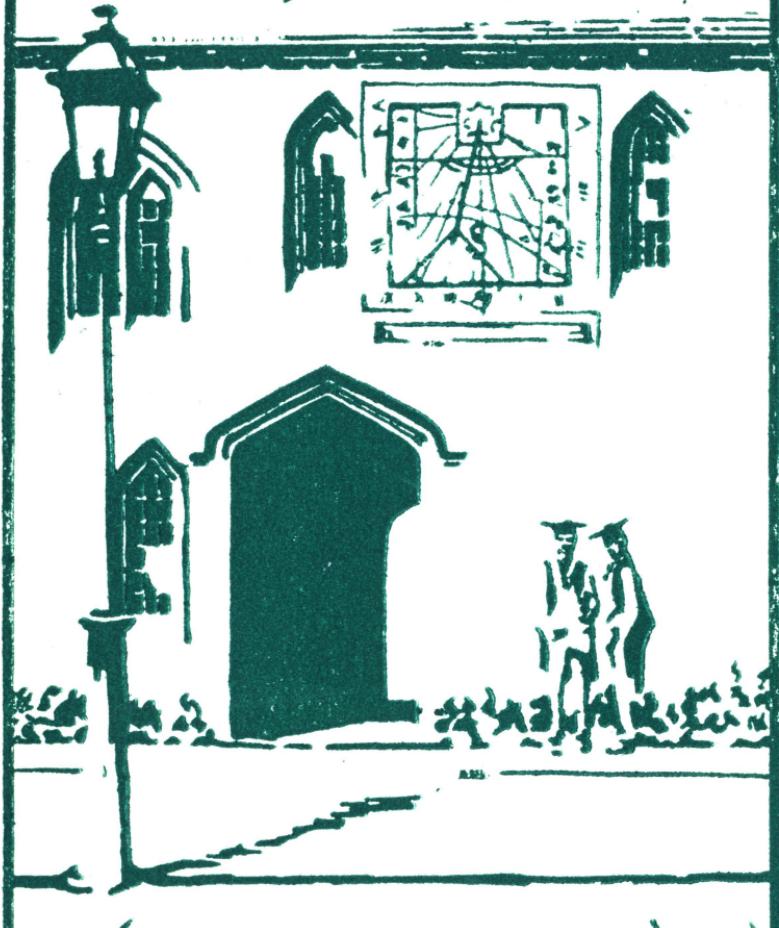


THE DIAL.



Queens' College.

Lent Term,

1922.

Contents.

	PAGE
Frontispiece	—
Editorial ...	1
Dialiana ...	3
Old Queens' Men ...	4
The Song of the Lantern Bearer ...	6
Claude Herman Walter Johns ...	7
The Peacock in Trumpington ...	10
The Osteo-Lithic Heresy ...	11
Men of Mark ...	14
Little Things ...	15
A Dialogue ...	17
Evensong ...	19
A Picture of Perfection ...	20
The Dons' Debate ...	21
The Orators of St. Bernard ...	26
St. Bernard Society ...	30
Q.C. Ath. C. ...	31
Q.C.B.C. ...	33
Q.C.H.C. ...	36
Q.C.R.U.F.C. ...	38
Erasmus Society ...	39
Q.C.D.S. ...	40
Q.C. Musical Club ...	41
Q.C. Historical Society ...	41
The Guild of St. Bernard ...	42
Q.C. Sc. C. ...	43
The Court of Queens' Bench ...	44
Queens' College Agricultural Study Circle ...	45
The Social Outcast ...	47
Correspondence ...	48



The Dial

No. 41.

LENT TERM, 1922.

Editorial.

THERE are no rules for writing an Editorial, or, if there are, nobody ever keeps them. The back numbers of *The Dial* show Editorials of all kinds—short and long, terse and verbose. In most cases the Editor seems to write whatever comes into his head. And it must be admitted that the temptation is very strong to wander off into a discussion

“‘Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
 Of cabbages—and kings—
 And why the sea is boiling hot—
 And whether pigs have wings.’”

But we will be firm.

There is little use in talking about the major events of the term, because all that can be said has been said already. Besides which, all the really important things are recorded in this number in one way or another. The past is over, and the future is a blank.

There are, however, a few things to be said. Firstly our thanks are due to our contributors for the splendid

amount of "copy" they have sent in. It has even proved possible (Shades of past Editors!) to hold over a little until next term. This is more than satisfactory, but it must not be forgotten that next term is the barren term. Everyone is trying to take some examination or other, and naturally has no time for "writing things." Is it too much to hope that the College will produce something either this Vac., or some time before the Awful Spectre of the Imminent Examination engages its complete attention?

It has proved impossible, owing to the alarming cost of blocks, to have so many illustrations this time. A note about the Frontispiece will be found at the end of the magazine.

The Men of Mark illustration is our only new production. We should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Men of Mark for allowing us to publish their photographs and to write a few lines about each of them. It is hoped each term in future to publish the life and doings of more than one Man of Mark, in order that so many men should not be inevitably excluded.

We have received a copy of the "College Mission Magazine." It is dated February 1st, and is the second number. A cordial invitation is extended in the

Editorial to any Queens' men to contribute "to the Mission's 'Official Organ,' and thus forge another link in the chain of friendship between the Mission and the College." Starting a magazine is always difficult. We wish our contemporary all success, both in its initial difficulties and its future career.

Dialiana.

WE should like to put on record in this number the immense loss which the College has sustained owing to the absence of Dr. Wright. He was obliged to leave us last summer owing to ill-health. We know that all Queens' men will join with us in wishing him all health and happiness for the future.

Congratulations to J. C. Norris and T. Lilley, who won the Temperley Challenge Cup for Tub Pairs, on March 9th.

To H. S. Smyth on jumping 5ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on Saturday, March 11th, thus being bracketed third.

To M. M. Simmons on winning the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

To the organizers of the Mock Trial on a very interesting and amusing example of the procedure of the Court of Queens' Bench.

To R. Falcy on his election to the Union Library Committee.

To the new officers of the Bernard Society on their election.

Also, many thanks to those Old Queens' Men who have sent us news of their doings. More, please.

Old Queens' Men.

Rev. J. E. Gardiner appointed to Vicarage of Stonegate, Ticehurst, Sussex.

Rev. C. H. Jones, 22 Whitehouse Street, Ratcliff, E.I.

Rev. H. C. White to St. Bartholemew's, Battersea.

B. S. Maine (Organ Scholar, 1913—1916), 44 Belgrave Road, S.W. Musical critic to *Daily Telegraph*.

Rev. A. E. Penny, Vicarage, Terrington St. Clement, King's Lynn.

Rev. L. M. Andrews, M.C. (known as "Waggles"). Lately Chaplain at Khartoum, compelled by health to come home; appointed Rector of Stoke Chinsland, Callington. Patron: Duchy of Cornwall.

W. E. E. Garrod and *J. G. Williams* have obtained appointments in the Inland Revenue Office, at Preston.

W. E. E. Garrod, recently married. (*See below*). Address—
20 Brackenbury Road, Preston.

I. C. Barltrop is still in Canada, where he seems to be enjoying himself. His address is c/o Canadian Land and Irrigation Company, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. He is on the Engineering Staff of the Company.

P. J. Oldfield has been appointed to a Private Secretaryship under Lord Gorell. His address is—Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

We print at the end of this number an interesting letter from the Rev. M. L. Couchman.

MARRIAGE.

Garrod—Hodges. At St. Paul's Church, York Place, Edinburgh, on August 31st, 1921, by Rev. Canon G. W. Garrod, of Ripon (father of the bridegroom) assisted by the Rev. F. M. Masters, W. E. E. Garrod to Gwen Stewart Hodges, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

A correspondent sends us the following obituary notice from *The Times* :—

On February 2nd, at Cenwar, Bangor, North Wales, William Lewis-Jones, M.A., late Professor of English Language and Literature at the University College of North Wales.

Professor Lewis-Jones was born in 1866. He went to school at Bangor. Later he came up to Cambridge as Scholar of Queens.' He was awarded the Member's Prize for English Essay in 1887, and three years after graduating in the Classical Tripos, was appointed in 1891 Assistant Lecturer in English at the University College of North Wales. Some years later he obtained the Professorship, and from 1903—1905 he was Vice-Principal of the College. For several years he examined in English at Glasgow and Birmingham. His own publications, especially on Cymric literature, were numerous, including contributions to the Cambridge History of English Literature.

