

# THE DIAL

EASTER TERM 1933

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*Photo*

*J. W. Edwards*

# THE DIAL

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No. 74.

EASTER TERM, 1933.

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## EDITORIAL.

**A**T the end of the third year at Cambridge most people think more about their undergraduate life and wish to say less about it than at any other time. Stoutly as we deny that studying is any less intense or exhausting than the more disciplined and routine tasks falling to the lot of those who work elsewhere it is not without misgiving that some of us contemplate the office desk or the school-room dais.

One is told that in the early 'twenties life would seem like a long and interesting road stretching to endless possibilities. It is to be hoped that this is so even if for a little way the atmosphere does seem rather foggy and the direction uncertain. One hears of the black-coated unemployed and talks glibly of drawing the dole, but in reality there are few who do not feel confident that the next year will see them at the Queens' Dinner talking of their positions and prospects with eagerness.

However persistent the cutting down of staffs in business and education new fields open up, and in the world at large even economists agree that pits of depression are not as a rule bottomless.

With such comfort as this may give we wish God speed to all departing members and may all success attend them.

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Once again *The Dial* has a new cover, and it is hoped that readers will agree that it is an improvement. The design is that which was submitted in open competition by M. S. Bartlett. Other entries for this competition shewed a surprisingly high standard of technique and although they could not all be awarded the guinea the entrants are to be congratulated.

.....

GETTING out a magazine is no picnic.  
 If we print jokes, people say we are silly,  
 If we don't they say we are too serious.  
 If we publish original matter, then we lack variety.  
 If we publish things from other papers, we are too lazy  
 to write.  
 If we don't print contributions, we don't show proper  
 appreciation.  
 If we do print them, the magazine is filled with junk.  
 Like as not, some fellow will say we took this from  
 another paper.  
 We did.

## REGINALIA.

WE offer our congratulations to M. L. Barkway on reaching the Presidential Chair of the Cambridge Union Society, and to E. C. Kahn on being elected to the Committee. Their success has been a great encouragement to other members of the College to try to follow suit.

\* \* \*

Notice has been received of two publications by Old Queens' men :

*Greek Coins.* By C. T. Seltman. Published by Methuen & Co.

and

*Words of Institution.* By the Rev. T. H. W. Maxfield. Published by Heffer & Sons.

\* \* \*

Dr C. Tate Regan, Honorary Fellow of the College, has been elected a foreign member of the Royal Danish Academy.

\* \* \*

A paragraph in the *Evening News* of 18 March, communicated by a correspondent to the *Cambridge Review* of 21 April, speaks of a traveller who, during a recent visit to Japan, came upon the figurehead of a 370-ton Dutch merchantman of the 16th or 17th century in the Imperial Museum at Nyeno. She had been seized at Nagasaki and broken up, but the figurehead, *which represented Erasmus*, was preserved.

A Tokio professor has since traced its wanderings. Erasmus eventually reached a remote village, where a priest thought him so like the Saint Kateki that he installed him as such, with becoming veneration, in his Buddhist temple!

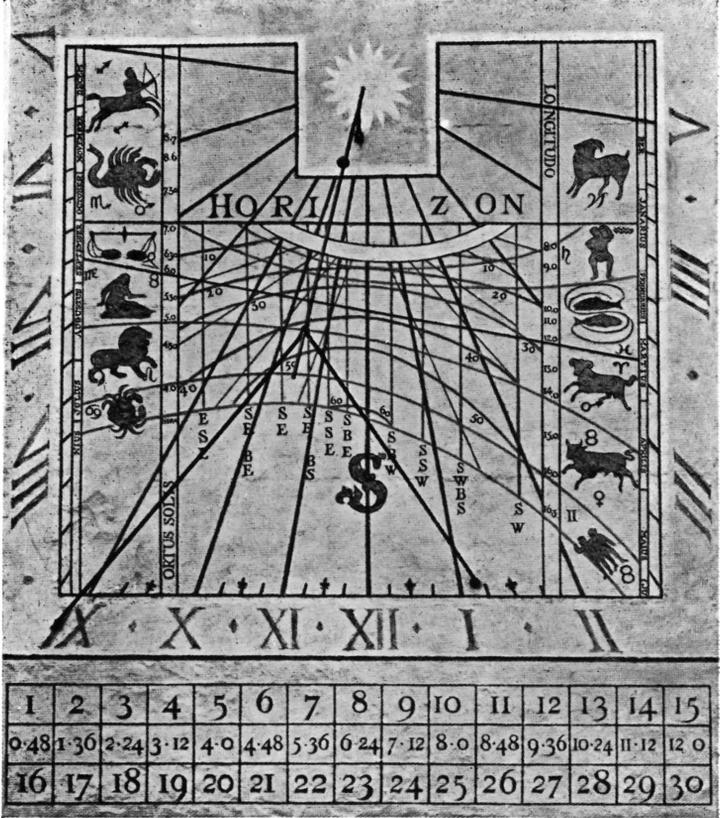
We congratulate M. Ingram on winning the Frank Smart Prize for Botany, and G. E. Kirk, B.A., on his election to a Sandys Studentship, for Research in Classical Archaeology.

