

THE GRYPHON

VOL. 21. No. 5.
JULY, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

A-0-01

REYNOLDS & BRANSON, Ltd.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description
of Scientific Apparatus and Chemicals.

British-made Glass, Porcelain, Nickel Ware, & Filter Papers.

GRAND PRIX AWARD FOR SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, TURIN,



Fig. 1.

Set of Dissecting Instruments (as supplied to the Zoological Department) in roll-up wallet, lined with Chamois leather, containing 2 scalpels, 2 forceps, 2 pairs scissors, 2 needles and 1 seeker (fig. 1) £0 16 0

Case of Dissecting Instruments, with which is combined a simple dissecting microscope 0 10 6

Student's Microtome, as used in the Medical Department (fig. 3) 0 4 9



Fig. 3.

Spencer Lens Co.'s Microscope, rack and pinion coarse adjustment, side fine adjustment, two eyepieces, 16 m/m and 4 m/m objectives, double nose piece, and Abbe Condenser ... £11 10 0
Ditto ditto with triple nose piece ... 11 17 6
Watson's "Praxis" Microscope, with 1 in. and 1/4th objective 8 2 0
Swift & Sons' Histological Microscope, with 1 eyepiece, 1 in. and 1/4th in. objectives, sliding adjustment ... 6 6 0
Ditto, Ditto, with rack and pinion adjustment ... 8 14 0

AGENTS FOR WATSON, BECK, SWIFT, SPENCER, BAUSCH & LOMB AND ALL THE LEADING MAKERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

HAND and STAND CAMERAS IN GREAT VARIETY.

"RYSTOS" DARK-ROOM LAMPS.



Fig. 4.

The "ENSIGN-POPULAR" REFLEX CAMERA, for 1/4-plate pictures.

A Reflex Camera of superior quality with reliable self-capping Focal Plane Shutter. Particulars on application.

"CARBINE" CAMERAS for daylight loading films, from £3 3s.

KODAKS (as Fig. 4), VEST POCKET KODAKS AND "ENSIGN" CAMERAS, for daylight loading films.

"KLITO" FOLDING CAMERAS, for glass plates, from 21s.

"RYSTOS" STAND CAMERAS and other designs.

THE "RYSTOS" CONDUIT DEVELOPING TANK. For use when developing photographic plates by the Time or Stand Method, with conduit for circulating the developer by inclining the tank at intervals, thus preventing uneven development. With light-tight lid and removable rack.

Size.	To hold	Price in Copper.	Price in German Silver.
1/4 plate	6	13s. 6d.	15s. 0d. } Post
5 by 4	6	14s. 6d.	15s. 0d. } Free.

Other Sizes at proportionate Prices.

No. 1. Gas Lamp with bye-pass tap for ruby and white light. Dimensions, 11 1/2 by 7 1/2 in., 13s. 6d.

No. 2. Gas Lamp do., do. Dimensions, 12 1/2 by 8 1/2 in., 19s. 6d.

No. 3. Gas Lamp, with vertical front, Dimensions, 8 3/4 by 5 1/2 in., 9s.

No. 1. Electric Lamp, with semi-circular front and switch for ruby and white light, flexible cord and plug. Price complete, 16s. 6d.

No. 2. Electric Lamp, do., do. (as Fig. 5). Dimensions, 11 1/2 in. high, 7 3/4 wide. Complete 23s.



Fig. 5.

"RYSTOS" SEQUENTIAL DEVELOPING TROUCHS.

1/4-plate—3 copper baths and dippers and light tight box with 4 spaces... 15s.
1/2-plate—Do. ... 20s.

Other sizes at proportionate prices.

Special Advantages.

1. A single plate may be developed.
2. Great Saving of developer.
3. Plates can be arranged sequentially so as to give a longer or shorter development as required.

Colour Photography, Plates, Screens, etc. Photographic Plates, Films, and Papers of all makes.

CATALOGUES.

Post Free to Customers.

Chemical and Physical Apparatus and Chemicals.
Ambulance Requisites and First Aid Lantern Slides. Illustrated.
Apparatus for Mackenzie and Forster's Theoretical and Practical Mechanics and Physics. 8 pages.
Apparatus for Teaching Mechanics Machine Construction, Building Construction, and Drawing. 22 pages.
Balances and Weights. 25 pages. Illustrated.
Electrical Apparatus, &c.
Laboratory Fittings and Furniture.
Lantern Slides, 20,000 Slides for Sale and Hire, including Technical Slides; also Geographical Slides for Standard L-VII.

Mathematical, Drawing and Surveying Instruments. Illustrated. 16 pages.
Meteorological Apparatus. Illustrated. 24 pages. 3rd edition.
Microscopes, Microscopical and Bacteriological Apparatus, Dissecting Instruments, &c. 5th edition. 53 pages.
Opera and Field Classes, Telescopes, Prismatic Binoculars, Spectacles, &c.
Optical Lanterns. Including Stroud & Rendell's Science Lanterns, Compressed Gases and Accessory Apparatus. 40 pages. 10th edition.
Photographic Apparatus, Materials, &c.
Radiographic Apparatus. Illustrated.
Aerated Beverages of Guaranteed Purity.

GLASS BLOWING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL DESIGNS EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES.

Well-equipped Workshops for METAL and WOODWORK.

14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LEEDS.

Messrs. TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY Ltd.,

EDUCATIONAL AGENTS,

158 to 162, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Telegrams: "TUTORESS, PHONE, LONDON."

Telephone: MUSEUM 1136.

This Agency is under distinguished patronage, including that of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of many of our leading Schools.

ASSISTANT MASTERS and ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

University men and women seeking appointments in Public and Private Schools can be assured of prompt and careful attention by stating their qualifications and requirements to MESSRS. TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY, who have always on their books particulars of a large number of vacant appointments.

There is no charge for registration, and no fee of any kind is due unless an appointment be obtained through their Agency, when the terms are most reasonable.

Prospectuses, References, and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

Established 1837.

Tel. Central 5497.

HENRY WALKER,

NEW AND OLD BOOKSELLER,

37, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

University Students can rely upon receiving prompt attention to orders by post or given personally.



Inspection invited to the Second-Hand Department, irrespective of purchasing.

TEXT BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH.

AGENT FOR

"THE STUDENT SYSTEM" OF LOOSE LEAF NOTE BOOKS.

FOUNTAIN PENS BY BEST MAKERS.

TELEPHONE 3240.

BENTLEY & CO.,

MILITARY AND CIVIC TAILORS,

21, Woodhouse Lane, LEEDS.

O.T.C. CADETS: If you are recommended for a Commission, come to us for advice, and we shall only be too pleased to give you the results of our experience. We have given satisfaction to a large number of the Leeds O.T.C. Boys since 1914.

Ladies' Costumes from £4 4s. Od.

ORDER YOUR SPRING COSTUME EARLY.

T. LONNERGAN,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

DAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS,

1 & 3, Woodsley Road, LEEDS.

(Junction of Woodsley Road and Hyde Park Road.)

TELEPHONE 2559 CENTRAL.

Special Terms

To HOCKEY, FOOTBALL, and
ATHLETIC GROUPS.

***Every Care taken in
the Photography of
University Students.***

PRICE LIST SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.



THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the sunne when she hath any sicke 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.

Vol. XXI.

JULY, 1918.

No. 5.

Editor: CHARLES A. BOTWOOD.

Assistant Editor: ARTHUR W. GOTT.

Committee: Prof. MOORMAN, (Staff Rep.), Prof. BARKER (Treasurer), A. G. RUSTON, B.A., B.Sc., C. A. MOUNTFORD, M.Sc., B. G. FLETCHER, B.A., H. S. CARTER, Miss NELSON, Miss GIBSON, T. W. MILNES (President of the Union), H. WALKER.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL NOTES	49
CORRESPONDENCE—	
RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LEEDS	51
MISS W. J. DOHERTY	52
E.E.F.	53
BENARES AND SARNATH. By The Vice-Chancellor	54
SIR GEORGE NEWMAN'S REPORT. By Professor T. Wardrop Griffith	54
THE PROBLEM OF THE MILK SUPPLY. By G. W.	55
OBITUARY—	
HUGH ROGER PARTRIDGE	57
R. W. SKIPP	57
RICHARD BENTLEY. By A. W. G.	58
HATPINS. By W.	59
B. D.! By W.	60
CORRECTION	60
LEEDS MEDICAL SCHOOL ATHLETIC CLUB—	
COMMITTEE'S REPORT	61
OLLAPODRIDA	61
LADY MOYNIHAN FIVES CUP	62
PRESIDENT OF W.R.C.	62
PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY UNION	62
THANKS	62



THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

ON another page will be found a most interesting and descriptive article by the Vice-Chancellor. On December 21st, 1917, Dr. Sadler wrote: "If I possibly can, I will write something," and on Easter Monday last, at Benares, the possibility for which we hoped was fulfilled. Much as we realise the honourable duty entailed in Dr. Sadler's mission in India, we await with eagerness his return to Leeds. We rejoice that he has been the recipient during the past twelve months of that greatest of all blessings, health, and we reverently trust this may be maintained. The Vice-Chancellor's absence has, if anything, served to strengthen the appreciation of his kindly personality amongst us, and we should like him to know that it is as a returning friend that the students of the University await his homecoming; that he has been greatly missed, and that the affection with which he is regarded by the Undergraduates of Leeds University has by no means diminished during his absence.