Rev. F. G. Stubbing, Featherstone Vicarage,

Rev. George Style, of Choldbury Rectory, Wimborne, former Fellow of our College, 17th Wrangler, 1864. Ordained 1866 as Curate of St. Botolph's. Assistant Master at Clifton, 1867—9. Headmaster of Giggleswick, 1869—1904.

Song of the Lantern Bearer.

I HAVE a lantern in my hand,
I have a fire within my heart,
And when the lights of day depart
My lantern shines.

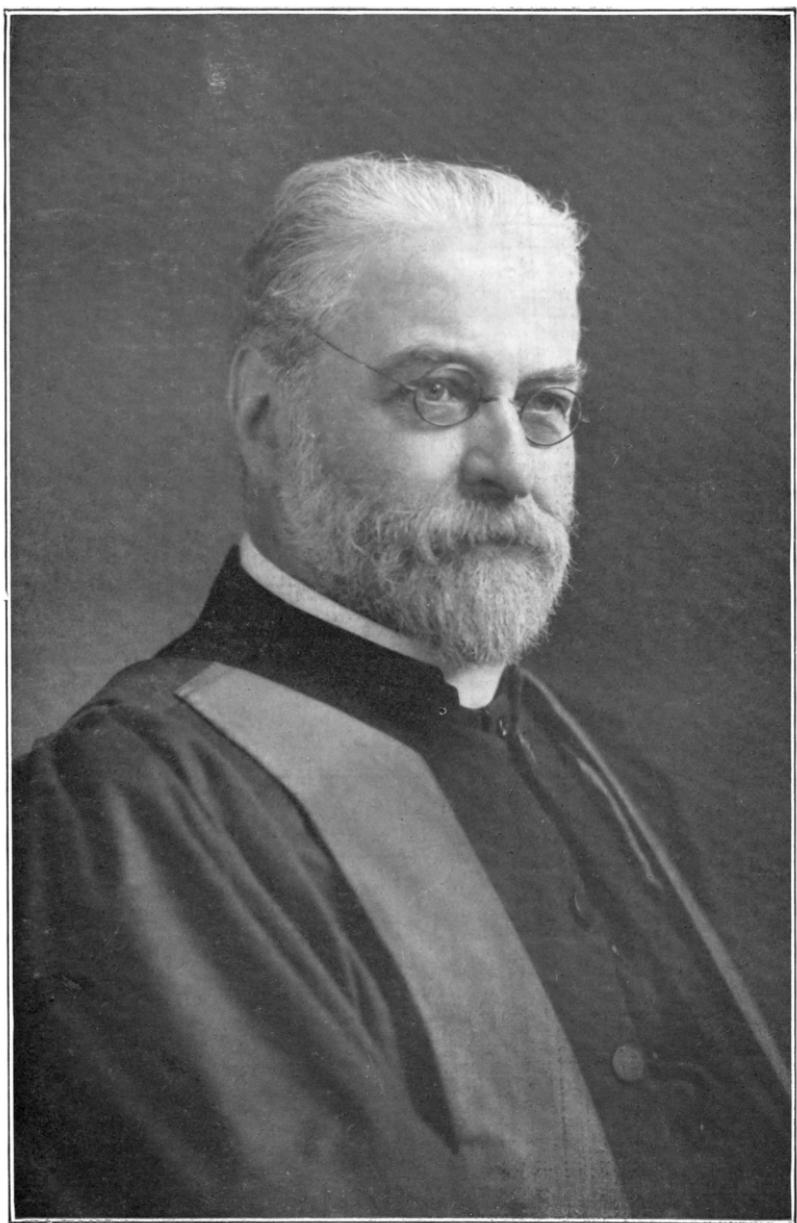
I have a friend, under the hill,
And he will seek me in the night,
And find me, by the fitful light
My lantern burns.

I will go forward in the dark,
Nor fear to stumble on the ground
While all the hidden paths around
My lantern shines.

The storm may come and hide the stars,
The moon may wane—I shall not heed.
I have one guide to meet my need,
My lantern-light.

So shall I walk through life, and know
How magic wakes when earth is still
And breathe night's loveliness, until
My light shall fail.

M. M. SIMMONS.



Claude Herman Walter Johns.

THE eldest son of the Rev. W. P. Johns, Dr. C. H. W. Johns, was born in 1857 at Banwell, Somerset. At Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Faversham, where his early education was obtained, he won many prizes. Leaving as Head Boy with a School Exhibition he entered Queens' College, where he had been awarded an Exhibition for mathematics in 1875. He was subsequently elected a Minor Scholar and then a Foundation Scholar of his college, and he also gained one of the Goldsmiths' Exhibitions.

His tutors expected him to take a high place in the Mathematical Tripos ; but, most unfortunately, on the day before it began a serious accident to his right hand made it impossible for him to compete in his proper year (1879). He obtained leave to degrade, and his Scholarship and Exhibitions having now come to an end, accepted a mastership at the Leys School, Cambridge, and while still a master there took his Tripos in 1880, coming out as twenty-seventh Wrangler.

As considerations of health induced him to seek a post abroad, he went out to Tasmania, where he was second master at Horton College for the next four years. The life there he found most enjoyable, and in his leisure time indulged to the full his bent for Natural History and outdoor sports.

For family reasons he returned to England in 1885, his health being now re-established. He then worked as a master at Paston Grammar School, and after that as a tutor at St. Peter's College, Peterborough. In 1887 he was ordained, his first curacy

being served at St. Botolph's, Helpston, in Northamptonshire, and in 1892 he was presented by his College to the Rectory of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, returning to Queens' as Assistant Chaplain.

His tenure of St. Botolph's was a happy and fruitful period. He liked his work there and was loved by his people. His incisive and thoughtful sermons drew increasing numbers to the church, and he was untiring as a visitor to the sick and the distressed.

Most of his leisure time he now devoted to the study of Assyriology, constantly working far on into the night. In this new field he soon won distinction, being made Lecturer in Assyriology at Queens' in 1898 and Edwards' Fellow in 1903. Meanwhile, in 1900, he had been appointed Lecturer in Assyrian at King's College, London. His Cambridge degrees of Litt.D. and D.D. were taken in 1909 and 1915 respectively. Jesus College, Cambridge, elected him to a Research Fellowship in 1909, and in the same year he was elected to the Mastership of St. Catharine's College with its accompanying Canonry of Norwich.

Though he had long been a Freemason, it was not till some time after he became Master of St. Catharine's that he took office in the Craft, and accepted the office of Provincial Grand Chaplain from his old friend Mr. Gray, who had become P.G. Master of Cambridgeshire.

In 1910 he married Miss A. S. Griffith, daughter of the late Rev. John Griffith, LL.D., and sister of F. Ll. Griffith, the well known Egyptologist. He found his wife an able and devoted helpmate in the varied occupations of his busy life.

Under his guidance St. Catharine's College made remarkable progress, while, as at Queens', so at St.

Catharine's he kept on the best of terms with both the staff and the students.

Of his singularly lovable disposition the leading traits were courage, perseverance, geniality, and gentle sympathy. Added to these were a kindly wit and a keen sense of humour. In the church, the home, the school, the college, and indeed wherever he went, he was respected and loved.

But his tireless and unselfish industry overtaxed the strength of a constitution which was never very robust, and a prolonged illness necessitated his retirement from his Mastership and Canony in 1919. He gradually grew weaker, and in the following year passed away in his Winchester home at the comparatively early age of 63.

In the field of Assyriology his *magnum opus* was his "Assyrian Deeds and Documents," in three volumes, the first of which appeared in 1898. In 1903 he published a useful edition of the famous Code of Hammurabi. His great collection of Assyrian proper names is embodied in Tallqvist's standard work on the subject. In 1910 he delivered at Philadelphia the Bohlen Lectures on "The Religious Significance of Semitic Proper Names." His learned and suggestive Schweich Lectures, given at the British Academy in 1912, compared the Code of Hammurabi with that of Moses. His short histories of Ancient Assyria and Ancient Babylonia combine a mass of accurate and original research with a charm of style that have secured for them a welcome everywhere. Much useful work of his also appeared in periodicals, encyclo-pædias, dictionaries, pamphlets, etc., while his correspondence with students of his subject became world-wide. "He stood," to quote *The Times*, "in the front rank

among European and American Assyriologists and his work was always original—foundation work on which others could build."

