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THE GRYPHON

The Journal of the University of Leeds



NEW SERIES
VOL. 13, No. 5

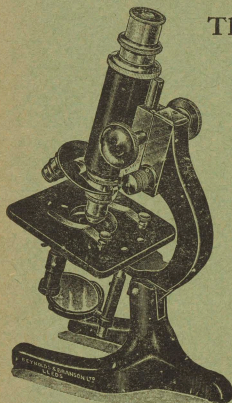
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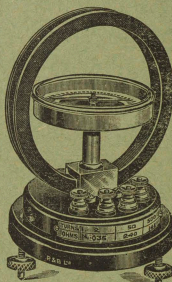
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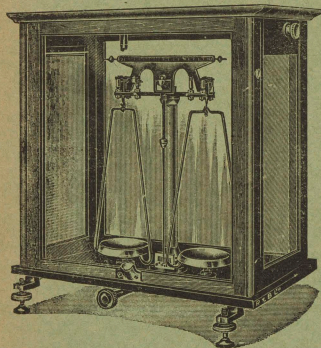
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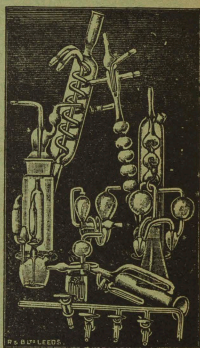
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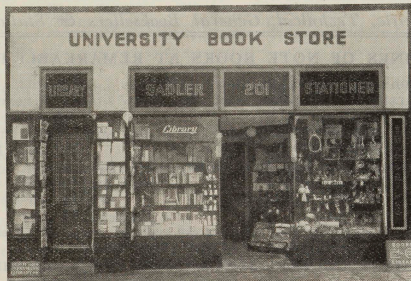
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THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

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

Editorial.

LEEDS WANTS A NEW UNION BUILDING!

THIS may appear a glimpse of the obvious to those who have for years been striving hard to this end, but to large numbers in the University it may come as a complete revelation of truth about which they have never even bothered to think. Recent events have disclosed the general apathy of Leeds students to current activities and, therefore, it follows naturally that only a small band is taking an active interest in a scheme which is still at an embryonic stage. It is our purpose to awaken an interest throughout the University in the essential and vital need for a new Union Building, so that the students as a whole will be aroused to take an active part in bringing the scheme to fruition. Like the Rag and University sport, this is a matter which demands the loyal support of every student.

The need for a new Union Building is proved from a practical standpoint by the hopeless inadequacy of the existing accommodation. A glance at the Union Rooms of any other University is sufficient to fill the Leeds student with an envy and dissatisfaction that should find expression in active co-operation in any scheme for improvement. Strong as are the claims for expediency, we feel that the real need for new buildings is based still more upon the influence they will be able to exert on life in the University. A study group composed of members of staff and students is at present discussing University problems in general, and it has been found that most of our existing difficulties would be solved by the creation of a suitable centre for Union activities. We would not claim that it would prove a panacea for all ills, but it would have a tremendous effect on both the social and intellectual sides of the University. It would help to break down the existing apathy by providing students with a central meeting place where general interests could be discussed against a social background, and barriers between Departments, unavoidable at present, would fall away before the mingling of Faculties that would result. The isolation of students in lodgings—and particularly those from overseas—would be impossible if they were able to mix with their fellows from Hostels and homes in the friendly, comfortable atmosphere to be found there. A new Union building such as is proposed would, we submit, place the social and intellectual life of Leeds University on a par with its high academic standard.

Once convinced of the need, we must turn to the realm of practical ideas. Plans for the new Union building show that it will take the form of a magnificent structure on a site in University Road. But a sum of at least £60,000 is required before the future home of the Union can be built. Already Old Students have

subscribed or promised some £17,000, and present students have raised a few hundred pounds by Appeal efforts and the like, but it has been estimated that the present rate of progress will not produce the necessary sum until 2022!!! Ninety years are far, far too long to wait for the realisation of a scheme so vital for the well-being of the University. The authorities are too occupied with the extension of academic buildings to be able to offer help at present, although they are fully alive to the need for a new Union building, but there is a growing feeling that some of the more ambitious features of the general scheme might be sacrificed, at least temporarily, for this purpose.

It cannot be emphasised too greatly, however, that, in the main, students past and present are responsible for this task. The O.S.A. has already given invaluable aid, but realising that the results from eight distinct Appeal efforts have been comparatively disappointing, has decided to increase its endeavours on the grounds that the provision of funds for Union Buildings should be one of its principal objects. Present students can increase their contributions to the fund by a better support of Appeal socials, and by promising under the Rockley scheme to contribute £10 each during the first seven years after leaving the University, a scheme that so far has not been attended by much success. It is now proposed to give a further opportunity of helping the fund to students by distributing money-boxes, into which they and their friends may place contributions from time to time. Such a scheme, if undertaken in a whole-hearted manner, would prove a valuable source of revenue and would show the real desire on the part of students to build new Union Rooms.

The combined efforts of University authorities, generous citizens, the O.S.A., and the student body itself, if pursued on a more energetic scale than in the past seven years, will bring the new building within the reach of our generation instead of deferring it to the life-time of our great-great-grandchildren!

Leeds wants a new Union building!

Notes and Comments.

"Valentines."

The editorial staff walked in fear and trembling of reprisals and revenge after the issue of *The Gryphon* last month containing Valentines to our readers. Perhaps rather to our surprise we were unassailed and received not even replies in the same kind if we except the Valentine to the Editor from some unknown reader: "Earth hath nothing to show more fair." We hope she really meant it, but we rather suspect sarcasm!

The Annual General Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Union is reported elsewhere in this issue, but we cannot refrain from expressing real pleasure at the high tone of debate and interest attained on that occasion. A maintenance of that high tone in all branches of University life would remove the necessity for all those unpleasant but well-deserved references to the apathy of Leeds students.

The New President.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Frank Hayton on his election as President of the Union for the next session. His experience as Captain of the Rugger Fifteen and as a Member of the M.R.C. and Union Committee fit him admirably for the position of leader in the student body.

"Gryphon" Poet's Distinction.

It is indeed true that "a prophet hath no honour in his own country," so far as *The Gryphon* poets are concerned if we are to judge by recent correspondence in these pages. So meritorious is the work of one of them, however, that the Shakespeare Head Press has accepted for publication "Morning Mist," a book of verse by J. C. K. Appleby. Mr. Appleby is at present a sub-editor on *The Gryphon* Staff, and has been elected as Editor for next year.

Universities' Congress.

"The Future of Britain."

A CRISIS is a time when symptoms both of weakness and of strength are most clearly apparent. It is a time when even the lay mind may be informed by what it sees, when even experts may agree. It is eminently a time for an assessment of present strength and for scientific prospecting of the future.

The Congress at Oxford on the Future of Britain has that double object. It will start with an address, by Dr. Delisle Burns, on Great Britain and the modern world. Dr. Burns will be followed by Sir Arthur Salter, who will review our economic prospects. Then we plunge into a series of discussions on almost every phase of the national life—industry, town-planning, the arts, the theatre, international relations, the film, journalism. Each subject will have its speaker—Sir Arthur Keith, Dr. Raymond Unwin, Mr. Gerald Barry, Mr. Arthur Elton, Sir Nigel Playfair, and many others.

The Congress is open all to undergraduates. It is a meeting-ground for the scientist, the historian, the lawyer, the poet, the artist and the teacher. All these, even—indeed especially—the teacher, will make their contribution to the future. And that future will tend to be fortunate in so far as their contributions are planned, purposeful, correlated, intelligent and positive. It will tend to be unfortunate in so far as they are negative, unplanned, haphazard and disruptive. We are inevitably set upon a journey. It is always best in such circumstances to have some common idea of direction.

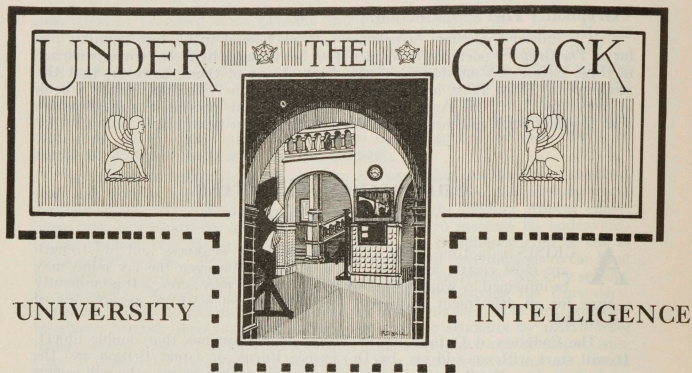
The Congress will last for a week of the Easter vacation—from March 31st to April 6th. A week in Oxford would be well spent, even were there no discussions. As it is, the mornings and evenings can be occupied with meetings; the afternoons with relaxation. There is the river; there are tennis courts; there are golf courses. For those of more sedentary tastes there are steamboats and motor coaches. And there are always the Colleges!

The Congress will cost £3 17s. 6d. That includes everything—even tips and a dance on the final evening. The Congress will be housed in New College, Balliol, Somerville and Guest Houses. The meetings will be held in the Milner Hall of Rhodes House by special permission of the Rhodes Trustees. That will provide a setting that is at once beautiful and appropriate. Those intending to be at the Congress should register with the N.U.S. before March 15th.

"THE GRYPHON."

Last day for copy for the next issue:

Tuesday, May 3rd.



Vice-Chancellor's Reception.

The Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Baillie) had much sound advice to give to second year students at a reception in the Great Hall on February 15th. He reminded them of the need for purpose and a spirit of adventure, for attention to details, particularly in the matter of handwriting, and for a combination of athletic and academic interests. The Vice-Chancellor and Lady Baillie received the guests and afterwards entertained them to afternoon tea.

Gas Research Fellowship.

Mr. T. H. Blakeley has been elected to the Gas Research Fellowship endowed by the Institution of Gas Engineers, which has been rendered vacant by the appointment of the previous holder, Dr. A. H. Eastwood, to the Staff of the Joint Research Committee of the Institution and the University of Leeds. Mr. Blakeley came from the West Leeds High School to Leeds University and graduated with 1st Class Honours in Gas Engineering last year, being awarded the Le Blanc Medal for distinction in Applied Chemistry.

Professor Hamilton-Thompson.

Fresh honour has fallen to Professor Hamilton Thompson, of the History Department, by his election to Ford's Lectureship at Oxford University in English History for the year 1932-33.

The N.U.S.

The Executive Committee of the N.U.S., at a meeting in Manchester in January, decided to suspend the work of the Exchange and Tuition Visits Department in view of the financial emergency, but it is hoped to restart this important branch of the Union's activities as soon as possible. A joint Committee with the Universities Athletic Union has been set up to make preliminary arrangements for the International University Games, to be held in England in 1935.

Appointments.

Mr. Edgar A. Underwood, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., has been appointed by the University Council as Honorary Demonstrator in Public Health, and Mr. R. N. Ross, B.Ch.D., as Honorary Clinical Tutor in Dentistry.

The Twenty-seventh Report.

The Twenty-seventh Report of the University of Leeds, just issued, for the session 1930-31, contains a mine of information as to the varied activities of the University. A List of Publications and Abstracts of Theses by members of the University during the same session has also been published.

Clothworkers' Departments.

Progress made in the Clothworkers' Departments of the University of Leeds is shown in a report of the work done under the research scheme established in 1928 with the aid of a special grant from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers.

Royal Society of Arts.

Particulars of the Ninth Annual Open Competition of Industrial Designs, to be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, in June, have now been issued and can be obtained from the Secretary of the R.S.A., John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

Boat Race Eve Ball.

The Dominion Students' Athletic Union and the National Union of Students are joint organisers of a Boat Race Eve Ball at Claridge's Hotel, London, on Friday, March 18th. Tickets, price one guinea, may be obtained from the Ball Secretary, N.U.S., 3, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

A Summer Course.

We have received details of a special course in Italian language and culture for teachers of Italian out of Italy. Full information may be obtained from Segretaria della Regia Università Italiana per Stranieri, Pallazzo Gallenga, Perugia, Italy.

Meeting of the University Council.

The Council, at its meeting on February 17th, received with grateful appreciation the gift of a landscape painting by the late Mr. E. T. Jones, Sergeant-at-Mace to the City of Leeds, presented to the University by his son Mr. Harold Jones and members of the family.

The Council's thanks were also accorded to Mr. J. E. Whiting for his gift to the Library of a cash book in which Robert Arthington of Farnley, near Leeds, entered the payments in connection with the colliery at that place. The period covered is 1690-1720. A similar cash book (but of later date) has already been presented to the Library, and the two documents will provide valuable material for the history of coal mining in the vicinity of Leeds.

The following were appointed representatives of the University on the bodies named:—

Yorkshire Council for Further Education The Vice-Chancellor.

Governing Body of the Bishopside School

(Ripon) Lupton and Watson's Founda-

tion

Sir John N. Barran, Bart.

Sir William Bragg.

Address at the Opening of the New Physics Block.

SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, O.M., F.R.S., the famous scientist, visited the University on February 18th to perform the official opening of the magnificent new Physics Department, which came into use at the beginning of the present session. The Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Baillie) was in the chair, and a distinguished gathering included the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman F. B. Simpson), the Pro-Chancellor (Colonel C. H. Tetley), Sir Edwin Airey, Sir Ernest Bain, Sir Algernon Firth, the Lady Mayoress, Lady Baillie, Professor Whiddington and many other members of the Staff.

In welcoming Sir William and the visitors, the Vice-Chancellor expressed his gratification at the interest which was taken in the progress of the University by the general public, and thanked those benefactors who had made it possible, in the present instance, to exchange a "primitive and incommodious hovel for a complete mansion house of Science." The progress of civilisation depended to a large extent on the advancement of Physics, and it was one of the first obligations of a University to promote physical research. Sir William Bragg, who was an old colleague, was one of the most distinguished representatives of this branch of knowledge, and was one of the few who in their own lifetime had become one of the immortals of Science.

Beginning his address on "The Laboratory and the Citizen," Sir William spoke of his pleasure at the opening of the new laboratory, a step which was fully in keeping with the reputation of Leeds as one of the most progressive of the provincial Universities. The old laboratory was no longer in use, for which he was thankful. Yet in spite of its inconveniences, he viewed its dissolution with regret, for a great deal of splendid work had been done therein. It was here that Professor Stroud, one of the inventors of the range-finder, had done so much of his research in this connection; the first X-ray spectra were measured there and the recent work of Professor Whiddington had added still more lustre to the name of the old building.

