

“WHITE & BLUE,”

The Alice Ottley School Magazine.

No. 71.

DECEMBER.

1913.

** * We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of contributors, but reserve a right of veto, should we ever think it necessary to exercise it.*

EDITORIAL.

We regret that we have received no contributions from any present girls which could be included ; it matters, however, the less, that this is a magazine of considerable interest in many ways. Miss James' letter ; the allocation of the Memorial Fund ; and the record of the year's work as presented on Speech Day, will, we know, make the Magazine welcome to past and present girls alike.

Perhaps a few words of explanation of the change of name will be of use.

It was for several years Miss Ottley's great wish that the constitution of the School should be changed, to that of a non-profit earning Company ; and that its name should be changed at the same time, in order that it might no longer be misleading ; the term “ High School ” suggesting now a School controlled by the Board of Education, and obliged to take pupils from the Elementary Schools. Owing to

the generosity of many of the Shareholders, and especially of one anonymous donor, the change in the constitution has been carried through, and we are now able to change the name to one which all must welcome wholeheartedly, especially as we are told that, on her resignation, Miss Ottley herself consented to her name being for ever connected with her School. Those of us who have travelled and know something of the world outside Worcester, know that nothing could inspire confidence in the School so surely as that it should be known as the "Alice Ottley School."

Letter from Miss James.

Dear Editor,

Will you allow me a little space in the forthcoming number of "White and Blue," to report progress of the Memoir of Miss Ottley, towards the compilation of which I asked for help just a year ago?

It will soon be in the hands of the publishers (Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.), and is to be brought out in the Spring, about the time of Miss Ottley's birthday, I hope. It is to be a 5/-, octavo-sized book, and will have eight illustrations, three of which are portraits of Miss Ottley, dating from before she came to the High School. The introduction is by the Bishop of Worcester.

I should like also to acknowledge here my deep sense of indebtedness to the large number of people who, in various ways, have "lent a hand," in the making of this book: first and foremost, of course, to Miss Agnes Ottley, without whom the first and second chapters, telling the story of her sister's life before she came to Worcester, could not have been written; and then to the numerous

friends of Worcester days,—Old Girls, including members of Miss Ottley's "First Brood," and last Sixth, Old and Present Mistresses, and others, who came and talked, or wrote to me, and entrusted me with many of their valued letters. Especially I must mention Miss Weaver, Miss Bagnall, who had the entire making of Chapters VI. and VIII., and gave much help besides, Marjory Wight, who did a great deal of copying and some research, and who also reproduced photographs for the illustrations, and Miss Boulton, a Canadian friend, who supplied me with Miss Ottley's share of a correspondence of twenty-two years. Then there were friends of Miss Ottley's earlier life, who kindly wrote and sent letters,—Mrs. McKenzie, so well known to many of us as one of her very oldest friends ; Old Girls, taught by her both in her mother's house at Hampstead and at Miss Clarke's School at Brondesbury ; Miss Agnes Hitchcock, whose "recollections" form so large a part of Chapter II. ; and others. And lastly, and perhaps most of all, I am indebted to Dr. R. L. Ottley, Canon of Christchurch, for his invaluable help in the way of criticism and revision all through the book, as well as for his own delightful "reminiscences" of his sister.

To all it has been a "labour of love," and to me a quite engrossing one, as I was privileged to trace the growth of our beloved Head, from her childhood onwards, through her long life of consistent service of the Master, to Whom, as a child, she gave herself, and in Whom she served, with eager, joyous service, not only His little ones, but every soul with whom she came in contact. Her life here was lived in constant communion with the Unseen, and it is not difficult to think of her now in the "eternal leisure of calm love," to which, as her letters shew, she so often

looked forward during her strenuous days of work on earth.

Yours sincerely,

MARY E. JAMES.

All Saints' Day, 1913.

The pros and cons of an Overseas Career.

"What work am I to take up when I leave school—and how can I best fit myself for that work?" This is the question which no doubt occupies the thoughts of many of the older and more intelligent girls in our schools to-day—and not only of the girls themselves, but of their parents for them.

While, however, this problem of careers for our daughters is becoming rapidly just as important as that of careers for our sons, it is in many ways more difficult, and calls for a broader outlook and more careful organisation than has hitherto been possible. Much forcing of square pegs into round holes is now unavoidably going on every day.

This arises chiefly from the fact that there are fewer openings for women than for men in this country, and that those openings are restricted to a few highly specialised classes. For the exceptionally gifted woman of a certain type, there has probably never been a better prospect than in Great Britain to-day, but a great many girls are not endowed with just those gifts which can command success in this country, though they may possess others which, in the right surroundings, would be even more valuable. If, then, our view need be bounded by the coast line of these Islands, we must perforce submit to the inevitable; but luckily for us this is not so. We can look beyond the seas

for careers for certain types of our girls as for certain types of our boys.