It was as foundation work that Dr. Johns, with his innate modesty, preferred to look upon his writings; but he took care that every stone of his share in the foundation was well and truly laid. Hence the unique value of the large amount of MS. notes, etc., which with his library has found the permanent home he and his wife desired for it in his old College. Here it is accessible, as he wished that it should be, to students who desire to build upon the foundation he laid.

This library, which will be known as the Johns' Library, has been carefully catalogued by the British Museum Assyriologist, Sidney Smith of Queens'. It will be found to contain practically all books of value to students of cuneiform literature.

Even this brief account will, it is hoped, make it clear that Queens' men have many excellent reasons for entertaining feelings of gratitude and pride, when they hear the name of Claude Herman Walter Johns read in the list of those who have become benefactors of their College.

F. G. PLAISTOWE.

The Peacock in Trumpington.

In Babylon the peacocks walked
Through gardens cool with fountains' spray
Where courtiers and ladies talked,
Idled, or plotted, day by day.

Gorgeous in blue and gold and green
In court and town they've lived at ease,
In near and far lands they have been
Throughout the silent centuries.

And I have seen a peacock stride
Across a road in Trumpington,
With just that poise and conscious pride
That Peacocks had in Babylon.

M. HOOTON.

The Osteo-Lithic Heresy.

An hitherto unrecorded page of history.

[During certain preparations that were being made for the accommodation of the Cardinals who were assembled at the Vatican for the recent Papal election, a most interesting document was discovered that is evidently the record of proceedings at one of the Lateran councils. This document is an account of the trial of one Rofanus of Ragusa for heresy and the events leading to it.

Experts in the medieval history of the Papacy are agreed that these events must have taken place during the first half of the twelfth century, and this is a record of the proceedings of an hitherto unknown meeting of the Lateran Council which took place sometime between the meetings at present known as the first and second.

For want of a better term we have assigned number I.a. to this meeting. A correspondent in Rome, who has had the advantage of being on the spot, having made careful enquiries and research into the archives of the Vatican, forwards the following connected story, which can be accepted as fairly well authenticated.]

T was about the year 1127 A.D. that Rofanus, an English priest of Oxford, set out upon a pilgrimage through Central Europe to the Holy Land, then recently rendered safe from the fury of the Paynim. No canting

shaveling was he, but as mighty a man and as well learned as any land could rear. Sturdy of limb and mighty of girth, with firm set chin and flashing eye, he marched along his way, and many a meal did he earn on his road by the tuneful singing of lays of the men of old. On reaching the upper waters of the Rhine, the news came to him of the discovery at Oclinda, a Balkan town, of fragments of bone and stone reputed to be the relics of Noah's Ark, and the stone which was used as an anchor. Rofanus, his antiquarian instincts all aflame, decided to make a detour in order to investigate this portentous discovery.

Hastening with all speed through the land of the Croats and Serbs, he at last arrived at Oclinda. There he found a vast concourse of the "popolo" of almost every European country, assembled to view the holy relics. Soon Skedaddlevitch, the Magyar Mogul, heard of the discovery and recognised these relics as the bones and Sarcophagi of his ancestors, which had been abandoned in the confusion of his flight from the Tartars. He immediately threatened to ravage and plunder the whole of Western Bulgaria if the relics were not surrendered. The "popolo" were obstinate in their belief. After heated wrangling Rofanus finally came round to the view of the Magyar, but in spite of all his efforts for conciliation he was unable to prevent Skedaddlevitch from carrying out his threat and capturing the relics.

Rofanus, nothing if not an opportunist, definitely threw in his lot with Skedaddlevitch, and was proclaim *Pontifex Maximus Copiarum Magyarum pro duratⁱone belli*. At this insult to the Holy Roman Church, Pope Honorius II., becoming almost incoherent in his wrath, with great difficulty managed to stammer out

orders for a special crusade to recover the bones from the Magyars. Events followed thick and fast. Rofanus was set up as Anti-pope by Skedaddlevitch and was proclaimed as Severus I. of Ragusa. Severus at once asserted his authority by excommunicating Honorius, who retaliated in kind. The energy of the Anti-pope was remarkable, for he not only proceeded to canonize Skedaddlevitch and excommunicate nineteen-twentieths of Europe, but also revised the calendar, authorising four fish days in each week to encourage the fishing industry of the Adriatic Sea. He also instituted a new system of church government under which the final Appellate Jurisdiction rested in the Pontifex, who, enthroned upon the relics at Ragusa, was prepared to give judgement on anything and everything.

Meanwhile Honorius was vigorously prosecuting the crusade, and after a sanguinary conflict, in which the losses on both sides were enormous, the power of Skedaddlevitch was shattered, and the Magyar fled, leaving Severus in the hands of the papal forces, who proceeded to Rome with their prisoner. The Lateran Council I.a. was called to deal with the heretic, who in a fine *Apologia*, which was a masterpiece of rhetoric, sought to prove that the ark could not have landed in Bulgaria, because the prevailing winds of Noah's day were from the West. But his sublime oratory availed him nothing, for his premises were entirely contrary to the meteorological theories of the day, and were regarded as a denunciation of the ultimate authority of the Pope over the weather. The Lateran Council had no other course but to condemn him, and on the Sixth day of September, 1129, Rofanus, the central figure of the great Osteo-Lithic Heresy, perished at the stake.

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

VITTORINO DA FELTRE.

Men of Mark.

DONALD LIVINGSTONE MACDONALD joined the Macdonald clan in the early hours of November 2nd, 1896, at Granton-on-Spey. He went for some time to the Preparatory School at Merchiston Castle, and thence to Trinity College, Glenalmond. He joined the Army from School, and served in the R.F.A. "for a few years." Thence to Queens' in 1919. In 1921 he rowed in the 3rd Lent Boat, which got its 'oars'; and in 1922 was elected Vice-President of the Bernard Society. He is a member of the Junior Acton Club, a 'Varsity debating society. Is reading for Part II., History Tripos, having successfully negotiated Part I. Hobbies: Golf, Sir Walter Scott, and Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*. Spends his vacations in Edinburgh or at Braemar.

REGINALD NORTHAM is of Devon blood. He was educated at Exeter. With these credentials it was only natural that he should be elected President of the C.U. Devonian Society, which sings Devonian songs, and eats a dinner once a term. The War having prevented his arrival at Queens' in 1914, he deferred it until three years ago, when he came up to wrestle with both parts of the History Tripos. Has been President of the Bernard Society and is a member of the Junior Acton. Was made Junior Librarian at Queens' in Oct. 1920, and elected to the Union Committee at the end of last term. He is now reading Economics.



R. NORTHAM.



D. L. MACDONALD.



A. E. STORR.

Now for the Boats. ALEC EDWIN STORR was born at Potton, Beds., on Nov. 19th, 1899. After trying various Preparatory Schools, he entered Bedford Modern at the age of twelve, becoming Head of the School in 1917, and rowing in the 2nd IV. In June, 1918, he joined a Cadet company which, strangely enough, was billeted at Queens'. Here he remained until the Armistice (at the celebration of which, in King's Parade one evening, we regret to state that he was present). In Oct. 1919, he exchanged his khaki for a nice new gown, and again entered Queens'. In 1920 he stroked the 1st Lent Boat and the 1st May Boat, which got its 'oars'. He also stroked the 1920 Light Four, and in this year became Secretary of the Boat Club. In 1921 he again stroked the 1st Lent and the 1st May Boat, and won the Phillips Sculls. Also became Captain of the Boat Club. He is a Kangaroo and a member of the Feathers Club—(the latter, we understand, being a private Rowing Club)—and is Secretary of the C.U. Mountaineering Club. Has done some climbing in the Pyrenees. Other hobbies: Golf and Ping-Pong. Has taken a Nat. Science Trip., and is now reading Agriculture.

Little Things.

IT has either been said, or I have just imagined it, that people who always notice things don't live long. It may sound a little absurd, but it's true none the less. For shock always knocks off the years. And when one suddenly notices something happening in a street that is so slight in itself that of all the passers by

no one but oneself has observed it, then there is an element of a shock at once.