The Editor begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries:—*The Gong*, University College, Nottingham; *Otago University Review*; *The Students' Magazine*, University College, Exeter; *Floreamus*, University of Sheffield; *The Non-Such*, University of Bristol; *University College Magazine*, University of London; *The Mermaid*, University of Birmingham; *The Sphinx*, University of Liverpool; *The Serpent*, University of Manchester.

UNIVERSITY THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY LIBRARY, LEEDS
CANCELLED

"The Lord Mayor's Letter."

WE take this opportunity of thanking The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Leeds for his very interesting, appreciative and generous letter, which is published on another page.

When we approached His Lordship with an appeal for some message to the Undergraduates of the University it was not without an appreciation of how little spare time must remain at his disposal after the fulfilment of all those onerous and important duties which his high position in the City of Leeds demands.

Nevertheless, knowing the breadth of The Lord Mayor's interest in all things appertaining to Leeds, and by no means least amongst these, the life of the University, and trusting in our knowledge, we ventured to make our appeal.

Recollections of the foundation of the University of Leeds, to which reference is made by His Lordship will be interesting to all, and particularly to those whose memories can also recall that important event, whilst his suggestions as to the solution of certain present problems in connection with the City of Leeds should offer scope for useful thought on the part of science students. May we add law students as well?

We shall be delighted to receive correspondence for the next issue of the *Gryphon* in reference to the "smoke" question from any interested readers.

Our indebtedness to His Lordship does not end with our appreciation of his message: he has further honoured the University by very generously promising a "Challenge Cup"; competition for which is to be arranged in connection with the University Athletic Club.

Some time ago we referred to that unfortunate habit of mind which denies all progress for the duration of the war, and destructively criticises any innovation till peace is signed.

We are happy in the knowledge that our University Union is possessed of a broader outlook.

A meeting between representatives of the Union and The Lord Mayor has been arranged for the early part of this session, to take place (by kind invitation) at the Mansion House for the purpose of determining the details in connection with "The Frank Gott Challenge Cup, 1918."

The appreciation on the part of the Undergraduates of the University of this very kind and generous act of The Lord Mayor needs no reiteration by us. We may be permitted, however, to remark that the spontaneity of this unexpected gift greatly enhances it in the minds of the students.

It marks no signal event in the history of the University; rather it results as a token of a sympathetic and living interest in the University of Leeds and its students.

* * *

"GRYPHON" FINANCE.

We have hinted in the past, that *Gryphon* affairs were in a precarious condition. The finances of the Journal are now for all practical purposes exhausted. So acute is the position at present, that the question of a final issue of the Magazine for the 1917-18 session

was raised at a meeting of the *Gryphon* Committee on June 4th inst., and the appearance of this number is only due to the unanimous rejection on the part of the meeting of all ideas of ceasing publication.

Whether it be a popular opinion or not, unhesitatingly we assert that it is—or ought to be, the personal responsibility of every undergraduate of the University to see to it that so long as he or she enjoys the privileges of the Institution, so long shall the Journal of the University be maintained. It is regrettable that the *Gryphon* subscription—insignificant as it is, is not compulsorily collected from all students with the Union fees. We have sought eagerly for an attitude of pride in the University, and for some signs of interest in the extra-academic life of the departments. Save in exceptional instances, we have found neither the one nor the other. We refuse to admit this is a result of the War, though doubtless the absence of the flower of our students may be contributory. On the contrary we regard this amiably detached air as a product of individual selfishness, each one having for his sole ambition official recognition as to his mental capacity in one or other directions; and so long as this worthy (yet *ad extremum* miserable) aim be realised, the place may look to itself, professors may remain pedagogues or become lunatics, and the inner life of the Institution, with such traditions as it has, "go hang!"

With deliberation, we suggest it is the spirit of the ancient Universities that is lacking, and to our serious detriment lacking at Leeds.

Accession to the state of graduate should be the solemn consummation of a University career, but by as much as the power and prestige of the Alma Mater is embarrassed by a minority of self-centred undergraduates, by so much do these same diminish the honour of the graduated condition in the eyes of the world. Never in the life of any University, has there been so perfect an opportunity for the foundation of traditions as to-day: traditions which shall resound to the credit of their creators, or by their absence announce an unexcusable and disgraceful neglect of responsibilities and of honour.

Amongst many additions and improvements which doubtless will soon be made manifest in our University life, that which must necessarily concern us the most in these columns is the *adequate* maintenance of this Journal.

A detached slip is enclosed within this copy of the "Gryphon."

Will all those who have given their support so loyally during the past session kindly fill in the enclosure and hand the same, together with their subscriptions for the current year, to the Hall Porter at the University or Medical School, not later than OCTOBER 16th.

A space at the bottom of the slips will be found for donations or promises of support which will be received with equal gratitude whether pence, shillings or pounds, up to JULY 31st, 1919.

Acknowledgment of such sums will be made in the next issue of the "Gryphon" either under a *nom de plume* or under the donor's name as desired.

Realising how many extra mural friends the "Gryphon" has the good fortune to possess, we commend this section of the slip to their sympathetic interest. Contributions should be addressed to The Hon. Treasurer, Professor A. Barker, The University, Leeds.

For those, and we deplore their number, who are not regular subscribers to the University Magazine, similar slips may be obtained from the Hall Porter's Office. We cordially invite their support.

We have attempted to give some idea of the position of our finances: the balance sheet is open for inspection; the cause is, as in most affairs to-day, increased cost and decreased receipts. The embarrassment is temporary, for in the peaceful times which shall come when "earth is again touched with rest" the *Gryphon* will be as self-supporting and financially independent as at any time in its history.

It is futile, and we trust unnecessary, to labour the point further. The *Gryphon* is the Journal of the Undergraduates of the University of Leeds: it is their product and as such gives a standard from which to judge their interest in their Alma Mater. *The position is critical.* That should suffice.

* * *

LEEDS UNIVERSITY SONG BOOK.

In No. 4 of the present volume the President of the Union, Mr. Milnes, drew attention to the proposed Leeds University Song Book, to include "representative songs of each of the departments of the University." A few contributions have been received: a very few. We know from the amount of poetry received in manuscript for the *Gryphon* that there are those amongst us who could supply the very greatest help in this matter, but unfortunately they do not. It cannot be necessary to urge the value of the idea or the possibilities that present themselves in the production of such a book. Once again we invite *all* members of the University to forward *suggestions or copy*. The songs need not be original; it is intended to include sundry Yorkshire ballads and old English melodies, such as are to be found in the existing Students' Song Books. A suggestion has been made that such original contributions as may be received should be published in the *Gryphon* and we therefore appeal for MSS. thereon to be sent in by October 30th, 1918, addressed to the Editor.

* * *

The following extract is from the *Yorkshire Post*, May 24th, 1918:—

The University of Leeds has received a gift from Mr. W. Denison Roebuck of a valuable collection of microscopic slides and a library of books upon the subject of freshwater algae, as the nucleus of a specialist library and collection of algae in general. These were the property of the late Mr. William Barwell Turner, one of the most active scientific workers in the city. The value of the gift is increased by the fact that many of the books are illustrated by coloured drawings by Mr. Turner. The collections will be known as the "Barwell Turner Memorial."

Appreciation of this valuable gift will be increased as students become more conversant with it. Apart from the great educational value of the collection, a stimulus is offered to the study of a branch of science which is by no means exhausted and which more than repays the attention it may receive.

May we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all those who have so loyally helped to keep the *Gryphon* going during the session. Especially do we remember in this connection Mr. A. W. Gott, the Assistant Editor, and those members of the University Staff whose suggestions and support have been so valuable throughout the past year.

* * *

It is not without some sense of regret that we announce this as the final issue of the *Gryphon* this session. Last October it was determined to publish six copies for the academic year, but financial considerations, particular reference to which is made in another column, have necessitated an alteration in the programme decided upon by the *Gryphon* Committee.

The hope expressed in our first number that this volume might see the end of the European War has not *yet* been fulfilled. With greater confidence, we add that were this the first issue of the 1918-1919 edition we should give expression to a similar expectant optimism, and, perhaps, with more reason than was the case in 1917. We shall make no reference to the affairs of the past session. Anxiety and sadness have been with all—and are with us all still; but in the midst of tear-stained memories there remains one immutable consolation: the everlasting boon of *youth*, the inheritance of which shall ever be hope.

"Tongues of the dead, not lost,
But speaking from death's frost
Like fiery tongues at Pentecost.

* * *

"Go breathe it in the ear
Of all who doubt and fear
And say to them, 'Be of good cheer.'"

Correspondence.

From The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Leeds.

LORD MAYOR'S ROOMS,
TOWN HALL, LEEDS,

July 18th, 1918.

DEAR SIR,

Though rather late, let me say that it is with great pleasure I send you a few lines of good wishes in reply to your letter to me.

Well do I remember years ago hearing the discussions as to whether there was to be a University or not in Leeds, and then one recalls all the early difficulties and the oft-repeated suggestion that practice and not theory was wanted; but all this has gone by and now the University is part and parcel of the City and of the life of the City.

We feel how welcome you all are among us, bringing fresh thought, study, learning and research welded together with skill, energy and enterprise into the partnership of Capital and Labour, which means so much to the future of our Nation.

Your growth and development are watched with the greatest interest and pleasure, and proud are we when many of your number go to serve the State with all that brilliant and cultivated intellect can give. Much do we miss the presence of your Vice-Chancellor among us just now, but we know that he is doing good service in India for the Nation. Many honoured members also of your staff are, we know, serving the Country in various spheres. My friend Professor Bragg who was recently with you is doing splendid work for the Admiralty.

