
Who described himself aptly as pulin',  
His pal wouldn't reck;  
Those stumps of the beck,  
For he didn't put up with such fewling'.

(Don't go away, there's some more).

A colleague of theirs came from Llugel,  
Thaw his tabbles and proofs were so frugal,  
He had flights transcendental,  
In experimental,  
And had to have quarts of Mac Dougal.

That's all.

Is it true that since the Education Department has been transferred to Beech Grove House and the grounds are closed at dusk, it has been necessary to discontinue the course in advanced psychology?

## A Valuable Acquisition.

THE University of Upsala has presented to the University of Leeds a copy of the reproduction of the famous Codex Argenteus, published in celebration of the 450th anniversary of the University of Upsala. The Codex Argenteus is the most important manuscript written in the Gothic language, containing nearly all of the surviving part of the translation of the gospels made by the first Gothic bishop Wulfila in the fourth century A.D. Except for this translation only a few fragments of the once rich Gothic literature have survived. The Codex Argenteus is also one of the most magnificent books ever made. The vellum leaves were stained imperial purple, and the text of gospels, in the beautiful round uncials of the Gothic alphabet—which is quite different from modern "Gothic" lettering—was laid on the vellum in silver leaf; headings, important passages, and ornamental arches at the foot of the page are in gold leaf. The University of Upsala has not spared trouble or expense in producing the best facsimile possible. A small army of scholars and photographic experts under the guidance of Professor Svedberg have contributed to the work. A special camera was built in England for the purpose, and new photographic processes were used to obtain a clear reproduction of both the gold and the silver. The reproduction from the photographs is so good that in some places where the silver leaf has fallen off the text is still readable in the facsimile. Every leaf in the book is reproduced by two processes, one showing dark letters on a light background, and the other the negative of this.

The manuscript was written about the end of the fifth century among the Ostrogoths, who then held Italy; this was the golden age of Gothic civilization. The book was written in the north of Italy, perhaps at Ravenna. It originally contained on 330 leaves a complete text of the four gospels; now only 187 leaves remain. Nothing more is known of the history of the book until it is recorded in the sixteenth century as being in the possession of the monastery of Werden in Rhineland. Soon afterwards it came into the possession of the Austrian emperor and was for a time at Prague. There it fell into the hands of the victorious Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus, and was part of the rich war-booty sent home by them from the south. The book was assigned to the Queen of Sweden, who gave it to the scholar Vossius. He brought it to Holland, and there it was studied by his nephew, Franciscus Junius, the first Germanic philologist. In 1665 he published the first edition of the Gothic gospels, and in the same year the manuscript was bought by the Swedish collector, Count de la Gardie. From him it came into the possession of Upsala University four years later.

Few copies of this splendid reproduction have been sent to England, and it comes as a peculiarly welcome and useful present to the University of Leeds, which has been for some years a centre for the study of ancient Germanic literature and of Germanic philology. Gothic, as the oldest of the Germanic languages, is the chief basis of comparison in philological research. The Gothic remains have been closely studied, but their usefulness is not yet exhausted; and the possession of the facsimile gives scholars who have not had access to the manuscript itself sounder and more certain material to work upon. The generous gift of the University of Upsala will be fully appreciated and put to the best use in Leeds.

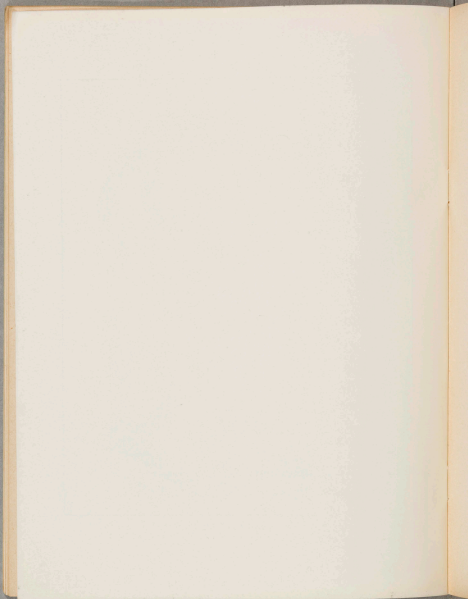
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Have YOU read the President's article yet? If not, do so now. (See page 113).



THE WRESTLERS.

By Jacob Kramer.



## Slight Verse

(for which the Editor accepts NO responsibility).

### Matchocatchy.

By an Anonymous Misogynist, with apologies only to Lewis Carroll.

'Twas zardy and the proffy beane,  
Did plip and gubble in the grail;  
All gooly were the Freshgreens  
And the Socisees kerbawl.

"Beware the Matchocatch, my son,  
The eyes that flash, the smile that mocks,  
Beware the lyillyd bird and shun  
The wily, weety Ox.

He wandered forth in sooky pride,  
Of frongy loes he feared naught,  
So rested he by the Klok-klok tree,  
And stood awhile in thought.

And as in wuddish thought he stood,  
A Matchocatch with eyes of flame  
Came flimfling through the sneery wood,  
And ogled as it came.

"Bow-wow, bow-wow, I'e gotcher now."  
He raised his sword to strike it dead.  
It looked so kind he changed his mind,  
And took it home instead.

"And so I got my Matchocatch,  
And so I got my chuggish wife;  
Oh no, oh my! Oh x'ry,  
He gumped all his life.

'Twas zardy and the proffy beane,  
Did plip and gubble in the grail;  
All gooly were the Freshgreens  
And the Socisees kerbawl.

### The Love-Lament of Selim.

Suns time ago i say "Goodby," I leave my native land  
i cross the seas on my way to Lodes, in far-off Engoland;

Zare i intend to do ze work of education,  
But vat I get, to ze luffy girl, is ze introduction;

'Er glance rite to my 'art did go, my brain went pat-a-pet,  
Sex i to me, "Selim, my boy, she surely 'as got IT."

Ower romans ripend fast, kerlose friends we did becum,  
In Beach-grov every afternoon we walked when lunch was dun.

i take 'er to ze caffè—ver ze jass-bands play all day,  
She 'ad ze 'elthy appetite, she took my breth away.