It was in the evening and it was drizzling ; the glare from the shop windows lighted even the middle of the broad London street. Everyone was in a hurry. I was in a hurry. Yet suddenly I found myself stopping in front of a little girl who swayed ever so slightly as she stumbled along. She was a bedraggled little figure and her clothes were damp and ragged. Yet what fixed itself in my mind as the chief thing pathetic about her was the green wool tam-o'-shanter which clung to the back of her head. As I was in her way the child looked up. From vague uneasiness I felt the shock proper. She was so pale and so utterly worn out. The lank hairs clung to her damp cheeks, and her little lips had no colour at all. She was speaking. I had to bend down to catch the hoarsely whispered words.

“Please, sir, c-can you—tell me—where—where the Med’cal Offsis are, sir ?”

And I couldn’t tell her. That was the cruel thing. She had probably asked hundreds of people. I was just one more—failure. She would wander on, passing some who walked too fast, summoning up her courage to ask again.

“P-please, sir, c-could you t-tell me where—the—Med’cal Offsis are, sir ?”—perhaps to be answered with :—

“No I can’t. Ask someone else,”—or just not to be even noticed at all.

This little tale has a conventional ending, so I won’t tire you with it. Indeed, I’ve almost forgotten what it was myself. But the first shock, that I shall never forget.

P. C. BLACKDEN.

A Dialogue.

Dramatis Personae : DESIDERIUS ERASMUS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

(*Scene : In Hall. The clock has just struck midnight.*)

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*leaning out of his frame and speaking, after some months' silence, rather loudly, to Erasmus*). Things are greatly changed since my day.

ERASMUS (*rather sleepily*). And since mine. Why should that astonish you?

SIR THOMAS SMITH. Well, it is the language of today that troubles me. Some of the expressions now in common use seem to have very little meaning. For instance—"Come on"—there is no sense in it—on what?—on where? It's so unreasonable. And then—I thought I understood English, but what is the meaning of "Cheerio, old Institution, where have you sprung from? Come and lap some coffee with me to-night"?—I sometimes fear, my dear man, that the English language is being destroyed.

ERASMUS (*asleep*). Now whereas both Luther and Zwingli affirm that—(*collects himself hastily*)—Yes, Sir Thomas, there is something in what you say. But I do not share your fears. I remember that once I woke up towards the end of the last century, and found many Queens' men talking like this: "Warther a fwowzy—Haw—atmosphere in Hall—it's waining too—the—Haw—gwound is filthy—Haw." These things

pass. Surely—cast your mind back, Sir Thomas,—men have always used many strange expressions,—women, too, perhaps ! I *have* heard that your Good Queen Bess sometimes—er—sometimes—er—”

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*cautiously*). Yes, that is true. In my own day the language of the average undergraduate was much worse than it is now.

ERASMUS (*slyly*). Such as—? Perhaps *you* remember, Sir Thomas—? Words like—?

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*hurriedly*). Yes, yes. You’ll find them all in Shakespeare.

ERASMUS (*very heavily, after a long pause*). It’s a long time since I was working here. When I was lecturing—ah, well ! You remember what Aristotle says in the “Ethics”? How.....

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*parrying swiftly*). And when I made Geography my special study——

ERASMUS (*tactfully getting back to the subject*). But many things are just the same as ever. Not far from midnight some weeks ago I heard that dear old cry of “Ga-ate!” Just as ever. And the noise in Hall is much the same as it was in 1600,—and further back.

SIR THOMAS SMITH. Perhaps my fear for the English language was too great. At the beginning of the eighteenth century—when snuff came in—men were continually tapping their snuff-boxes and saying, on introduction, “Pink me, sir, ’tis a positive pleasure, I vow.” And on parting they would bow deeply and murmur, “Your obedient humble servant to command, sir, curse me.” And constantly they used such expressions as “Stap my vitals” and “Rat me, if I do.”—Very quaint it sounded.

ERASMUS. Yes, and do you remember how not so

very long ago a certain set of people used to say, "Quite too *too*!" in praise of some object. These queer phrases occur and recur. We have seen the "Beau" and the "Masher" and the "Nut"—and we shall see more. For *we* have always been here—pictures or no pictures—and so has *She*, and many others, Royal, and Noble, and Common.

(*Both lean out of their frames and look at Queen Margaret.*)

ERASMUS. She is still asleep.

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*laughing*). Do you remember that story about the old Don in Charles the Second's reign?

ERASMUS (*rocking with laughter*). Oh, yes? But tell it again. It's so—but no! (*whispering*) *Cave!* She's waking up—not quite nice perhaps.—A lady—and a queen—Good night!

(*Loud and unconvincing snores from both.*)

QUEEN MARGARET (*smiling*). I heard every word they said—They are very nice, but dreadfully shy and reserved,—and desperately respectful! (*She sleeps again.*)

M. HOOTON.

Evensong.

From the German of O. J. BIERBAUM.

SOFTLY the night came over;
Now veils of darkness hover
O'er bush and house to rest,
And in the rustling beeches
The late, last wind beseeches
The thickest, darkling tree tops for a nest.

Again a quiet sighing
Then with still breath was lying
The tired, tired land.
I only feel a fleeting
Pulse in the darkness beating
Faintly, where Peace has rested her soft hand.

T. MICHAEL COHEN.

A Picture of Perfection.

EUPHONIUS is a purposeful speaker. He has got his ideas quite clearly defined in his mind, and can voice them too. Above all he points the way to a practical conclusion. His calm and dignified bearing inspires confidence. There's honesty in the way he looks me in the face, and power in the way he fills his chest. His gestures are few, and therefore, I think, the more telling. He scorns the use of notes. Surely this gives him freedom and lets his personality descend upon us like a spell. There is fragrance in his eloquence which charms me beyond words. "Good humour adds to genius a brighter grace."

D. L. MACDONALD.

The Dons' Debate.

Saturday, March, 4th, 1922.

THE Motion before the House was: That this House considers that the Victorian age was greater than this one.

THE DEAN (proposing) said that his friend on the right showed no sign of senility. There were men of weight on the other side of the House. The modern vice of punctuality—a finicking vice.

"And now, sir, to come to the subject." (Cheers). The charges against the Victorian age were those of Conventionality and Respectability. Which is the worst Conventionality — the sometimes successful Victorian kind—or that of the present day?

Modern realistic literature tends to show the lower side of things. How does Wells—a great man—compare with the great Victorians? Wells is spoilt by his conventional rebellion against all things Victorian. Have we a man in poetry to compare with Browning or Tennyson?

In architecture the Proposer granted the ugliness of the Victorian dwelling house—but they are comfortable.

Lack of thoroughness and hard work in this age. This is the age of little men. (Much excitement in the House). We have no political figures like the great Victorians.

The decay of family life—no doubt of it.

This is an age of great promise. There were better things to come. The Victorian age had evolved modern democracy, and had pointed the way.

THE CHAPLAIN (opposing) : " You have heard a voice from the age that is gone." ... " Look upon my honourable friend here " ... (on the left). The Honourable Proposer had made an insidious attempt to gain votes by an appeal to Quixotism.

Defending the present age the Honourable Opposer pointed out, with great effect, that there were no boy scouts in the Victorian age. He was distrustful of comparisons. The Victorian age was narrow, and the production of wealth at all costs was the main thing.

Ages of widespread art do not produce outstanding artists. In the Victorian age Art was considered a thing apart. It disappeared from the life of the ordinary man.

The Victorian age built up a cruel and hard distinction of classes. The gap between the wealthy and the poor.

The Victorian age had produced the mad exaggeration of Nationalism. They sowed the wind—and we have lately reaped the whirlwind.

Mr. A. B. Cook found it formidable to oppose a professed historian. He had hoped to produce three famous College examples of Victorian achievement from staircases P, K, and S. His failure to do this was a handicap.

He considered that the praisers of their own age must inevitably praise themselves.

He did not agree with either the Proposer or the Opposer.

The Honourable Seconder then compared the literature and art of the two ages. Followed some lists. The Victorian names were outstanding. We are incapable of their sustained flights.

Being one of thirteen children himself, and having had a perfectly normal childhood, he was qualified to speak of family life.