If the University progresses at the same rate as it has done, in another twenty-five years you will have supplied much fine material for the Nation and many good Citizens not for England alone I hope, but for our Overseas Empire.

I wonder what you all think of our City; busy and black you may find it, but hospitable I trust. I believe it is up to you students of research to make our chimneys less smoky in the future and our river more pure.

Your Sports Ground at Adel should be of great value, for one feels that games are essential to keep you fit, and it will be a great pleasure to me to give you a Challenge Cup for some sport or other, and if you would like to accept this, I suggest that three or four of your Union come to discuss the matter with me some day here over (say) a cup of tea.

We trust that your stay in Leeds will never be regretted. I know how many brave fellows have left your walls to render splendid service to their Country and many have won distinction, and many more have made the supreme sacrifice for the great cause of independence.

The enemy apparently are so proud of their intellect that they now assume a kind of partnership with the Almighty.

May much prosperity and success ever attend the University of Leeds and her students.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK GOTT,
Lord Mayor.

The Editor,
"The Gryphon,"
University, Leeds.

* * *

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

THE UNIVERSITY, LEEDS.

SIR,

As an ordinary woman of to-day and a member of no labelled party, I was much interested in the theme of your Editorial last month, based mainly on the Manifesto of the Women's Party.

With the advancement of female education and the opportunities in new spheres granted to women during the present War stress, has arisen a very definite need for co-operation and organisation on their behalf. Were the Women's Party truly representative of all classes one would accord it a better

hearing than that possible to an isolated section of the community, whom we fear rival the Irish Sinn Feiners in extreme measures.

Certainly they have seized their hour of golden opportunity and are using it to the full, but what of the future?

Will the present standards of service, disinterestedness, efficiency, and (?) sisterly love and kindness hold fast, or will the revolutionary pendulum swing back to days even more fully stricken than those of Military Suffragism when incendiarism, housebreaking, assaults and other iconoclastic devices were rampant. One feels in the position of the clergyman who said to his housekeeper:—"I am going to pray for fine weather, Bridget, for the farmers; just go and bring in all the cushions and chairs from the garden." And it rained.

There are many kinds of selfishness masqueraded as patriotism, viz. :—

- (a) The flapper War Worker who takes the poor dear Tommies out because *she* likes it;
- (b) "That dear, good, Mrs. Grayson," who is on every War Committee in town and never has a second to spare for husband or children.

No one with any sense of justice would deprive the woman worker of a voice in national politics, but I fail to see why it should be *the* place.

Upon man must inevitably fall the main burdens of state for all time and of executive, and surely the dominant qualities he possesses are best fitted to the task.

If we believe in Sea Inheritance at all, we can see it will take very many generations before women can inherit a genius for organisation on a large scale. She certainly possesses it in a detailed way and there her help to man would be invaluable, as also her gifts of intuition and diplomacy, as the reader of Phillips Oppenheim will surely admit!

If it is a modern fashion to believe in intellectual co-operation of the sexes that surely does not damn it. The cult of the antique I am told is still the craze of the smart set, if we can judge by the catalogues of the furniture dealers and the best "provincial" houses, which are an unhappy combination of all the periods known to history, with no fixed inclination to any one.

Woman in virtue of psychic differences is likely to prove man's best ally, and the fact that he has barred her from participation in the past is his own loss. No doubt his intentions were in the main honourable, being of a protective and chivalrous origin; but one occasionally wonders if there was a subtle fear of sex selfishness and business behind it.

Competition in the business world is sufficiently great, why increase the tension? And as in commercial also in professional life.

Intellectual co-operation most certainly does imply a spirit of "give and take," which is quite a different thing from the spirit of yielding. It is this spirit that is the basis of chivalry, an absolutely vital question for the dress from which we judge the passer-by.

Why we should fear its permanent decease I fail to grasp, for as you state "the position of women improved with the growth of chivalry," and surely the reverse is true.

I take it that by chivalry you imply courtesy, based on respect, coupled with an attitude of protection; that attribute of the English gentleman of the old school, and that permeates the writings of so many to-day. No great romance lives but breathes its spirit through, and from *Lorna Doone* to Barrie in his tenderest moods one meets it.

But what of books? Is not every sheet that flies over the top an endless expression of it?

The modern rush may have rubbed away the outer coats but the kernel is sweet and true as ever, and methinks the real woman underneath the modern girl and her whims and fancies treasures it.

Why discuss it though, for will not the wheels of Time roll on despite all our wanderings and wonderings up hill and down dale.

Just now the track leads through the dark and loathsome slums of the city, and we cannot see the goal of its windings, but we believe it leads into the sunshine of the wider light of understanding, mutual co-operation, mutual admiration, mutual respect and mutual tolerance.

Of course true is the dream of youthful optimism, and yet it may seem to be reality, bearing in mind the great scientific law of cause and effect. Woman *must* succeed because the qualities of success are hers, viz.:—knowledge, the power to act and the will to do so.

Necessity has granted her both executive powers and the desire to exert them, while I presume higher education occasionally implies knowledge.

How long real success may be delayed by the shouting Pankhurster crowd I am not disposed to guess, nor how long by the conservatism of some men.

Certainly when it does come it will bring with it an enhancement of womanly instincts and will make women more fit to be the mothers of British sons, the wives of British men.

I do not suggest they will make better M.P.'s than men for a moment, but what work they do will be well done and of a specialised kind, such as the proposed Ministry of Public Health or the many problems connected with Education, Child-life and Social Life of to-day.

Naturally the woman of the future, whether she be a member of a Women's Party or not will retain and develop her feminine charms and ruses, in fact I shrewdly suspect she may class as "dowds" and "frumps" certain of the women of to-day.

The fact that she had read and understood and carried out certain processes of technical dyeing is no earthly reason why she should not indulge in face massage or Marcel waves or any of the other trifles the masculine eye is supposed to appreciate.

She will also be one whom all gentlemen must acknowledge, because of the respect they bear her and naturally she will bow a courteous "Good-morning," for chivalry will flourish then as in the days of Bayard's glory.

At least we may refrain from abandoning hope even in the Women's Party.

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun.
The brightness of our Life is gone."

Yours faithfully,

W. J. DOHERTY.

The Editor of the Gryphon.

[We congratulate Miss Doherty upon her fair and able criticisms of our remarks, though we fear she is in danger of agreeing with our views. Our "conservatism" is unchanged.—Ed.]

* * *

"Shem-el-Nessim."

To the Editor of the "Gryphon."

PALESTINE,

25th July, 1918.

SIR,

In perusing the April number of the *Gryphon*, which reached me in this miscalled land of milk and honey about a fortnight ago, I notice that you refer to your liking for the "faint, lingering perfume of Shem el Nessim," when present "in moderation." Although the perfume of that name may be pleasant—I am not in a position to judge—I would draw your attention to the real "Shem el Nessim," to be found in perfection in Egypt.

The exact translation of the words, I cannot guarantee, but they are said to mean "the smelling of the air," a festival which takes place at the commencement of "spring"—early in May. It is of course a national holiday, and is celebrated by the Cairene populace in excursions on trams, donkeys, or on foot, into the neighbouring country. The name of the perfume is doubtless derived from that of the chief ritual, which consists, firstly, in smearing the walls of houses with raw onions, and, secondly, in the cooking and eating of "fissitch," a Nile fish that is permitted to ripen in the sun for a few days, and is then fried in oil. Probably these things are done to enable the air to be smelt; its normal savour is distinctly perceptible to the visitor or man on leave, but probably not so to the native.

You can then well realise that my recollections of "the perfume of Shem el Nessim" are clear and distinct. That it is lingering, I agree, but faint—no! I must admit that even "in moderation" I cannot appreciate it.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E.E.F.

Benares and Sarnath.

By the Vice-Chancellor.

BENARES is the Hindu Rome; Sarnath, its Assisi. Both cast their spell upon the stranger. In each he feels the ancient tradition of the Hindu Faith. May I attempt to describe these two places to the readers of *The Gryphon*?

On a ridge of rock, raised above the flood-level of the Ganges, stands Benares, always a little dim in colour through the haze of river mist. The great stream swings round the crescent curve that marks the contour of the steep escarpment of the bluff on which Benares stands. Along her curved ridge Benares is built like a fortress. She looks out over the low empty lands opposite to her across the grey river, as Laon overlooks the plain. The massive, windowless bastions (windowless because of the floods which beat against the bluff) on which temples and palaces are built, are like the walls of a great castle. The skyline of the buildings is level, jagged here and there by square-cut gaps, sometimes recessive in a sharp angle. The colour of the buildings is rust-red, with a fillet of brighter hues along the upper plinth of the masonry. Down the steep bank from the high city to the stone quay along the river descend wide, ruddy flights of steps, each staircase dotted always by the white and bronze figures of men and women ascending or descending. Here and there the long lines of the stairway are broken by square stone chambers for sheltered meditation, each standing open towards the sacred river. Flat, round, very large umbrellas of yellowish bamboo shield in places the motionless figures of men at prayer. Along the edge of the quays grey high-sterned boats are moored, kept steady in the slow current of the river by long tapering poles. At the water's edge an orderly fringe of people make their ablutions in the river, each taking water from the stream in the cup of his hands and, facing the sun, offering it as a libation, then praying with folded hands. Now and again, from some temple on the ridge, a company of youths run down, with brass vessels on their shoulders, to fetch water for a service, shouting again and again, "Shiva, Shiva, Shambo." Here and there along the wide stretches of the stone steps one sees patches of bright colour—the vivid pink or cherry red or Vermeer blue of a woman's robe. But the prevailing and subdued colour of the throng is bronze and white. And, though the crowd has a common purpose, each unit of it stands physically separate from the rest. A profound individualism is one aspect of Hindu religion.