The services of a physical laboratory to-day were more definite and more important than ever before. In the last century, laboratories were few and poorly equipped, whilst much less importance was attached to their work. The increase in their number to-day was undoubtedly due to a change in the attitude of the public, a greater appreciation of the possibilities of Science and an interest in the growth of knowledge. Manufacturers had discovered the value of research work in industry, teachers and thinkers had found that the unfolding of natural laws by Science altered the lines on which thought moved. At one time private liberality was the prime origin of institutions of learning, but to-day this source was augmented by the direct support of the citizens, in the form of Government grants and more widely-spread contributions from individuals. The citizen of to-day was convinced of the value of learning and was willing to pay for it.

One might think, he continued, that Physics would be one of the last of the sciences to be affected by this change of attitude, because one of the most abstruse. As soon as a branch of Physics became useful, it ceased to be Physics. Yet always Physics was the well-head, and research in this subject was constantly lighting upon discoveries of direct use to the more practical world.

The recent discussions by the British Broadcasting Corporation on Science had served to remove two notable errors. One was to confuse mechanisation with Science and to blame Science for the misuse of the machine, which was

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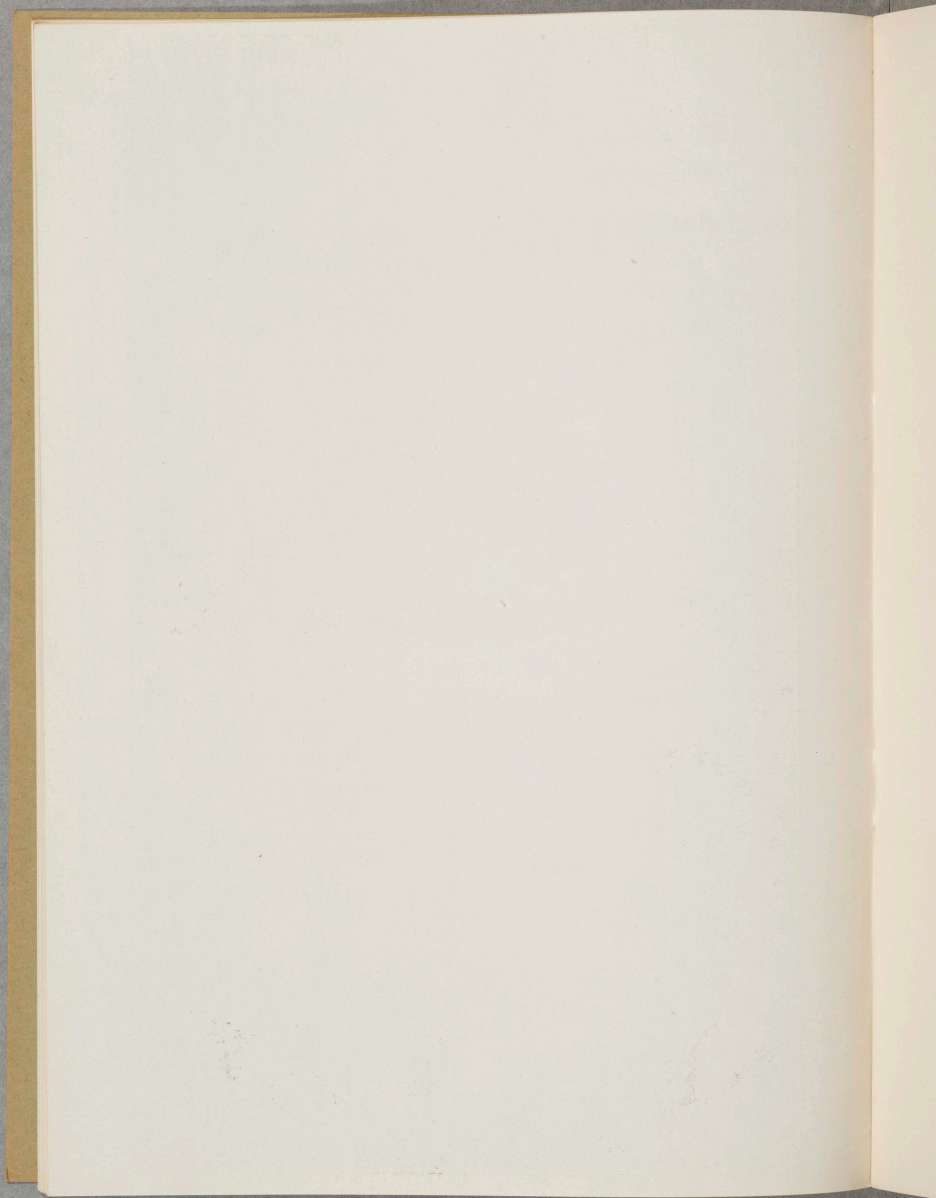
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(By kind permission of *The Yorkshire Post*)

Sir WILLIAM BRAGG, O.M., with the VICE-CHANCELLOR (Sir James Baillie) and the LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORRESS OF LEEDS (Alderman and Mrs. Simpson), at the Opening of the new Physics Building.



a slur not on Science but on civilisation. The second error was to use scientific terms and facts with a wrong application.

There was an urgent need for more research work, especially in industrial matters, and it was one of the duties of a laboratory to answer this need. The Government was assisting in many ways, whilst there were in existence many research associations. But these must be supplied with workers from the laboratories and must be kept in close contact with them. The efficiency of a country depended on doing its work well, and this could only be achieved by giving every facility for research work and applying that work practically at the most suitable time.

There was to-day very little opportunity for the citizen to come into actual contact with Science. The Science Museum was one of the few places where he could see scientific experiment, and it was obvious from the success of the South Kensington Museum that there was a great number of people ready to take a keen interest in practical Science whenever the opportunity offered. The Faraday Exhibition was also illustrative of this fact, and it was significant that the simple discoveries of the early days of electricity attracted as much interest as the more ostentatious displays. A laboratory such as that must bear this attitude in mind.

They could not expect, he concluded, that everyone should be trained to understand the growth of Science, but it was his earnest hope that a sufficient number of the best intellects would devote themselves to this branch of knowledge and so assure it of a triumphant future.

Professor Whiddington, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir William, emphasised the necessity for a close connection between the laboratory and industry. He thanked all who had assisted in the raising of this splendid building and said that the part of the old laboratory where Sir William had done his invaluable work would be preserved as a memorial for all time of those epoch-making discoveries.

After the address the audience inspected the different parts of the Physics buildings, where various experiments were demonstrated.

Four Short Plays.

University Dramatic Society's Annual Production.

THE appeal to "Buy British" had no influence upon the members of the University Dramatic Society in selecting material for their Annual Production in the Great Hall on Shrove Tuesday. They would claim, no doubt, that Art ignores economic boundaries, is not concerned with tariff walls and pleas for national self-sufficiency. They would be justified in that claim, for the true artist demands that universal freedom shall be given to his work. There was no suggestion in their choice of four short plays from America that good material was not available in this country: rather were they endeavouring to present the best drama of another nation so that we might compare it with our own. Their choice was justified and a large audience fully appreciated the privilege of seeing two of the plays produced for the first time in this country and another run concurrently with its introduction to the London stage.

The first play—"Queens of France," by Thornton Wilder—gave little promise of an enjoyable evening, for its presentation was marred by a certain lack of vivacity in the characters and by bad management of the curtain at the finale. W. A. Pierrepont Dawson made a convincing lawyer who earns his living by persuading the women of New Orleans that each is the descendant of the French

Royal Family. Miss Constance Haigh as Marie-Sedonic Cressaux portrayed a lively character if a slight inconsistency in accent, while Monica Dean as Mlle Pointerin was a vivacious little Frenchwoman.

"Trifles," by Susan Glaspell, saw the audience settle down to the enjoyment of melodrama that was conspicuous, not so much by its subject as by the really capable acting it produced. There might have been a tendency to monotony mid-way through the play had not Margaret Johnson as Mrs. Peters and Amy Hamilton Thompson as Mrs. Hale maintained interest by their delightful characterisations of two country women who find out the motive for a murder and give the lie to the allegation that their sex can never keep a secret! Dennis Foulds sank all into the part of Lewis Hale that could possibly be found in a farmer, while Alan Hood as the County Attorney and Philip Husbands as the Sheriff were the personification of American Law—at least in its presentation on the films!

"Suppressed Desires," by the same author, enabled a trio to make the best of material which could easily have been squeezed without loss of effect into one scene instead of being allowed to expand with consequent wordiness into two. It was a bright little play concerning an ardent believer in psycho-analysis, who loses all faith in the science as soon as it threatens to take her long-suffering husband from her. Margaret Freeman never lost the necessary severity and earnestness of purpose in the rôle of Mrs. Brewster, and Charles Brownridge as her husband gained sympathy for victims of psycho-analysis by a very amusing characterisation; Beatrice Eastwood showed confidence and ability as the sister.

The tit-bit of the evening was preserved to the end. Novelty in itself is no recommendation for a play, but when it is combined with a real dramatic sense and a definite scope for the actors, then it is a welcome feature on the stage. This was indubitably proved by "The Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden," wherein Thornton Wilder has neglected all the aids of scenery, furniture and effects and has left everything to the play itself to present a picture of an American family leaving home and journeying by car to a relative in a neighbouring town. The audience was left to imagine—and successfully, too—garden walls, staircases, petrol stations, public buildings, "hot-dog" stalls, and the thousand and one other features of a motor-ride. E. Jennie Brooke as Ma Kirby presented, complete to the smallest detail, the figure of an American mother whose love for her family is equalled in magnitude only by her love for convention as seen through her own eyes. Her acting was quite the best among a really talented group. Alfred Blackwell, as the Stage Manager, Robert Nelson as the boy Arthur, Enid Jones as his sister Caroline, Frank Mosby as Elmer and Kathleen Foster as Beulah were all well-nigh perfect—in quarrels in the car, conversations by the roadside and all the other amusing incidents of the play.

Mrs. A. Hamilton Thompson added to her laurels in the dramatic world by producing the plays with no more than three weeks' rehearsals. Mr. J. C. Richardson was an efficient general manager of the production, while Mr. W. A. P. Dawson, assisted by Mr. R. S. Moore, enabled smooth running of the plays as stage manager.

At the end of the performance Professor A. S. Turberville expressed thanks to the Society on behalf of the audience.

F.

A FREE LITERARY COMPETITION :

see page 191.

University Sermon.

Rev. Dr. P. Carnegie Simpson at Emmanuel Church.

THE second University Sermon of the session, preached by the Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson, D.D., Professor of Church History, Westminster College, Cambridge, and an ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, at Emmanuel Church, on February 14th, aroused an interest which was justified more by what was left unsaid than was actually spoken. The preacher, by his attitude towards Christian life, revealed unconsciously how deep is the cleavage between the modern religious outlook over a wide area and that of the traditional Faith in so far as to large numbers of Moderns the final tribunal alike in faith and morals would seem to lie with the individual conscience rather than with the garnered experience of the Christian Society.

Preaching from the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Dr. Simpson said it was not only one of the most famous parables, but also one of the greatest short stories the world had ever known. A feature of great literature was that beneath the detail and colour of the period it described was something universal, something that was true of human nature itself. The Prodigal Son was the younger son of humanity, demanding freedom in his own life. Men's lives were put into their hands as was the life of the Prodigal Son. Men might regard this momentous fact of life to mean that they could do just what they desired, but this would be all their more selfish, shallow nature would want. The right way to regard freedom was as a personal gift from God. Without that freedom life would lose its most ennobling quality—the quality of trust and the sense of honour in discharging it. They were far too apt to think of religion as God commanding men. There was such a thing as the Law and the Will of God, but far more was Religion a matter of God's trusting them. Therefore, the true motive of religion was not fear or even duty, but honour and its fellow, love. Those were the two master motives in the Christian life.

In the Parable, Christ suggested that freedom had its frontiers: there was no branch of life without its "out of bounds." Freedom in speech, social life, intellect and morals realised that certain things were "not done," and had crossed the frontiers. All true freedom had its laws, and without them it became mere anarchy. He did not ask the younger people to accept any merely traditional, conventional or so-called Victorian standards, but advised them to look at life with a clear conscience, not on one aspect, but with some sense of the whole, living in a large and free way provided it corroborated with what Jesus suggested in the Parable about frontiers.

It was easy, continued Dr. Simpson, to squander the best things in life, emotions, feelings, intellectual and spiritual powers, and to bring them to no result. They must think not only of things they would not do, but things they would do and so harness their freedom to a purpose.

These conceptions might, he said, appear very elementary and commonplace, yet the essential things of life—duty, right, love, honour, prayer and all the other aspects of moral and religious life—were commonplaces. But commonplaces became vitally urgent as soon as they became personal. To say life was a trust might seem a commonplace, but when a dying father was commending the care of his family to a son, that trust became a sacred thing. Commonplaces became imperatives when they were linked with those they knew and loved. It was here that Jesus Christ came into the scheme of life. Men tried to attach themselves to Him by things which were not real—by orthodox dogma which most people

did not regard as vital things in their lives, by ecclesiastical rite which many did not regard as of first importance. Real religion must be made out of the most real things in life. Let them lay aside dogma, ritual and even a sense of sin and ask what were the real things of life. Surely one such vital thing was a sense of freedom and to that they must link their Christianity. A young man or woman might not feel the need to come to Christ about the sins of the soul, but let them come about their ambitions and desires. Young people might change their opinions but they could not easily change their likings. These were the real things of life, of which religion was made. To be real Christians they must rejoice in the freedom of life and bring to that freedom the friendship of Jesus Christ.

The Vicar of Emmanuel Church (The Rev. R. Watson) conducted the service, while the Bishop of Ripon pronounced the final Benediction. In the unavoidable absence of the Vice-Chancellor, through illness, Professor A. Hamilton-Thompson and the President of the Union (Mr. J. Haller) read the Lessons.

Games and the Rag.

Interesting Discussion at the Union Annual General Meeting.

THE Annual General Meeting was held in the Great Hall on Monday, February 8th. It has always been maintained—and rightly so—that this is the most important event in the session, and this year the Union seemed to realise this, for the attendance was over 800, and owing to the absence of the senseless ragging which has made it very difficult for any business to be done, some useful discussion on very important questions was obtained.

After the minutes had been read and passed, the Secretary's report for the previous session was read and adopted. Mr. Black, Hon. Secretary 1930-31, first mentioned the deplorable apathy of a large section of the University which was especially evident on Tyke Day last year, a fact which is, unfortunately, only too true, and about which something must be done if the prestige of the University is to be maintained on the playing fields and in Yorkshire as a whole.

He further reported that the new scheme of Finance for the Athletic Clubs was well on its feet and that the cost of playing to the student had been greatly reduced. The new Honorary Membership Scheme had been started and the results have been seen in the list of members published some weeks ago, a list of which the Union is justly proud. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Black for his services during the session 1930-31.