From 'ere we go down by ze lift to ze photo-taking place,  
And 'as ze pikshers, zey was take, i kiss 'er on ze face.

i ask 'er zen if she would like cum' onse with me in Chune?  
"I'd luv to, dearest;" then she say: "i wish zat it were soon!"

I take 'er to ze Tory danze, she vairy pashionate  
And koes me often on ze face, we seet out vairy late.

A few days later, zen she say: "A big mistook i maid,  
I tho't i loved you, Selim dere, bat mi sentiments zey fald."

" Ah, vell, ah vell! i feenish it, i do not care,  
i tilt mi 'at wance more, see you, I ressume ze debonair."

And nex' day in ze 'stry class i draw ze damzel faire.

## Leeds University Old Students' Association.

**A**T the Annual General Meeting in July, the question of the Association's financial difficulties was referred back to the Committee, to be brought up again at a General Meeting before the Christmas Dinner; and after full consideration by the Committee and a specially appointed Sub-Committee, the Committee is now in a position to make a recommendation to the Association.

The position is this: For reasons which have already been explained here, the income from a Life Membership fee of £33s. 6d. and an annual subscription of 5/- is barely sufficient to run the Association efficiently, and makes it impossible to carry out many important schemes for the extension of its work. While it is true that the income from Life Membership fees is at present insufficient to cover the actual expenditure on *Gryphon*, postage, etc., for Life Members, the capital remains intact, and as time goes on the fund will not only provide an adequate income, but also eventually place a considerable sum at the disposal of the Association. The suggestion that the Life Subscription is too low relatively to the Annual Subscription is, therefore, not borne out by facts. As we have often pointed out here before, the full and prompt payment of all Annual Subscriptions would at once give us a comfortable annual balance on the right side; but it seems useless to expect the defaulting section of the membership—fortunately a relatively small section—to realise its responsibilities to the Association.

The obvious source for a definite increase of income is an increase in the subscriptions; but the Committee, after extensive personal enquiries, find that the feeling of the Association is strongly against it, and it seems certain that it would result in a decrease both in present membership and in new enrolments.

If we are to avoid this, the only alternative seems to be an increase in the membership of the Association. Already, since the question was raised, the annual influx of going down students has eased the situation a little; and if we can increase our membership materially in the next six months, our complete solvency is assured. The Committee feels optimistic about the future of the Association run on its present basis and looks confidently to all members to do their utmost to enrol old students who are still outside the Association. There are still many whom inertia or lack of a personal approach has left outside our organisation; they will be equally welcome in our ranks for personal and financial reasons.

A General Meeting will be held in the Refectory at 6-15 on the 22nd December, immediately before the Dinner; and for the above reasons, the Committee recommends "that the question of altering the subscription be deferred for a year," by which time it may be hoped the problem will have solved itself.

### DINE EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS.

As already announced, the Dinner will be held in Refec. at 6-30 on Saturday, the 22nd December. Professor Connell (kindly loaned for the occasion by the

West Riding Branch, of which he is President and Good Genius of the Play Reading Circle), and there will be *one*, *short* speech as at the London Branch. Parties of friends and contemporaries are being made up, and the Christmas spirit will be in full swing; so collect your friends and come.

Evening dress optional; the charge (3/6) will be collected at the Dinner.

*As the "Gryphon" comes out rather near to the date of the dinner, please apply for seats at once on the enclosed postcard.*

#### A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Association is providing a new service for members by arranging terms with a reliable insurance company by which members who take out a life-insurance policy through the Association can effect a considerable saving. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretaries.

#### MEMBERSHIP BADGES.

The membership badges which have been wished for by so many members are now obtainable. They are of gilt and enamelled metal, with the arms of the University and the letters L.U.O.S.A., mounted either as a brooch or as a stud for the button-hole, and can be obtained for 1/-, or 1/1½ post free from the Secretaries.

#### THE HANDBOOK.

The new handbook, with names and addresses of all members, has now gone to press; it will be distributed to members at the Dinner, and posted to those who do not attend shortly afterwards.

#### WEST RIDING BRANCH.

The Christmas Party is on Saturday, December 15th, at 7 p.m., in the Refectory. Don't forget!

HILDA BREARLEY.

### News of Old Students.

CURTIS.—Mr. F. R. Curtis has been appointed Lecturer in Experimental Physiology in the University of Manchester, and not Assistant Lecturer in Chemical Pathology as we announced in the last number.

#### BIRTHS.

BLAND.—On the 14th August, at 10, Beech Grove, Silsden, to Mr. Herbert Hannam Bland (Geog., 1923-4) and Mrs. Lucy Margaret Bland (*née* Anderson) (Engl., 1915-18), a daughter.

CHADWICK.—On the 20th July, to Mrs. and Mr. Oswald N. Chadwick (Mary Stanley, 1920-22), a son and a daughter.

REDINGTON.—On the 25th July, at 103, Westburn Drive, Aberdeen, to George Redington (Agriculture and Science, 1919-23) and Mabel Redington, a daughter.

SMITHELLS.—On the 14th November, at 14, Grange Road, Bushey, Herts., to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smithells, a daughter.

SPAULL.—On the 14th November, to Ella Mari (*née* Bennett) (Social Science, 1924-6) and Bernard R. H. Spaull, the gift of a daughter, Barbara Joan.

## MARRIAGES.

- ANDERSON-CARTER.—Frank Anderson (Science, 1920-24) to Winifred Mary Carter (Arts, 1920-24), on the 17th October, at Park Presbyterian Church, Highbury, London. At home: 23, Eastcombe Avenue, Charlton, S.E. 7.  
Mr. Anderson was captain of the Boat Club.
- BASTOW-HANBY.—Henry Heaton Bastow to Alice M. Hanby (Science, 1920-25) on the 4th September, at Muff Field Wesleyan Reform Church, Bradford.
- BENNETT-LUMB.—William Bennett (Col. Chem., 1919-23) to Florence Lamb, of Odsal, at St. Oswald's Church, Bradford, on the 28th May, 1928.
- FLOWERS-IRVINE.—W. S. Flowers (Medicine, 1919-25, Vice-President of the Union, 1923-4) to A. M. Irvine (Arts, 1918-21, Secretary of the W.R.C., 1920-21), on the 26th October, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, and at the University Church, Tsinan, China.
- FRANCIS-PATTERSON.—Arthur C. Francis to Margery W. Patterson, at Presbyterian Church, York, on the 1st August, 1928. Address: The Shesling, Scotton, Knaresborough.
- MACMILLAN-TYRRELL.—James McMillan, of Liverpool, to Doris Mary Tyrrell (Maths. and Ed., 1920-24), on the 27th September, at Holy Trinity Church, Takeley, Essex. Address: Merrick, Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.
- PARSONS-HINCHLIFF.—Mr. E. H. G. Parsons to Mildred Hinchliff (Science, 1920-23), on the 8th September, 1928, at Holy Innocents' Church, Thornhill Lees.