At the Manikarnika Ghat, most sacred place in Hindu legend, men bear down the steps on a rough grass-strewn bier a corpse bound tightly in its white shroud. Into the water of the river the body is carefully lowered, up to the shoulders. Then it lies on a stone terrace awaiting its turn. When the pile of logs has been built up nearly shoulder-high, the corpse is laid upon it, and other layers of wood are placed upon its breast. The white shrouded feet stick out beyond the logs. The officiating priest takes a handful of long dry grass, bends it double, puts fire to it, and hands the smouldering wisp to

the chief mourner. Five times or more the mourner walks round the pyre, the burning grass in his hand. At last he lights the pyre and in a few minutes the shroud has shrivelled from the dead feet and a blaze of red flame is arrowing in the wind.

Sarnath, once perhaps part of Benares, is now seven miles away from the crowded streets of the city. It lies in the level country, and one comes to it along the Great Trunk Road, which almost plays the part of hero in Kipling's *Kim*. Here at Sarnath, even then sacred, Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon nearly two thousand five hundred years ago and "began to turn the wheel of the good law." Here his five first disciples rejoined him, converted by his words. And here the great Asoka, two centuries and a half later, raised a polished column, crowned with four lions and by its inscription bidding the faithful beware of schism. Here the brick foundations of early Buddhist shrines and monasteries are being disclosed by skilful excavation. And beyond the low mounds of the still buried parts of Sarnath rises the brick, grass-grown core of an ancient stupa, like the ruined windmill which Crome loved to paint on Mousehold Heath.

M.E.S.

Sir George Newman's Report.*

BY PROFESSOR T. WARDROP GRIFFITH,
C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., R.A.M.C.

THE subject of Medical Education has for many years deservedly attracted the attention of teachers and students alike. It has provided a field on which many a gladiatorial combat has been fought, nor has the apparent victory always been with those who have afterwards been proved to be right. It has formed the subject of innumerable introductory addresses at the opening of the Medical Session in all parts of the country, and the views which have been expressed by the various orators have often seemed to be in acute antagonism. The "*mere practical man*" and the "*pure theorist*" have emphasised their respective opinions, sometimes without manifesting much knowledge of the views of those against whom they are tilting, and have thus come to be deserving of the term we have used.

The Memorandum entitled "Some Notes on Medical Education in England" which has been addressed to the President of the Board of Education by Sir George Newman, its chief Medical Officer, should be closely studied by all who are interested in the subject. It comes from the pen of one who has devoted a large amount of time to visiting the different Universities and Medical Schools of the country, and who has conversed frankly and fully with the teachers, discussing with them the difficulties under which they may be working and noting the defects to which they may have called his attention or which he may have have himself observed.

* Some notes on Medical Education in England. A memorandum addressed to the President of the Board by Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer and a Principal Secretary of the Board of Education and Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch of the Board.

In a prefatory note it is pointed out that grants in aid of medical education were first made by the Board in 1908 and in the assessment and allocation of these grants the Board has been guided by the advice of its chief Medical Officer. Sir George Newman therefore visits the centres and conducts his investigations not only in a spirit of kindly and constructive criticism, but somewhat in the character of a fairy godmother charged with the pleasing responsibility of giving pecuniary assistance where he thinks it will be productive of good work.

The section dealing with "The function of a Medical Practitioner" with its historical introduction will be of interest to all; to medical men it will prove especially so, and the intelligent student will find in it much to increase his respect for the profession of which he looks forward to becoming a member and will learn something of the different branches to which he may devote himself.

Sir George Newman is clearly a strong believer in the value of a University training for the student of medicine. He uses the term "University" in no narrow sense, for he says "A University is a place where students work in constant association with their fellow students, preferably of other Faculties as well as their own, and in close contact with their teachers: a marked contrast this with the lament of poor Teufelsdröckh—"Had you, anywhere in Crim Tartary, walled in a square enclosure," and so on. Three quotations are given on this subject of University training, the first from a report by two of the Board's Inspectors, the second from an address by Sir Clifford Allbutt, delivered in 1905, and the third from a lecture by John Henry Newman. If we select from these the words of the Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, we do so not on the narrow though commendable grounds of local patriotism, but because they seem to us to be peculiarly sound and apposite:—

"University training," he says, "differs from technical, not so much in the kind or field of subjects taught as in the more comprehensive, more deliberate and more disinterested methods of teaching them; in the wider outlook upon them, and the awakening of curiosity and research. Thus, I reiterate, it is not so much what is taught as how it is taught. Nevertheless, within limits it remains true, and even obvious, that for the best education a complete general training in fields other than those of the future calling must bring about a richer result. . . . It appears then that the function of University education is not special instruction in the lines of a profession or trade, however these ends may substantially be promoted, but in expanding and enlarging the mind and making it a more and more perfect instrument of knowledge and progress, whatsoever its destination."

In sections 4 to 8 inclusive we find an able and exhaustive study of the methods of education followed in the preliminary sciences of Chemistry, Biology and Physics, and in the fundamental subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Therapeutics as well as in Pathology. Sections 9 and 10 are devoted to the teaching of the clinical subjects of Medicine and Surgery and also of Obstetrics and Gynecology. We have mentioned these sections together because we see throughout the whole of them an eloquent plea for continuity and for constant inter-communication. The preliminary subjects,

properly and scientifically taught, should lead naturally to Anatomy and Physiology. Anatomy and Physiology must indeed be scientifically taught, but they must be real and applicable to living men and women; dissection must be thorough—and there is nothing which can take the place of this—but the living model should be largely used in the teaching of Applied Anatomy; in Physiology less time should be devoted to "muscle-nerve" work and more to the functions of the heart and other organs. The frog has indeed done useful service in the physiological laboratory, but when the higher animals can be used to demonstrate the functions of organs he may be spared.

The various methods of clinical teaching in the wards and in the out-patient room, in the hospital lecture room and in the operating theatre are fully discussed, criticised and appraised. In a necessarily brief notice such as this it is impossible even to touch on the many valuable suggestions which are made, or to comment upon the deep insight which the writer clearly possesses. It may safely be said that there is no clinical teacher who may not, if he will, learn much from this part of the report, and that there will indeed be few who do not arise from its perusal, stimulated, encouraged and, it may be, chastened.

Preventive Medicine, the place of Research in Medical Schools and Post Graduate Study are dealt with in the remaining sections and many valuable suggestions are made.

The report is one of the most remarkable contributions to the subject of Medical Education we have been privileged to read; it will be productive of much good and it will in the future be regarded as a milestone on the path of medical progress.

The Problem of the Milk Supply.

NOTICES have appeared in various journals that certain distinguished scientists have banded themselves together under the title of the National Clean Milk Society in order to endeavour by propagandist means to bring about reforms in the methods of dealing with the milk supply of the country, and to improve the quality of the milk delivered to the nation. It is a crying shame that the milk delivered to certain institutions should be found to be so contaminated as to be practically unfit for human consumption, but the public should be made to understand that it has the remedy largely in its own hands; that under present conditions the contamination is largely unavoidable, and that the quality of the milk supply cannot be improved until drastic changes have been brought about in the methods of production and distribution. It is important therefore that standards should be laid down in regard to the character of the milk supply and that these standards should be rigidly enforced. Fundamentally these standards are based, firstly upon the chemical composition of the milk, and secondly upon the number of micro-organisms present in the milk. The chemical characters of the milk such as the amount of fat and total solids present, are efficiently controlled by the regulations of the Local Govern-

ment Board and the Milk and Dairies Act, *but further legislation is necessary to make essential a certain standard of cleanliness, and to insist upon a certain standard of freedom from bacteria.* Under present conditions the control of the milk supply lies in the hands of a section of the community which is not remarkable for progressiveness, nor for any great desire to sink large amounts of money in the acquirement of expensive plant and buildings without prospect of a remunerative return, so long as the public will continue to accept the present state of affairs without protest.

It is, besides, not altogether certain that the whole blame lies upon the milk factor, since any improvement which may be affected at the farm is largely undone by the present methods of distribution, and by the ignorance which prevails among the general public as to the protection of milk from pollution after it has reached the house. The public must be educated as to the proper manner of storing and using milk before it is worthy of an improved supply.

In America the question has received much attention at the hands of the American Medical Milk Associations and on some points there is a very general agreement. There milk is divided into several grades according to its freedom from micro-organisms. The highest grade is known as "certified milk" but it is found impossible for the general milk supply to reach such a high standard. The State of New York issued regulations which came into force in 1914 which describe explicitly the nature of the various grades of milk. Briefly they are as follows :—

Grade A, Raw :—Must not contain at any time prior to delivery to the customer more than 60,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre of milk, must be delivered in sealed containers which must bear the name and address of the dealer and the grade letter of the contents. The milk must be delivered within 36 hours of the time of milking.

Grade B, Raw :—Must contain not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre ; in all other respects it must obey the regulations for Grade A.

Grade C :—Has no prescribed regulations.

Specific standards are also laid down as to the bacterial content of pasteurised milk and the milk from which the various grades of pasteurised milk are prepared.

The cows from which Grade A milk is obtained must have been tested at least once in the previous year by the tuberculin test and any tuberculous cows excluded from the herd ; for Grade B, cows must be healthy as disclosed by an annual physical examination. The Regulations of the Department of Health specify milk of Grade A as being suitable for the food of infants and children, Grade B as suitable for adults, and Grade C as fit for cooking and manufacturing purposes only.