Also A. C. Crooke, B.A., who has been awarded a Grocers' Medical Research Scholarship, and B. A. Walton, B.A., who was honourably mentioned in the examination for the Whewell Scholarship.

Finally we congratulate those who have gained first classes in Honours examinations, of whom Queens' has no less than 25.

#### FIRSTS.

- Mathematical Tripos*, Part II: T. Crippin, J. C. Frost.  
*Classical Tripos*, Part I: E. Rushworth.  
*Natural Sciences Tripos*, Part II: M. Ingram, C.H. Westcott.  
 " " " Part I: L. E. Price.  
*Historical Tripos*, Part II: P. Allen, R. C. Latham  
 (Distinction).  
*Oriental Languages*, Part II: A. D. Pir.  
*Modern Languages*, Part I: C. Shaw (French), P. C. Sheppard (French), J. E. Pater (German), B. Babić (Serbo-Croatian).  
*Economics Tripos*, Part II: J. G. Walker.  
*English Tripos*, Part II: J. L. Beevers.  
*Law Qualifying Examination*: A. W. G. Kean.  
*Preliminary Examinations*.  
 M. Kidnapillai, R. I. Porter (Mathematics).  
 N. Abramson (Classics).  
 E. Cohen, H. C. Bibby, T. L. Herdman (Natural Sciences).  
 G. W. Tory (Modern Languages).  
 J. O. Ackroyd, H. Leaderman (Mechanical Sciences).  
 C. F. Beckingham (English).



## THE DIAL.

[*The first half of this article reprinted from "The Dial" of 1912, appeared in our last issue.*]

**T**O most of us, Latin is an easy language to forget. And so, although we have all perforce had some acquaintance with Latin in the past, and although it is the Latin for "Sunrise", not the English for "Ortus Solis", that we have already noted on the face of the Dial, yet when we see there such groups of letters as S E B S it is for an English explanation that we first look. And this is fortunate, since it is in English and not in Latin that the meaning of these groups is to be found. The groups are the signs attached to a number of vertical lines which cross our Dial, and they are nothing more mysterious than the initial letters of the names of various points of the compass, from East-South-East on the left to South-West on the right. Like all the details of the Dial except those which give us merely the time of day, these lines give us their information by means of the ball on the style. The letters associated with any particular line tell us the direction of the Sun when the shadow of the ball is on that line. Thus if on occasion we find the shadow to be on the line which is drawn downwards from the first O of the word HORIZON, we know that anyone then facing the Sun is looking South-East by East. Of course in general the shadow will not lie precisely upon one of the lines, and an estimate must then be formed, from the position of the shadow between two verticals, of the precise direction, between the two corresponding points of the compass, in which the Sun is situated.

Of the lines on the face of the Dial, one group alone remains to be discussed. This group consists of a number of narrow black lines radiating from the mid-point of the Horizon line. It is easy enough to state in technical language what angle it is that these rays help us to record ; but perhaps the clearest expression we can use here is that they enable us to say at any time where the Sun would have been did it behave like the Sun of our earliest schooldays, rising in the East, and passing overhead at noon (instead of never coming within twenty-eight degrees of the zenith!), to set with deadly monotony due West.

Below the border of the Dial proper, and forming, there is architectural evidence to suppose, no part of the original design, are three rows of numbers. I have known the imagination of the undergraduate cicerone rise to a hundred different heights in explanation of this table of figures. Whether any one of the hundred solutions was swallowed by the fair relation to whom it was offered cannot be ascertained. The real object of the extension is to enable the Dial to play the part of a Moon-dial as well as that of a Sun-dial, in a manner which we must explain.

If we could see traced out on the sky the path of the Sun during a whole day, the Moon would always be found in or close to that path ; and the distance of the Moon ahead of the Sun would be simply proportional to the Moon's age, a new Moon being extremely near the Sun (an eclipse of the Sun can take place only when the Moon is new, a fact of which not every writer of fiction seems to be aware), a full Moon half a day's journey away, and the Moon as it dies at the end of the Lunar month overtaking the Sun to commence again. We take the Lunar month to consist of thirty

days. Thus, for example, a five-days-old Moon has completed one sixth of its monthly course and is therefore one sixth of a day's journey ahead of the Sun in the sky. Suppose further that some wakeful inhabitant of the Old Court sees that the Moon, five days old, is casting the shadow of the style across the hour-mark IX, he knows that in one sixth of a day, that is, in four hours' time, the Sun will reach the place in the sky now occupied by the Moon, and will therefore cast the shadow of the style across the figure IX. That is, in four hours' time it will be nine o'clock; it is now five.