## Sir Isaac Newton.

THE letter from Fatio de Duillier to Newton, dated London, April 17th, 1690, the original of which has been presented to Leeds University, is a very interesting link with the life of the great Sir Isaac Newton.

Nicolas Fatio was born in 1664 and died 1753. He was called de Duillier because his father, a citizen of Basle, Switzerland, acquired the estate of de Duillier, near Geneva. When Nicolas was 18 years old he went to Paris and worked as a practical astronomer under the great Cassini, the discoverer of Saturn's rings. He then went home, but in 1686 he joined Huygens in Holland. In 1687 he came to England; he became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1688. After a certain amount of travelling, he finally settled in England, where he lived the whole of the first half of the eighteenth century. He seems to have been endowed with a degree of religious enthusiasm which brought him into trouble with the authorities. Nicolas Fatio possessed great mental powers, and he played a considerable part in the development of mathematics. He was indeed considered by many to be a mathematical genius of a high order, but this was not borne out by his actual achievements.

In connection with Sir Isaac Newton, it is interesting to note that it was Nicolas Fatio de Duillier who commenced the great controversy as to the invention of the Differential Calculus. Apparently Newton made progress in



the theory of Fluxions as early as 1665, but he published nothing till the "Principia" appeared in 1687. Meanwhile, Leibniz had published his discoveries on the Differential Calculus in 1684. In 1699 Fatio published a statement in which he asserted Newton's priority in the discovery. He said: "I hold Newton to have been the first inventor of the calculus, and the earliest by several years. And whether Leibniz, its second inventor, has borrowed anything from him, I would prefer to my own judgment than of those who have seen the letters of Newton and copies of his other manuscripts." The dispute raged till Leibniz's death in 1716.

The contents of the letter are interesting. Firstly, Fatio recommends a young man, whom he proposes to Newton as a sort of semi-intellectual attendant. Newton needed such a companion in much of his work. We know that when he was at Trinity College, Cambridge, a kinsman of his, Humphrey Newton, lived with him for some time and carried out the duties which this young man, if appointed, would no doubt have undertaken. The second part of the letter deals with Optics. It is well known, of course, that Newton invented and made reflecting telescopes. Apparently Huygens decided to make refracting telescopes of very wide aperture for discovering faint bodies.

The letter is a very interesting relic that should be very much prized by the University of Leeds.

Prof. S. BRODITSKY.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

It has always seemed a pity that, as one passes along to the Arts wing, the artistic sense should be raffled by the odours emanating from the laboratories. This, however, is unavoidable. But why give pain to the artistic sensitiveness of people when it is quite unnecessary? The eye is just as quick to see excrescences as the nose is to smell chemicals. But perhaps you have never noticed them—those pictures—or perhaps you dare not. If you are afraid to notice them, may I commend you for your wisdom. "Life's a coarse business"—but there's no need to make it worse.

Yours sincerely,

DISTRESSED.

[We have seen the pictures down the Arts wing—often. Whilst not feeling so deeply on this point as our correspondent, we invite further comment.—EDITOR.]

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, 2/11/28.

To the Editor of "The Gryphon."

DEAR SIR,

May I make a plea for organised ragging? Latterly ragging has degenerated in Leeds into unintelligent and boorish horse-play.

At the last Inter-Varsity debate the Students in the gallery gave a display of ill-manners and stupidity that must have astonished our Canadian visitors. A continual and meaningless noise was kept up, varied by outbursts of applause in the wrong places. Rowdiness of this sort is pointless, entirely lacking in humour and in the worst taste. One looks for a certain amount of intelligent discrimination from a University audience. On several occasions the debaters who were, mark you, our guests, were rudely interrupted, and our woman president was kept standing for quite five minutes until it was the pleasure of the so-called

gentlemen in the gods to allow her to speak. On the few occasions when someone thought of a comparatively witty remark it was caught up and repeated long after it had lost its point. In the majority of schools this sort of behaviour is left behind in the second form—one does not expect it in a University.

Ragging is almost exclusively the privilege of Students, and is primarily intended to be amusing. Let us not earn the contempt of outsiders by misusing that privilege. A little team work, with brains to direct it, is all that is required for a successful rag.

Recently at Sheffield a charity matinee was organised for the Cancer Research Fund. Some well-known artistes kindly gave their services and much time and energy was expended on the attempt. The performance was almost wrecked by the misguided ragging of a few Students, who interrupted so badly that some of the artistes were unable to finish their turns. The President of the Union was forced to make public apology for them. I do not write this in criticism of the University of Sheffield, I only offer my sympathy to its Students, whose fair name as a whole was compromised by the selfish and small-minded behaviour of a very few of their number.

Yours sincerely,

RAG-ENTHUSIAST.

DEAR SIR,

I write this letter as a result of learning that the question of wearing academic gowns has been "referred to the M.R.C."

If I may say so, this will be—to the majority of Students—a surprise idea, although one which may give rise to burning controversies before the matter is definitely settled.

With all deference to the wisdom of the Union Committee and of the M.R.C., in my opinion things are being done much too hastily and in an illogical way. The crux of the question, at present, is how can the members of the M.R.C. know the feelings on this subject of the people whom they represent? In the majority of cases these representatives are unknown—both personally and by name—to the members of their respective constituencies.

Such being the case, there is, obviously, a real necessity for each member of the M.R.C. to discover the trend of opinion, on this very important subject, of the majority of those whom he represents.