All these regulations are concerned with the ensuring of the delivery of a milk supply of assured quality to the consumer ; what is of more importance is that the milk should contain a minimum number of bacteria at the time of use, and it is here that the public should realise its own responsibilities.

It avails little to deliver milk of unquestionable purity unless the user takes care to maintain the same high standard of cleanliness.

The history of milk between the cow and the moment of use is one of intense interest, and it is vital that the public should understand something of the enormous amount of labour and care which is necessary to ensure that the best product reaches the consumer in the best condition.

In the first place it is essential that the cows should be as healthy as possible, and care is necessary to see that none of the cows are infected with tuberculosis. Assuming that this has been done, then the factor of first importance has been satisfied, but it is the after history of the milk which is of most practical interest and which offers most possibilities for infection. A healthy cow secretes milk, not bacteria, and it is our duty to see that its pristine purity is maintained by careful attention to cleanliness in all the further stages of its journey. Many of the micro-organisms are added to the milk during the process of milking and are derived from the udder of the cow, from the hands and person of the milkman, from particles of mud and foecal matter which are whisked into the pail by movements of the animal's tail, and also from the air which is in contact with the surface of the milk in the pail. Much of this initial contamination may be prevented by suitable attention to cleanliness of person, and to cleanliness of the hindquarters and udders of the cows. Foecal matter and débris can be kept out by the use of pails having a comparatively small side opening instead of the usual widely open top. The pails themselves must be very carefully scalded, and the milking shed should be kept scrupulously clean. Attempts have been made to prevent contamination of the milk from the hands of the operator and also to facilitate the process of milking by the introduction of milking machines, often of the pneumatic type, but here again unless there is efficient sterilisation of the apparatus the results are apt to be worse than those of the ordinary method of milking and the long rubber tubes are very difficult to sterilise, being comparable in this respect to the much abused baby's bottle. It is essential too that the glands are milked dry, as the last portions of the milk are richer in fat than the earlier portions, and it is this "stripping" which is so difficult to accomplish by artificial means. The milk obtained either by hand or by the machine is then filtered through a gauze or flannel filter, but opinion is divided as to the value of this process, except for the removal of the visible dirt and the grosser masses of débris. In fact unless the design of the filter is such as to be easily taken to pieces and scalded several times during the treatment of a milking it is possible that the filter adds more micro-organisms than it keeps back debris. After filtration the milk is cooled and run direct from the cooler into the churns in which it is delivered. Except in the summer time the cooling is usually done by a full stream of cold water but in hot weather the cooling is affected by ice, carbon dioxide or ammonia freezing apparatus. In some dairies a special room is set apart for the process ; cleanliness of the cooler is of course essential, and the churn should be covered

over during the filling. The object of the cooling is to retard the multiplication of the bacteria, not to reduce the number already present, and efficient cooling ensures a low temperature for a considerable time afterwards. It is during transportation and distribution that the greatest contamination occurs, due in part to the design of the churn which possesses corners and joints which are difficult to cleanse efficiently. The design of the lid is often faulty so that rain collects in the hollow top instead of running off it as it would if the lid were arched. It is only fair to state that these details have received attention at the hands of the dairy farmers, but they are still too frequently neglected as can be seen at any station. Then churns are left on station platforms exposed to the sun so that the beneficial effects of the cooler are largely nullified. The methods of distribution of the milk after it reaches the hands of the itinerant vendor again demand attention. Every time the vendor plunges his hand, arm and measure into the churn, fresh numbers of bacteria are introduced, partly from his person, partly from the fresh air which is introduced and partly from the measure which is so often left lying about or is hung on the outside of the churn during the intervals between serving. All these sources of contamination may of course be largely avoided either by attention to the design of suitable apparatus, or by the method of distributing the milk in bottles which are filled at the farm with milk direct from the cooler, are hermetically sealed and are conveyed straight to the consumer. The cost of transportation of such bottled milk is however high and at present the facilities for keeping such bottles cool in transit is very meagre, so that the multiplication of bacteria is often very extensive before the milk reaches the consumer, especially when the milk is sent to large towns. Finally the public itself destroys any value attaching to the most careful supervision by its carelessness in the treatment of milk after it enters the house.

The milk should be taken in a clean well scalded jug, and immediately covered by a well fitting cover designed to keep out the flies. The milk should be placed in a clean place and not kept in the living room and the jug in which it is contained should be immersed in a pail of cold water which should be frequently changed. The container with its cover should be well scalded each time before a fresh lot of milk is placed in it. By such means only can the milk be kept from souring, and its purity maintained within reason.

The difficulties of maintaining a national milk supply of pure quality say of less than 50,000 micro-organisms per cubic centimetre thus seem to be considerable, but there is no reason to suppose that if the public were sufficiently interested to demand its accomplishment it could not be done by the most scrupulous attention to detail. Necessarily the cost of production would be increased and a higher price would be demanded for the milk, though this might to some extent be counteracted by the increased keeping qualities of the milk. So long as the public tolerates a supply of milk containing large numbers of bacteria so long will the present antiquated methods

of distribution continue. Bacteria may of course be killed by boiling, but this does not remove the dead bodies of the bacteria, or destroy those harmful chemical substances and poisons which the bacteria have formed and secreted into the milk. The question as to whether boiling does or does not destroy the food value of milk is at the moment undecided but does not concern us here.

The whole question is one of such vital importance to the national health that every attempt should be made to improve the milk supply of the country both in quality and quantity, and any such attempts should meet not only with the approval but with the *active assistance* of every individual. It must be remembered that the conditions which exist during the first two years of life, during which time milk forms the most important part of the diet are responsible for the well being and health which are enjoyed in after life. G.W.

Hugh Roger Partridge.

WITH profound regret we have to record the death in action of Captain H. R. Partridge, M.C., R.A.M.C. Educated at Woodhouse Grove School from 1901-1903, and subsequently at The Leys School, Cambridge, Capt. Partridge entered the University of Leeds as a Medical Student in October, 1909, with the intention of graduating M.B., B.S., London. At the beginning of the War in 1914, being keen to place his medical service at the disposal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, he put on one side his proposed University degree, entered for, and obtained the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries (L.S.A.) of London. Being granted a commission thereon he was appointed to the 1st West Riding Field Ambulance, and served as Medical Officer to various Battalions in the 49th Division at Armentieres, Ypres, The Somme, Aairport and elsewhere.

Capt. Partridge was subsequently gazetted Medical Officer to the 5th West Yorkshire Regiment, in which capacity his devotion to duty gained for him the Military Cross, and to this decoration a bar was subsequently added.

In losing Captain Partridge we have lost a keen sportsman, whose name constantly figured in the University Tennis and Rugby Football teams; a student of much promise, a gentleman of refined character, of unassuming and cultured disposition and one of the very best fellows in the world.

R. W. Skipp.

WITH great regret we have received the name of Mr. R. W. Skipp, as killed in action on March 27th. Mr. Skipp was a rifleman in the 2/7th West Yorkshire Regiment, and prior to enlistment was a student of Colour Chemistry in the University. Our respectful and sincere sympathy is offered to his relatives and numerous friends.

“Richard Bentley.”

It was in January, 1662, that Richard Bentley, one of our greatest Yorkshire scholars, first saw the light. He received his early education at the Grammar School, Wakefield, and at 14 years of age he entered St. John's, Cambridge. No fellowship falling vacant to which he was eligible, he accepted the mastership of the Grammar School of Spalding early in 1682. He resigned this after a year, however, to become private tutor to the son of Dr. Stillingfleet, afterwards Bishop of Worcester. He accompanied his pupil to Oxford, and was admitted to the degree of M.A. His residence at Oxford contributed to the advance of his reputation and learning. He had access to the manuscripts of the Bodleian Library and met several distinguished members of the University, especially Mill, the Editor of the Greek Testament, and Bernard, the Savillian Professor.

In 1692 Bentley obtained the first nomination to the Lectureship newly founded under the will of Mr. Boyle, in defence of Religion, natural and revealed. He chose for his subject the Confutation of Atheism. In the following year he was appointed keeper of the King's Library.

In 1694 he was reappointed Boyle Lecturer, and followed up his refutation of atheism by a defence of Christianity against the attacks of infidels. This second series of sermons was never published. Bentley's appointment to the office of King's Librarian was the accidental cause of his writing the “Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris.” The controversy between Boyle and Bentley arose out of an alleged want of courtesy on the part of Bentley, relative to the loan of a certain MS., from the King's Library to the Hon. C. Boyle, an undergraduate of Christ's Church, Oxford, who had undertaken to edit the Epistles, and who resented the supposed slight in a pettish passage in the preface. It happened that Bentley had made up his mind that the Epistles ascribed to Phalaris were spurious before the quarrel occurred, and in 1697 he stated the grounds of his conclusion in an Appendix to the Second Edition of Wotton's “Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning.” At the end of it he notices the unjust charge made against him by Boyle, whose performance he criticises with much asperity. Upon this, a knot of the best scholars and wits of Christ's Church united to punish Bentley, not by fair argument, but by every artifice which wit and malice could devise. The joint work, in which Atterbury was the chief performer, was entitled “Dr. Bentley's “Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris and the “Fables of Æsop, examined, by the Honourable “Charles Boyle.”