Mr. W. R. Grist, the Treasurer, then read his Statement of Accounts for the previous session, and reported a balance of something like £300, an excellent sum considering the extra cost of the new Finance Scheme.

Important constitutional changes were then considered and passed. The most important of these was the change whereby the election of the women Vice-President should be by general ballot, and the second one that the Debates Secretary should be an ex-officio member of the Union Committee. As regards the first proposal, it had been felt for some time that the women should have someone to act as hostess at social functions and to whom they could look to as their head without at the same time endangering the authority of the President of the Union. The second proposal may in time be even more important, for it is the first step in a scheme of re-construction which is intended to raise the standard of debating at the University, which is at present deplorably low. It was felt that the existing method of electing the Secretary of Debates was not

producing the right man for the job, and so it was decided that a suitable person should be chosen and recommended to the Union Committee for co-option on to that Committee.

Then followed a discussion on two very important subjects. The first was that members playing for outside clubs should be suspended from the Union, if they could show no satisfactory reason for so doing. This matter has troubled the Union officials and captains of Clubs for some years and, therefore, it was felt advisable to test the feeling of the Union on the subject. Mr. F. Bell, G.A.S., ably seconded by Mr. J. S. Gourlay, explained the whole situation, but from the speeches from the hall it was evident that the meeting was not in favour of the proposal. It was said that it was illogical and illegal and that it was not sufficient cause for applying the rule regarding suspension of membership; that it was useless having men in the teams who were playing under compulsion, and that it would destroy all team spirit.

The point was then raised that many men played for University teams on first coming up, obtained their colours and then left the club. An amendment was proposed that in that case colours should be taken away from the man and his name posted publicly on the Board. This was lost by a large majority. It was pointed out, further, that the resolution was taking away a certain right of liberty, that although students belonged to a University they were not legally bound to play for the clubs, except on moral grounds, and it was urged that it should be left to the conscience of the individual member as to whether he felt bound to play or not.

When the proposal was put to the house it was heavily defeated. It seems that no amount of rules and regulations are going to cure this evil, but something of that intangible quality called *esprit de corps*, which is sadly lacking amongst a large section of the University.

The second proposal was to decide whether or not the Rag should be held this year. In previous years the work of running this had devolved on to the shoulders of one or two men, and if the Union was to run a Rag this year then the whole-hearted support of every member was demanded. From a certain section of the hall opposition was raised on the grounds that the Rag was serving no useful purpose, that it was over-organised and that it had become an occasion for wild behaviour.

In reply, Mr. Sutcliffe pointed out and stressed the fact that if only £600 were given to the Hospitals, it would be well worth while holding the Rag, that the Hospitals were more in need of money than ever and that an extra special effort was needed.

A vote was then taken on the subject and the proposal was passed unanimously. It is now up to every student to see that the Rag, which it is so easy to support by a show of hands in February, is a roaring success in June. Let us make the Rag this year a record in enthusiasm as well as financially.

This completed an excellent meeting, and at the close a word of congratulation is due to Mr. J. Haller, President of the Union, on the way he conducted what is undoubtedly a difficult task.

W. S. SKIDMORE,

Hon. Secretary L.U.U.

To Society Secretaries : Advertise your next event in *The Gryphon*.

Full particulars from the Business Manager, The Union Office, Leeds.

Microphone Magic.

THOSE people with an eye for detail will have noticed that quite recently those curious instruments known as microphones have been making their appearance in the University. Already we have had speeches and plays amplified on several occasions, and we have it on the authority of the daily press, no less, that in the new Physics buildings they are continually "listening in" to the noises made by atoms and the like.

All this, of course, is all very well in its way, but it takes very little imagination to realise that the idea has endless possibilities. Suppose, for example, we were to have a series of these "mikes," as they are called by those to whom brevity is the soul of wit, installed in various parts of the University, and connected to some central receiving station. No longer would the Science Library be haunted by those to whom the sound of a one-sided telephone conversation, drifting through an all-too-thin partition, is a source of amusement. In fact, there is no limit to what might, or might not, be heard.

For example, imagine the Refectory during one of its teatime invasions by some society or other :—

1st Voice : "As I was saying ———"

2nd Voice : "Er—would you mind ———?"

1st Voice : "One moment ; perhaps you don't quite appreciate the subtlety of this new theory of mine. Of course, we are, at the moment, in a somewhat difficult, shall I say unstable, period in the conception of matter. This is only natural when we consider that matter does not exist, ———and even if it were to do so, would not be matter, but something quite different. Now Newton believed that space was flat, with, perhaps, slightly bevelled edges. More recently, however, Einstein has shown, to his own satisfaction, that space is not only *curved*, but inside out, upside down, and distinctly frayed at the circumscribed extremities. Now I have left all this behind. Perhaps I can best explain my theory by assuming that the earth in shape resembles an oblong sugar-basin, vibrating at the same time upwards, sideways, downwards and forwards. Now——"

2nd Voice : "Kindly pass the sugar."

"Now my theory is this ———"

Or again, without changing the scene, we might be lucky enough to hear the French Society having tea (or should it be *thé*?). Anyway, gone is the harsh reality of Science, and in its place there is an atmosphere which is definitely Parisian. We imagine softly-shaded lamps, a suggestion of romance, and, perhaps, the following :—

1st Voice : "Où est la plume de ma tante ?"

2nd Voice : "La plume de ma tante est dans le jardin."

3rd Voice : "Donnez-moi du sucre, s'il vous plaît."

1st Voice : "Eh ?"

3rd Voice : "I said : 'Pass the sugar, fool.'"

And now a quiet seat in the peaceful grounds of Beech Grove House :—

1st Voice : " So I dropped it in *The Gryphon* box. I do hope they publish it. As a matter of fact, I have a copy here—shall I read it to you ? "

2nd Voice : " Will it take long ? "

1st Voice : " Oh no ! Here it is :—

Night ; Night,
Fundamental,
spheroidal,
globular night.
So light
yet
so dark
but Hark !
what is
It
it is
the silent
Night.

2nd Voice : " Marvellous ! So exotic. So—so *vital*."

1st Voice : " You flatter me."

And then, of course, the following might be heard almost anywhere in the vicinity of University Road :—

1st Voice : " ——— so you say. But then, the student may well ask, what is *love* ? In my opinion love is but a series of inhibited complexes and repressions, united to form one subliminal ego. Now if, as Freud says——— "

2nd Voice : " Are you or are you not coming to see ' Flaming Love ' ? We've only just time to get in for sevenpence."

And so we might go on.

Personally, I think there are distinct possibilities in the idea.

K.M.

A Free Competition.

Readers are invited to enter a Competition for the best serious and humorous contributions submitted to *The Gryphon* for publication in the May issue. A prize of one guinea will be awarded to the writer of the best contribution in each section. Contributions, which may be either in prose or verse, must be labelled " Humorous " or " Serious " as otherwise the Editor may, in his ignorance, award the first prize in the " Humorous " Section to an article intended to be of the most serious nature.

The Editor's decision will be final.

" THE GRYPHON."

Last day for copy for the next issue :

Tuesday, May 3rd.

Short Note on Death.

By BISMARCK BROWN.

Saepius ventis agitur ingens Pinus.

HORACE. Carm. Sec. II. 10.

LET us away. Shall we approach our subject slowly, along the sober avenue of Awe, or shall we dance roysteringly along the gay corridor of Mirth?—even though it be the stark, ironic mirth of brave men who in nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for the four preceding years, could find it to their soul's comfort to march forwards into their own destruction, singing as they went :

*Death, where is thy sting—a ling—a ling ?
Or grave, thy victor—ree ?*

What a marvellous creation is Man ! Well could Walt Whitman, speaking for the whole family of mankind, exclaim "I contain multitudes !" In how many ways has Man contemplated that one dread thing which is the common and ineluctable experience of all his kind ! Nirvana, the bliss of Ultimate Extinction ! Ah, but with the high hope of heaven in his immortal soul, the Christian recoils from that ! . . . Or, in our limitless human wisdom we may be puzzled merely, like the American Association of Scientists, whose president, on the occasion of the passing of Thomas Alva Edison said : "Gentlemen, there is something here which *at present* Science has not yet revealed to us !" Why do we not ignore this thing altogether ? The beasts of the field do so. No dire problem of destiny, of past, or present, or futurity can shake their stoical calm. No. For man has been given his share of the divine attributes and it is his peculiar glory to be humble and to ask—Whence did I come, Whither shall I go ?

* * *

Some time since, a strange thing happened in this city of Leeds. Sir Arthur Keith, an eminent anatomist, told a waiting world that the soul of man is coterminous with his body. Like an extinguished candle, he said. Puff ! And the flame is gone for ever. This because of his vast knowledge of the structure and function of the human body. And no medical man, he continued, could ever suggest anything else. What he did not tell us is why such a question should be addressed to a medical man, be there never such an anatomist, in preference to (say) an organ grinder, or, most patient reader, yourself.

* * *

There is a passage in Wyndham Lewis that has occurred to me at this moment. I like it very much. The Angel of Death has come for a powerful City magnate. Pursuing his dread mission from one helot to the next in the hierarchy of Authority, he at last reaches the great man's Secretary, to whom he declares himself. "Have you an appointment ?" the Secretary asks brusquely—"No ? Well just fill up this form and sit down in the waiting-room." And thus did the Messenger have to retire, something abashed.

* * *

I once knew a very good man. He was an architect, industrious, and with a prosperous practice. Also he was the husband of a perfect wife, the sire of a large and charming family, the master of an excellent and hospitable home. He subscribed to the *Times*, the Moortown Golf Club, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

But none of these things was able to save him and he became a Christian Scientist. To this new allegiance he gave liberally of his time and his substance, and indeed, followed it loyally with his accustomed slow, patient energy. One evening, he touched my sleeve, turned the gaze of his large honest eyes to me and said "There is no Body, only Spirit," and went in to dinner. Now I had long pondered this singular conjunction of events, but with no satisfactory result, when my attention was drawn to a book by one Dwight Emerson Dimwit, of Snookstown, Wis., U.S.A. It is called *The Rise of the Ascetic Movement in the Christian Science Church*. The purpose of Mr. Dimwit is to chronicle the early days of that marvellous movement which grew with a cold but majestic logic out of the teachings of Mrs. Mary B. Eddy. We are told how, in addition to the usual disuse of the physician, whose Art, of course, ignorantly presupposes a solid human body upon which to practise, the free spirits of this great reform implemented their convictions firstly, in a refusal to feed a body which is merely the projection of an imperfect mind, and secondly, in their rejection of clothing as a worldly barrier to the consummation of their spiritual pilgrimage. This is why the life of the modern and logical Christian Scientist is a perpetual Fast in the sublime state of Nature. You may have noticed it.

* * *

This is humility indeed! But withal, I confess to no small liking for the assured and dignified resignation of Walter Savage Landor:—

*I warned both hands before the fire of Life,
It sinks—and I am ready to depart.*

—or yet the proud, filial love for his Mother-earth of George Meredith, no less a pagan:—

*Into the breast which gives the rose
Shall I with shuddering fall?*

—or, most patient reader, hark back with me to the thirteenth century and Thomas of Celano O.F.M., who (you will remember) was friend of St. Francis of Assisi:—

*Tuba mira spargens sonum
Per sepulchra regionum,
Coget omnes ante Thronum.*

Dreadful, no doubt, in the true sense of that noble word are these "triple hammerstrokes" of Awe. But yet, full of a Christian's hope and trust:—

*Qui Mariam absolvisti,
Et latronem exaudisti,
Mihi quoque spem dedisti!*

* * *

But you will urge, this man was nothing more than a Dago, like his precious companion Francis Bernadore. A mere product of that low, mediterranean type of culture which so taxes the patience of Mr. H. G. Wells, My Lord of Birmingham and the Dean of St. Paul's. Granted, and I apologise for bringing him in. It was a slip of the pen and I hope you will forgive me, so that we may join in the chorus:—

*O Dante was a Dago, he had a Dago look;
He thought a lot of Dago thoughts and wrote them
in a book.*

et seq.

And then there were Vergil and Horace and Petrarch and Cervantes and Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama and Velasquez and Goya and Francis Xavier and Ignatius of Loyola and—and—and well, there was a whole mob of the illiterate ruffians and I have no patience to mention any more. Further, this precious pair lived in the Middle Ages when men didn't wear collars and ties and spats, while the Drainage System was utterly inefficient.

* * *

So let us come back to our own happy times. There is no longer any need whatever for you and me to clutter up our cultured and modern minds with nebulous notions of a problematical hereafter. For we can GET INTO TOUCH WITH THE OTHER SIDE! Yes. And the price is from half-a-guinea upwards, according to the street you live in. Of course, you must not expect anything at first hand, that is, unless you yourself are a *medium*. And please, I beg you, pull the blinds down and *fasten* them. Keep it dark. Otherwise, I say, terrible and unforeseen phenomena may happen. Only the other day a perfectly remarkable *seance* was rendered null by a careless domestic who neglected to perform this necessary office. For at the very moment when the poor medium (whom we cannot too much commiserate) was exuding *ectoplasm*, preparatory to linking both herself and the attendant devotees to the Unseen—when vases were about to rattle, tables to move, and departed voices to speak once again into the anguished ears of their relicts—at this moment, I say, a spring blind zipped up on high to its appointed resting-place. Being carelessly fastened, the cord had yielded, giving us yet another example of the majestic procession of Cause and Effect. At this same moment, someone trod on the cat's tail. And at this same moment, some low-minded sceptic shouted "I'm in on this" and thrust a bold right hand into the Ectoplasm. Daring spirit! He held on to half a square foot of this celestial visitant which was found to consist of cotton-wool, papier maché and other materials of a spiritual nature, and which he purposes to keep as a souvenir. The only circumstance giving relief to the gloom of this regrettable incident lies in the parting words of this excellent woman. "Never mind, I snaffled a cold thou, before I was rumbled."

* * *

There is a picture by Hans Holbein. In it we see a peasant, aged and bent and clothed in the tattered vesture of Poverty. In front of him is a team of four horses, wretched and spent, and drawing a primitive plough into a stony and thankless field. Behind him a sinking sun notes the departing day. Into this poignant scene Holbein has drawn the Spectre of Death, a skeleton wielding a long whip and goading forward these pitiful children of God. Underneath all this, Holbein—or someone else, it matters little—has written a verse in quaint mediaeval French:—

*À la seur de ton visaige
Tu gagerois ta pauvre vie;
Après long travail et usage,
Voice le Mort qui te convie.*

And with this, I think, I shall leave you.