But what, the reader asks, has the mysterious table to do with all this? Indeed the part it plays is quite trivial, I fear. It saves us the labour of calculating from the Moon's age the number of hours and minutes by which Moon-time is in advance of Clock-time; and since an addition or subtraction of a round twelve hours, that is, of half a day, makes no difference to Clock-time, the addition to or subtraction from the Moon's age of half a Lunar month, that is, of fifteen days, leaves unaltered the amount by which Moon-time exceeds Clock-time. The entries for the second half of the month would therefore be a repetition of those for the first half; and so, instead of actually repeating the figures, the designer of the table has shown the two ages to which the same entry applies, putting the number of hours and minutes of excess in the second row while the corresponding ages of the Moon in the first half of the month are in the first row and the corresponding ages of the dying Moon are in the third row. Thus the process of using the Dial as a Moon-dial is as follows. First ascertain roughly the age of the Moon; this can be told with sufficient

accuracy for our present purpose, by mere notice of the phase of the Moon; the first half-moon is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  days old, the full-moon 15, and the second half-moon  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , but the phase is changing more rapidly when about half the disc is illuminated, so that the Moon is already 5 days old when the breadth of the crescent is only a quarter of the total diameter, and is only 10 days old when three-quarters of the face is bright, similar remarks applying also to the phases in the second half of the Lunar month. Now look in the first or third row of the table for the entry nearest to the estimated age of the Moon, and the corresponding figures in the second row give the number of hours and minutes by which the reading given by the shadow of the style is in advance of Clock-time. Subtracting then the second row reading from the shadow reading, having first added twelve hours to the latter if it does not already exceed the former, we find the actual time, by a process interesting perhaps but certainly not very accurate, for not only would an error of less than a day in our judgment of the Moon's age be sufficient to modify the result to the extent of three-quarters of an hour, but also the motion of the Moon, though the account we have given of it is the best possible first approximation to its description, is so irregular, and the Moon itself is so near to the Earth, that readings at the same time of night and at the same age of the Moon may differ, at different seasons of the year, by almost as much as, though not by more than, half an hour! The reader who infers from the moon-lit Dial a time differing by less than an hour from that announced on the Clock above it, will have every reason to be satisfied with his performance!

We have now learnt to extract from the shadow on

the Dial, whether by day or by night, all the information which it can afford. Let me conclude with three queries which may occur to the interested observer and to which the writer among others would be glad to learn the answers. What is the meaning of the number 6.34 in the Longitudo column close to the symbol for the Twins? What are the relations between Venus and the Bull, Mars and the Ram, and so on, that are responsible for the appearance on the Dial of the symbols for these Planets close to the pictures representing the respective Signs? And what are the figures of eight which are to be found in a number of places?

E. H. N.

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## DOUGLAS SCONCE MEMORIAL FUND.

**S**OME members of the College may not have seen the notice in the cages announcing a fund by which it is hoped to commemorate the tragic death of D. H. Sconce.

An account of how he was drowned in a successful attempt to save the lives of a rowing crew at St Paul's School, London, appeared in our last number.

If the contributions are large enough it is proposed to endow an exhibition in his memory.

Please send donations to

ALFRED AYRTON, Esq.,  
'Ashfield,'

Wrenham Road, Chester.

## AN ILL-BRED DISH.

**T**HE other night in Hall we had  
 Some stuff called Kedgeree ;  
 Behind that awful dish there stretched  
 A tell-tale pedigree.

By Sunday's fish course out of rice  
 The race originates ;  
 Its union with the line of cheese  
 Was made in later dates.

But recently the family  
 Has come on evil days,  
 Because to mate with porridge, soup  
 And bread-sauce never pays.

So I rejected Kedgeree ;  
 I don't believe in dead stock ;  
 (And anyhow I doubt if it  
 Was ever born in wedlock).

M. O. D.

.....

## A THREEFOLD ADVENTURE.

**I**T was on the twentieth of May, 1930, that my wife and I started on our adventure. We left the fine old house with its ten acres of garden and grand trees which had been our home for nine years, deserting a few Indian night-school pupils, and an English youth who had been coaching with me, to help a group of Indian immigrants in the uplands of Inanda, about twenty miles from Durban. Primarily it was a psychological adventure, but it was also a social and financial experiment in that to go and live amongst dark people more or less invites ostracism by European residents in South Africa. I had approached the Education Department of the Union Government, asking if they would make a grant for salaries of teachers, which they promised to do when the Indians had put up the school building.

The rich Indian to whom we were going had once or twice collected money from the Indian peasant farmers of his neighbourhood, and had promised them a school. He had been to see us, and had definitely offered us a school building and a cottage for ourselves within a few days of our arrival. As it happened, he had done nothing; but he welcomed us with genial embarrassment. It is always best, if possible, to catch a shuffler on the upmost wave of a good intention, and to hold him to it: for the next five months we made a constant effort to keep S. to his promise, living meanwhile in a room ten feet by fourteen, our goods stacked haphazard in a shed and our livestock set free to get their own living. "Dawn," my wife's pet Jersey cow, was well looked after by another Indian, more trustworthy than

S. The Indians showered gifts upon us, and anticipated our needs and wants at every turn.

We had started school in a tobacco drying-shed, open on all sides to the weather, through which a stream of water ran when it rained, as it sometimes did very heavily, the climate being sub-tropical. Neither of us will ever forget the first morning when twenty-seven children with bright eager eyes assembled before us on odd benches and at such tables and impromptu desks as we could muster from among our own possessions or things lying round about. Although some of the older Indians had limited English, the twenty-seven children could not speak our language, nor we theirs. Two of them, who have withstood our vicissitudes, are now working in Standard III; that is to say, they are reading and writing simple English, and doing very elementary arithmetic. Their general knowledge and their English leave much to be desired, but when we consider that these two, like most of our pupils, had never seen a book, and possibly not a white person, before, their progress compares favourably with that of many European children in well-equipped schools.