It obtained such a degree of popularity as gives some reason for supposing that Bentley had already made himself disliked for that presumptuous arrogance which he displayed in after life, for he had *in excelsis* that obstinate self-confidence and dour determination which most people associate with a Yorkshireman. He took time to mature his answer, and finally produced his enlarged “Dissertations on the Epistles of “Phalaris,” which finally set at rest the question in

dispute. This however is the least part of the merits of the work. Professedly controversial, it embodies a mass of accurate information relative to historical facts, antiquities, chronology and philology such as has rarely been collected; and the reader cannot fail to admire the ingenuity with which things apparently trifling or foreign to the point in question are made effective in illustrating or proving the author's views. The publication of this work not only thoroughly established Bentley's reputation for profound scholarship but it also inaugurated “a new era in the art of criticism.”

In 1700 Bentley, by the gift of the Crown, was instituted Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and much work of high merit now flowed from his pen. He excelled all previous scholars in his knowledge of the classical metres. His work on John Malalas covered almost the whole of ancient literature. He controverted the ancient writers in a rough vigorous style as if they were reading their compositions aloud to him and were tried, and making stupid blunders.

He presented Newton's “Principia” to the public in a more attractive form, and his correspondence with Newton shews his astounding grip on a subject which lay outside his ordinary studies.

From the time he attained to the Mastership at Trinity he was engaged in one long series of quarrels with the Fellows of that College, and his stubborn behaviour eventually deprived him of his degree. “I have rubbed through many a worse business than this” he characteristically remarked, and, in the end, retained the Mastership, although sentence of degradation was twice formally pronounced against him. It certainly shews the surprising energy and activity of his mind, that these harassing affairs made very little interference with his work, and it is by the dogged perseverance with which he unravelled the difficulties of his Latin and Greek texts that the way was paved for the modern school of philological criticism. His edition of “Terence” published in 1726 is unique. The text professes to be corrected in no less than a thousand places, and the reasons for almost every change are given in the notes.

In 1739 Bentley's labours suffered interruption by a “stroke,” but he recovered sufficiently to be able to amuse himself, and the concluding years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of the society of his family and of a few friends.

His extraordinary vigour in all spheres of learning is shewn by his constant endeavour to further, in College and University alike, the rising sciences of chemistry, geology, botany, and anatomy. “He did “not, either, let his classical learning spoil his English “style, which was forcible, idiomatic, and free from “pedantry.”

It is, indeed, to such rugged pioneers as Bentley that real progress owes her debt.

A.W.G.

[Our thanks are due to Prof. Rhys Roberts for some very interesting cuttings which first directed our attention to the subject of the above article.—*Eds.*]

Hatpins.

GRAYTON, good soul, like many more has gone now. As usual, he astonished the world in the manner of his going. He was one of those few men who most surprised those who knew most about him. But judge for yourselves from the accompanying illustrations of his mentality, under the curious title of *Hatpins*.

I have made a discovery. A discovery that cannot be overrated—which indeed may prove to be of national, if not cosmic, importance. I claim no credit for the find. It came, as men say, by great good luck. In one of my perambulations among the pawnbrokers (who, by the way, keep me supplied with cigars—indirectly), I struck upon a heap of old cast-offs of the species—*Ledger Magnificens*. They were not garments but books, massive ledgers of the 2,000 page variety, elephantine, hippopotamous. Out of curiosity I glanced into one of them, and was interested to note that they were not packed with column upon column of accounts in double entry, but were filled with manuscript of a very unusual kind. Volume after volume showed the same curious feature, and I felt, instinctively, I was handling a treasure of some value. Donning my best commercial air, I turned to the shopman and inquired what he was going to do with that pile of lumber. Said he:—

“Those have come with a lot more rubbish out of the cellar of the late Dr. Socotrine Hallows, who was head of Medulla Asylum. I expect Squelch and Pulp’s man for them any minute. They’re going as waste paper.”

“What price?”

“Nine shillings a hundredweight.”

“I’ll give you ten.”

“If you’ll have them clear of these premises before the man comes they’re yours.”

Within half-an-hour I had a furniture van at the door and I am proud to say that my lodgings are now lumbered and barricaded with a set of ledgers that would do credit to the Bank of England.

But the contents! Aye the contents! Well, to sum up they are, ha’penny nap, golf, movies, moonlight walks, whiskeys and sodas, and all rolled into one. There was a fascination in the volumes that no bank at Monte Carlo could offer. The title of the volumes did not appeal to me at first as appetising—“Patkins on Hatpins”—but a very cursory examination proved that I had struck a goldmine. The author of this colossal work, Curry Patkins, had evidently been consigned by some benighted official, years ago, to an asylum for mental derelicts, where he had been provided by a considerate superintendent with as many manuscript books in the form of ledgers as he cared to fill; and had worked out his great theme with a vigour, sometimes with a fervity that astonished one the more, the more one read. Indeed, I found myself at the springs of a massive soul, listening to the outpourings of a congenial spirit on the profound subject of Hatpins—their origin, history, influence and destiny.

Previously I had been privileged with only a mere scratch acquaintance with the subject but he revealed and is revealing to me points which stuck and stick. While the whole heap of volumes is occupied with the

great Hatpin theme, there are many curious passages in rhyme, as well as in reason, which deal with the thousand and one kindred subjects, and which ought not to be left in oblivion. I have been deeply moved by them and I want to share my possession; and I propose now and again to issue to the public a gem culled from these leger-demain pages, accompanied by brief explanatory annotations.

To any thoughtful person, Hatpins will at once suggest Strychnine, and accordingly we have a striking snatch of song on that worthy. I will only observe with reference to this extract, that a certain American poet, not without fame, must surely have had sight of these old volumes for he has a poem, of very similar character to our author’s. I commend the interesting fact to the study of all literary aspirants.

STRYCHNINE, THE CONVULSER.

Give your strychnine in solution
With a “shake the bottle” label,
Or in Pill with Sacchar. Lactis
And the Glycer. Tragacanthi;
For old Alkaloid, the Deadly
Must be conquered by division.
He’s insoluble in water,
Little soluble by spirit,
Freely soluble in acid
H₂SO₄, The Mighty—
When he yields a lucent liquid
Bright as Usquebah, the Whiskey.
Limpid, clear as Minnehaha
As the eyes of Laughing Water
Then old alkali Po-Tas-Sa
And the crimson faced Bi-Chro-Mate
Wizards of the laboratory
Touched the lucent water lightly
Charmed it first to heaven’s own azure
Next to blood red of the sunsets
Last to yellow gold of harvests

But Patkins does not, as does his American imitator, run his rhythm to an extreme, for about a hundred and fifty lines lower down he breaks into a fine gallop of metre, illustrated in these lines, snatched at random:

Ipecacuanha,
Two lozenges like manna,
Two little pills for Anna
An extract, liquid very,
A vinum—whisper—sherry,
But name us ever louder
The famous Dover Powder!

Like all specialists, our author insists that his work only skims the surface of the subject and is of a most elementary character. He declares that he is but breaking ground for a fuller treatment, but in the ninth ledger, I found a poem written in elegant Latin in which he plumbs profound depths. It would not be impossible for our best literary critics to prove that Horace was much indebted to him for some of his best odes, but, remembering the classical advice, “Cave canem,” we will let sleeping dogs lie. I have not found it easy to render into English the frisk and frolic of the original, but I have done my best and here it is.

Prinprix was doubtless some relative of an enemy chief mentioned by Cæsar somewhere in Bello Gallico; and when the poem has been read, it will be observed that while no author, who professes to deal with Hatpins could possibly omit the kindred subject of Janitors, it is reserved for the few to handle it with such masterly insight.

PRINPRIX.

On a time long ago, in a place far away,
A Janitor governed with limitless sway;
He prayed when he wished, and he demmed when he pleased,
And as the whim took him, coughed, chortled or sneezed.

Now I am the porter,
I'm a man and a quarter,
Every other man's shorter,
And none says me nay.

To the cleverest Profs. he taught many a wheeze
Advised on diplomas, suggested degrees,
For College examiners, shaped the results
In Arts and in MEDICINE and the whole of the cults.

I'm the highest class sporter
You're a sort of a sort a—
And sure didn't oughter
To challenge my bray.

Lazy students, no fools, all tipped him the wink
And passed every one by remembering the chink,
He famed Convocation, he ordered the Senate,
He sanctioned the dogmas, endorsed every tenet.

Now the dons with a mortar
Board and who sport a
Gown, are all shorter,
I'm a man and a quarter
For mine is the sway.

He was Fountain of honour and source of all praise,
He was master of laurels, dispenser of bays;
And all to his fiddle did laugh, dance or sing,
Of the whole College realm, he was certainly King.

Now I am the porter,
I am stout without water,
A highly bred snorter
And a man with a bray.

I treat all with hauteur
For I am the porter,
A man and a quarter,
Clear out of the way!!

B. D.!

MARK TWAIN did not exaggerate. Up to a fortnight ago I was disposed to imagine that he coloured his canvasses too luridly. I now humbly think otherwise. His pictures are as true as photographs. I am in a condition to testify to his veracity. Hear the mournful story of my conversion.

B.D. might stand for a good many things to a medical, according to his moods:—Bella Donna, BeneDictine, Bile Duct, and especially Be Diligent. It once represented a host of things to me. At present it only represents two. B.D. now only signifies Black Draught and—be careful of the m's Mr. Compositor—Be Darned! It was a book called *Materia Mnemonics* that did the damage. Inspired by certain of the dainty little lyrics embalmed in that masterpiece, I lightly took a hand at the rhyming game with disastrous results. My ambition was to stain and mount in poetry that divine concoction of the ancient leeches—*Mistura Sennæ Composita*, "yclept in ye vulgar tongue, *Black Draught*." It was to be presented for examination under high or low power as a memorable little ditty. How to start! Yes, sir, how to start! "B.D." "The old B.D." "The jig of the old B.D." I had it. It was mine. It came easily and innocently enough. But I soon discovered, not that it was mine, but that I was it's. They say the start is half the battle. In this case I found the finish only *m*-10 of the battle. The jig, somehow, got lost in the deep origins of V. and VII. in the IV. ventricle, and played up and down the afferent and

efferent fibrils demoniacally. Listen, but listen guardedly lest you catch the contagion.