This may, I fear, seem to parents a hard saying, but all those who really love their daughters must learn to face facts. Just as parents will unhesitatingly give up their daughter to what they consider a good husband, though he may take her to the other end of the earth, so they must learn to give her up to what is likely to be a good career, promising her happiness and success.

The enormous outpouring of our young men into the Overseas Dominions has brought about a very unsound state of things, both in the Dominions and at home. The surplus of men there is even more undesirable than the surplus of women here. All lovers of their Country and the Empire would wish to see the balance righted. Let us look then a little more closely at the possibilities for educated women in our Overseas Empire.

So much has been written of late years about these Dominions, from what might be called the advertising point of view, that much angry disillusionment and disappointment have undoubtedly been caused. Women have gone out, many of them no longer young, expecting to find an Eldorado, where much money is to be earned for a little very light work, under exceptionally pleasant conditions. Never were expectations more wide of the mark.

I cannot help thinking that if these ladies had taken a little time for reflection, they might have known that the conditions of life in a new country, where everything is in the making, and where women and women's labour are scarce, are not likely to be highly finished, or easy. Life in Western Canada, for instance, is a hard daily struggle with the ordinary everyday exigences of life—how to get the dinner cooked, the beds made, the children's washing and mending done. These are the questions which absorb

nine-tenths of the women in Western Canada to-day. But ease is not everything. Life may be easier in England for a woman at the outset of life, but quietly, insidiously, the grey mists of old age, poverty and neglect close round her and stifle her with their chill breath.

There is no ease about the life in Canada. Like a boisterous wave the hardness and strenuousness of life hits the newcomer in the face. But if a woman of the right sort can win through its rough turbulence, the reward comes with refreshing certainty. In a country where women and women's work are so greatly needed, not only will her work always command its money's worth, but her own individuality will count as it never could where women are so greatly in the majority. She will to her dying day have the blessedness of feeling useful and of value.

I have said, and say again most emphatically, that the women who go in for a career overseas *must be of the right sort*. What then, exactly, is the right sort of woman; and how can she best adapt herself for life overseas?

Obviously, for a life of hard work and effort, a woman must be young (from 20 to 35 is the best age), strong physically, energetic, courageous, and, most important of all, *adaptable*. By adaptable, I mean that she must like to try new conditions, and different ways of doing things, nor must she hark back, weakly and sentimentally, to the conditions of her life at home. She may love England in the bottom of her heart, but she must also be determined to like—even to love—the country of her adoption and all that belongs to it.

I have spoken of the need of better organisation in the selection of careers for our girls. Now, this preliminary selection cannot, it seems to me, be anywhere better done than in the public schools of Great Britain and Ireland. By the time a girl has reached the Sixth Form it should

be abundantly evident to her school teachers whether her talents fit her best for life in England, or life overseas. No doubt the head mistresses of schools are constantly consulted by parents as to the future of their girls. Through the connection of the Head Mistresses' Association with the Colonial Intelligence League, they are now in a position to know exactly the type of girl suited for life overseas, and the direction her training should take. While it is better not to let girls start their life in a new country until they are between 20 and 25, they cannot begin too young to prepare themselves for the kind of work in demand overseas. It is this absence of any organised preparation for the new life which has meant failure, or, at least, a most unnecessarily hard struggle for many women who have gone out already.

We come, then, to the practical question: What is the best training for a girl whose bent is towards colonial life?

The best preliminary training is doubtless the careful, all-round education given in good schools. There is no profession I know of in Canada, or indeed in any of the Dominions, in which a good, general education will not be of use. Owing to the mixed races inhabiting many parts of Canada, languages are specially useful. In Eastern Canada, French is most necessary if the highest salaries for secretarial work are to be obtained. Speaking generally, a good education will give that elasticity and receptiveness which enable the new comer to understand and adapt herself to her new surroundings. It also fits her for taking responsibility and exercising control over others when the occasion arises.

Next, it is absolutely imperative that the girl who intends to make a career overseas—whatever the actual profession she wishes to take up—be trained thoroughly in domestic work. There is hardly a woman in Canada so rich, or so highly placed, that she does not occasionally have to lend

a hand in her own kitchen, or help in her own housework, while the great majority do the greater part of it for themselves. Even stenographers or book-keepers, living in a single room in a large city, find it most necessary to be conversant with domestic work. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining servants, the lodging-house "slavey" simply does not exist. The stenographer in Montreal or Winnipeg must take a furnished room in a "rooming-house," which she must keep clean and tidy for herself, and such meals as she wants she must either cook for herself, or eat "out."