But the Indians did not precisely mean education in this sense when they pleaded with us to come and live among them. "Sir, you have something that no money can buy. Come to us." If you ask them in the manner of officialdom to explain what they mean, and suggest that they mean Christianity, they will hesitate. A very intelligent blacksmith said to me: "The Christians carry their God about with them, and so do we. If the people tell me, whether Hindu or Christian, that God only comes when a light is lit, I don't believe them." This man had been badly treated by S., who had used his work and cheated him of his wages. Many an Indian

has murdered a man for less, and we feared for our devout friend. "Mother," he said to my wife, "I do not think about it, or my heart would grow hot and red with blood. I have reported the matter to the Lord, and there I leave it. The Lord will deal with S."

We did not live in the room allotted to us; it would be truer to say we slept there, but not always. The climate of Natal is very beautiful, especially in Upper Inanda, and I remember one night we went and slept on a waggon by the roadside. Close by, there is a huge buttress of the Inanda mountain, rising 2,400 feet above sea level. My wife and I spent all our spare time, when the weather permitted (which it usually does), resting on the summit or the terrace, or exploring the gorges. We wrote our letters there, and my wife took her sewing, and often our Indian friends brought us baskets of delicious cookies and fruit, and sometimes tea and milk. Surely, we thought, the work of grace in the hearts and lives of the people scattered below us in little homes and farms cannot be less efficacious than the law of nature displayed around us.

However, our faith and all our resources were soon tested by practical difficulties. S. was often rude to us, and seemed vexed with the Indians for showering gifts on us. We tried for months to get a room elsewhere, and could not; and then a message came to us from Moonsammy on "the top" (as the summit of the mountain is called locally), saying that he had a cottage which he was vacating, and that he put it at our disposal for our lifetime. It is a great insult to refuse an Indian's gift, and Moonsammy, who we knew was a good man, was very diffident in his offer. We soon let him know that it would please us very much, and went to see him. S. claimed a higher caste than Moonsammy,

and Moonsammy was afraid of what he would say. But S. had broken his agreement with us, we would not stay any longer, and we told him frankly of Moonsammy's offer. His face darkened as we spoke. He did his best to turn the neighbouring Indians against us, and succeeded in making some of them afraid to send their children to school.

Meanwhile Moonsammy hurried on with the building of his new house, in order that he might vacate the cottage ; but the contractors did not keep their contract, and gave him much trouble. Another Indian, who had bought a European house, offered us the use of the front part of it, with a verandah 14ft by 27ft for a schoolroom. The big room which we wanted for a bed-sitting room, was used as a temple of the goddess Kamatche. The owner asked us if we would allow his wife and children to come in and worship at sunset, if we had the use of it. We said we wanted to pray there ourselves, and there was an awkward pause. In the end he volunteered to take Kamatche and her furniture out, and she was not set up in that home again. We cleaned and scoured the one-time temple, and put up a picture of our Saviour healing the lunatic boy over the place where the brazen goddess had stood.

We had no vehicle to move our goods, but Moon-sammy and another Indian sent a waggon and a motor lorry with some men to get them. A certain amount of furniture was left in the little room we had vacated and on the morning of Feb. 2, 1931, when the school opened according to Government regulations, S. locked the door and took the key away, and when we asked for it he started his car up and disappeared. I had only a few minutes before school, so I demanded the key from his son, who had not got it. I took a firm stand, and

even threatened to send for the police. They locked the telephone room, saying the 'phone was out of order. It was a tense ten minutes, but I insisted upon obtaining possession of my goods, and a small boy was pushed between the bars of the window. I left my wife in charge, and opened the school. We started with a hymn and prayer, and exactly at half-past nine Moon-sammy's big lorry slithered up quietly. The children sprang up and cheered.

At Moonsammy's the school has developed rapidly. Our pupils speak seven different languages at home, but in class the medium is English and the tone Christian. In the playground the spirit of the League of Nations is maintained in miniature. The classes are held under trees all over the garden. The numbers have long outgrown the small dining-room, and until I put up a building approved by the education authorities, we cannot get our grant. We want material of all sorts, not only for our day pupils, but for the young men in our night school. The girls and women must be helped by sewing classes, and we want a clinic for the people of the neighbourhood, both Zulu and Indian.

I am securing forty acres of land on the top of the Inanda mountain, and intend to use part of a legacy which has come from my father's estate to build the "Wyld Memorial School." We have at present two devoted assistants, Miss Olive Warren and Mr Dix, who are giving their services to keep the school going while my wife and I visit England. The financial experiment has proved sound. From May 20th, 1930 to March 12th, 1932, when I received the legacy our income in cash was round about £50; but the simple Indians and Moonsammy, the rich farmer, have never

failed in their ministrations. And we have had white visitors, including Bishop Ferguson Davie, who has been a constant friend to us. We had no house to receive them in, but the sight of white faces was very precious in a place where for weeks we had not seen a fellow-countryman.

May 1932.

D. W. W.

[This account of his experimental Indian school at Upper Inanda was written in collaboration with his wife by Mr D. W. Wyld, who went down from Queens' in 1889. It has unavoidably been held over from the last two numbers; and I have reluctantly been compelled to shorten it somewhat to a length suitable for *The Dial*. The foundation stone of the Wyld Memorial School was laid on November 19, 1932. L. J. P.]