The Victorian age was marked by

- i. Stability,—political, social, and economic.
- ii. An irresistible expansion.

Science had been born in the Victorian days.

Mr. A. D. BROWNE said that the Proposer had spoken against the motion.....The condition of our big cities. The slums grew up in the Victorian age. The College bath-rooms are modern.

The Honourable Member laid emphasis on the fact that the Victorian age had little thought for the workers.

The work of the Victorian age is done. The work of ours is still going on....The advances of science in the late years...What did the Victorian age leave us? A state of chaos, war, and hatred between nations. For this the Victorians were responsible.

Mr. MACDONALD said that, although he had the misfortune to be a Victorian, yet he was not a wicked ancient Victorian, and hoped in time to shake off the taint altogether.

Look at Science...Relativity...There is space stretching infinitely out and out, and then Time comes and splits it in two. (A masterly definition of a difficult word). Mr. Macdonald also touched lightly on the Atom, the idealization of History, Gladstone, and Disraeli.

“Stands Scotland where it did? Yes!”...Said he was brought up on Burns...“A man’s a man for a’ that.” The Victorians never saw this great truth.....Burns ever the Classic.

Mr. HOBSON rose to recant a defence of the Victorian age he had once made before the House. Said that he was labouring under extreme emotion. Touched on the conception of Trade; Politics; Literature, and the fact that the age of great geniuses were not responsible for

their production ; Women ; Plato ; Aristophanes ; and Euripides.

Mr. PEMBERTON said that he also was a Victorian. Recounted an incident of his youth, when on saluting Queen Victoria, he had received a bow directed to himself alone. Therefore he had a right to speak. But he could not support the Victorian age. Mr. Pemberton also spoke of Sour Grapes, Motors, and Aeroplanes.

Mr. PILKINGTON-ROGERS spoke heartily in favour of the motion. The Victorians did possess what we so greatly lack—quietness and confidence. The Victorians had the atmosphere of serenity, and the power of thinking and doing great things. Mechanical development is not a measure of national progress... ...Our present decadence...Where are the Christmases of Dickens?... The whole point is that we are getting soft....“Forcing houses of intellectual inertia...”

Mr. M. HOOTON rose and spoke on both sides of the House. Discussed the meaning of the word “greater.” Found it to mean at bottom “happier”—the happiness of striving for a high ideal, or the happiness of peace. The Honourable Member then sat down, inclining slightly towards the Opposition.

Mr. CLOSE followed, and upheld the Proposition. The Victorian age was an age of great politicians growth of ideas of self-government Touched on John Bright and free trade.

In the realm of art the Victorians created Gilbert and Sullivan.

Mr. GABRIEL spoke on art. The Victorian artist was not true to life. Victorian art appealed only to a small circle. The ideal at which we should aim is that of absolute truth.

Mr. HURST said that we shall find out by survival who are our great men.

Mr. BLACKDEN, comparing life to a stream, said that, deep or shallow, it was always running. The Victorian age was like a deep pool, and was surely spiritually greater than the present age.

Mr. SIMMONS, on the other hand, preferred to liken life and history to a sea—wave following wave. Each wave does make a little advance The divine discontent of the modern age.

Mr. CASTENS referred to the birth in the Victorian age of great towns, factories, and slums. The tranquility that had been mentioned was only on the surface of the pool.

Mr. CLARKE said that the history of an age did not depend on its great men, and that the great Victorians were not representative of the spirit of their age.

Mr. LAFFAN (opposer), repudiating aspersions cast on his knowledge of heresies . . . Pointed out that for an age to be called an age at all was an honour that things never were what they were . . . that the great Victorians chosen by the Honourable Seconder were noted for their denunciations of that age and that the present age shows consideration for the weak and oppressed.

Finally the Honourable Opposer told the Chair, as a great secret, that it was impossible to compare the two ages at all . . . (This was a dreadful blow for the now worn-out House).

And the Honourable Proposer rose, remarking that he scarcely knew what to say, because all the speakers for the opposition had contradicted each other. Then, prefacing most of his points with the bitter phrase “ We

are told" The Honourable Proposer, in a speech of great eloquence, attacked the arguments of the opposition, touching on Burns, Realism, Newspapers, and the fact that the tide sometimes goes out, among other things. But he confessed that he was hopelessly muddled with his notes, and finally sat down.

The Motion was then put to the exhausted house (it was long past eleven), and declared lost by 36 votes to 40.

The Orators of S. Bernard.

A criticism desired by resolution of the S. Bernard Society on 4th Feb. 1922.

R. W. LACEY puts his points well and clearly. He should now concentrate on the manner of his speech.

T. W. H. MAXFIELD has distinct possibilities and a sense of humour, but is too apologetic. If he will take the trouble to express his ideas at greater length the House will be glad to listen.

R. NORTHAM discharges a torrent of words, but does not always construct his speeches well. He has considerable political acumen, but, like Mr. Dick, he cannot keep King Charles' head out.

A. N. AGG-LARGE has an excellent delivery and manner, and hammers out his points with power.

R. BROXTON is an accomplished speaker, but is rather too much like the stage curate. His arguments are clear, witty, and sometimes convincing, but he should get more control over his voice. He begins loudly and ends

softly, so that the important words at the conclusion of his sentences are apt to be lost in a large building.

H. G. BULLEN has plenty of common sense, but is perhaps a little too earnest. He should try to realize the attitude of his hearers, and should remember that to be absorbed is not necessarily to be absorbing.

W. F. HARLING is clear but not very neat.

H. A. HESKETH is clever, but should guard against overstrained humour.

M. C. G. HOOTON has a good delivery of well connected ideas, but is still too much tied to his notes. He should not waste time by provoking thought on subjects not germane to the question in hand.

D. L. MACDONALD is amusing, but rather too much in the realm of poetry and romance. He must come down to earth sometimes. His style is still rather disconnected and scrappy, but his manner is exceedingly pleasant. He is obviously and delightfully sincere.

S. R. MATTHEWS has imagination, but his manner is rather off-hand. He should sometimes favour the Chair with a sight of his countenance.

R. E. NICHOLLS is full of ideas and has a trenchant way of putting things. Promising !

C. K. K. PROSSER shows much promise and has a great charm of voice and manner. He must, however, stop looking down at his notes the whole time. He should remember that "pulling the Chair's leg" is a form of sport that becomes monotonous if practised frequently, and is at all times *out of order*. Members speak *to* the Chair, but not *about* it; and *about* the House, but not *to* it. This rule should be noted by all members.

A. J. WHARTON has a histrionic gift, and valuable fluency, but he is rather irresponsible. If he wishes to be taken seriously he must be a little less flowery in his language. One who caricatures orators is not a persuasive speaker.

H. A. CLOSE doesn't face his audience and fails to grip them. His speech sounds like the rough material for an essay badly recited. Repeating a thing several times never makes it more accurate and does not always render it more impressive.

D. T. NEWNHAM displays a logical brain, but speaks without force and repeats himself too much. He should study the technique of the art of speech.

G. H. K. PEDLEY has a patronising manner which is probably due to nervousness. He should try to express and justify his views and then add a little forceful rhetoric to emphasise the points he has made.

R. F. PEMBERTON is becoming more fluent, but has not yet learnt to think while he speaks. Though still a little supercilious, he is getting over his stereotyped fence-sitting attitude. He should attempt to rise to greater heights.

H. E. CASTENS has confidence, which is a great asset so long as it does not develop into conceit. He has a facetious humour, but should keep it in hand. No ornament is advisable unless it leads up to the end in view.

G. W. CLARKE has, we think, a natural gift for speech which only requires continual practice. Why doesn't he practice more in the Bernard Room? His style would be improved by the expansion and embellishment of his points.

R. M. GABRIEL is far too heavy and need not shout. A little more of the Rapier and less of the Battle-axe is desirable. His emphatic gestures carry little weight with a Bernard Room audience, especially when his arguments are not conclusive. He is, however, to be congratulated on his fluency.

W. P. HIRST appears somewhat aggressive without intending to be so, but he shows promise.

D. P. Low hesitates a good deal. His speeches contain good ideas, but do not hang well together. One idea does not develop out of another, and so we find no "trend" in his speeches. But he holds his head up and controls his hands well.