"THE TYKE."

Contributions of all kinds—Cartoons, Humorous Articles, Verse, Advertisements—are desired **urgently**. They should be sent to G. H. Foss, The Union Office, Leeds.

Why Hollywood?

A Suggestion for a University Film in 12 Scenes.

IN the last edition of *The Gryphon* someone, in a poem called "Ambition," revealed a longing for

"That 'Varsity of cardboard sets
Portrayed by Hollywood."

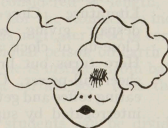
This is unpatriotic in these "Buy British" times, and a little imagination would have shown him how suitable is our own University as a setting for a film story as thrilling as any of Yarvard or Hale. Let us see what can be done by way of a scenario.

Title:—"Student Love."

Cast:—

HERO	Student; fair, wavy hair; handsome countenance. Crack rugby player. Crack dancer. Crack everything.
HEROINE ..	Likewise student—as beautiful as possible—languishing, big-eyed; blonde or brunette according to taste.
VILLAIN ..	Lecturer; tall, thin, dark. Small black moustache, thin lips and evil leer.
ARM OF THE LAW	H.P. and minions—bluff, hearty men, but stern when roused.
COMIC ELEMENT	Younger brother of hero; thin and lanky. Has companion in very fat youth who can wag his ears and make his eyes bulge at the sight of food.

Scene 1. The story begins with a shot of University Road at 1-0 p.m. An enormous crowd is rushing Refec. wards. Close-up of fat student, eyes bulging. Close-up of heroine walking down the road. Close-up of hero, hair waving the the breeze, proceeding in the opposite direction. They meet. Heroine trips up and falls into hero's arms. Long close-up signifying the dawn of love.



CLOSE-UP OF HEROINE...

Scene 2. Refec. Hero looks dreamy and pours water on to the tablecloth instead of into his glass. This shows he is in love. Light diversion in shape of a "custard-pie" fight with college-puddings and fruit and custards. Brother of hero and fat student distinguish themselves. An elderly lady, who appears to be in authority, tries to quell the riot and is drawn into it. Proves herself a good shot—fade out.

Scene 3. Departmental Library. Hero and heroine working in solitude one at each end of a long table. Neither speaks, but their eyes convey passion. Villain (the lecturer) enters. Sits down at side of



THE LIBRARY SCENE

heroine with an evil leer. Bullies her about her Italian prose. Hero bristles with indignation. Villain leaves with horrid threat: "Remember you will fail your exams unless ———." Heroine bursts into tears. Hero consoles her. Learns lecturer has passion for her and has threatened to "pip" her if she refuses to be his. Close-up of hero's face, with

his jaw thrust out. Close-up of faces of hero and heroine six inches apart. Tension broken by hero's brother and fat student coming in and throwing books at one another.

Scene 4. Footer match against Liverpool College. Hero scores winning try in spite of collar-bone broken in several places. Collapses at end of match. Heroine rushes to him. Close-up of their faces six inches apart. Close-up of villain leering evilly from a shrubbery.

Scene 5. Bedside of hero. Lecturer enters and hisses: "Lay off that girl or you pip." Close-up of hero's face registering anguish, scorn, despair, etc.

Scene 6. Hall in exam. array. Everyone in their places except hero. Close-up of heroine registering anxiety. Close-up of villain registering joy.

Scene 7. Beech Grove Gardens. Hero fighting six policemen, who have been given the impression by the villain he is an Edu. man trying to escape. Hero gets away.

Scene 8. Great Hall. Hero enters dishevelled, collar half torn off. Close-up of heroine registering relief. Close-up of lecturer gnawing his moustache in despair. Close-up of lecturer receiving a Bright Idea. Lecturer gives hero paper on Dynamics instead of one on English Literature. Close-up of hero registering despair giving way to determination. Close-up of clock and hero in stern race. Hero turns out brilliant answers through sheer will-power. Comic relief in fat student eating toffee and getting his jaws stuck when interrogated by supervisor.



THE PLOT

Scene 9. Great Hall. Dance after the exams. Hero and heroine together. Hero has got brilliant degree in Dynamics, although he wanted one in English Literature. Heroine has "pipped." Close-up of heroine saying: "What does it matter if I am with you?" "Shots" of dancing, couples sitting in the gallery. Comic relief in fat student dancing with very tall, thin girl. Lecturer leaning against the wall, leering evilly.

Scene 10. H.P.'s office. Lecturer suggests to H.P. and his minions that hero is going to smoke in the Great Hall. H.P. and minions get ready for action.

- Scene 11.* Great Hall. Shots of dancing. H.P.'s. are seen disguised as members of the band or lurking behind the vegetation. Villain lights a huge cigar in a corner and places it near the hero. Close-up of smoke rising. Concerted rush of H.P.'s. Hero seized. Close-up of heroine saying: "He didn't do it. He wouldn't do a thing like **that**." Close-up of hero and heroine, their faces six inches apart. Hero dragged away.
- Scene 12.* Great Hall. Huge assembly of students. Everyone very solemn. Hero about to be sent down. Lecturer leers at heroine. "Be mine or 'pip' again." Close-up of heroine, glaring. Close-up of heroine registering thoughtfulness and the coming of a Bright Idea. Hero rushes forward and demands to see the cigar. General hubbub. Heroine points out teeth marks on cigar could not be produced by the hero's teeth. In his excitement, villain's false teeth fall on to the floor. Close-up of villain's false teeth. Heroine picks them up. Close-up of heroine fitting false teeth into the notches on the cigar. Villain stripped of gown and straightway turned out. Kindly professors step forward. Say heroine has passed after all and the hero has been awarded an English degree for the apt quotations inserted in his Dynamics Paper. Close-up of hero and heroine wandering down a dark corridor.

BER.

True to Type.

A Homily.

TRADITION is a very difficult thing to kill; and no tradition is more strongly alive than the attitude of the public towards students. There are, I think, two schools of thought. The first is the vulgar conception that students spend their time getting drunk and fighting policemen; the second is that one finds amongst students a great deal of original—if fanciful—thought, a burning dissatisfaction with the state of things as they are and a superb confidence in their ability to improve them.

The former of these attitudes need not be considered at length, for the majority of undergraduates have neither the money nor the stomach to indulge in these hobbies. But it is the latter myth which stands in greater need of correction. In reality the average student is the most conventional person on earth: either he is a slave to the habits of good form with which he is instilled from babyhood, or he is deliberately eccentric because amongst a certain sect it is the thing to be so.

Actually I have reached the conclusion that students can be divided into three broad classes. There is first the man who goes through the world wrapped in a chrysalis of work, in armour which wards off effectively the jagged edges of life. He studies hard, not because he is interested in his work but because he is subconsciously afraid of moving out of his comfortable little shell, of being an individual. Constructive or original thinking, personal views on his work as distinct from the ideas he reads up and diligently learns from text-books, are quite beyond him. Orthodoxy is his god, even though he does not realise it.

The second type is the exact opposite of this, the sportsman. Now I realise that here I am moving on very dangerous ground, for though one may sneer at work (which you must understand I am *not* doing) one must not attack games and their exponents. Yet there is no more deplorable type than the typical "good fellow," the good-humoured giant who veils an incredible insolence to the

world in general beneath a tolerant exterior, knowing that all is forgiven to him who can control a ball. He has his own little senate of chaffing admirers and is always spoken to by his Christian name.

Lastly we have—horror of horrors—the man who is a combination of the two. He is specially favoured by the gods, and has it within his power to be a great and splendid influence. Yet, possibly because the flesh is weak, he goes on his way clothed in a conscious self-righteousness and knowledge of his powers which makes him altogether insufferable. He makes a point of knowing none but the "big men" of the Union, but counterbalances his snobbery by behaving correctly and acquiring a name for reliability.

Types, all types. And they are all due to the ironbound conventions which surround them. Individuality of thought, the desire to know and feel life, as distinct from University existence, is beyond them because it simply never occurs.

The cause of this state of things is not far to seek. It lies in the whole outlook of this modern age—and Universities pride themselves on being up to date. To-day there is a far-reaching attitude of indifference and coldness towards everything. It is not good form to enthuse, it is smart to be lofty and bored. Life is an awful drudge, but it must be staggered through somehow. Enthusiasm—that is, open and downright enthusiasm—is met with sneers or stares. Take only one instance. The other day I was talking to several students on the topic of University colours, and I said I wore them because I was proud of belonging to the University. Immediately there was a puzzled silence whilst they thought what a queer person I was and cogitated for the suitable epigram.

We pride ourselves to-day that we preserve an impartial and judicious attitude towards all things. The result is what I have sketched, a mechanical falling into the most suitable of several grooves, where one moves along happily without any necessity for thinking or really living. Paradoxically enough, prejudice is the soul of thought, in that it arouses one's reasoning and imaginative powers. You may say it is bad taste to be prejudiced: but even a pigheaded conviction is better than a weak shilly-shallying and avoiding of the issue for fear of giving offence. The best possible tonic for this age, and especially for students, would be a second Dr. Johnson or a Macaulay, to rouse the feelings in anger or admiration—it matters little which.

Types everywhere. Seeming exceptions are really no more than another type, those who are slaves to the god Unorthodoxy. We have first a number of people who have not yet overcome a childish dislike for authority and who indulge it freely, for at a University one is not caned as at school. They talk wildly and are very keen on the liberty of the subject. Then there are those who speak in paradox and epigram, of "putting authority in its place and keeping it there." They are, of course, mere poseurs, but they achieve a certain amount of popularity because they are slightly amusing, and some sympathy because they seem to be very hardly treated. But again, they are nothing but one of the shallow, unthinking types.

You may regard this article as wholly negative and destructive, but I have tried to point out the remedy for the evils outlined. Unless one is compelled to cultivate personal opinions, unless this shallow, judicious attitude and blasé outlook is defeated, one is bound to fall into the soul-killing rut of unliving routine.

J.C.K.A.



A Useful Handbook.

PARTICULAR interest and usefulness is attached to the new and enlarged edition of the British Medical Association's "Handbook for Recently Qualified Medical Practitioners," in view of the Centenary Meeting of the Association in July, when delegates and members from all parts of the world will be present. As a medium of advice and direction, the book will be invaluable to newly qualified members of the profession in that it contains a vast amount of information as to careers, national health insurance, practical aspects of medical work, registration and privileges of practitioners, opportunities for post-graduate studies, fellowships, scholarships, prizes and research grants, Dangerous Drugs Regulations, medical defence and the like. This is a book that every young doctor should possess.

British Medical Association. 3/6 net.

"The History Room."

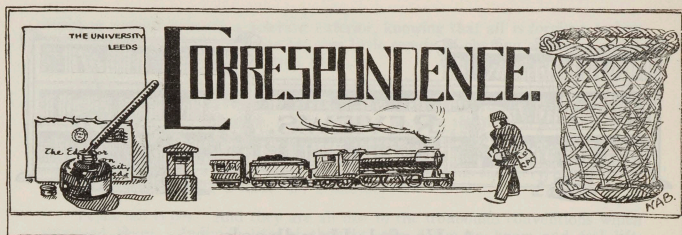
THE author of this booklet, a former student of the History School of Leeds University, here outlines his proposals for the more intelligent and interesting study of History. Special emphasis is laid on the necessity for a specially equipped room for this purpose and the judicious arranging of maps, books, etc., to impress the student with a sense of "time sequence." Undoubtedly the practical application of the ideas suggested is a great incentive towards the more intelligent study of History. The booklet is in the series issued by the Historical Association.

By C. K. FRANCIS BROWN, B.A. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.

Acknowledgements.

The Editor acknowledges receipt of the following publications and expresses regret for any omissions:—

The N.U.S. News Bulletin, *Polish N.U.S. Bulletin*, *The Mask* (Royal Technical College), *Glasgow University Magazine*, *Hermes* (Westfield College), *The Heathen* (Heath Grammar School), *The Arrows* (Sheffield University), *Town and Gown*, *The Leodienstan*, *Dawn* (University College, Swansea), *The Phoenix* (Imperial College of Science and Technology).



(The Editor lays our columns open to all points of view, provided moderation is used in expression, but accepts no responsibility for the opinions of correspondents).

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LEEDS,

18th February, 1932.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.
Sir,

I wonder if my fellow students feel as I do in regard to the Presidential election of our Union. I am not for once suggesting that there is any unfairness in the election, neither am I imputing any criticism of our past and present Presidents of the Union—far from it—I have really had a high opinion of our Presidents.

What I am concerned about is that the tendency of the Presidential election to be governed by Hostel politics is increasing year by year. Since I have been at the University I have witnessed three Presidential elections and all the Presidents so far have been from Devonshire Hall. This year, at least, there has been an attempt to put up a rival candidate from another Hostel.

At all these elections there has been about half, or a little more than half, the votes cast, out of the whole voting strength of the University. I do not know at the time of writing who will be elected as the President this year, but having seen the general trend of the electioneering campaign, I can safely back the Devonshire Hall candidate. Then, as I have already stated, one-half of the University takes an interest in electing the President of the Union when the whole student community at the 'Varsity should have participated in it. Out of these votes, nearly a quarter of them belong to Devonshire Hall.

The practice of Devonshire Hall in selecting a candidate for the Presidency by ballot is not one which can be supported, as it almost ensures that their particular nominee will be elected. If this sort of thing goes on for some time, then there are sure to spring up organised bodies in each Hostel to set up candidates for the Presidency (there will be at least six of such candidates, including a member from H.O.R.), and then the Day Students will be in a dilemma as for whom to vote. One can easily see that such a development will break up the solidarity and the integrity of the student body which is so desired in the upkeep of the students' interests at the 'Varsity.

Just because in Hostels one lives in closer touch with each other, one should not altogether neglect the material fit for the job and vote only for the representative of that body. I am afraid we are developing rule by "caucus."

One question I would like to put through this communication is as to why we do not see any women candidates for the Presidency? Is it because they suffer from an inferiority complex, or is it due to an inherent lack of intellectual qualities for the office? I would like to be illuminated on this point by any benevolent lady student.

I have attempted to put before my fellow students a problem in which many of us at present do not seem interested, and which, if allowed to go too far, will be a source of great setback in the efficient conduct of our Union affairs. In conclusion, I would say that this communication is prompted by the best of motives. I would appreciate it if readers would take a sympathetic attitude towards it and give it considered thought.

Yours, etc.,
PINGLE J. REDDY.

THE O.T.C. AND ARMISTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY,
LEEDS.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.
Dear Sir,

19th February, 1932.