I should like to add that, personally, I favour the idea that undergraduate Students should wear some form of academic dress. So do several of my friends with whom I have discussed the question. Now assuming that our representative is, personally, totally opposed to the idea, shall he be allowed to impose his veto and thus (possibly) thwart what might be the wishes of the majority of his constituents? I sincerely hope not.

Of course, though I have taken the M.R.C. as the object of my demonstration, what I say applies equally to the W.R.C. and to all other representative Student bodies in the University.

It is with a view to correcting this very anomalous procedure that I indite this letter, and I hope that the publicity you give it may have the desired effect before any serious step is taken.

Yours truly,

W.N.

[Below we print a letter from the Secretary of the Union, which throws light on the problems raised by our correspondent.—EDITOR.]

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS.

November 23rd, 1928.

The Editor, "The Gryphon"

DEAR SIR,

There seems to be some controversial discussion over a sentence that has appeared in the précis of the Minutes of the First Union Committee of this Session in connection with the wearing of Academic Gowns by Students. The question which your correspondent asks in his letter is, I think, one of constitution to a very large extent. It is the duty of every member of the University to make himself acquainted with the general workings of Union affairs. A certain difficulty does, however, arise in the case of Freshers such as your correspondent happens to be, and I heartily agree with the attitude that he takes up. The fault lies with the representatives, perhaps as much as with the constituents, but I think that before this Session has finished the situation will be much clearer.

The actual question of wearing gowns is a matter of Union policy, and as such must come before the elected body of the Union Committee. The majority of the business affairs of this and other Union representative meetings can be discussed and an opinion given in much the same way as an M.P. represents his Constituency, namely, by party policy, or personal views. It is for the Union Committee, or the Representative Councils, to decide whether the matter in question is of sufficient importance to be referred to the general body of Students. In the case in point, the Union Committee have deemed it a matter which should be referred to the Representative Councils for their opinions, so that the whole subject can be laid before the Union at the Annual General Meeting next term.

It was suggested, too, that in order for everybody's opinion to be voiced, the Representative Councils should detail each of the members to call a meeting of their individual constituencies and the census of these opinions to be laid before the Representative Councils, so that these in turn can refer the matter to the Union Committee. In this way it should be possible for the Union Committee to obtain an accurate idea of the feelings of the Union at large to this important question before the General Meeting takes place, and in consequence to act accordingly; that is to say, whether the wearing of academic gowns shall be a subject for discussion at the General Meeting or whether, on the other hand, the question be dropped altogether.

Hoping that this will clear up any difficulties which your correspondent may have found

I remain, yours faithfully,

S. H. BARLOW,

*Hon. Secretary L.U.U.*

DEVONSHIRE HALL,

23/11/28.

The Editor, "The Gryphon."

Sir,

The old platitude that half a loaf is better than no bread does not apply to musical recitals. We notice with regret, we will not say surprise, that numerous members of the audience leave before the close of the performance. If these people prefer the company of their lecturers to that of the immortals they would be better advised to remain absent. Besides, they chatter.

Yours, etc.,

S.A.J.B.

## UNION NOTES.

IT is not often that a Union official has been asked to supply his small quota to the Gryphon. Normally, I surmise, Editorial brains are more worried with the rejection of articles. This departure from the usual procedure is, I think, an outcome of that feature which is now making itself felt in our University life—namely, a keener interest in matters great or small appertaining to University student life. There has been a greater movement this year in student circles towards extending the corporate life of the University in social and athletic spheres. Freshers are particularly prominent in this respect, and that, too, said with all due respect to the more experienced element. It may be, of course, that the weight of Christmas exams has not yet descended upon these mortals. "They will learn wisdom," says the wise-head. All the same, however, we hope that enthusiasm will not be damped by terminal atrocities, and that they continue in the good path of duty towards their Alma Mater.

We seem to be on the up grade once more after many reverses. A bid is being made to recapture the glit of "Christie" Cups we sported a year or two ago. May fortune favour the Scotland team on its victorious progress! Leeds must only gain but two more points to secure the "Christie" Cup and three to enable us to meet the Southern winners of the Inter-Varsity competition. Other clubs, too, need their following, and a crowd of moral supporters on the touch line goes a long way towards success; so if you cannot play—then turn out and cheer.

In the social line, the Canadian Debate stands out as one of the features of the term—it seems to have assumed International importance, for Canadian newspapers and individuals have been very distressed at the way in which the debaters were ragged. Innocuous as this seems on the surface, it is a fact that Leeds does not take debates seriously enough. Many people take a very active part in sports of all descriptions, and a certain percentage a passive interest in various societies, but what we should like to see is a serious endeavour to make the social life of the University more in keeping with the name that Leeds has achieved in other branches of its activities. It is with this intention that the Refectory is now open on Saturday nights, so that Students may gather together to discuss the matches of the day and generally

to foster a spirit of comradeship on a larger scale than has been the case in the past. This idea, at present in its initial stage is, we hope, going to pave the way for a larger corporate life to be embodied in the New Union Rooms. A scheme is now on foot whereby this, up to the present, mythical entity, may become a living reality. With the help of every Student now enrolled at the University, these Union buildings need no longer be put off to the Greek Kalends. All that is needed is a sufficient guarantee that you are willing to subscribe a reasonably small sum of money within a very reasonable period of time, and it will be possible for you to see the Union buildings, so magnificent on paper, in the course of erection, and if your help is great enough, in a position to be used before you go down.

In conclusion, let me state that you will get far more out of University life than you ever put in; and I feel sure you will reap far more benefits by that devotion of just a little of your time to other sides of the question than merely the academic one. By so doing, as our song puts it—

"You will count among the best,  
The memory of the years you left behind you."

S. H. BARLOW,  
*Hon. Secretary L.U.U.*

\*(See page 118, "The New Union Rooms," by the President of the Union.—*Editor*.)

#### MINUTES OF THE UNION COMMITTEE MEETING

held NOVEMBER 6th, 1928.

The President took the chair; 28 members were present.

1. Arising out of the minutes of the last meeting was the fact that the Staff representatives had not been elected. Mr. A. E. Wheeler and Prof. Gillespie were therefore re-elected Staff representatives.

2.—a. Mr. Rosenbaum was elected Editor of the *Gryphon*, the position being vacant owing to the resignation of Miss M. Wolledge.

b. (i) Mr. Haythornthwaite and Miss Wolledge were elected Sub-Editors and the *Gryphon* was given power to extend its Committee if necessary.