G. F. M. LYSTER is a speaker of charm, cultured and clear, with the simplicity of sound thought and a delightful Irish accent. One of the most promising speakers of his year.

C. W. W. PILKINGTON ROGERS is a fluent speaker and an accomplished debater who has not as yet shown us his powers of oratory.

M. M. SIMMONS speaks with great gusto, but twists himself about far too much. He should concentrate on quality.

R. C. STREATFEILD is likely to become a good speaker with some practice.

D. L. MACDONALD.
R. F. PEMBERTON.

St. Bernard Society.

A FULL programme of concerts and debates was arranged for the Lent Term, and although many alterations in dates had to be made for various reasons, the quality of the entertainments did not suffer in consequence.

Several pleasing departures from the usual practice in concerts occurred, the most notable being the introduction of a conjuror, Mr. Williamson filling that rôle with great success. His entertainment ranks among the best of the term. Another successful innovation was a trombone performance, and Mr. Lyster, who played this instrument, displayed a skill well above the ordinary. The Dons' Debate attracted the usual large house, and the debate proved most interesting.

The most striking feature of the term's activities has been the increasingly large number of members in the St. Bernard Room on the occasion of a concert. The room has frequently been hardly big enough to contain the large number attending.

The concluding item of the term's programme, the Mock Trial, has at the time of writing still to be produced, but there seems every prospect of it being very popular, and if the energy of the organiser of the Trial is any criterion, there should be no doubt as to its success.

H. A. HESKETH,
Hon. Sec.

Q. C. Ath. C.

ON Feb. 1st we met Clare in the semi-final of the Inter-Collegiate Competition (Div. II.), and were defeated by a narrow margin. Marsh won the Three Miles, Mile, and Half-Mile; Harling the Quarter; and Smyth the High Jump. Haydon dead-heated for first place in the Hurdles. Had we not been without several members of our team, who were absent through illness, the result might have been different. Clare later on won the 2nd Division Championship, and have now entered Division I. in place of Jesus, whom they successfully challenged.

The Inter-Collegiate Relay Races were run on Feb. 28th and March 2nd, our final placing (in Div. II.) being third.

On March 4th, a team went to Cranwell, Lincs., to meet the Royal Air Force Cadets. The contest ended in a win for the Cadets by five events to four. Had it not been for downright bad luck, these figures would have been reversed; for Harling fell in the Quarter, a few inches from the tape, when leading the Cranwell man by more than a yard. He actually crossed the winning-post first, but as he failed to break the tape we could not claim the event for Queens', and the Cadets therefore won the match by one event. The Mile and Half-Mile went to Marsh; the Three Miles to Hall, who ran very strongly; and the Weight to Falcy. Ireland lost the Hurdles only by inches; Bailey ran well in the Half-Mile and Quarter. The meeting was a most enjoyable one in every way, and the result, considering that our team consisted of only eight men, very satisfactory.

Queens' provided nine entries for the 'Varsity Sports, a number only exceeded by Pembroke, who were re-

presented by eleven. Marsh retained his place in the 'Varsity side (Three Miles), and in addition we secured two third places (High Jump and Weight). In the former event, Smyth surprised everyone, including himself, by clearing 5ft. 8½in., a height which in five years out of ten is good enough for a Blue. Bailey got into the final of the Quarter, and ran extremely well against Butler and Wainwright.

Prospects for next year seem fairly bright, although we shall have lost Marsh, Hall, Sandford, and possibly Harling. R. L. H. Bailey is improving rapidly as a quarter-miler, and A. E. Taylor, who should make a good miler, hopes to be able to run again next season. L. J. Haydon and M. G. de Courcy Ireland can become first-class hurdlers for Inter-College Sports, and E. C. Hamer might with training do much to make up the loss of J. W. E. Hall in the Mile and Three Miles. First places in the High Jump and Weight in Inter-College Sports seem fairly safe for us, but second and third strings are needed to back up strength of this kind in a team; and above all we need a good long-jumper. Our president, W. T. Marsh, who has been a tower of strength to the Queens' team for the last three years at all distances from the Quarter to the Three Miles, we hardly expect to replace; though we hear rumours of a promising cross-country runner coming into residence next October, from Weymouth School.

Colours have been awarded this term as follows :

Full Colours. W. F. Harling.
L. J. Haydon.
R. L. H. Bailey.
M. G. de C. Ireland.
Half-Colours. E. C. W. Maxwell.

R. FALCY, *Hon. Sec.*

The Boat Club.

THE main rowing event which has to be dealt with in this report is of course the Lent Races, and of the Lents it is rather difficult to write. They brought a peculiar mixture of unexpected disappointment and equally unexpected satisfaction, but there is, fortunately, no doubt that our successes do most emphatically outweigh our defeats.

The following formed the 1st Lent crew :—

					st.	lbs.
<i>Bow</i>	G. D. Seed	...	...	...	10	10
2	V. P. Howells	...	...	11	5	
3	L. R. Taylor	...	...	11	6	
4	R. C. Streatfeild	...	...	12	4	
5	H. E. Castens	...	...	13	4	
6	W. H. J. Hooton	...	...	11	2	
7	R. F. Pemberton	...	...	11	5	
<i>Stroke</i>	B. St. J. Howells	...	...	9	13	
<i>Cox</i>	F. C. W. Thevenard	...	...	9	3	

Mr. L. W. Foster (*Queens' and Westcott House*) undertook the coaching of the boat for the last fortnight, and brought them to racing pitch at exactly the right moment. The bald statement that they rowed over each night hardly does the crew sufficient credit, for they pressed Pembroke I. very hard all over the course and were never in any danger from boats behind them. The crew kept a good length in the water, shoved hard and showed a good racing spirit.

The 2nd Boat crew was :—

					st.	lbs.
<i>Bow</i>	J. H. Hall	...	...	...	10	9
2	D. P. Low	...	...	...	12	3
3	A. H. Brown...	...	...	...	11	13
4	G. N. Brummitt	...	...	...	11	13
5	G. W. Boddy	...	...	...	12	8
6	E. W. Gibson	...	...	...	12	2
7	A. Gray...	...	...	...	11	2
<i>Stroke</i>	A. F. Alsop	...	...	...	11	10
<i>Cox</i>	J. W. Tanner...	...	...	...	9	3

The crew was coached for the last fortnight by the Rev. H. J. Cossar (*Queens'*), and deserved better fortune than came to them. On the first night they bumped Lady Margaret III. in the Gut with results which, thanks to our all-seeing press, were known next morning all over England. On Thursday, in a borrowed boat, they bumped Emmanuel II. at Ditton Corner. Harrowing as Friday's events were, let us at least be thankful that the principal performer escaped undamaged, while the remaining seven men finished a very creditable course, under the circumstances. On Saturday morning the race was re-rowed at the request of Emmanuel, to give them a chance of escaping from Fitzwilliam Hall under more normal conditions. In the evening our crew rowed over, all the men remaining at their thwarts, and pressed Pembroke IV. very closely.

The following rowed in the 3rd Boat :—

					st.	lbs.
<i>Bow</i>	V. H. Copestake	...	...	...	11	1
2	R. Patrick	...	...	...	9	13
3	D. J. Wilson...	...	...	...	11	4
4	G. W. Ready...	...	...	...	11	1
5	L. Galley	...	...	...	12	12
6	T. Lilley	...	...	...	11	1
7	J. C. Norris	...	...	...	10	0
<i>Stroke</i>	L. R. Bee	...	...	...	10	12
<i>Cox</i>	T. M. Norris...	...	...	...	7	13

Mr. R. W. Lacey coached the boat for the last fortnight. The crew did their best to get over the course and got a little further each night. Results in the 4th Division are, after all, a secondary consideration ; what really matters is the gaining of useful experience and the development of a keen racing spirit, and the really hard fight which the crew put up on the last night showed that there is still hope for them.

A crew was entered for the Clinker Fours, which was coached by Mr. C. H. Thompson. They had little time in which to settle down, had continual rough weather during practice and were never really on their feet. In the first day's racing, on Wednesday, March 8th, there was a cross wind in First Post Reach, which entirely spoilt the start, and a very strong head wind in the Long Reach. We were beaten by Lady Margaret by a good margin, but the crew raced very creditably under most adverse conditions. They improved greatly during training and were beginning to use their whole weight instead of either legs or bodies, but never both together.