The jig of the old B.D.

The dancing jig of the old B.D.
Take Epsom's Salts, 25 p.c.,
Dissolved in a gallon of Senna Tea
Liquid extract of Liquoricee,
Aromatic Spirit of NH₃,
With Cardamoms Tinc. Co.; now finish we
The jig and the dance of the old B.D.

Finish we! said I complacently. Quoth the jig—
"Not if I know it."

Finish?

'Twas a great mistake, sir, don't you see?

For I can assure you—

I thought I'd got the jig, but the jig got me.

Everything worked into the rhythm. All things in heaven and earth provided grist for the demmed horrid grind of this mill.

'Twas worse than the mangle of Mantileenee.
It not only—

Played havoc with the drugs of the official B.P.,
It entered the Theatre of Anatomie,
And toyed with the name of the learned Sub.D.,
It fooled with the studies in Physiologie,
It shortened the prof's name to only an E,
And dissected his cat to C, A, and a T,
And when making an effort to deal seriouslee
With demure demonstrations of Histologie
It would pinch off the field and leave only
Whinnee.

It would rise to the head and make him de B.
It turned every man to an O of T.C.
Transformed every lady into a she—
One and all had to dance to the jig of B.D.

Is it to be wondered at if these sinister letters have now a meaning doubly dyed—one of them not so reverent as might be desired? As long as life shall last, so long will B.D. call to mind:—

Epsom's Salts 25 p.c.
Dissolved in a gallon of Senna Tea:
I should like to finish by—but there it is again.
B.D. ! B.D. ! B.D. ! B.D. !
It's just like a dose of darned D.T.
One might as well hang from the bough of a tree,
It's worse than Brothers Punch of old Mark T.
But dear Mr. Editor, Good-bye Ee!
Put plenty of m's in the *second* B.D.

W.*

[Surely this should be *We*.—Ed.]

Correction.

[In the last issue of the *Gryphon* reference was made to the very able performance of "The Duchess Calls," and the name of Miss B. E. Gwyer recorded as the authoress thereof. Miss Gwyer has very kindly informed us that the play was written not by herself, but by Miss L. Montgomerie. Miss Montgomerie will please accept, with our apologies, all those merited congratulations which, whilst in error ascribed to one no less worthy, were intended for and so well deserved by herself. We trust that the 1918-19 session will include for our pleasure a further instance of Miss Montgomerie's art.—Ed.]

Leeds Medical School Athletic Club.

Cricket Season, 1918.

President : Prof. J. Kay Jamieson.
Treasurer : Prof. C. Lovatt Evans.
Captain : Lieut. E. R. Woodroofe.
Vice-Capt. : Capt. G. Armitage, M.C.
Committee : Mr. G. Winfield, M.A. ; Lieut. D. I. Currie ;
 Mr. J. H. Elmer ; Mr. C. A. Botwood (*Hon. Sec.*).

CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 20	..	Bradford G.S.	..	..	Away.
.. 29	..	Leeds G.S.	..	..	Away.
July 2	..	Wakefield G.S.	..	..	Away.
.. 6	..	Elmfield College, York	..	..	Away.
.. 10	..	Bootham School, York	..	..	Away.
.. 11	..	Wakefield G.S.	..	..	Home.
.. 13	..	Ackworth School	..	..	Away.
.. 17	..	Ladies' Cricket Match	..	..	Home.
.. 20	..	New College, Harrogate	..	..	Away.
.. 27	..	A.S.C., Leeds	..	..	Home.
Aug. 31	..	46th Wing, R.A.F., York	..	..	Home.
Sept 14	..	Harrogate C.C.	..	..	Away.

Up-to-date (Aug. 31st) the Team have not lost a match.

TEAM NOTES.

Consistent good batting has been shown by Lieut. H. S. Ward, who gained the highest individual score of 51 in the match against Ackworth School.

Lieut. E. R. Woodroofe takes honours with the second highest individual score of 49.

Other items include :—Capt. G. Armitage, M.C., 43, and a forceful innings at Ackworth with a resultant score of 36 (22 runs being scored in one over !).

Surg. Prob. F. A. Smorfitt has shown consistent good batting throughout the season.

Lieut D. I. Currie has shown great perseverance and marked improvement as wicket keeper.

Bowling honours have been divided between Lieut. G. D. Fleming, Mr. S. Levy, Surg. Prob. F. A. Smorfitt, Mr. J. H. Elmer, the value of whose efforts cannot be overestimated.

It is most satisfactory to note that the whole team have shown praiseworthy keenness, though there is room for improvement in fielding.

Readers of the *Gryphon* will recall the announcement of the formation of the Leeds Medical Cricket Club. After discussion with the University Union, a compromise was arranged as to the title to be assumed by the members of this Association, and the revised title in the headline of this column was accepted as satisfactory to all parties. It was further agreed that the official Union recognition of the Athletic Club should be for such period as the War may continue, the Club meantime to have use of the University ground and the financial support of the Union.

The Students' Representative Council of the School of Medicine have given their unqualified support to the Club and have agreed to a suitable grant being made from S.R.C. funds.

A successful open Tennis Tournament has been played, and proved a very popular event, over 40 entries being received. It is intended throughout the year to apply the term "Athletic Club" in its widest sense for the benefit of members.

A Football Team is in process of formation and a number of matches have been arranged for the coming season.

The financial position at the close of the season is satisfactory.

Medical Students of all years, *i.e.*, at the University, the School of Medicine, and the General Infirmary, are eligible for membership of the Club and are cordially invited to join.

Enquiries and vacant dates should be addressed to:—

Hon. Sec., L.M.S.A.C.,
 General Infirmary, Leeds.

Ollapodrida.

(Mainly Medical).

Conversation heard outside the L.G.I.

Elderly Lady : " Eh, look at that bed ow'er't door. It's been theer for years. I'll bet chap's bad."

Second ditto : " Gerr'away, s'only theer for swank ! "

* * *

Bunny : " No! we do not think the proverb ' A rolling stone gathers no moss ' is applicable, but as you say the effect may be rather telling."

* * *

So Reggie baffled all the examiners ; and very quickly too. " Thus passes the glory of the Infirmary."

* * *

An eminent member of the teaching staff observed the other day that " the psalmist might have said not in his *haste* but in his *leisure*, ' all men are liars. ' " And it wasn't at a political meeting either.

* * *

It is said that a certain member of the Medical O.T.C. recently purchased a large tin of brass polish. The War is over.

* * *

" The Doctor's walk was stately, and calculated to impress the juvenile mind with solemn feelings. It was a sort of march ; but when the Doctor put out his right foot, he gravely turned upon its axis, with a semi-circular sweep towards the left ; and when he put out his left foot, he turned in the same manner towards the right. So that he seemed, at every stride he took, to look about him as though he were saying, ' Can anybody have the goodness to indicate any subject, in any direction, on which I am uninformed ? I rather think not. ' "

What a pity that Dickens cannot spend one day at the Infirmary.

* * *

The following advice to ladies may interest some of our students :—" In order to compose the mouth to a bland and serene character say " Besom," and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is produced. If on the other hand a distinguished and noble bearing is desired, say " Brush," the result of which is infallible."

Other expressions may be obtained by the judicious use, one or more at a time of the following words :—" Tar," " Scoot," " Now " (pronounced as in the Shetland Isles), " Adumbrate," " Moreover," " Details."

* * *

" And," said the Professor, " the eye has no expression."

He evidently didn't catch the " wandering eye beams " between the front and second row.

* * *

" Reginald," late R.A.M.C., R.N.A.S., West Yorks., R.A.F., R.F.A., has been improving his musketry knowledge in preparation for the next War, by shooting " Bunnies " near his abode.

Do these " Bunnies " " Miaow " ? 'Spec'so.

Overheard at Bradford G.S. Cricket Match *versus*
L.M.S.A.C.

Score, 5 wkts. for 50.

ACT I.

Scene: *Anyfield, Anywhere.*

Capt. to Ingoing Batsman.

"Now play steady Stew"

(Exit "Stew" with bat and pads).

[Three minutes are supposed to elapse between the Acts.]

ACT II.

Same Scene.

Capt. (Soliloquising): "!! Dam it !!"

(He crosses L.C. savagely).

[Three minutes are supposed to elapse between the Acts.]

ACT III.

Same Scene.

[Re-enter "Stew" with bat and pads.]

Capt. (soulfully): "Now, what did I tell you?"

(Exit "Stew," weeping).

* * *

It is said that a certain keen student has a private Anatomy Demonstrator, who answers to the name of "Pa-pa," in attendance in the Dissecting Room. It isn't fair and we shan't play!

Lady Moynihan Fives Cup.

Winners, 1918:

ELMER, T. H.

FLEMING, G. D.

On May 17th the Final of the Fives Tournament for the Lady Moynihan Cup was played at the Medical School. Lady Moynihan, The Dean (Dr. Hellier), Professor Jamieson, Mr. G. Winfield, M.A. (Cantab.), and Professor Lovatt-Evans were present, together with a large number of students and their friends. Unfortunately for the second time the final of this Cup was played under overcast weather conditions, but happily after a sharp downpour and some thunder the sun came out and enabled the game to be concluded under more favourable conditions—except as regards the Court.