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We would remind members of the College of the late Canon J. H. Gray's *History of Queens' College, Cambridge*, which is obtainable at the College Office, price 6/6, (postage 6d.).

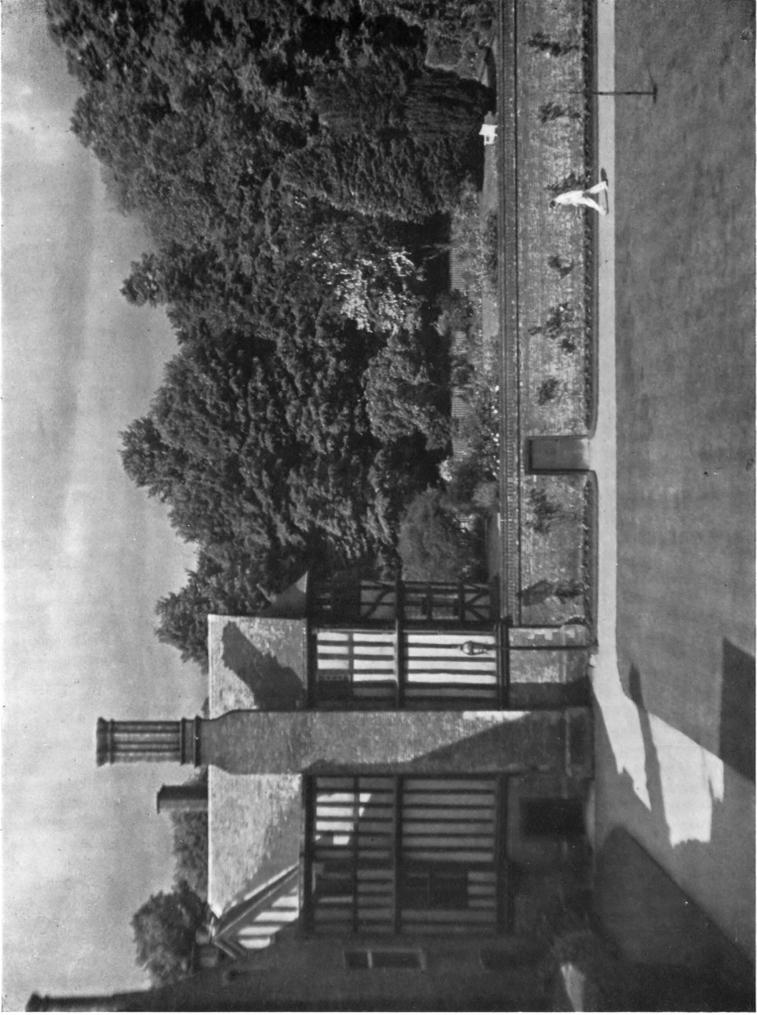
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## BOOK REVIEW.

"*Greek Coins.*" By C. T. Seltman, M.A. Methuen, 25/-

**A** SUBJECT which embraces a period of nearly seven centuries, and a region of the earth extending from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Indies is no light undertaking. Mr Seltman's previous studies have treated in detail of special aspects of Greek numismatics: this more general work shows that he possesses the same accuracy, the same clarity over a large field.

The book is intended for the student rather than



*Photo*

*J. W. Edwards*

for the general reader, though the latter, if he has heard of Alexander the Great, can hardly fail to be impressed by the chapter which deals with the momentous happenings of the years 336—323, as illustrated by Alexander's coinage. The son of a monarch only half admitted to be Greek he struck Greek money in Asia Minor, in Syria, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, and led in a new civilisation without which Rome, and so the modern world, would have been very different.

The book is illustrated by excellent plates of several hundred coins, including enlargements of six coins of special merit. An alphabetical index to the plates would have been an advantage, and we would have been grateful for more detail in the general index: it is maddening for the student who is refreshing his memory of some particular coin of, say, Syracuse, to turn up that city in the index and be faced with a score of references covering 400 years of numismatic history.

The narrative account is complete without degenerating into a catalogue, the lay-out and type neither oppressive nor tiring. The publisher would have done well to give us a stronger binding: continual turning from text to plates is a strain on the strongest constitution, and in my experience of the *Roman Coins* in the same series time all too soon brings that hiatus between the sections which indicates malignant disease and impending dissolution.

The archaeological student, who had no account in English of Greek coins that was not out of date in entire sections as well as in detail, is indebted to Mr Seltman: and the credit that attaches to Queens' is twofold, for is it not written that the series to which the book belongs is edited by Professor Cook?

G. E. K.

## QUEENS' HOUSE, ROTHERHITHE.

THE main items of interest in connection with Queens' House are the Camps. A successful camp was held in Buckinghamshire at Easter. This was attended by two undergraduates. At Whitsun thirty-six members of the House—almost a record number—camped in the Grove. The weather was perfect and the boys thoroughly enjoyed their week-end. Mr Bache has written for the boys to thank all those who showed them such hospitality that week-end.

The Summer Camp is to be held at Brook, Isle of Wight, from July 29—August 12. About 40 boys will be in camp. Two or three members of the College are attending but Mr Bache needs more help. Anyone who can go for part or whole of the time will be very welcome. Would they please write direct to Mr Bache as soon as possible?