Will you kindly allow me to take this opportunity of withdrawing certain unjust remarks which I made in my letter in the last number of *The Gryphon*? I would like to apologise to Messrs. Maxwell and Evans for what I then said with regard to their view as to the presence of khaki uniforms, bayonets, etc., at the Armistice Day Service. I have since reconsidered the question and have become convinced that their suggestion for the abandonment of these features at the Memorial Service is a right one. I therefore consider that my former attitude was wholly unjustifiable.

Yours, etc.,
MURIEL U. WESTGARTH.

COLLEGE HALL,
LEEDS.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.
Dear Sir,

In the last number of *The Gryphon*, a correspondent put forth that were we to eliminate from the Armistice Day Service all military display, we should be breaking faith with the men who fought so well in the War. But surely it would be a sign of progress if we could do away with these things. The splendour of uniform and the sound of a bugle may appeal to some people, but they have the effect of making war seem a noble and patriotic affair. It is this glorification of war that has long been the stumbling-block in the way of world-peace, and therefore, unless we wish to believe that the men who fought to give us peace have died in vain, let us not encourage this feeling. As long as an Armistice Day Service is held, the sacrifice of these men will be remembered; but we must do more than remember, we must advance towards the ideal for which they sacrificed. The day of narrow national ideals is past, and we must press on to the wider problems of world concord. We must re-dedicate our energies to the cause of peace, turning our minds from all thoughts of war and military display. To this end, therefore, I believe that our memorial service should be as simple as possible, and that the presence of khaki uniforms, rifles, and the sound of the bugle are undesirable features.

Yours, etc.,
MARION PRYOR.

THE UNIVERSITY,
LEEDS.To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

Dear Sir,

We, too, feel, with Messrs. Evans and Maxwell, that there is something deeply incongruous in the presence at the Remembrance Day celebrations of rifles and uniforms and bugles. From this point of view alone it is radically wrong—these things are, and can only be, nationalistic in their significance: and the University, we consider, should be fundamentally international in its outlook, for its aim is to foster the spread and growth of Knowledge and Culture, which can know no bounds of race or nation.

Miss Westgarth's chief argument in their favour appears to be that they act as a warning, by reminding us of the past; but surely that is one of the chief functions of the ceremony itself, while their presence tends rather to make us forget the past and see only the present. And, after all, what is needed is not a warning that will make us spread Peace from purely selfish motives, but rather the spread of the spirit of goodwill—and no parade of uniform will ever accomplish this.

Yours, etc.,

G. L. BEACH.	FRED ELLIS.
C. S. K. LEONARD.	H. DYSON.
D. SMITH.	A. BRAMHAM.
J. COOPER.	E. ROBERTSHAW.
B. GASCOIGNE.	H. ABRAMSON.
J. M. CHERRY.	RHODA SCOTT.
A. GRAHAM.	P. R. BURNITT.

COLLEGE HALL,
UNIVERSITY ROAD,
LEEDS,To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.

February 18th, 1932.

Sir,

With regard to the letter in the last issue of *The Gryphon* concerning the objections which have been made to the taking of an active part in the Armistice Day Service by uniformed members of the O.T.C., your correspondent states the opinion "that many members of the University must feel that such objections in some way betray the men who fought so well and faithfully to give us peace." No one can but realise and acknowledge the courage, the sense of duty and the idealism shown by those who took part in the War. But it would appear, on consideration, that any Armistice Day Service is open to criticism if, in it, the noble attributes of those who fought and fell tend in any way to be confused or identified with the institution through which they sacrificed themselves.

As a service of remembrance, a fitting object of an Armistice Day Service would appear to be the calling to mind by those taking part in it of the qualities of the spirit manifested by those who died, and another, for it to be an occasion on which to remember the true nature of that which necessitated their sacrifice.

The prominence given at such a service to the institution of war and those things associated with warfare cannot be considered to be in harmony with these objects.

It is from this lack of harmony, this confusion of two different aspects in an Armistice Day Service, that any accusation of "betrayal" must arise.

Your correspondent quotes some very beautiful lines. The bugle is indeed happily thought of, not in association with strife and bloodshed between man and man, but as calling men "through beauty to God's side"—used in the service of the "Prince of Peace."

Yours, etc.,

G. E. THOMAS.

WINTER TENNIS.

THE UNIVERSITY,
LEEDS,
13th February, 1932.

To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.
Dear Sir,

Having been endeavouring unsuccessfully throughout this winter to get someone who would play tennis with me during the winter season, I have come to the conclusion that the greatest difficulty in finding a winter partner is accounted for by the existence of the rule which says that men must always wear white flannels on University courts. Men do not care to wear white flannels on cool winter days even if it is sunny. There is a deep psychological meaning attached to them; we associate them with real hot summer days, when we are glad of the application of the laws of Physics in our dress, to reflect off as much of the sun's radiation as possible. There is both a physical and a psychological argument against that rule, which I am inclined to call a stupid rule, of wearing white flannels at all times on the University courts. Also to apply such a rule too rigidly is, I think, rather snobbish. Of course it might be carrying things to the other extreme to allow the wearing of plus fours and collars and ties on the courts, but I do not see any plausible objection to the wearing of grey flannels, at least in winter.

Also I would like to point out the aggravating state of disrepair of the netting around the Beech Grove Terrace courts, and hope, as no doubt do all others who use these courts, that this will be repaired in case there is any summer this year.

Yours faithfully,

W.E.C.

THE FILLING STATION.

UNION ROOMS,
February, 1932.

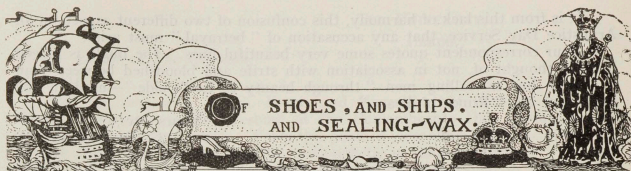
To the Editor of *The Gryphon*.
Dear Sir,

May the hitherto unheeded squeal of one of the multitude assume the furious howlings of your pages? In short, is there any conceivable reason why I should be obliged to take my morning ink from out of a mendacious species of flying buttress? There is none at all. Let us either have a "sounding lead" provided, or let some more honest utensil hold our ink. Why not a bucket where all could operate at once?

Let the howl of unspeakable agony therefore be changed to a constructive cry, let leagues be formed and medals struck; fellow students and sufferers, "Shall we gather at the Bucket!"

Yours, etc.,

L.S.



THE gentleman who innocently broke in upon a meeting of Women Students under the impression that it was a gathering of his own pet Society, is (we hear) trying hard to live it down. But if a man joins a Society like that he surely deserves all he gets!

* * *

The wave of crime seems to be extending to the University. Encouraged by a certain popular prison film, the joyous students of one class greeted the lecturer the other morning by chanting in unison—

"Good morning dear teacher
Good morning to you!"

We trust that their exuberance will not lead them to further imitations of the same film.

* * *

Surely it is time something was done about the prevalence of injuries in the more robust of winter games. Crossing-off is becoming distressingly regular. The other day we noticed that the usual "sorry—crooked" was written by one of the stalwarts of the chess team!

Gleanings.

Mary baked a currant cake
To please her husband's palate,
Hubby fixed it to a stick
And used it as a mallet.

(THE TWIKKER).

There was a young damsel called Lizzie,
She was an incurable dizzie
The thought of a male
Made her grow sick and pale,
But the sight of one made her all fizzie.

(THE MASK).

Jackie, to express his ire
Dropped baby in the nursery fire;
"Wasteful boy," said Uncle Noel,
"The kitchen fire is needing coal."

(G. U. M.).



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" WHY ARE WE WAITING ? "

(Although we have never been at the University ourselves at such an unearthly hour, our artist—himself there through a mistake in the time—assures us that women students queue up outside the Library in the early morning, impatiently waiting for the doors to open at nine o'clock).



The Vigil.

An Interlude.

Characters : The mother.
The daughter.
Her child.

Scene : Christmas Eve on a lonely quayside.

MOTHER : To-night, my daughter, see—the grey wet mist
No longer hangs, a pall betwixt the moon
And the dark waters' silver-cold shimmer.
This Christmas night, maybe, we shall not wait
In vain.

DAUGHTER : O mother, do ye not forget,
These seven nights we have waited, gazing
Here—seven times heard the dull midnight clang
Resound o'er this lone pier, each iron beat
A death-throb o'er the slumb'ring port?....
But hark; a night whisper.... Come, let us go....
And yet again!.... 'Tis vain to think that he,
Thy son, whose fatherless child yonder sleeps,
Aye, fatherless, shall o'er return in ship.
The day he sailed thy son was doomed, by thee;
That day-break smouldered redly, and the corpse
Urged forth by thee was then washed to his shroud....
The whisper grows....

MOTHER : A little while my daughter,
We should hope. To-night is first of nights seven,
That we came hence and could see the masts' eye
That redly grows, and the yellow glimmer
Of the ships that pass, homeward bound, across
The blue night. Thy grief has filled thee with fears,
Else thou wouldst not say 'twas I that washed him
To his shroud. But hear what sounds of joy rise up
To-night from o'er the distant blaze of the town.
'Tis not, to-night, as when we waited here
Overtime; a joy fills me, all earth is glad,
Should we, *alone* in sorrow steeped, wait here,
Thou, a husband; me, my son?

DAUGHTER : (Aside) Whispers sad,
And strange; were night the boundless blue-draped room,
And souls released from life blindly strayed,
To seek.... They cease.... Mother, what speakest thou?
That joy and praise rise now over the land?
But hark—no sound is wafted, nought but a sigh
O'er the water; not one skirling seagull screams
Around the baleful yellow of yon buoy....
O mother, is it not sad, to know a soul
That wanders, darkly, alone; always alone,

In search...now it ceases...oh! looming fears
 Have steeped my mind; they call, they lure me,
 To the vast shadow of peace that droops round life,
 Calm death. To die; what then? Were I but sure
 Of peace or dreamless slumber unending,
 But gloom, black as yon waters, blinds my gaze:
 I cannot see, yet hark; out of the brooding dim,
 A lonely wandering call trembles ever,
 A soul searching through night, astray, 'tis he,
 He strays and seeks and ever calls....

MOTHER: Daughter,
 Thy fears are foolish. Who trusts God, knows not such dread.
 Go heed thy child; see, he walks hither,
 In tears for thee. 'Twas ill he slept unsheltered,
 For now the rising breeze has veered and hurls
 The spray against the northern piles of this pier.

CHILD: Mother, mother, shall we go away? The cold
 Has numbed my fingers. How dark the sky has grown,
 Too black to see; besides 'tis cold and late
 And children sleep early on Christmas Eve;
 O mother, is it too late for him to bring
 My ship to-night?

DAUGHTER: Too late, my child, too late.
 Nevermore he comes. He sailed out in a ship,
 Many days, to a cold northern land;
 By night he rested not, but laid the trawl
 Whose netted mesh should trap the silver-blue fish.
 Onetime, the roaring gale lashed the waves
 Till swirling clefts, agape 'twixt mountains high
 That tumbled into thundering columns of spray,
 Hissed round jagged spikes of rock. Foremast
 And rudder smashed as skywards drawn the boat
 Lurched up, when downwards split the risen surge
 And down shot the boat, downwards crashed,
 Athwart the jutting spires.

MOTHER: O calm thyself.
 Too soon thou has despaired. The night has filled
 Thy sleep-reaved mind with bodings strange and dark;
 Homewards wend thy way, go, and take thy child;
 A little longer I remain; go thou.
 'Twere sad that he return on Christmas night,
 Unwelcomed; a dreary heart he needs must have
 Who sails, returns, but ever to a port
 Ungreeted. Go thou, homewards together;
 I will follow thee, if, as the tide sinks back,
 No ship approached the waiting lock-pit.

(Exeunt Daughter and Child).

A fatherless child moominks he sleeps to-night.
 No faintest gleam draws portward from the river mouth,
 To herald the home-come from cruel northern seas
 Of storm-lashed trawler, once again escaped
 From raging Icelandic waters. 'Tis true, he said
 Who sails the sea, fears not; ever he knows,
 Each return, 'tis one more chance gone by, one more
 Nearer death. "A hundred times escape
 The stormy seas, ha yes! She sucks you up
 At last"—his words, that sad December morn
 I saw him sail. My only son; and dead.
 Whose voice spoke then? Not dead? Beyond? 'Twas that
 She heard. A childless mother should seek her child;
 What night-born spirit mocks a sonless mother
 With mimic tone of the child she erstwhile nursed?
 To join him, now dead, 'twere sinful thought to brood,

Not dead? seeking me?... 'tis good to live,
 To battle against life to the very end.
 Like one who braves the crushing waves when wrecked.
 Some find a love that strengthens who must fight,
 So I; first, a husband; then, an only son.
 What sweetens life when love is never found?
 To battle always with the storm, yielding not,
 But ever to cling, with emptiness of heart, loneliness
 Of soul? Such lot to me in future days,
 With son and husband lost; such lot indeed,
 Unless... what sin to lull the night-lures call,
 To seek the deathless love down forth from life?
 O son, I hear; this darkness hangs o'er the world,
 A velvet trapping hung o'er a mighty coffin
 Of life-waiting souls that yearn a little night
 To wing homeward to the ever-living.
 No longer darkly scowls the waters' face,
 But lures a heart as void as heaven's black
 To seek the touch of a deathless love-gained embrace....
 O son, I hear, I hear.... to thee.... I come.

J. H. HIGGINSON.

....To Dust Returneth.

But I shall go
 To that fresh earth turned to the spring's caress
 Dew drenched and steaming incense to the sun
 To be a part of its strong cleanliness.

To be as one
 With the clear ecstasy of each new day
 To beat the rhythm of the restless tide
 And laugh my heart out in the far-flung spray.

Ah! If I might
 Surrender to the gay possessive haze
 Might in the joy of yielding without doubt,
 Forget intolerable memories.

K.F.

Sufficiency.

In the fields of the morning I shall not see you,
 In the land of the blessed ones I shall not meet you,
 In the tower of the daybreak I shall not greet you.

Weep, little heart,
 Who say distance cannot sever.
 Weep, little heart,
 Who say lovers for ever.

Sweet is the land and bright are the fields
 and the tower is an eyrie.

Therein in my own footsteps shall I walk,
 Therein in my own stature shall I stand,
 Therefrom shall I look down on my own land.

Oh little heart, what say you?
 "There is no knowing—"
 Oh little heart, what say you—?
 "The ways of our own going."

W.H.

Bird's Song.

Have you not heard the mavis sing
In a tree, a brief while?
And when the bird has taken wing,
Have you not seen the tree straining
Down the air-stream, mile on mile?

Till an intenser silence grows,
As underneath remoter skies
The bird flies, the swift air follows,
And the dome of heaven hollows,
Arches deeper with surmise....