The crew was :—

			st.	lbs.
<i>Bow</i>	L. R. Taylor...	... ...	11	6
2	W. H. J. Hooton	... ...	11	4
3	R. F. Pemberton	... ...	11	5
<i>Stroke</i>	V. P. Howells	... ...	11	5
<i>Cox</i>	T. M. Norris...	... ...	7	13

The Committee would like to acknowledge the safe arrival of an old Boat Club flag, which was sent anonymously last term and is of considerable interest.

A. E. S.

Q. C. B. C.

HOCKEY is a game which is probably more at the mercy of the weather than any other winter game, and, as the weather chart for the first part of the term shewed invariably rain or frost, games, other than league matches, were few, and the tempers of those in authority were correspondingly short.

The record of the first eleven in the League is not one of which it can boast with pride, but, at least, we can assure ourselves, that more than a fair share of misfortune has been our lot. Six of the first eleven have been out of the team with injuries for varying periods, and but for the fact that the second eleven has been able to provide some efficient substitutes we should have been in a sorry way. The defence has been good and at times, under almost continuous pressure, has acquitted itself excellently. The great fault of the team has been the tendency of the inside forwards to hang on to the ball too long and their inability to shoot when in the circle. The team, as a whole, has undoubtedly improved as the term progressed, and the drier grounds have made its lack of weight less of a handicap.

We congratulate the second eleven on their excellent record. As we write, they have won every match since the beginning of February, and there appears little chance of their losing one during the remainder of the term. The strongest part of the team has been the defence, where E. H. Sale, at centre-half, has been a tower of strength, whilst at back the experience and knowledge of the game of C. R. Sadler have been most valuable.

The third team, with about thirty playing members,

has had a busy time, and great credit is due to F. H. Maxfield for the skill with which he has managed to provide every one with games, by means of frequent practice or matches.

CRITICISMS OF THE FIRST TEAM.

- W. H. DOWLING (*Hon Sec.*, inside left)—Has made an energetic secretary, but has been unfortunate in being "crooked" for a large part of the term.
- W. A. NURDEN (right back)—As unorthodox as ever, but even more effective. The outside left to whom he is opposed seldom sees much of the game.
- S. G. JARY (left back)—A sound back who recovers well when beaten. Can dribble cleverly, but is ill advised to do so near his own goal.
- G. R. SMITH (right back)—Has proved the mainstay of the defence this term. We have never seen him flurried or hustled by the opposing forwards.
- H. A. HESKETH (left back)—Has played brilliantly at times, and certainly has a surer knowledge of the rules this season.
- H. R. BULLEN (goal keeper)—A safe and reliable goal keeper. He tackles and clears well, but has yet to learn how to kick.
- E. C. LAMPLUGH (outside left)—An excellent forward who knows how and when to centre. It is alleged that, on occasions, he has given "sticks," but the rumour is hotly denied.
- A. F. DOGGETT (left half)—A neat and hardworking half with a sound knowledge of the game. Is inclined to "address" the ball with the air of a professional golfer.
- H. E. BLAKE (outside right)—An energetic and hardworking forward. His push-stroke and follow through has been effective at times, but he is inclined to exploit it too much.
- H. J. GILL (centre-forward)—His style of play is unsuited to wet grounds and consequently this term has seldom been seen at his best.
- C. E. QUAINTON (inside right)—What he lacks in skill he makes up in energy. He shoots well and should, with practice, make an excellent forward.
- A. E. TAYLOR (centre-forward)—Has played well at times, but owing to ill health, his appearances this term have been few.

Q. C. R. U. F. C.

AS is usually the case in the Lent Term there has been very little Rugger, though on the few occasions we have been able to turn out a full side the play has been decidedly better. We have unfortunately been deprived of the services of Addison throughout the term owing to a damaged knee. We hope soon to see him fit again.

Emmanuel, Christ's and St. Catharine's beat a representative 1st XV. by narrow margins. We revenged ourselves on Peterhouse, but Trinity Hall and Sidney Sussex handsomely defeated very weak sides.

Unfortunately, though several 2nd XV. matches were arranged, they had, without exception, to be scratched, as when our opponents were able to turn out, which was seldom, it was impossible for us to raise a side. However, the 1st XV. were grateful from time to time for the services of Binnie, Hartley, Maxwell, Patullo, Britton, Lyster, and Lt. Pakenham.

Full colours were awarded to Evans, Addison, Dyke, Gedge, Lt. Mallinson, and Belk.

We must congratulate Clarke and Haydon on playing in the 'Varsity Trial Match.

CHARACTERS OF THE XV.

- S. L. EVANS (full-back)—Fielding poor, but good at getting out of tight corners, and a safe tackle.
- L. J. HAYDON (three-quarter)—Runs very hard with an effective hand off, though he is inclined to run across. Has made an energetic and successful secretary.
- G. R. SMITH (three-quarter)—A useful three-quarter who kicks and tackles well. Played back with some success at the beginning of the season. An excellent and popular captain.

- W. A. C. NURDEN (three-quarter)—Too apt to run into the scrum, but saves and kicks excellently.
- J. H. S. ADDISON (three-quarter)—A fast wing who tackles pluckily. Is apt to fumble his passes.
- Lt. NICHOLL (scrum half)—A very plucky scrum half. A trifle slow, but invaluable to the side for his defence and kicking.
- E. H. DYKE (fly-half)--An erratic player, who on his day cuts through well and opens up the game.
- S. R. MATTHEWS—A pillar of strength. An admirable scrum leader, very successful as a winger.
- A. E. VAWSER—Always on the spot. A tireless forward who always does more than his fair share of work.
- H. B. BURROWS—A very hardworking forward and excellent in defence. Kicks very well.
- L. C. HUTCHINSON—A hardworking and conscientious forward, but rather clumsy.
- E. W. GEDGE—An energetic forward always on the ball.
- T. G. CLARKE—A very promising forward who has come on a great deal during the season. Works hard in the scrum and is prominent in the loose.
- Lt. MALLINSON—A big and strong forward who works hard, but is rather slow.
- H. C. BELK—A fast and energetic forward, handicapped by lack of size. Dribbles well.

Erasmus Society.

THE Erasmus Society met on three occasions during the term and read Galsworthy's *Justice*, and Shaw's *Fanny's First Play*, and *Misalliance*. *Justice* was voted to be direct propaganda, to portray types and not individuals, and hence to fall short of greatness. *Fanny's*

First Play, whose *raison d'être* was recognised as a gibe at the critics, stimulated everyone to laughter and keen Shavian controversy, and was responsible for a jolly evening. *Misalliance* provoked each member to state his personal opinions of the author; few opinions were flattering.

Since most of the members of the Society are in their third year, it is desirable to increase the number of first and second year members, so that the Society will be of at least moderate strength next October. Any men wishing to be elected should write to the Secretary.

K. J. TEMBLETT-WOOD, *Hon. Sec.*

Q. C. D. S.

DURING the term yet another Society was formed. The Queens' College Dramatic Society met unofficially and for the first time on Wednesday, Feb. 23rd. After a short address seven persons became members. Mr. Blackden was then elected President and Mr. A. L. C. Smith, Secretary. Mr. Streatfeild consented to represent the General Committee.

Any information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to A. L. C. Smith, 7 Fulbrooke Road.

P. C. BLACKDEN.

Q. C. Musical Club.

DURING the last two terms the usual concerts have been held in H 3 on certain Sunday evenings. They have been open to all members of the College, and the average attendance has been such as to fill the limited space available. The visitors have been Messrs. P. A. S. Hadley, L. R. Huxtable (*Pembroke*), and A. G. Morris (*Trinity*). R. C. H. Cox has sung on more than one occasion, and H. F. Rutland has played Chopin's Sonata in B minor, and Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, among other pieces.

Queens' College Historical Society.

TWO Meetings of this Society have been held this term. At the first on February 3rd in Mr. K. J. Temblett-Wood's rooms Mr. Northam resigned his office owing to press of work and a new secretary was elected. A presentation was then made to the retiring secretary, to whom the society owes thanks, if not for its inception, at least for its vigorous growth. A paper was read by Mr. Close on "The Position of the House of Lords in the British Constitution." The attendance was very good and the paper, which was extremely interesting, aroused much discussion, bearing as it does on one of the most important problems of the day.