The collection among undergraduates has amounted to about £125. The Committee wish to thank all subscribers for answering the appeal made at the beginning of the session. Owing to the deficit which had to be met the sum leaves little margin for improvement or upkeep at the House. It is hoped that at least this sum will be maintained next year.

Finally men going down are reminded that they will always be welcome to visit or stay at Queens' House. Mr Bache would appreciate regular help from anyone resident in town. Annual subscriptions, however small, are a great help to the Treasurer and it is hoped that many going down will fill in the slips which have been given to them. I would like to express my personal thanks to all those who have supported the House in this difficult year and especially to George Stephens who both as Junior Treasurer and by personal visits has worked so hard on its behalf.

JOHN FRIEND.

## THE GUILD OF ST BERNARD.

THE only meeting of the term was held on 26 April, when the Rev. H. E. Wynn, Dean of Pembroke, read a paper on "The Revival of the Religious Life in England."

After outlining the spiritual and historical background of his subject, Fr Wynn proceeded to mention the chief orders in the Church before the Reformation. He then described in detail the revival of the religious life in the Church of England which accompanied the Oxford Movement, and concluded a most inspiring address by emphasising the value of monasticism as a life which stands for the supremacy of the spiritual. The best prayer is a life offered wholly to God.

Four Eucharists were held during the term in Little St Mary's Church and the alms were given to Queens' House, the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, Little St Mary's, and the Cambridge Fruiting Campaign.

On 27 May the Guild enjoyed a "treat" which consisted of an expedition, led by Fr Harris, to the dizzy heights of King's Chapel.

A most successful Guild dinner was held on Whit Monday, after which the President announced the election of N. E. Wallbank as President and B. J. Kett as Secretary for the ensuing academical year.

We wish them all success in their year of office.

S. H. CHASE, *Hon. Sec.*

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## THE MAY CONCERT.

THE May Concert was held in the College Hall on Tuesday, June 8th, at 8.45.

The outstanding attraction of the concert was the appearance of Miss Beatrice Harrison—solo violoncello. It would be an impertinence for a mere amateur to attempt a description, let alone a criticism of Miss Harrison's performance. It was enough to have the pleasure of hearing her and to be carried away by the genius of a great artiste. Personally I shall always remember her rendering of Handel's Sonata in G major and Elegy by Delius as a great musical experience.

The vocalists of the evening were Miss Loveday Murray and Mr H. E. Warrington. The former has a charming light soprano voice and sang two groups of songs both of which were much appreciated. Mr Warrington sang in the first half a group of Elizabethan love songs for the rendering of which his light baritone voice was very suitable. His second group of modern songs was more ambitious.

The remaining items were two groups of piano solos. Mr W. P. Higgs chose for his group four pieces from Debussy's Children's Corner. In his performance he certainly produced the spirit of this work. Mr N. E. Wallbank, the College organist, opened the programme—his only appearance. This was a great pity as his playing was excellent both in interpretation and performance. It is to be hoped that much more of him will be heard another time.

The weather was very favourable for the music in the Grove where Mr Kemp-Welch and Mr Bruce-Payne

sang two-part canzonets. No doubt their plaintive notes and the playing of the Misses Harrison inspired many to take the path to Heaven so wittily suggested by the Dean in his speech.

We reprint the programme.

1. Pianoforte Solo
 

	Prelude in F minor	<i>Bach</i>
	Minuet in E flat	<i>Schubert</i>
	Fantasia con Fugetta	<i>Bach</i>
	N. E. Wallbank	
  
2. Songs
 

	When from my love I lookte	<i>Bartlet</i>
	Weep you no more sad fountaines	<i>Dowland</i>
	Whither runneth my sweetheart?	<i>Bartlet</i>
	H. E. Warrington	
  
3. Violoncello Solo
 

	Sonata in G major	<i>Handel</i>
	Miss Beatrice Harrison and	
	Miss Margaret Harrison	
  
4. Songs
 

	'Tis a madness	<i>Mozart</i>
	Deh vienì	
	Miss Loveday Murray	
  
5. Pianoforte Solo
 

	Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum	<i>Debussy</i>
	Serenade for the doll	
	The little shepherd	
	Golliwog's Cake-walk	
	W. P. Higgs	
  
6. Songs
 

	Spring Sorrow	<i>John Ireland</i>
	Over the mountains	<i>Roger Quilter</i>
	Dream o' day Jill	<i>Edward German</i>
	Miss Loveday Murray	
  
7. Violoncello Solo
 

	Elegy	<i>Delius</i>
	L'Amour de Moi	<i>Roger Quilter</i>
	Allemande	<i>Senaille</i>
	Miss Beatrice Harrison and	
	Miss Margaret Harrison	
  
8. Songs
 

	Shepherd see thy horse's foaming mane	<i>Korbay</i>
	My own country	<i>Peter Warlock</i>
	Yarmouth Fair	
	H. E. Warrington	

## The Dial

*In the Grove*

1. Two-part Canzonets  
     Flora, wilt thou torment me?     )  
     Miraculous love's wounding     )     *Morley*  
     I go before, my darling  
     N. Kemp-Welch and O. M. Bruce-Payne
2. Violoncello Solo  
     Aimant la rose     *Rimsky-Korsakof*  
     Hungarian Dance     *Kodaly*  
     Duet with Violin     Dawn     *Strauss*  
     Miss Beatrice Harrison and  
     Miss Margaret Harrison

.....