And there's the song of the erewhile thrush,
Still on the bough, still in the tree—
The unquenchable burning in the bush,
A dew-point song gemmed in the hush
Of a bird-bereft locality.

R. REEVE.

Where Beauty Walks.

Secret are the paths where beauty walks :
Beneath the willow boughs that lowly droop,
And by the silver singing of a stream,
She walks in dream.

Secret are the gifts that Beauty brings :
The wind's caress,
A wild rose yet in bud, the green of trees,
Her gifts are these.

M. ARUNDEL.

Sonya.

Loveliness, leave off thy singing awhile,
Come lean thy body agen the bowed willows :
Mad little gipsy jewels taunting the moon
Rip through my dizzy brain echoing hollows....

Hood-of-the-raven hair stabbing the shadows,
Lips like a poppy-bud, eyes of old wine,
Lithe as the licking flame, full as ripe apricots,
Beauty of God and the devils is thine ;

Beauty of music from steppe and from forest
Passionate rhythm in bloodbeat and limbs,
Gold of the leaping corn swelling thy breast so
The loins glow with laughter, the aching sight
dims.

Arms like the river's kiss, pools full beneath me
With joy of the saint and the animal's pain,
Thick in thy hair are the pines of thy Russia—
Thy heat bringeth madness!—Nay, sing once
again !

J. R. HEPPENSTALL.

Ingressio.

Whilst yet to cudgel sin I sought,
To bruise its serpent-head,
I set the might of God at nought
Exalting self instead,
I to efface its trail of stealth,
Striving in zealot-spate,
Did in excess of purblind health
Thy Way obliterate.

Assail O God my excellence ;
This stronghold ego breach ;
Lay low, surmount intelligence ;
Master, that Thou mayst teach.

In this assault upon my pride
Thou not unscathed hast been ;
Wounds in Thy hands and feet and side
Are imprints of my sin.
'Tis these have ravished arrogance,
Further defence is vain—
There's mercy in Thy countenance
And healing in Thy pain.

YANN FLOT.

Valley of the Shadow (Bird's Eye View).

A river through a gully runs
Unvisited by moons or suns,
And down the steam in twos and ones
The picnic-parties come away,
Come the guests who cannot stay
Longer at life's revelry.

O, you would laugh, and you would cry
To see the debris drifting by,
To see the flotsam floating down
Out of the country and the town :
Many barges, many boats
And every shapen thing that floats
Around the fearful corner sweep,
Following like a flock of sheep.

O, you would laugh and you would weep
To see them come so aimlessly,
Embarrassed by their dignity,
The while the patient waters welter
With their sheepish helter-skelter.
Many barges, many boats
Full of angels, apes, and goats
And manhood in their Sunday coats,
Drifting mid-way from the shore
Without a sail, without an oar.

You would laugh. But save your laughter :
Round the bend some hours after
Comes your own corpse on a rafter. . . .
Life was daft ; but death is daffier.

R. REEVE.

Grotto.

Lightly playing a tender old flute tone,
Cold pearls upon the night's face softly blown,
A fountain traces endless arches there.
The moon comes pouring through the thin-

meshed air

And trembles in the waters, oddly wrought
To a timeless crownlet of perfection caught

And as the baffled heart in silence lies,
Moss-covered phoenixes stare with sightless eyes.

Among the shifting images of earth.
All pain is silent, listening for the birth
Of a more perfect song within the air,
Some nameless rime, unutterably rare

To wash the soul, to yield its healing food
Before it dies in virgin solitude.

J. R. HEPPENSTALL.

Long Ago.

We went out in the fields at cold sunrise,
To gather stones, the young men and the old.
We toiled along the hill-side, did not ask

Why we had come there.
Scarcely we saw the mist rise out of the valley,
The peat-smoke coiling, lifted our heads to see
The sheep pass softly over the sharp horizon,
Whither we knew not, into infinity.

No-one remembers now, and some are dead
That laughed, and bent their backs and smiled at me.
I could not tell the words they spoke, but knew
They were all kindness, all simplicity.
They left the little stones for me to pick,
The others seemed like rocks, so long ago
It is, and everything grows strange with time.
It would not be the same if I went there
To-day, and found the hill-field ploughed and sown,
The straggling little wall moss-overgrown.

ENID M. JONES.

Music Notes.

THE most important musical event at the University since the last notes was the Mid-day Recital given on Thursday, February 4th, by Mr. Léon Goossens, oboe. It is very seldom indeed that one gets an opportunity of hearing an expert wind instrumentalist, for Mr. Goossens is undoubtedly in the first rank in Europe. His technique and breath control were marvellous and at the same time his interpretations were very artistic.

The opening item was a Sonata in G major for Pianoforte and Oboe by Locilliet, a simple yet expressive work. This was succeeded by the first and last movement of Bach's Cantata No. 82 ("Ich habe genug"), in which the baritone solo was taken by Mr. Arthur Raine. The beauty of the oboe *obligato* detracted the attention from the vocal part, which was not too well performed, the intonation of the notes being rather indecisive. The Gavotte by Rameau, Siciliano by Bach and the Minuet and Rondo by Gillet, completed a well-chosen programme. Two of the most outstanding features of the recital were the violin-like tone of the oboe on the high notes and the exquisite little *crescendos* and *diminuendos* on some of the semi-quaver runs.

Mr. Allam has been considerably before the public eye during the past few weeks, firstly, when he conducted the Symphony Orchestra Concert in January and, secondly, when he gave his two lectures on Mozart at the beginning of February. The good audiences at these lectures showed that interest in music is not so lacking as some aver it is.

In the first lecture, Mr. Allam dealt with the early life of Mozart, his travels as the infant prodigy, and how in London at the age of eight he wrote his first symphony, while his first opera was written four years later and successfully produced at Milan. Then, having dealt with the composer's amorous connection with the Weber family, the lecturer went on to discuss Mozart's style in relation to his contemporaries. The young composer showed more appreciation than harmony, his melodic sense developing later. It was also remarked that Mozart had a fondness for chromatic harmonies and harsh counterpoint which were an offspring of the Teutonic nature. Mr. Allam concluded his address by a brief survey of the symphonies, which give a bird's eye view of the development of the composer's style, and he closed by playing some of the lesser known piano works, including a Rondo in A minor and the Fantasia and Fugue in G major.

In the second lecture we heard of the increased richness of Mozart's style, due to the influence of Haydn, to whom he dedicated his six-string quartets. He composed over 600 works, which were characterised by precision and elegance and do not include anything slipshod. In two directions the work of Mozart is supreme, primarily in the piano concerto, where he maintains an excellent balance between the orchestra and the piano, and secondly in opera. Mr. Allam described the operas in some detail, showing Mozart's fine sense of comprehension of the musical and dramatical sides of opera.

In the absence of Mr. Julius Harrison, as already stated, Mr. Allam conducted the Symphony Orchestra Concert on January 23rd, and it was rather appropriate that the programme should contain the Beethoven Symphony, as Mr. Allam is a keen Beethoven enthusiast. The programme began with the bright overture "The Wasps," which is typically Vaughan Williams in colouring. The orchestra gave a good and clean performance of Beethoven's only attempt at programme music, the Pastoral Symphony No. 6 in F. Edward German's "Theme and Six Diversions" is straightforward and requires no comment. The final number

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was the exhilarating Capriccio Espagnol of Rimsky Korsakov, which was energetically played. The performance of the orchestra at this concert reflected considerable credit on the conductor.

Mr. Aylmer Buest deputised as conductor on February 13th, and on this occasion the programme was somewhat heavy. After the overture, "Sakuntala," by Goldmark, we were treated to a modern work by the young composer William Walton. This Sinfonia Concertante for orchestra and piano is not on the lines of the concerto, but it is a reversion to the Sinfonie Concertante style of Bach, when the piano is treated as part of the orchestral ensemble rather than as a solo instrument. In this work the piano was not sufficiently isolated to allow Miss Harriet Cohen to show her individuality, and the composition as a whole was rather disappointing and does not reach the high level of Belshazzar's Feast.

Before the audience had recovered from the modernity of the Sinfonia they found themselves plunged into the middle of Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, commonly known as "The Pathetic," which has the feeling of gradual improvement from the beginning to the end. The third movement, *Allegro molte vivace*, is exceedingly vigorous and full of pomp, the wood wind and brass excelling themselves. The concluding movement was calmer and almost hymnlike, but still full of the ever-changing colourings which are a characteristic of this work. The playing of the orchestra in this work was far above their usual standard.

After the interval, Miss Cohen played four of Chopin's Etudes, including the "Revolutionary." These solos were played neatly and unobtrusively and without any emotionalism. A most delicious encore consisted of three delicate little pieces by Orlando Gibbons.

The brilliant overture, "Masaniello," by Auber, rounded off a good evening's performance.

E.B.T.

UNION NOTES.

TWO important events in the Union year have taken place this month—the Annual General Meeting on February 8th, of which a report appears elsewhere in this issue, and the election for the office of President of the Union for the Session 1932-33.

The result of the election was as follows:—

F. HAYTON	..	411
L. A. PRESTON	..	249

Four seats on the Union Committee are also filled by general ballot, but this year, as only four candidates were nominated, there was no election, the successful members being

C. N. FRANK, who has very ably filled the position of Editor of *The Gryphon* for this Session.

N. GILL, who has been for two years (1930-31-32) a member of the Union Committee and this year has held the office of Secretary of the M.R.C.

R. A. PRESTON, who has been Captain of the Swimming Club for 1930-31-32, and has obtained his colours and is also a member of the 1st XV.

Miss O. TURGOOSE, who did valuable work behind the scenes in connection with the Rag Ragout held last term.

MARCH, 1902

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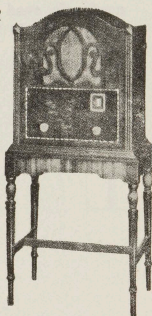
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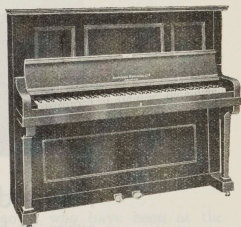
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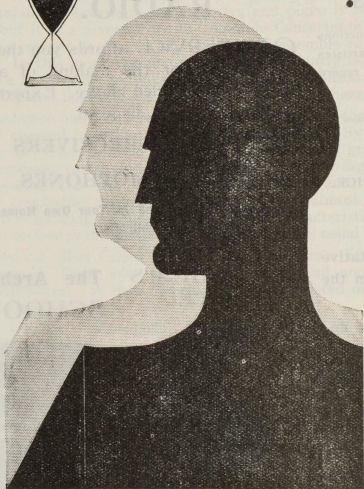
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All Representative Council elections except the S.R.C. have also been completed and the representatives on the Union Committee are as follows :—

M.R.C.

President .. N. GILL.
Secretary .. F. ELLIS.

Members : J. WRAY. J. BALMER.
 H. MALLINSON. P. MACKAY.
 H. ANDERSON. S. G. EVANS.
 C. E. JOHNSON. G. H. FOSS.
 D. T. COLEMAN.

W.R.C.

President .. Miss C. B. VOASE.
Secretary .. Miss J. BENSON.

Members : Miss PLUMMER.
 Miss WHITE.
 Miss BLOXHAM.

M.W.R.C.

President .. Miss M. BARRACLOUGH.

D.R.C.

President .. D. W. SMITH.

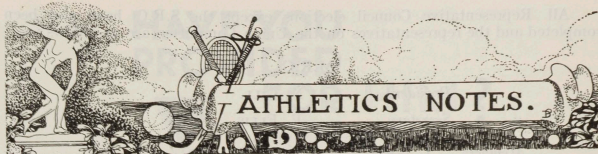
It may seem early in the session to elect officers for next year, but it has been found in previous years that the officials took half the first term to get to know the ropes and, therefore, it seemed best that the retiring officers should initiate their successors into their various duties during the Summer term, to ensure, if possible, a continuation of policy.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION.

There must be a considerable number of people who have been at the University for five years. Having paid five annual subscriptions to the Union they are eligible for Life Membership of the Union. A book is provided in the Union Office in which a record of such members is being kept, and all who have either signed their names or have sent in the requisite information (name, address, years of residence and course) are entitled to a Life Membership Card, which confers on them the privilege of using the Union Rooms and, we hope, the new Union Buildings, which we trust will be built during the lifetime of many at present at the University. At this point we would urge all to read the Editorial in this issue, and having done so to sign the guarantor's form promising to pay £10 within seven years of going down, or sooner if possible, so that the new buildings may not just be a thing of the future, but a building which Old Students may use and be proud of as the headquarters of the Leeds University Union.

W. S. SKIDMORE,

Hon. Secretary L.U.U.



LIVERPOOL—that University of all the sporting talents—has defeated Leeds this term on both the Rugger and the Soccer fields. The defeat of the Association team by three goals to one was particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that thereby Leeds lost its chance of retaining the Christie Cup, a chance to which they have clung persistently throughout the season. We hope that next year will see the return of the trophy to Leeds. Meanwhile, we wish the team luck in the Beeston Charity Cup, into the third round of which they have advanced as a result of their defeat of Seacroft Albion by one goal to nil on February 20th. The Rugby Club was completely outmatched against Liverpool, but the score of 44 points to nil casts little reflection on the sterling work of the Leeds forwards.

In regard to the grounds, it is interesting to note that at the time of writing, the Car Park is all but finished. The ground staff has been busy planting trees along the edge of all the grounds and turfing the bare parts. The large soil dump on the far side of the Soccer pitch has also been levelled, drained and returfed. A step towards the building of a new pavilion has been taken by the drawing up of plans, but a scheme for raising money will have to be launched before anything practical can be done.

F. BELL, G.A.S.

BOAT CLUB.—A very successful fixture under the auspices of the York City Rowing Club, took place on the Ouse at York, on 13th February, 1932. The Leeds Eight, rowing against York City's "London" Eight, won by a length, making a record time of 4 mins. 45 secs. for the seven furlong course. The third crew beat St John's College 1st crew by a few feet after a very exciting race, but were beaten by York City's "A" crew.

On February 27th the first crew lost to Armstrong College Boat Club at Rodley. The new clinker fours were used for this race. On the same afternoon the 3rd and 4th crews entertained St. John's College 1st and 2nd crews, the Leeds 3rd crew winning and the 4th losing.

On May 7th, the Annual Race with Glasgow University Boat Club will be rowed on the Ouse at York. We hope many Leeds supporters will go over to York for that fixture.

R.T. (*Hon. Secretary L.U.B.C.*).