A second meeting was held on February 17th in the rooms of Messrs. Copestake and Abraham, Mr. Copestake in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Simmons on

"The Development of the American Constitution." The attendance was not so good as might have been expected, but the paper was of very great interest.

A number of books, purchased from the subscriptions, have been added to the college library, and as a result the Society ends this term in its usual state of insolvency.

T. MICHAEL COHEN,
Hon. Sec.

Guild of St. Bernard.

THE Guild of St. Bernard consists of members of the College who believe that the most complete expression of Christianity is to be found in the historic Faith and Practice of the Catholic Church; but while holding fast to this position we desire to work together with Christians of other opinions for the furtherance of our common aim. The Holy Eucharist has been celebrated for the Guild three times during this term at S. Edward's Church, and two evening meetings have been held, at which addresses have been given by the Rev. E. Milner-White, M.A., Dean of King's, on the devotional writings of Bishop Andrewes and Thomas à Kempis.

GEOFFREY H. K. PEDLEY,
Secretary.

Q. C. Science Club.

UNTIL the end of last term the majority of Queens' men reading Science since the war had felt that there was little opportunity given them of reading papers or discussing general scientific subjects. It was for this object that the Science Club was formed.

Although the Club is limited to twenty members, who are directly responsible for the management, the meetings are open to all men reading any branch of science.

At the first meeting, held on January 19th, the Club were very hospitably entertained in the Lodge by the President, and Mr. A. Wood, of Emmanuel, greatly interested a large audience with a paper on the "Acoustic Properties of Public Buildings."

In an admirable paper on "Coal Gas," N. F. Parker, the Vice-President of the Club, very clearly demonstrated the successful application of scientific method on a large scale to a very important branch of industry.

W. F. Harling's paper on "Fatigue" was particularly interesting, partly on account of the excellent way he treated his subject, first from the purely biological side, and then from its application to the question of industrial fatigue; and also for the very interesting discussion which it engendered.

We have still to look forward to two papers; the first by Mr. F. Debenham, of Caius, on "Ice Forms in the Antarctic," and the second by L. Patrick on "Internal Combustion Engines."

Although we have been very fortunate in obtaining papers from two such interesting lecturers as Mr. Wood

and Mr. Debenham, it should be borne in mind that the Club is intended *primarily* to be a Queens' show.

As the meetings held so far have been very well attended, and great interest has been shown in the papers, we feel sure that the club will have every success, and will continue to act as the centre of informal scientific discussion in the college.

W. B. ADAM,
Hon. Secretary.

The Court of Queens' Bench.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE CARR.

REX v. HESKETH.

Counsel for the Prosecution: MR. F. E. H. BOSTOCK.

Counsel for the Defence: MR. A. J. WHARTON.

Clerk of the Court: MR. PILKINGTON ROGERS.

Constables: { THOMPSON. (C. H.)
DEAKIN.

[We have received the following telegram from our criminal correspondent, giving an account of the above trial for murder. The case appears to have been most complex, ranging from the College Baths to the Cloister Court, and blood stains to tobacco ashes. We print our correspondent's telegram without alteration].

HESKETH tried March 11th for murder of Lieut. Mallison in bath. Mrs. Pemberton (bedder), swears away prisoner's character. Miss Smith (help), swears it back again. Lurid secrets from musky past. One wife (at least), and ten children at Camberwell—W. S. P. C. C. considering action. Inspector Broxton, of

Scotland Yard, discovers gore, footprints, ashes, smells, knives, and holes burnt in coats by a peculiar brand of tobacco. Another witness shows that prisoner has never been known to swear in Hebrew. Grey bags produced by Borough officials—lady of jury shrieks and faints

Impassioned speech by Bostock for Prosecution—prisoner a wolf, tiger, hyena. Eloquent defence by Wharton—prisoner a dove, lamb, glow-worm. Mr. Justice Carr sums up. Jury deliberate. Case very black against Hesketh. He has been shown to have lied once. Joy of Professor of Falling Bodies. Irruption of Hooton. Gives fresh evidence. Identifies dagger as belonging to de Graffe, and not to Hesketh. Confession of de Graffe then comes in from Addenbrooke's Hospital. He is dying. Run over by high-powered car belonging to Dean of Queens'. Romantic story. Case against Hesketh collapses. Ditto Inspector Broxton. Prisoner maintains his calm. Jury find "not guilty," with rider that College authorities put up notice, "Bathing at this spot is dangerous."

Queens' College Agricultural Study Circle.

THE above study circle has now been running for two terms with great benefit to all members.

It speaks well of the keenness of the members when we have been able to hold a meeting each week for two terms, and have not had a single person from outside to read a paper. With the exception of two general discussion meetings, we have had a lecture each week on the various branches connected with agriculture.

The debate with Downing College Agricultural Society on February 22nd was an entire success, and we hope to entertain them here next year. The motion before the house was 'That in the opinion of this house wheat will have to be eliminated from the rotation of crops, if successful farming is to be attained in the future.'

In two very able speeches, R. G. Ridling and S. G. Jary, proposer and opposer respectively, held the house for an hour and a quarter; after the two Downing men had spoken it was very gratifying that the house kept up a brisk debate.

The motion was lost by 7 votes to 10.

This agricultural debate was the first to be held between two Colleges. It is a feature that ought to become an annual occurrence.

At present there are no other College Agricultural Societies, but we hope that there will be soon, so that we can get further opportunities of debating on other suitable subjects.

Another feature of our study circle is the formation of a library of weekly Agricultural Papers for the use of members. Unfortunately it has not been used so much as it might have been.

I should like to say that there will be three papers given next term on the last Thursday in April and the first two Thursdays in May.

J. W. COWLAND.

Secretary.

The Social Outcast.

(with apologies to all Poets).

A LONE—depressed,
Dull, miserable, forlorn.
Unvisited by those he fain would see
He sits and sighs—alone !

None heed his cares ;
Gay, spirited, and bright,
Rejoicing in their friends, are they ;
But he, unnoticed, sits—alone !

And why alone ?
Unknown ? Disliked ? Despised ?
Perhaps, by some. But stronger reason this—
He ‘keeps’ too far from Queens’ !

G. T. W. CRAWHALL.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Dial."

20th February, 1922.

EAR MR. EDITOR.—In response to your request in the last number of *The Dial* for information as to the whereabouts and doings of Old Queens' Men, I am sending you this brief report of my doings since I last saw Queens'.

I am now Rector of Heidelberg in the Transvaal, and have charge of a Parish that would do well for a Diocese at home as it runs to 75 miles by 50, and is mostly agricultural, but there are also both Gold and Coal Mines in the district.

Heidelberg is 35 miles from Johannesburg, and on the main line from there to Natal.

While wandering round in a visit to one of my scattered farmers I had the pleasure of noticing the familiar picture of Queens' Bridge and the President's Lodge as it was when I was first up. It turned out that the farmer's wife was an old Cambridge resident, but the photo was a joy to me.

I may also add that we now have a little daughter "Joan Mary" born on 19th November.

With all good wishes to Queens' in general and to *The Dial* in particular. Floreat Domus

Yours very sincerely,

MAURICE L. COUCHMAN.

The Rectory,
Heidelberg, Tvl.

Committee.

MR. A. B. COOK.

MR. C. M. SLEEMAN.

M. C. G. HOOTON. *Editor.*

R. FALCY.

C. T. SELTMAN.

H. F. RUTLAND.

J. G. LLOYD.

G. H. K. PEDLEY.

P. G. BLACKDEN.

The subscription to *The Dial* is 5/- per annum, including postage. All subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer.

Contributions are welcome at any time of the year. They should be accompanied by the writer's name as the usual guarantee of good faith.

All correspondence about the contents of *The Dial* should be sent to The Editor. Applications for copies and notices of change of address should be sent to The Clerk, Queens' College Office.

FRONTISPIECE.

Our frontispiece for this number is a half-tone reproduction of a large etching by Joseph Knight, of the Art School, Bury, Lancs. The original is limited to forty-five signed proofs, and is published by W. Heffer and Sons, Limited, 19 Sidney Street, to whose courtesy we owe the use of this block.