## CRICKET.

<i>Captain</i>	...	R. A. S. FARNFIELD
<i>Secretary</i>	...	A. S. WIGFIELD
<i>Committee</i>	...	W. L. DAVIS

WITH only four colours back at the beginning of the season the prospect of obtaining a strong team was not very bright. However, a number of the seniors were found to have improved much since last year, and good material was found among the first year men. In consequence we were able to produce one of the strongest elevens of recent years.

The batting of the team was good, even if it never seemed to be quite the equal of what it appeared on paper; but the side had practically no tail. Had we possessed two more forcing batsmen, more games might have been won. For, most of the team were rather too sedate in the pace of scoring, for half-day matches. The bowling also was strong and varied, although a good left arm bowler would have proved useful. It is interesting to note that the first five bowlers in the

averages for this year, secured 112 wickets, whereas the first five in last year's averages obtained only 43 wickets. The fielding was usually safe and good. But the real strength of the team lay in its large proportion of all-rounders.

R. A. S. Farnfield played again in the Seniors' Trial and for the Crusaders. W. M. Wood played in the Freshmen's Trial.

As at least six of this year's side will again be available, the outlook for next season is very hopeful. The following have been elected as the new officers: Captain, J. B. Williams; Secretary, J. M. Jennings; Committee, R. I. Porter.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Times not out	Average
R. A. S. Farnfield	11	359	106	2	39.89
W. M. Wood	16	464	93	-	29.00
A. S. Wigfield	12	250	57	-	20.83
R. I. Porter	15	282	67	-	18.80
J. Vredenberg	15	225	38	3	18.75
W. L. Davis	7	78	26	2	15.6
R. H. Shingles	9	74	33	4	14.80
J. M. Jennings	14	144	43	4	14.40
G. W. Tory	8	41	15	4	10.25
S. W. Doggett	10	69	20	1	7.67
J. B. Williams	8	30	12*	1	4.29

\* not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. I. Porter	15	3	50	5	10.00
J. B. Williams	71.4	6	324	27	12.00
R. A. S. Farnfield	73	14	187	14	13.36
W. M. Wood	168	26	459	31	14.81
R. H. Shingles	163	26	531	35	15.17
S. W. Doggett	17.1	1	68	3	22.67

S. W. DOGGETT.



## TENNIS CLUB.

THIS year the weather was exceptionally good and the Club had a successful season, winning nine matches out of a possible thirteen.

There were only two old colours in residence, A. R. Oliver and T. H. Bell, who formed the first pair and were the mainstay of the side.

A return match was played with Magdalen College, Oxford, when they reversed last year's result and beat us by six matches to three.

The Second VI., ably captained by P. B. Monahan, unfortunately only played five fixtures, but finished the season by being victorious in the majority of them.

T. H. Bell is to be congratulated on reaching the last eight of the 'Varsity Singles, and being elected a member of Fenners.

Full colours were awarded to K. Privett, C. R. Stephan, A. T. Brock and C. F. B. Pugh. Half-colours were awarded to A. Z. Nuseibeh, P. B. Monahan and J. A. Esam.

Officers for next year:

<i>Captain</i>	...	K. PRIVETT
<i>Secretary</i>	...	J. A. ESAM
<i>Committee</i>	...	C. R. STEPHAN

K. PRIVETT.

.....

## THE BOAT CLUB.

**A** CREW was entered for the Head of the River Race at Putney, but was compelled to withdraw at the last moment, owing to illness.

The First May Boat was not very promising during the early part of training, and seemed unable to get together, so as to master the boat. Progress, however, was made in the latter stages, and the crew were improving right up to, and through, the races. On the first two nights they rowed over behind Clare, who were a very fast crew; and kept their distance from Emmanuel fairly comfortably. On the third night they went up steadily on First Trinity II, and bumped them at the Glasshouses. On the fourth night they again rowed over.

The Second Boat were quite promising, but were somewhat inexperienced, and did not seem to find their pace until the second half of the course. On the first night they were overtaken by Fitzwilliam House I at the Railings. On the second night they rowed over. On the third they were within three feet of Christ's II at Ditton, and raced them right up to the finish, without, however, managing to score their bump. They made this good on Saturday and appeared to be right up on Christ's II at the Railings. The bump was actually signalled at the Glasshouses.

The Third Crew had a very short period of training, and the majority of them were new to rowing. Consequently they succumbed to Jesus V in the Plough, to Clare III at the Ditch, to St Catharine's III at Grassy, and to Downing II in the Gut.

May we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks

to our coaches, Mr G. C. Drinkwater, Mr R. H. Angus, and Mr J. R. Parratt ; and also to Mr A. B. G. Stephens for his assistance during the races.