(ii) The following representatives were elected to serve on the Rag Committee:—

M.R.C.: Mr. H. HARRISON.

W.R.C.: Miss C. WHITTAKER.

S.R.C.: Mr. SMART.

M.W.R.C. and D.R.C. to be elected.

3.—a. The matter of wearing Academic Gowns is to be discussed by the Representative Councils.

b. The matter of G.A.S. and Gym. colours was deferred.

4.—a. The Union Rooms are to be open every evening, except Saturday, until 10.0 p.m., and the Refectory will be open on Saturday until 10.0 p.m.

b. The W.R.C. reported that they were not in favour of opening the Refectory on Saturday evenings.

c. The S.R.C. reported that an effort is being made to promote better relationship between the Medical School and the rest of the University.

d. There were no reports from the D.R.C. and the M.W.R.C.

5.—a. Finance Sub-Committee reported that estimates had been sanctioned for £177 18s. 3½d., of which £961 3s. 3½d. was for G.A. estimates and £812 15s. 0d. for other financial grants.

b. It was reported that the Freshers' Smoker and the Women Freshers' Social had both been run successfully.

c. The financial statement was read by Mr. W. R. Grist and adopted.

- d. Union Dance Balance Sheet adopted, and it was proposed and seconded that the Union Dance should in future be held three weeks before the end of term.
6. Miss A. Hall reported that the cost of printing the Handbook was £54 and that the receipts up to date were £49 2s. 6d.
- a. Miss Marshall reported that the Entertainments Sub-Committee had found that the Capitol Dance Night scheme impracticable, but that the University W.M.C. needed support and that a dance had been arranged there for the 24th November.
- b. Mr. E. G. Jay reported on University Sport, and said that as yet we had not lost an Inter-Varsity fixture.
- c. An account was sent from Mr. Rosenbaum about the *Gryphon* activities. It was suggested that the *Gryphon* cover should resume its old colour as soon as the present stock ran out.
- d. It was reported that a social has been arranged for Overseas Students for Nov. 12th.
7. It was passed that Mr. Mason Clarke should be appointed Gym. Instructor for one term.

S. H. BARLOW,

*Hon. Secretary L.U.U.*

### De Rebus Femininis.

PERHAPS the most universal subject of discussion at the moment is the one concerned with the wearing of Academic Gowns. The W.R.C. introduced the subject at their November meeting and many points were raised for discussion in the various constituencies.

Apart from questions of practicability, the chief topics were: Is it necessary to retain a relic of mediæval times in what we are proud to call a modern University? If there is unity in the University, then surely no symbol is necessary, but, on the other hand, if this unity is lacking, the introduction of a mere symbol can in no way satisfy this need.

Further ideas from any constituency will be welcomed.

The Netball Club shows splendid results in the Inter-Varsity contest, the Hockey Team has won but one Inter-Varsity fixture, in spite of their excellent club membership, and the Lacrosse have enjoyed much more even games.

The Common Room, with its now shining and polished floor and new window seat, has a friendless aspect. When cushioning and re-upholstering are completed, we shall realise what a difference such minor improvements make, and surely then should we eagerly look forward to the perfection of the new Union building and be prepared to sacrifice much in their attainment.



THE term is now well advanced and one can judge better the ultimate prospects of the various teams. Some are bright, and of these the Hockey and Soccer stand out, whilst others, more especially the Rugby, have disappointed our hopes. The Soccer side has triumphed so far in all its University matches and it is to be congratulated on its staying power, for against Liverpool, soon after half-time, it was two goals down, when Leeds suddenly found their form and by real team work added four goals; in the Manchester match also it was the last half-hour which gave us our two goals lead. The forward line has done very well and the defence played especially well against Liverpool, but at times the goalkeeping has been the weak spot. The Hockey side, despite their earlier reverses, have played much better and have

defeated both Manchester and Durham. With the return of Reddy, the half-back line has been strengthened, and Schofield has returned to his place on the wing. The heavy defeat by the Corinthians was a lesson for the side from a very good team and was followed by a hard game against Durham and a creditable win by 5-4 despite the absence of Fry, who has inspired the forwards in other matches, ably assisted by Kak in his position at centre-half. The Harriers also continue their series of victories, for besides taking the first five places against Nottingham, they defeated Liverpool at Lawnswood by 32-30 in a race notable for a great smash in which Booth was beaten by a yard for first place; but it is the next five places which count and Leeds have a puckram for these.

But what of the Rugger team? Against weak teams the score flattered them, but although they beat Sheffield again after a hard first half, their defeat at Manchester emphasised the weakness of the back division, especially in the absence of Illingworth, and the Durham match was the same. The forwards at times play really good football, though they are a bit slow off the mark, and the wingers ought to bother the scrum half more, but against Manchester the backs lacked any penetrating power, though Hall was hard on the wing, and often failed to bring down their men. Robson, at full-back, though he plays a plucky game, is often out of position.

Of other clubs, the Lacrosse have victories to record, and also the Fives Club, who defeated Manchester by 3 rubbers to 1. The Fencing Club shows a greatly improved form and drew with Manchester, a result not achieved for many years. The Shooting Eight have won two matches, but lost to the Leeds Rifles.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Soccer club has now beaten every University in the North, and Birmingham. Johnson and Rex have been chosen to play for the Northern Universities, and Jackson as reserve. Considerable surprise has been caused by the omission of Morgan, who has scored 30 goals to date.

#### WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

The Hockey side, though an improvement upon last year and successful against Sheffield, has suffered reverses at Manchester and against Liverpool at home. A. Hall and B. Noble have scored most of the goals for Leeds. The Lacrosse team has a somewhat chequered record and suffered a heavy defeat against Liverpool, despite the valiant efforts of K. Edmondson in goal. The Fencing side inflicted their first defeat on Manchester for over 20 years, an augury of better things to come. And the Netball. The writer is not good enough at arithmetic, but there was a 54-9 against Liverpool and a 42-12 against someone else—and a 6-3 against us at half-time at Manchester, which, however, was reversed to 15-9 before the end.

## UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

**NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.**—On Sunday, the 18th October, the Leeds University Natural History Society held the second ramble of the Season. All honour to the Education Department, which was nobly represented. The route lay through Adel, down Weardley Bank and over the river at Harewood Bridge. From here the party proceeded to the historic site of Roushamont, an old fortified place in the Forest of Knaresborough, where we lunched. After lunch the way was through Weeton and Ripton, over Stainburn Moor by Little Ormescliffe, down Norwood Lane and Jack Hill to Dob Park. The return was by bus from Otley, although one hardy enthusiast walked on to Guiseley.

The close of the day was marred by our Treasurer, who, seated on the rear side, allowed the Devonshire Hall party to ride past the Hostel gates to Hyde Park.

Owing to the sparseness of the winter flora, few botanical observations were made, but on the Zoological side, wild duck, herons and stoats were in evidence and our Agric experts made numerous and extensive observations, with especial reference to pigs and swedes (but not turnips).

As usual, the ramble was an unqualified social success.

Thursday, the 22nd November, was the occasion of the Natural History Society's Annual Exhibits' Meeting.

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Forget exams, and read this:—

A certain learned Professor said to a new waitress in Staff House: "I think I've seen you before"; whereupon the damsel replied: "Yes, sir, it must have been in the Harchills Fally de Danse."

Dr. Gane showed photos. of his famous plasticine models, illustrative of cambial growth. Plasticine seemed to predominate in the Botanical section, and some fine schemes were exhibited, showing vascular anatomy in the solid.

In the Zoological section a magnificent display of crustacea predominated. Geology was represented by Mr. L. R. Baxter, B.Sc., who gave a demonstration of rock sectioning. Mr. A. B. Wildman, B.Sc., ably represented the Agric. Dept.

Proceedings were momentarily interrupted by the appearance of a Red Indian in full war paint, but fears were allayed when it turned out to be Dick Wilson, of Wisconsin University, who, besides being a Botanist and *Seshe Chaser*, is an Indian Chief in his spare time.

During the course of the evening a micro-projection display was staged (by kind permission of Prof. Priestley), and the heart-beats of a living daphnia, itself too small to be seen with the naked eye, were visible on the screen.

This, the longest meeting of the Session, closed with the playing of Bird Song Records.

W. WRIGHT,

*Hon. Treasurer N.H.S.*

**THE IMPERIAL OPERA LEAGUE.**—The League was projected in October, 1927, by Sir Thomas Beecham, and since then has met with varying success. London progressed towards its quota comparatively quickly, but the provinces have shown an extraordinary lack of interest.

This scheme is really an attempt to create a National Musical Revival, and I think it is that aspect of the League's activities that will appeal to any University Student, for they will appreciate the spiritual benefits that the arts in general confer, and I am going to make the claim that those derived from music are greater than those to be gained from the other arts, because the medium through which music expresses itself is more fixed and less to be confounded with the symbols of this material world.

If a man is purely material he will look at a painting from a purely material standpoint, for to discover the spiritual message of a concrete art a certain modicum of spiritual outlook in the onlooker is essential, but none can deny that even in "pictorial" music there is no absolute standard by which to judge it, and the hearer is willy-nilly caught up into a higher plane of consciousness. That being the case, any effort to raise the people's appreciation of music is bound to be attended by some slight improvement (however little to be seen) in the general make-up of the hearer, and although Opera may be condemned by musical purists as a bastard art, its appeal will be wider inasmuch as it relies partly upon the visual arts and does not demand the concentrated mental or spiritual attention necessary to the enjoyment of music alone.

We members of the human family shall only gain true happiness in so far as we endeavour by actual teaching, or by example, to raise the level of the world's consciousness in whatever way lies nearest to our hands, and any scheme whereby the general public are caught out of the stress of material existence should meet with approval from every member of any University.

Broadcasting has brought in an enormous new public for music, but it is not yet ripe for listening to an orchestral concert or an oratorio, and I hold that by presenting Opera adequately we shall lead it by degrees to an appreciation of music for its own sake. The fate of the scheme will be decided by December 31st, and I would appeal to all who have not yet joined to do so before then, as, in addition to giving our National Musical Revival a five years' trial, it will relieve unemployment in the musical world considerably. Subscriptions are: 10/- for five years; in return, members will get Opera at ordinary theatre prices and a 10% rebate for members.

OLIVE MURPHY.

**MUSIC SOCIETY.**—The Society's activities this term have been many and varied. Besides the weekly choral meeting, they included a visit to two Symphony Concerts, and to "The Meistersingers," and four evening meetings, at one of which Mr. Whiteway, of York, gave a most interesting paper and song-recital. On December 7th, the Society is giving a concert, in conjunction with the Dramatic Society, at the Working Men's Club, and hopes to end the term joyously with a carol party on December 18th.

Two violinists and a cellist are waiting impatiently for a viola player to join them and form a string quartet. Is there nobody in all our hundreds of Students who will step into the breach? We are not seeking a "virtuoso," but somebody who wants to play for the joy of playing. A note from a viola player to either of the secretaries would gladden their hearts—not to mention the hearts of the waiting three-quarters of the string quartet which we hope to have formed in the near future.

**THE LEEDS UNDERGRADUATES' LABOUR SOCIETY.**—Once more the Labour Society has maintained its tradition of work and play. One of the many enjoyable events in the earlier part of the term was the visit of the Manchester Labour Club's representatives, when Mr. Gibson, himself an Australian, spoke in a very stimulating and convincing manner of the work of the Labour Party in Australia, and his colleague, Mr. Lewis, spoke on various problems of Empire. The Society adjourned after the meeting to the York Café, where over 30 members were present to meet the visitors. On November 9th, the Society was honoured by an address from Mr. C. Roden Buxton, M.P., one of the greatest authorities on Foreign and Imperial problems within the Labour Party, when our President, Professor Lascelles Abercrombie, took the chair. The meeting arranged for November 23rd ran a little contrary to plan, Mr. Stamford, owing to the pressure of Parliamentary business, being prevented from coming down, and his place was taken by Miss C. Adams, who very sportingly agreed to address the Society on the "Social" and "Welfare" aspect of the Labour Party programme.