WOMEN'S SWIMMING CLUB.—This year the Club has been very fortunate in being able to arrange matches with several Universities. Despite repeated attempts, however, we have so far been unable to hold polo matches with any club other than that of Leeds Training College. These matches are always greatly enjoyed by both the players and the spectators, and we have managed to defeat our opponents in both our games this season. We are hoping that we shall be able to make the Clubs of the other Universities more enthusiastic about the game, so that we shall be able to have more matches. We have been successful in each of the three Inter-Varsity swimming matches which have taken place so far. Last term we entertained Manchester in Leeds, and this term we have visited Newcastle and Sheffield.



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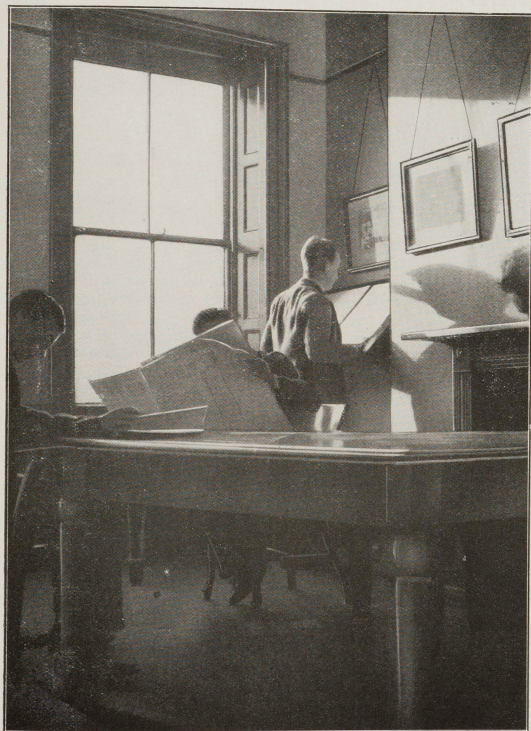
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“ THE WORLDLY TOUCH ”

(A Snap in the Union Reading Room).

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Miss Musgrave is to be congratulated on her fine plunge at Sheffield, when she broke all her own records and the Inter-Varsity record by plunging 60 ft.—the length of the bath, so there was no mistaking it.

At the beginning of next term the Inter-Hostel and Day Students' Swimming Gala will be held, so that any one who can swim at all should begin to practise now. We hold regular practices twice weekly, on Mondays at Union Street Baths, where we can also practise polo, and on Thursday evenings at Cookridge Street Baths, under the tuition of Mr. Boyd.

N.B. (Hon. Sec.).

MEN'S SWIMMING CLUB.—Since the last issue of *The Gryphon* two water polo matches have been played and several more are due to come off in the near future. On January 28th we met Sheffield University in the first round of the U.A.U. Water-Polo Championship, and by winning 4—2 qualified to meet Liverpool in the semi-final. This match was chiefly marked by the vast superiority of our forward line compared with that of last season. C. W. Atkinson and N. Myers, both freshers, were specially valuable acquisitions, the former scoring three goals in this match. Shortly afterwards we visited the Training College and won by 5 goals to nil, and the squadron race by 8 yards. The University was superior in all departments throughout the game, as the score indicates, and the forwards were again prominent.

In the U.A.U. Water-Polo Championship Semi-final, Leeds beat Liverpool by three goals to two, after extra time, and thus meet the winners of the Bristol v. Birmingham tie in the Final.

As *The Gryphon* will not be appearing again until May, I would like to bring to the public notice that the U.A.U. Swimming Championship Gala will be held in Leeds on Saturday, May 14th.

R. ORTON SMITH (Hon. Sec.).

FIVES CLUB.—The rather drastic changes made in the team at the beginning of this term have been amply justified in the results; with one exception, and that against a very strong team, we have won all our matches. At the beginning of March we are playing a team from London representing the Rugby Fives Association, and shall meet, on that occasion some of the best players in the country. At the end of this term we go on our Annual Tour to Scotland when we play three Universities. This year the tour has been extended to give us a week in London, where we play four of the leading clubs.

REGINALD C. M. BEENY.

THE HOCKEY TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

THE Hockey Tour comes but once every two years, but when it does we make it something to be remembered, and this year was no exception.

It was our original intention to play Durham University, Edinburgh University and Glasgow University, on February 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively, but at the last minute Glasgow was unable to raise a team. From Edinburgh we rang up St. Andrew's University, and they very sportingly offered to raise a team to play us at 24 hours' notice.

We left Leeds in the early morning for Durham, and after having a good look round this old and ancient city, with its wonderful Castle, Cathedral, and little, narrow, winding streets, which at the present day are a curse to modern means of

transport, we had lunch and then proceeded to the venue of our match. The match itself was very keenly contested, but the Leeds defence was strong and the forwards, especially the right wing, were very thrustful. Leeds were always on top and scored four times, through Cooke, Tinley, Harris and Warin, the latter's goal being a brilliant solo effort after a concentrated attack by the Durham forwards. In reply Durham scored two good goals, but they never looked like drawing level.

We travelled up to Edinburgh the same night, and the next day we played Edinburgh University. For the first time in the history of our Club we defeated a side which is classed as the best in Scotland. The press said we were lucky to win by two goals to nil, but when one considers that Edinburgh never got a shot in at our goal I hardly think that was a fair criticism. The Edinburgh forward line, which contained a Scottish international, was really good, but our halves and backs marked and tackled with such skill that they never once looked dangerous. Granted we were defending most of the second half, but we were leading by two goals and, therefore, could afford to take no risks against a team with such a reputation. Our goals were scored by Harris and Kidd.

In the evening, reinforced by several of the Edinburgh team, we proceeded to enjoy ourselves; some went to the pictures or theatre, some went dancing, whilst some stayed in the hotel to have a quiet evening.

The next day we left early for St. Andrew's. The journey was very pleasant and interesting, although one or two members don't agree with me on that point. St. Andrew's is one of the most wonderful places we had ever visited, and it was here that we spent the most pleasant day of our tour. We were not as successful here as in previous matches, as we lost 2-1, but it was our third game in three days and we were a tired team. "The spirit was willing, but the body was weak." Our goal was scored by Warin in the first half.

We travelled back to Leeds at night, arriving about 6-0 a.m. on Saturday, and so ended one of the most successful tours, both socially and on the field, in the annals of the Club.

JOHN BALMER.

LABOUR IN VAIN.

The U.A.U. Cross-Country Fiasco.

THE Mecca of University Cross-Country teams is the U.A.U. Championship. This year this event was staged on Messrs. Lever Brothers' Sports Grounds at Port Sunlight. The Leeds team had been training hard for some weeks, and while hardly expected to win were confident of being well placed.

The team travelled to Liverpool on the morning of the race and made their way to the low-level platforms of the Central Station to make the journey under the Mersey. The station and trains were full of runners wearing the colours of every modern University or University College in England and Wales, and everywhere greetings were being exchanged between old opponents. Having arrived at the grounds and changed, the field of a hundred and twelve faced the starter at about three o'clock. Leeds were not lucky in the draw, for they drew the outside pen, number fourteen. The flag dropped and the runners dashed up the slope and through the gate of the sports grounds, where the scene resembled a theatre panic as the men fought madly to get through the rather narrow opening. Once out in the country, with the leaders setting a good pace, all went well for about three miles, but soon after, the realisation that they were travelling over far more than the advertised half a mile of road began to disturb the majority of the runners, and, in fact, the leaders had lost the trail and something like an extra four miles had been covered when the course was picked up just past the three mile stage. If looks or



words could slay a cheerful individual who sat upon a fence shouting "Four miles to go," to men who had already done something like seven, he would have expired on the spot.

However, the race was kept up and finally the men arrived at the finish to find everything in a state of confusion. The first half dozen runners had been lost in a bunch and had agreed to come in together. Some attempt was made to take the positions of the others, but after about the fortieth this was given up and "No result" declared. So there was nothing for it but to troop back to the dressing room and take one's place with about fifty others under the three shower baths. Then tea, and back to town again to sit about in the Burlington Rooms and discuss the probable result and wait for dinner. From exchange of notes it appeared that if the result had been counted London would probably have been the winners and that Leeds, having all their men home in the first forty-five, would have been well-placed. Illingworth and Oliver, the first two home for Leeds, were about eighteenth and nineteenth respectively.

The opening of the Dinner was marked by the absence of the Lord Mayor, who had been smitten on the nose by a ball of paper and had gone home in disgust. However, he relented later and returned to find a rousing reception awaiting him.

The proceedings did not, of course, take the form intended, such items as the presentation of cups to the winners and the toast of the winning team being absent. However, there was a spirit of festivity abroad and the fruitless toil of the afternoon was soon forgotten. Finally, the merry party broke up to return to their respective hotels and stations, or to trouble the Liverpool police.—A.G.



THE SCOUT CLUB.—Owing to an oversight no chit-chat concerning the Club appeared in the last issue of *The Gryphon*, and since the December number stirring events have occurred. First and foremost, Dacre and Dinner were both huge successes in their different ways. Of Dacre, at Christmas, suffice it to say that we slept well, walked as the spirit moved us, partook of the many and various tempting dishes which the ingenuity of our cooks devised for us, and had much ado with hearts of divers descriptions, not to mention doubles and redoubles, "running hills, and many other matters." We should like to see more of the men of the Club, particularly the younger brethren, sharing these pleasures with us. Most people thought the Dinner a howling success—without casting aspersions at our own silver tuber band or our glee-singers. Some members of the Club failed to turn up to this, the principal scouting function of the University year; they missed an unforgettable evening, distinguished by the presence of the "big-bugs" of local scouting, as well as Colonel Walton of I.H.Q., who gave us a good talk on some international aspects of scouting before the spree. Fine speeches were made by our on President and Student-Chairman, and by our old friend Akela, supported by Major Bullock and Colonel Walton. Other notable events have been talks by Mr. Clegg, of Belle Vue, the Rev. R. M. Wilson, M. Inebnit, and Mr. Bradley. We have still to look forward to our Annual Joint Meeting with the Guide Club, and one or two other ordinary meetings. There are some positions waiting for those who would like to put their service ideals into practice.—C.E.J.

TOC H.—A growing membership and an increased range of activity is enabling the University Group to enjoy a successful year. Two or three members go down to the Hunslet Lane Centre every Wednesday to help with the Boys' Club, while a Children's Evensong at All Hallows' Church is another regular job. Prison work and free advice at the Red House Personal Service Department are among other activities undertaken by individual members of the Group. Occasional meetings have been useful and interesting.

THE CLIMBING CLUB.—Club activities have, on the whole, been restricted throughout the winter, mainly on account of the weather. However Almscliffe has still proved popular and the possibilities of Ilkley have also been explored, whilst a short visit to the Lake District was organised during the Christmas vac. With the approach of Easter, of course, climbing can begin in earnest, and on Sunday, March 13th, we are organising a visit to Alum Pot, at Selside. The N.C.F.C. have kindly undertaken to provide rope-ladders, etc. This visit will be open to men and women members of the Club and also to non-members, and it is hoped to be able to accommodate the party in private cars. The Easter vac. will also be fully occupied by visits to Almscliffe, etc., whilst several members hope to spend a week or two in the Lake District. For any further information concerning Club activities, you are requested to apply to the Secretary (pigeon-hole "C").

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Following the Social on January 14th, the Society's next meeting took place on January 28th, at which Professor Stewart, of the Medical School, delivered an excellent address on "The Reactions of the Human Host to Helminthic Parasites." Several points of interest were raised after the lecture by members. At the next meeting on 4th February, Professor Fearnside, of Sheffield, spoke on "The Oilfields of India and Burma," and gave a very humorous and instructive account of his activities there. The following Sunday a very enjoyable ramble was held from Guiseley over Otley Chevin to Snowdonia, and back to Leeds via Pool. The meeting on February 11th was notable for the visit of Dr. Arkell, of Oxford, who lectured on "A Trip to the Coral Reefs of the Red Sea." His excellent slides did ample justice to the wild scenery and the curious flora and fauna of the Red Sea region.

JOHN E. B. DYSON.

EVANGELICAL UNION.—Since the last number of *The Gryphon* went to press, several interesting meetings have been held, and the attendance, though leaving still much to be desired, has improved considerably at most of these. Rev. W. T. Elmslie opened the term with a talk on "The Danger of Self-Centred Religion," which proved very stimulating and aroused a keen discussion. Later, Mr. A. B. Hepper gave us an exceedingly interesting talk on "Child Conversion," emphasising its reality, and its necessity in these days of growing secularisation and materialism. Another address was by Captain Cooper, who told us of his own experience of Christianity and the Christian life. Further meetings this term were addressed by Rev. R. S. Watson (February 26th), and Rev. G. C. Beach (March 11th), who spoke on the period between the Testaments. At our other meetings the study of Ephesians continued.

The Union joined with the S.C.M. and the C. of E. Society in organising an Intercession for the Disarmament Conference, which was very well attended. We hope our members will make a special point of remembering this vital Conference in their prayers. Our own prayer meetings will continue to be held in Emmanuel Church on Mondays at 5.5 p.m., and we ask for a better attendance at these. Finally, we would again remind readers of these notes that all our meetings are open.—G.L.B.

L.U. WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—Two debates have been held this term at the Club. The first, on January 21st, was on the subject of Prohibition, and, as might have been expected, produced a very interesting discussion and the rejection of the motion. The second was on February 18th, and the subject was the Abolition of Tipping. Once again the Club decided that there are already sufficient restrictions on men, and that Tips might continue with us. We must congratulate the Club A.F.C. on reaching the Semi-Final of the Leeds and District and the Leeds Intermediate League Cups, and wish them success in these contests.—G.L.B.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Society can congratulate itself on two very good debates this term. The first, at Oxley Hall, on February 16th, was very entertaining, the speeches of Miss Joyce Elliott and Miss Monica Dean being worthy of very honourable mention. The Society thanks the Staff and the Students of Oxley Hall for a very pleasant evening.