## 1ST BOAT

*bow* G. B. Gosney  
 2 S. H. Chase  
 3 B. C. Warner  
 4 B. W. R. Mooring  
 5 J. E. N. Russell  
 6 P. V. Ormiston  
 7 R. S. Bickerton  
*stroke* W. A. S. Blackden  
*cox* D. K. Prior

*Coaches* : G. C. Drinkwater (O.U.B.C.),  
 R. H. Angus (Sidney Sussex), J. R. Parratt (Clare)

## 2ND BOAT

*bow* J. Simons  
 2 N. K. Hardenbergh  
 3 D. M. I. Walters  
 4 J. C. P. Sloan  
 5 F. A. R. Chapman  
 6 H. M. C. Price  
 7 J. R. Bigsby  
*stroke* M. O. D. Hawkin  
*cox* M. D. Logan

*Coaches* : J. E. N. Russell  
 B. W. R. Mooring  
 G. B. Gosney

## 3RD BOAT

*bow* A. L. Clarke  
 2 F. M. Jones  
 3 E. V. Sharples  
 4 W. J. P. Shirehampton  
 5 C. H. G. Proctor  
 6 D. W. Harris  
 7 E. N. Bays  
*stroke* C. V. Tillett  
*cox* E. Waters

*Coaches* : R. S. Bickerton  
 B. W. R. Mooring

At a general meeting of the Boat Club the following officers were elected for the year 1933—34.

<i>1st Boat Captain</i>	...	B. W. R. MOORING
<i>2nd Boat Captain</i>	...	R. S. BICKERTON
<i>Hon. Sec.</i>	...	B. C. WARNER

B. W. R. MOORING, *Hon. Sec.*

.....

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of "The Dial."*

DEAR SIR.—I am well aware that the Editor cannot be held responsible for the general conduct of the College but crave your kindness nevertheless to air a few ideas. As one who feels real affection for the College and who, alas, is now no longer in blissful *stat-pup.*, I want to criticise Queens'.

What did we suffer? Very little indeed. But what was the little? Four things occur to my mind. Why can't we sign off hall and have an evening meal out with friends? Surely if two days warning were given little inconvenience would result to the College. The uncertainty of amount of food required would be counter-balanced by less work for the waiters. Secondly, what disgraceful sanitary arrangements we have! If one wants a friend to wash his hands—and can't they be more widely distributed? Thirdly, wherein is the objection to cars when University rules are so strict? Are we men or schoolboys that we should not be able to sow our wild oats? If the objection is driving to the public danger then say so and impose a speed limit. If it is to the enlarged sphere of activity then enforce the 'bounds' law. Why should liberty be so impaired? May not good men be deterred from the gates of Queens' by such anomalies? Then of course there is Sunday morning. Early to bed and early to rise may make a man healthy, wealthy and wise, but are these the criteria by which a university man is generally judged?

Thank you, Mr Editor, for bearing with me.

*τετλαθε δη κραδιη και κυντερον αλλα ποτ' ετλης.*

*To the Editor of "The Dial."*

DEAR SIR.

IN view of the fact that Queens' is one of the colleges which has expressly forbidden the use of cars would it not be possible for the Amalgamation Clubs to devise some scheme whereby Queens' players could avoid the arduous bicycle ride or the somewhat lengthy tramp from the last bus stop to the Barton Road ground? If a turning spot could be arranged near the Queens' ground surely the Bus Company would extend its journey at an increase of fare to  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  between the following hours :

2—2.45	4—5	in winter
2—2.45	4—7	in summer

King's and Clare would, no doubt, help towards the clearance of such a turning spot.

But even this suggestion only meets the difficulty half-way. Representative teams of the College which have to play away matches, sometimes miles on the other side of Cambridge, are thus not catered for. If a college bus should prove impracticable then Queens' ought to consider lessening the unfair restrictions on the use of cars. Even if only third year men were allowed cars the majority of every team would be practically certain of a lift. When all is said and done if undergraduates are to be allowed cars in Cambridge then all colleges should act in unison.

A. WEARY ONE.

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*To the Editor of "The Dial."*

DEAR SIR.

THE Queens' May Concert this year may be termed a tremendous success when compared with that of last year, but was it duly appreciated by the majority

of Queens' men? It was not. Even though the date was purposely changed to enable those who would have gone down to attend there was not a quarter of the College present. Some even bought tickets with no intention of going but merely to prevent the recurrence of last year's financial catastrophe.

These facts should show that so far as the majority of Queens' men are concerned a May Concert is not popular, a more frequent May Ball—say every other year—is much more in demand, and yet the wishes of the minority are satisfied year after year. A May Ball, properly organized, should not be a financial loss and would have the whole-hearted support of nearly every Queens' man besides being very popular amongst the other colleges. A Concert, although a very excellent form of entertainment especially when as good as our last, can be heard anywhere by those who enjoy them whereas a May Ball is something unique in the experience of an undergraduate. Why should Queens' give a May Concert chiefly for the benefit of outsiders when fellow men are desirous of some other form of amusement? Queens' men should first be considered. Every undergraduate should have a chance of attending his own College Ball while he is in residence, but at present it is hardly likely that a fresher will go before he has become accustomed to the life and before he has acquired a large circle of acquaintances.

Wake up Queens'! and let a few of the 75 per cent. who did not attend the May Concert show that they also have a little energy and then the demands of the majority will certainly prevail.

MALCONTENTED.

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