The competitors were Messrs. Elmer and Fleming *v.* Messrs. Armitage and Currie, and very keen play ensued.

Messrs. Elmer and Fleming won the toss and elected to "*slam*." Owing to the effective exposition of this art—the art of *slamming*—the first half of the game was very even. Fleming's play in the open was exceedingly good, and accounted for a successful result to himself and partner from some very good "rallies." The result of the first game was 21 pts. to 8, in favour of Fleming and Elmer.

The second game was perhaps more keenly contested, but owing to the wet condition of the Court rather less spectacular than the first. Currie and Armitage put up a strenuous and sporting resistance but the combination of "placing" by Elmer, and safe play in the "open" by Fleming was too much for them. Curiously enough the games ended with the scores as at the conclusion of the first game, 21 pts. to 8 pts.

Lady Moynihan then presented the Cup, together with large boxes of Cigarettes amidst great applause.

Owing to the exigencies of the supplies and the law, the traditional afternoon tea was abandoned; but the spirit underlying the function was as keen as ever, and the appreciation of Lady Moynihan's kindly interest was vociferously shown by the hearty cheering with which she was received.

Thanks.

We feel it a duty to express to Messrs. JOWETT & SOWRY, LTD., our sincere appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which they have served us in connection with the *Gryphon*. We cannot speak too highly of the unfailing courtesy, promptitude, and willingness to accommodate us which they have always shewn.

The President of the W. R. C.

WE have been fortunate in having Miss Emsley as the President of the W.R.C. during the past session. At the Election of May, 1917, an almost unanimous vote gave evidence of the trust and reliance placed by the students in her. Miss Emsley has proved herself worthy of this confidence. Our thanks are due to her for the able way in which she has carried out all the duties which have devolved on her as President. She has shown sound judgment and firmness of character, and has always done all in her power to further the truest and noblest interests of the University, and by her universal sympathy and readiness to help she has gained the goodwill and confidence of all the women students. She has worked in close harmony with her committee, and through them has kept in touch with the various departments of the University. Once more the year's work has resolved itself into a steady "carrying on" of University life and traditions. Though no outstanding occasion has allowed us to realise to the full many of the qualities which Miss Emsley possesses, yet we have felt her power and influence throughout, and it is this which will last among us and will not be without its benefits for those who are to follow. We trust that her life in the future may continue to be a source of help and inspiration to all with whom she may be brought into contact. L.E.B.

The President of the University Union.

ONCE more Mr. Milnes has demonstrated his tact and value as President of the Union for the session 1917-18. One may refrain from any remarks eulogising the work he has done during the past year.

Suffice it to say the interests of the University have been Mr. Milnes' interests, and his ideal throughout has been the maintainance and improvement of University life, and the cultivation of that spirit of extra-academic interest in the welfare and social functions of *all* departments; without which there can be no fulness of Undergraduate life.

Mr. Milnes has more than succeeded. He leaves an honoured name in the list of Presidents of the Union of The University of Leeds. C.A.B.

**Have you filled
in your
SLIP?**

Supplement to the "Gryphon."—Vol. XXI. July, 1918.

SESSION 1917-18.



MR. T. WRAY MILNES
(PRESIDENT OF THE UNION).



MISS L. EMSLEY
(PRESIDENT OF THE W.R.C.)

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

BOOKS kept IN STOCK

ON
ENGINEERING,
DYEING, and
ALL TECHNICAL
SUBJECTS.

THE UNIVERSITY
EXPERT MANUSCRIPT BOOK

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

The only Loose Leaf System that is
essential to students of all classes.

ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN.

BEAN & HALLIDAY,
17, BOAR LANE, LEEDS.

FOOTBALLS

*As used in International, County
and Best League Matches. . .*



Hand-Sewn Cowhide.

International - 10/6
Klipspringer - 10/6
Champion - - 8/6
Special Match 7/6
Match - - - 6/6
Practice - - 5/6

IN RUGBY
AND
ASSOCIATION.

Boots 4/11 to 12/6; Knickers 1/- to 2/11;
Hockey Sticks 2/6 to 10/6; Golf Clubs 2/6, 4/6, & 5/6.
Chess, Draughts, Dominoes. Danish Gymnastic Shoes.

AT

HARRY HAYLEY'S,

YORKSHIRE ATHLETIC WAREHOUSE,

Telephone 56, 12, King Edward Street, LEEDS.

GARD & CO.,

TAILORS.

Court Suits.

Military Uniforms.

University and Municipal Robes.

Civilian Tailoring in all its
branches, at moderate prices.

22, Commercial Street, LEEDS.

Telephone 849.

Telegrams:

"GARD," Leeds.

FIELDS,

CATERERS . . .

— AND —

CONFECTIONERS

Telephones 3166 }
3577 } Central.

333 Headingley.

10, HYDE PARK CORNER;

37, BOAR LANE;

84, OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY.

HOME MADE CHOCOLATES.

F. SADLER'S

STATIONERY AND BOOK STORE,
CIRCULATING FICTION LIBRARY,

201, Woodhouse Lane

(St. Mark's Street Tram Stage).

Loose Leaf Books. Card Indexes.

Ingersoll Watches, full range.

Come and Look Round the Book Shelves.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

WRITING TABLETS & EXERCISE BOOKS.

THE UNIVERSITY FOUNTAIN PEN, 2/11.

THE TELEPATH FOUNTAIN PEN, 7/6.

WATERMAN AND SWAN from 10/6.

W. B. SEATON,

TOOL DEALER
AND CUTLER,

19, County Arcade, Briggate, Leeds.

PLEASE NOTE THE LAMP.

SAFETY RAZOR SPECIALIST.

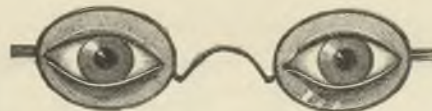
All kinds of Safety Razors stocked from 1/-
to 21/-.

Razor Strops, Lather Brushes and Shaving
Soaps in great variety.

The best selection of Pocket Knives in the City.

Faber's Calculating Rules kept in stock.

Section Cutting Razors and Razor Hones
kept in stock.



HENRY MANLEY

(For over 10 years with Messrs. Thos. Armstrong & Bros.
Opticians to the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester),

Optician & Spectacle Maker,

8, County Arcade, Briggate, LEEDS.

(Same Arcade as Lyons' Cafe.)

PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES & EYEGASSES.

Made for every Defect of Vision. All the Latest Patterns.
Oculists' Prescriptions carefully executed. Moderate Charges.

FIELD, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES,
Prices from 10/6 to 100/-

Agent for ZEISS PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.
Drawing Instruments. Barometers and
Rules, Scales, &c. Thermometers.

GOOD SELECTION. REPAIRS IN ALL BRANCHES.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:-

HENRY MANLEY,

8, County Arcade, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS,

October, 1918.

DEAR SIR,

Please* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{renew} \\ \text{include} \end{array} \right\}$ my name as a Subscriber to the *Gryphon* for the Session 1918-19. Herewith I enclose two shillings and sixpence: my subscription for the year, together with ninepence, covering cost of postage.

I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{shall be} \end{array} \right\}$ * pleased to * $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{add} \\ \text{forward} \end{array} \right\}$ the sum of
£ : : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to my subscriptions} \\ \text{(before July 31st, 1919)} \end{array} \right\}$ * as a donation
to the funds of the University Journal.

Signed

Postal Address, if needed:.....
.....

Please acknowledge, in the *Gryphon*, my donation under *nomine de plume*.....(if desired).

The Editor of the Gryphon.

*Subscribers are requested to strike out the words which *do not apply*.

Telephone 34x Central.

W. BRIERLEY, *Educational
Bookseller,*
33, Bond Street, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS

SUPPLIED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDUCATIONAL STATIONERY and REQUISITES.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOUNTAIN PEN DEPOT. :: ::

All the New Publications at **BRIERLEY'S BOOKSHOP.**

JOWETT & SOWRY
LIMITED.

**Commercial and Artistic
Printers, Lithographers,
Stationers, Bookbinders,
Account Book Makers.**

ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

Telephone 3142.

Established 1838.

MUSIC

The most complete Stock of all descriptions.

PIANOS

By Leading Makers, English and Foreign.

REPAIRS and TUNING.

By Experienced Workmen.
ESTIMATES FREE.

SMITH & WHINKUP,
89, COOKRIDGE STREET,
LEEDS.

UNIVERSITY BOOKS

At lowest discount prices.

Second-hand Books kept in Stock.

GOOD PRICES GIVEN FOR
SECOND-HAND COPIES OF
UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS.

J. W. BEAN & SON,
17, Boar Lane, LEEDS.

FOR OVER 50 YEARS THE LEADING PIANO HOUSE
IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN, Ltd.,

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BABY GRANDS,
DRAWING-ROOM GRANDS,
CONCERT GRANDS,
UPRIGHT PIANOS, and
PLAYER PIANOS
IN THE PROVINCES

INSPECTION INVITED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
Instruments of every
description taken in
exchange and Best
Prices allowed.

SOLE DEPOT for the
Cecilian Pianos

and **Cecilian Player-Pianos,**

The Player-Piano on which you can obtain the
Greatest Expression with the least possible effort.
SEE AND HEAR IT!

PARK ROW, LEEDS,

103, New Bond St., LONDON,
and Numerous Branches.