The Society's Study Circle are proving both informative and stimulating, keen discussion arising on such topics as "Labour and Education" and "Labour and Empire." On Sunday, November 24th, in spite of the gale which was raging over the countryside, 26 members ventured forth on to the Moors and, before their journey had more than begun, found that the rain had ceased and that wind can add to the enjoyment of rambling. Twenty at least of those 26 have already been inquiring when the next Labour Society Ramble will take place!

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.**—A Ramble will be held on January 5th. Meet at 10-0 a.m. at the end of University Road (sandwiches for lunch and tea). Details will be announced later.

**JEWISH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.**—Attention is drawn to the Winter Council Meeting of the Inter-University Jewish Federation, which is to be held in Leeds on December 23rd and 24th. The Council Meeting will be followed by the Inter-University Debate at the Hotel Metropole, on December 23rd, and the Annual Inter-University Dance, at the Hotel Metropole, on December 24th. Tickets for the Dance can be obtained from Members of the Committee.

M.R.

## Hostel Notes.

**DEVONSHIRE HALL NOTES.**—We celebrated the 5th of November with our usual enthusiasm. A mammoth bonfire was followed by fireworks, dance and song, after which the annual route march took place, to the perturbation of the Highways Committee.

An innovation this term is the Whist Drive, which is supported, we think, more on account of its novelty than of its merits as an intellectual relaxation. However, competition is keen and there is no lack of talent.

A new ping-pong table has been delivered in the common-room. This news should serve to put the Women Day Students on their mettle.

We have just received an addition to our library, some hundred volumes, ranging from Dostoevsky to the lighter moods of Shaw. Such was the demand that they were all taken out immediately.

Music is this term flourishing in the hostel. The mellow tones of the flute are blended with the cacophonous ululations of the saxophone, supported by a well-intentioned chorus. A regime of classical music has been inaugurated; Beethoven's Symphonies, excerpts from Schubert, and last but not least in popular favour Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody. In spite of this, "jazz" is not unknown: some claim to out-syncope Eliza herself. There is a revival of interest in the ballad and some among us show considerable aptitude in their composition.

As we write the terminal billiards handicap has not been held, but we have noticed a wealth of excellent material amongst the "freshers."



An institution which is not in the limelight, but which nevertheless flourishes, is the series of study Circles organised by the Christian Union. These meet every Sunday evening and are attended by many devout supporters.

We were pleased to see that on the occasion of the Vice-Chancellor's visit to the Hostel the Freshers responded with a really magnificent sartorial display.

**OXLEY HALL.**—Oxley Hall flourishes. Our 25 Freshers have been well assimilated, and are giving new life to our manifold activities. They have taken up fives with eagerness, joined our study circles, and supported the Hostel Literary Society—at which Miss Dawn recently gave a paper on "Lyricism in Irish Poetry," with illustrations by Miss Whittaker. Some Freshers are helping the Guiding and Play Centre enthusiasts, whilst others seem likely to join us in our interest in the Working Men's Club.

We gave our Freshers' Social on November 14th, and our Women's Social three days later, on which occasions was first produced the gift Mrs. Norman has made to the Hostel—a pair of blue curtains (complete with brass rod and fittings) for dramatic performances. May we here apologise to some of our guests for not allowing them to depart until the last train had gone?

It is not our custom to boast, but we should like to point out to the Devonshire Hall correspondent that though we are a much smaller Hostel, we have amongst us the President of the W.R.C., the captains of three varsity clubs, the women's swimming champion, the co-president of one society and the chairman of another!

The only fly in the ointment is the mud in the drive, and we feel sure that the Dramatic Society, after experiencing its peculiarly unpleasant qualities on October 23rd (when they came to Oxley to read "The Rising Generation") will support us in our plea that "something should be done about it."

**WOMEN DAY STUDENTS.**—Just at present we are full of energy, and plans. Not to mention the dance, we had a social evening some Saturdays ago. Apart from its ulterior aim of bringing us together so that we shall know who to vote for in the W.R.C. elections, it made a wet evening pass all too quickly. Because of its success, we are holding a Christmas Party on December 19th, when the domestic talents of the committee will have an opportunity for display which ordinary university life does not provide.

Next term we are holding our At Home for members of the staff and their wives, on January 22nd. There is also a plan to hold a *thé Damsant*, in aid of the appeal, run by Day Students for the amusement of the rest of the University. It will be in the Hall, and those of you that are old enough to remember the last one we held, will, we suppose, fight for tickets.

**HOSTEL OF THE RESURRECTION.**—The Hostel paid its annual visit to the College at Mirfield, on All Saints' Day (November 1st), when most of our 15 Freshers saw for the first time, possibly with mixed feelings, the place where they will spend the two years after leaving Leeds.

In the course of the afternoon an enjoyable game of Rugby was played with the College ending, contrary to precedent, in the defeat of the Hostel. The Hostel and College were then entertained to tea by the brethren of the Community, after which the College presented G. K. Chesterton's "Magic."

The Hostel has been very much disturbed by the portions of the Sea-gull living in its midst, which have frequently burst into disintegrated and incomprehensible chirpings. All is now safely past, and it is hoped that soon one prominent member of the cast will be able to leave the comfortable armchair which has held him in its thrall ever since the "show."

Preparations are being made for the now customary Carol Night, which will be towards the end of the term. Departmentals, too, are beginning to obtrude.

H.D.E.

COLLEGE HALL.—There is little to record of College Hall apart from a few social events. The Hallow'en Social was marked by the usual fun, although one feature was missing—the rag. The dance was on November 21st, rather later in the term than usual, owing partly to the difficulty of finding a Wednesday with few away matches. It is perhaps worthy of remark that College Hall was the scene of a "Hiring and Buy Sale," on November 28th, organised by the Leeds Branch of the British Association of University Women in connection with their "Birthday Fund."

A new feature of Hostel life this term is the presence of a guest to dinner every Wednesday evening. This has not hitherto been a weekly event. The visitors so far have been chiefly women connected with some form of educational or social work. The short informal talks in the common-room afterwards often prove most enlightening.

[The Editor wishes to offer his apologies to the Day Students for neglecting to invite them to send in notes to the last issue].

### Medical Notes.

**S**LOWLY the skeleton of the new building rises and a few days ago the first bricks were laid, the date of completion has been mentioned as being nine months ahead, but this is probably somewhat optimistic.