The other Debate was the Final of the Inter-Faculty K.O. Competition. The Medics defeated the Arts by 67 to 48. Debating here was very good, but the speech of the meeting was the summing up of Mr. J. S. Gourlay for the Medics. It is a long time since the Society had such a fine example of how to "submerge" the opposition under a flow of words, which seemed to come without apparent effort on his part. The attendance was excellent, there being about 130 people present.—C.G.T.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The term started with a very comprehensive address on "An Englishman's view of the Scots' Universities," by Professor Bruce Dickens. Professor Edwards entertained the Society with a delightfully humorous address on "Dionysus"—really an account of the Greek view of alcohol. Despite the watered-down picture of their wines we felt inclined to enjoy Greek hospitality. On February 15th, the Bishop of Ripon addressed a small but appreciative meeting on "Man v. the Machine"—a most interesting, comprehensive and thought-provoking address, suggesting that man was in danger of being dominated by the machine and the mechanistic mentality and a fatalism born of his conception of his own littleness in space.—F.C.M.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.—The first of the two mid-day addresses arranged for this term was given on Thursday, February 4th, by Dr. J. Johnstone Jervis, Leeds' Medical Officer of Health. In conjunction with the C. of. E. Society and the E. Union, a Service of Intercession was held on the following Tuesday in Emmanuel Church, conducted by the Rev. R. S. Watson. Sunday, February 21st, was the Universal Day of Prayer for all students. At the Service held in Emmanuel in the afternoon, an address was given by the ever-welcome visitor from Annandale, the Rev. Trevor Kilborn. In view of the Disarmament Conference, then sitting at Geneva, it was decided that the special intention of the day this year should be for World Peace. Then came the Big Push! February 22nd to 27th was Finance Week, and into it was packed an American Auction, an American Tea next day, and the gallant and ingenious efforts of individual members to make this year a record contribution to Central Funds.

The Bible Study Conference, held the following week-end, was yet another proof of their intrinsic value. The address on the Friday night was given by the Rev. J. H. Carpenter; on Saturday, by the Rev. T. Elmslie; and the closing address on Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Father T. Hannay, C.R.

Undoubtedly this has been a year of encouraging, and it is hoped, abiding success. To those members going down this year, the S.C.M. wishes every success and happiness in their new career. Among these, mention must be made of the untiring work of Miss E. Brindle, this year's Women's President. Election of Officers for next year will take place shortly.—C.F.D.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, Ex-Minister of Health and one time Lecturer at the old Yorkshire College, addressed the first meeting of this term on "The Foundations of Socialism." After suggesting that the basis of Conservatism was confidence in the present Capitalist System, and Liberalism in individual freedom from State interference, he suggested that the main idea of Socialism was social equality and a true democracy could not be obtained under an oligarchy in the economic sphere. For this reason did the Labour Party demand control by the people of the means of existence and by exposing the fallacies of the present system of finance and banking he proved the necessity of such reform. He went on to outline a scheme for constructive State Socialism and the methods by which Socialists would proceed to put into practice their ideals. Despite the invitation to members of other political parties no questions or criticisms were forthcoming from their rather placid members, but a number of interesting aspects of Socialism were handled by Mr. Greenwood in answer to questions from members of the Society. A discussion group was held on Wednesday, February 3rd, in the J.C.R. on "Socialism and Communism."

In the near future we hope to hear addresses from Communist and Conservative speakers, and a joint debate between Mr. Vivian Adams, M.P. (Conservative) and Mr. L. John Edwards, Socialist Candidate at the last Election and an ex-chairman of this Society.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Study groups on the "Confessions of St. Augustine" have been held from time to time during the term, and reached a successful conclusion with an address given by our President, Professor Hamilton Thompson, on the "Literary Style of Confessions." Two Corporate Communions of the Society were celebrated at Emmanuel Church. Under the auspices of this Society a lantern lecture was given by the Rev. Fr. Biggatt, C.R. on "The Oxford Movement—the history of a hundred years of the Catholic revival in England." We are glad of this opportunity of thanking the lecturer for a most interesting address and also the Rev. R. L. Watson, whose unfailing courtesy and hospitality made it possible for the lecture to be held in Emmanuel Institute, and thereby ensured a good attendance. We are most grateful too, to Mr. Durdie, of the University, who attended to the spade-work in connection with the fixing of the lantern, and to Mr. Copland, who had a very successful evening in operating the lantern. The series of Lenten addresses was given by Canon J. F. Howson (Rector of Guiseley). In his "Parable of Life," the Canon spoke of the consecration, desecration and restoration of the Church (as a building) and then related these three features to the development in the lives of the members of the Church. Our special thanks are extended to him for his thoughtful and stimulating addresses. A new feature was introduced into the Society's activities this year. In preparation for Holy Week a Quiet Half-day was spent at St. Margaret's Church (with the kind permission of the Rev. Fr. Callister).—W.H.



DEVONSHIRE HALL.—An interesting Fives match with H.O.R. was played on January 31st. The teams were very evenly matched and after some very keen games Devonshire managed to win by the narrow margin of 14 points. Both our pairs—Kendall and Cresswell and Kaye and Quayle won 3 games each: the first pair of H.O.R. proved a very powerful combination, winning five of the six games they played. The return match was due to take place on our courts on February 21st. A Bridge team of six members of Hostel opposed an H.O.R. team on Tuesday, February 23rd. The Soccer team fulfils many interesting fixtures, meeting with fair success.

A scheme to provide enthusiasts with the use of a neighbouring swimming bath once a week has met with much approval and very shortly many hope to avail themselves of this opportunity. The construction of the tennis court is proceeding rapidly: it is expected to put it to full use by the beginning of next term and possibly it may be ready for play before the end of this term.

W. N. LOWTHER.

WEETWOOD HALL.—Almost all that can be said for us this month is that we have held our Dance. This may not seem, and indeed, is not, anything startling or remarkable, but this term the event was carried out in the face of numerous obstacles. However, in spite of the unfortunate choice of date, and the fact that, owing to her illness, we were deprived of the services of our Entertainments' Secretary, we succeeded in passing an evening which, I venture to say, was enjoyed by all participants.

Flu, that unfortunate affliction which has lately laid low so many members of mankind, flew far from Weetwood, thanks to the stern treatment imposed on all who dared so much as to cough, sneeze, or flourish even a handkerchief in an inordinate degree in the presence of the Warden or Matron. The penalty for a first offence was one day's incarceration: happily, Weetwood was more docile than Dartmoor, and there was no case of rebellion. These prompt measures have absolutely banished the enemy and complete quiet reigns on the Weetwood front.

Do the dim lights which are seen burning steadily in Weetwood in the dead watches cause any casual observer to call up a mental image of a student labouring long and late? Let him not be deceived—the occupants of that chamber are merely "bridging" the gulf between one day and the next.

The presidential elections were carried out under the strictest supervision, but to the great regret of those responsible for the voting in Hostel, no-one showed any propensity to vote twice, and the exhortation that "not more than one vote should be given to each candidate" was treated with all the solemnity demanded by such a sage piece of advice.

We all anticipated eagerly the important event which took place in February, the date sanctified and set apart for the Freshers' Social.

COLLEGE HALL.—College Hall Calling! The two most important events we have to recount since we last broadcast are our Bridge Drive and our tormly Hostel Dance. The former passed off successfully with quite the maximum of excitement beforehand. We had a last minute search for card-tables and are most indebted to Mr. Watson, the Vicar of Emmanuel Church, for his very kind loan of fifteen tables from the Institute—we tender thanks also to Messrs. Denby and M. Parkinson for transporting these tables in their cars and to the M.R.C., who were also most helpful. We are happy to be able to say it was a good cause for we have contributed £10 to the Union Fund.

Hostel Dance was, as usual, a most jolly affair; with it ended frivolities. S.C.M. finance week is going to see many weird and sudden transformations we hear, and will bring in its course the usual ping-pong tournament. And as that is all the news we will now close down until the next *Gryphon*.

HOSTEL OF THE RESURRECTION.—Just after the last Hostel Notes were written the death occurred of Bishop Charles Gore, who, as founder of the Community of the Resurrection, is by the same fact founder of our Hostel. We share with the Church at large in the sense of the loss of such a personality. Many of us were able to take part in the last rites at Mirfield.

The Rugger match with the College is now but a pleasant memory—although we lost 18—8. Many were surprised at the strength of the opposition we offered, and there can be no doubt that the result rested on the superiority of the College backs. The whole occasion of the visit was an opportune "Carnival" before Lent, which this year, quite unusually, we spend entirely in residence here at Leeds. Some of us hope to be privileged by being able to finish off the term—and Lent—by joining the Holy Week Ceremonies and Retreat at Mirfield.

The Debate with the Indian Association was very enjoyable and produced some valuable discussion on Penal Administration.—L.A.P.

LYDDON HALL.—Our congratulations to Miss Voase on her election as President of the Women's Representative Council for next session are very sincere; and (need we crave forgiveness) not unminged with a little pride.

This term's activities have included the Dance, which was a success in every direction, and particularly in that practically the whole of Hostel was there and enjoying it. The Women's Social was held on February 20th, and on March 9th we are hoping to entertain the Staff.

The enthusiasm for fencing has borne quick fruit, and we can already boast one team member.

The League of Nations Society held one of their meetings in Lyddon, which was well supported by the Hostel, when Professor Brodetsky spoke most interestingly on Mandates.
R.H.

OXLEY HALL.—Oxley had the great pleasure of entertaining the Debating Society on Tuesday, February 16th. The motion before the House, which was that the maxim "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," is to be deplored, seemed particularly appropriate in a Women's Hall and provoked strong expressions of opinion from both sides. The speeches were stimulating, relevant, and at times even amusing, and owing no doubt to the feminine atmosphere of Oxley, the meeting was extremely well behaved.

Our Women's Social was held on Saturday, February 20th. "The Lilies of the Field," given by our dramatic element, was very much appreciated, and a pleasant evening was concluded with dancing.

We are now looking forward to the Hall Dinner on March 12th.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The chief event of this term has been the Annual Production. A new departure was made in producing four short plays, but a full account of these, and, we hope, some criticism will be found on other pages. In addition to the production the play readings have been varied, as usual. "Charles and Mary" was the first play; "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventures" was rendered with great gusto at College Hall, and we are grateful to all at College Hall for their kindness to us on that occasion. "Hobson's Choice" was read at the last meeting. After this spell of lighter plays we intend to finish the term with plays of a more serious nature including Rudolph Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "The Bough and the Stars," by Sean O'Casey. In conclusion—there may have been captious critics of the Annual production, but if we are to raise the standard of our productions and make them really representative of University talent it is necessary that all who have this talent should place it at the disposal of the Society and join up at once.—D.F.

University of Leeds Old Students' Association. West Riding Branch.

Remember March 22nd!—Social Evening in Staff House. (See Circular enclosed in this issue of *The Gryphon*).

Manchester Letter.

Hon. Secretary : Miss I. K. MARTIN,
465, Bury New Road,
Kersal,
Manchester.

The Annual Branch Dinner is now an affair of the past. We were very pleased to have Professor Barbier among us and to hear how the new buildings are progressing in Leeds. Unfortunately, Mr. Woledge was not able to come, and his absence was very much regretted. There were representatives from the Old Bristolians and St. Andrew's. Speeches were short and members enjoyed plenty of time for conversation. The Manchester Refectory Staff excelled itself in the matter of the Dinner.

Our next meeting, on February 24th, was spent in cards and conversation.

On April 23rd we are to visit Allied Newspapers. This should prove a most interesting visit. Afterwards we shall take tea at "Mary Parker's" and hold the Branch Annual General Meeting there.

On Saturday, May 28th, we are to ramble from Poynton through Lime Park to Whaley Bridge, a distance of about seven miles. Tea will be procured at Whaley Bridge, and the cost of the day ticket is about 2/-.

We would like to remind members that the Committee is always glad to receive suggestions as to what form branch activities should take in the future.

I. K. MARTIN.

[On Mr. Woledge's absence, see the birth announcement later.—Ed. O.S.A. Notes].

News of Old Students.

BROWN.—The Historical Association has published as number 86 of its leaflets "The History Room," by C. K. Francis Brown (History, 1925-28). Without professing to review this pleasant little pamphlet, we may say that, as those who know of Mr. Brown's enthusiasm will expect, the author has packed into fourteen pages the experience he has gathered in the last four years in organising what must be a fascinating adventure. "Enthusiasm and perseverance will do great things.... If the history teachers only professed as earnest a belief in the importance and value of their work as do the scientists, the disparity in grants respectively allocated would soon disappear."

FAIRLEY.—Professor Barker Fairley (Mods., 1904-7, 1910) has written a new book "Goethe, as revealed in his Poetry," announced to be published by the end of February.

PEEL.—Dr. Albert Peel is the editor of a new work "Essays, Congregational and Catholic."

BIRTHS.

CHARLTON-COCKROFT.—To Mr. T. S. and Mrs. Charlton (formerly Dora M. Cockroft, Science, 1921-25) at 79, Eaton Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, a son (John) on September 4th, 1931.

FARRAR.—To Mr. H. E. (Colour Chem., 1919-23) and Mrs. Farrar (formerly Annie Scruton) at Glenroy, North Road, Glossop, on 11th January, 1932, a son.

WOLEDGE.—To Mr. Geoffrey (English 1920-25) and Mrs. Wledge, at 27, Beech Road, Bourneville, Birmingham, on 31st January, 1932, a son, Henry Stephen.

DEATH.

WALKER.—Dr. George Lister Walker, Senior Honorary Surgeon at Dewsbury and District General Infirmary, on January 12th, 1932. Dr. Walker entered the University in October, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

GENOWER-WHITCHURCH.—Rev. Arthur H. Genower (Arts, 1926-30) to Doris E. M. Whitchurch, at Leicester, on January 27th, 1932. Address: "Bradda," 12, Miles Hill Mount, Stainbeck Lane, Leeds.

Information Wanted.

Will any reader knowing the whereabouts of the undermentioned Old Students please inform Miss A. Crowther, c/o L.U.O.S.A., The University, Leeds.

Mr. and Mrs. T. WILLIAMS (Mr. Williams, Mod. Langs. 1911-15; Mrs. Williams, née N. Brown, Mods. 1912-16. Last known address, 26, Third Avenue, Melville, Johannesburg).

Mrs. DYER (née Mabel Anderson, Arts 1909-12. Last known address, 99, Bath Road, Worcester).

Rev. E. G. TAYLOR (History, 1920-22).

WALTER L. FORSTER (Eng. 1921-24).

Dr. HERBERT LEACH (last known address, Fort Roseberry, N. Rhodesia).

ALAN SMITH (Fuel, 1919-22).

L.U.O.S.A. Summer Travel.

A circular, giving details of the actual tours arranged, will appear in the next issue of *The Gryphon*, which is published in May. In the meantime it may interest members to know that a cruise to the Northern Capitals is definitely on the programme. The successful tour of last summer has warranted us in again advertising the cruise in the S.S. *Orentes* (Orient Line), which leaves England for a three weeks' cruise on August 6th. We have a few berths at the minimum fare of 30 Guineas, and these will be disposed of to applicants in strict rotation.

The alternative tour will be either to Denmark or the Engadine, Switzerland. It will be of great assistance to the organisers if members interested would be good enough to write at once to the Hon. Treasurer, L.U.O.S.A., saying which of the two latter tours they will patronise. In either case a 14 days' tour will cost a sum approximating to 17 Guineas.

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