The demolition of the row of houses across the road will shortly begin and on this site the new Pathological Institute will be built. Of the estimated cost of £75,000 only £50,000 is to hand, half of which is due to the generosity of Sir Algernon Firth, so there is a distinct possibility of the construction being stopped after the £50,000 level has been reached, leaving the remainder to be completed when more money is forthcoming.

In future the minutes of the S.R.C. meetings will be posted up both in the school and up at the University, so that the work done by the Council may be known to everybody.

In the past many people have suffered disappointment of missing some important function held at the University, through being unaware of it until too late. Mainly owing to P. R. Allison this has been remedied, a notice-board devoted exclusively to University interests has been placed to the right of the entrance and will be kept up to date, any item of interest being posted on the day it is to be held.

On the 6th of December, Finals and Pharmacy exams start.

The Medical Dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole on the 9th of November, Dr. Batty Shaw, of University College, London, being the guest of the evening; a record attendance numbered 187.

Mr. R. G. S. Meadley proposed "The Staff of the School of Medicine," Dr. Bobby replying, Dr. Ingram then proposed "The Students, Past and Present," Dr. R. W. Lee and Mr. E. J. Wayne responded.

Dr. Batty Shaw and the delegate from Birmingham replied to the toast of "The Guests," by Dr. Vining.

On November 20th, the members of the Medical Society turned up in force to hear an extremely amusing and interesting lecture by Sir John Bland-Sutton, who chose as his subject "The Psychology of Conjoined Twins," referring more particularly to the Siamese and Bohemian examples.

A meeting of all those interested in "Rugger" was held on November 22nd, and an attractive and lengthy list of fixtures made out; the School have a strong team this year, and high hopes of victory are being entertained when the School meets the "Varsity in the Spring of next year.

The Medical School A.F.C. also have a long list of fixtures, their recent record being:—v. Bradford Training College, 5—2 won; v. Yorkshire Penny Bank, 1—2 lost; v. Leeds Training College, 4—4 draw.

### The University

the "Annual Meeting" of the University, as chairman.

the women a football section, as happened at Larnwood.

they are not packed for the time being, of Physics Department.

the Christmas Social is the first of the year, and so get to know.

we make when all the time along, meet old friends.

one of our members are the (Ladies Club); the committee.

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### The "C

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## The University Employees' Athletic and Social Club.

**A**T the "Annual Meeting," held in October, the following new officials were appointed. Mr. Webster, as chairman, Mr. Ruffitt, secretary, and Mr. Harry Parker as treasurer.

This season a football section has been formed and we have been given the use of the old rugby ground at Lawnewood. Association football posts have been procured and put in place and the team has got a good start. Members are wanted to turn up to support the players, even if they are not picked for the team. Mr. Fletcher, of the Chemistry Dept., is the secretary, and Mr. Gray, of Physics Dept., is the captain. On November 23rd, this new section held a successful dance in the Refectory, about 100 people being present.

Our Christmas Social is the only opportunity most of us have to meet the people in other departments and to get to know them: you have no idea what a lot of us there are and what a jolly crowd we make when altogether. Concert, Supper and Dance for 1,8— you can't beat that: come along, meet old friends and make new ones.

Some of our members are thinking about the Summer already and I've heard some talk about a Tennis Club: the committee have this in mind and very possibly when the time arrives we may have the use of a court somewhere.

At our last General Meeting the question of our Annual Trip came up. It has been the custom to decide where we should go to for the trip just a few weeks beforehand, with the result that a lot of us were not prepared to spend much on the outing.

At this meeting some of the members pointed out the position and so after much discussion it was decided that the place and date should be fixed that night. The result was that we decided to go to London on the second Saturday in September next year.

J.W.S.

## The "Gryphon" Sums Up.

**"W**ELL, ladies and gentlemen, you have, I presume, read the Editorial, in which my qualities are carefully examined and explained.

I would not venture to enter into an argument as to my ancestry, and I confess that I am not very much interested in my relations, if any, with such insignificant creatures as the Sphinx or the Phoenix. I can assure you that it requires much more intelligence to uphold with dignity the arms of a University on the green cover of a magazine, than to gaze vacantly over a lot of sand, waiting for the answer to an idiotic riddle.

"I venture to remind you that it is not the duty of that band of misguided individuals who constitute my Staff to provide me with food; their job is merely to prepare for my consumption such food as you, dear reader, and writer, supply. Whether I can claim to be 'dually gorged' at this moment is a moot point; the fact remains that I am still extremely hungry, and I sincerely hope that before I am called upon to appear before you again I shall be liberally supplied with a variety of excellent foods. I might remind you, moreover, that a selection of sparkling wines would be more acceptable than gallons of 'small beer,' and that a little cavaire would not be regarded unfavourably. In all humility, I must protest against the large slabs of perfectly uninteresting and unbuttered bread which are persistently supplied to me. Really, of course, it is the duty of my Head Waiter, the Editor, to tell you what I require, but when I went to see him about it, there was a notice on the Office door to the effect that he was busy proof-reading. Consequently, I am compelled to put the case before you myself, and beg to remind you that I am still hungry, and that I have a fastidious palate.

Please accept my best wishes,

"THE GRYPHON."

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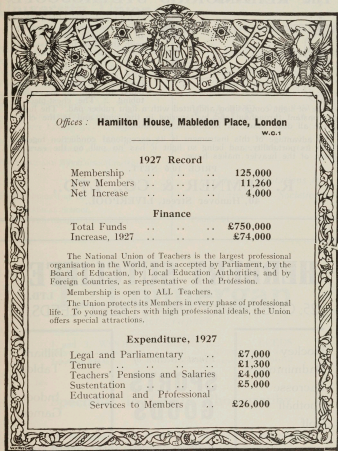
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#### **1927 Record**

Membership	.. ..	<b>125,000</b>
New Members	.. ..	<b>11,260</b>
Net Increase	.. ..	<b>4,000</b>

#### **Finance**

Total Funds	.. ..	<b>£750,000</b>
Increase, 1927	.. ..	<b>£74,000</b>

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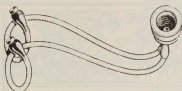
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