Obviously, if the new comer has had a good training in domestic work, this will be a very much lighter affliction to her than if, in these matters, she is untrained, ignorant and slow.

Of course, the profession for which a girl trains must primarily depend on her special talents and qualifications.

Space forbids my going in detail into the various openings, but the following quotation from our last year's Report will give a good, general idea of the kind of work suitable to educated women: "Work has been obtained as Stenographers, Book-keepers, Nurses, Probationers, Home-helps, Teachers in Public and Private Schools, Hotel Housekeepers and Supervisors, Matrons, Dressmakers, &c."

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon both girls and their parents, that no young woman should go out alone, or "on her own." Not only are there dangers besetting them (some of them too terrible even to mention), but, so fluctuating and changeable are the conditions of employment in some parts of these new countries, that it is imperatively necessary to have, before starting, all the latest information available. There has, for instance, been, during the last few months, a "slump" in Canada, which has considerably affected the question of colonisation for educated women. Fortunately, it is likely to be only temporary, and only affects certain places. In spite of it

the Colonial Intelligence League has available at this very moment one of the best offers for work for a number of educated women that it has yet received. But a girl going out alone and unprotected would have no chance of being given such openings as those just referred to, and would experience very soon the ill-effects of the general depression in other ways. Speaking generally, it may be said that, done wrongly, *without* the right kind of protection and advice, emigration for educated women is in every way undesirable and dangerous. Done in the right way, *with* such protection and advice, it offers to the right kind of woman far greater opportunities of success and happiness than she would find here.

CAROLINE GROSVENOR,
Chairman, Colonial Intelligence League
(for Educated Women).

French Rèu Tape.

It may interest you to know that "tout étranger qui établit sa résidence en France, doit, *sous peine de poursuites* faire, dans le délai de 15 jours à date de son arrivée, devant l'autorité compétente, une déclaration de residence."

Now I have always, in England, made a point of submitting to the law of the land, so, determined to begin well in this fair land of France, I dropped one day into the Préfecture, to make my "déclaration" as befits "tout étranger."

The hour was 5.15 p.m. I was met by an amiable policeman, who regretted to have to inform Mademoiselle that the "Bureau des Etrangers" shuts at 5 p.m. Good—I depart, and present myself on the morrow at 4.15 precisely. The amiable policeman (or, perhaps, his

brother) is there again. This time he regrets to have to inform Mademoiselle that the Bureau shuts at 4 p.m. I am desolated, but still the obedient servant of the Republic, and after a day or two's rest, I again sally forth, armed with birth certificate, and enter the precincts of the Préfecture.

The clerk to whom I entrust my birth certificate is amiability itself, but wrap it up as he will in courteous phrase, the fact remains that he will not take my word for it, that I inhabit 16, Boulevard St. Michel. I must have a written statement to that effect signed by the gentleman in whose family I reside, and "legalisé" by the "commissaire de police" of the "quartier." Monsieur Dubois-Richard (my host) makes it to him a veritable pleasure to give me the necessary certificate, and, filled with fresh hope, I present myself next day at the "Commissariat de Police du quartier." "But, Mademoiselle," expostulates the clerk to whom I address myself, "I do not know, I, the signature of M. Dubois. How, then, can I legalise it? It will be necessary to have the signature of the concierge of the house you inhabit." Weary in body, but undaunted, I retrace my footsteps and knock at the door of the concierge. Madame la concierge would willingly put her signature to the document, but alas! that will serve Mademoiselle in nothing, for her signature is not "déposée" at the "Commissariat de Police." "It will be necessary to go to the 'gérant' who lives far from here, but who will doubtless supply the signature which lacks." Here, I confess it to my shame, weakness overcame me. Instead of going to look for the "gérant," I went to Monsieur Dubois and all but wept upon his coat collar. He was sympathy itself—"Do not be discouraged, Mademoiselle, I will myself go and depose my signature." But how should the clerk know that the gentleman who wishes to depose his signature is, in very truth, Paul Dubois-Richard, "avocat à la cour"?

The signature may be deposed, but Monsieur must at once send some "*pièces d'identité*" Here I come into the story again, for I am the bearer of the said "*pièces d'identité*"—to wit, all the papers concerning the military service of the afore-mentioned Paul Dubois. This time the clerk is reasonable. Having studied with care the detailed description of my host (*cheveux bruns—nez moyen—menton à fossette !!*), he beams upon me and declares, "But, Mademoiselle, one will legalise the signature immediately." And lo! my troubles are well nigh at an end. Another visit to the Préfecture, a wait of slightly less than an hour, a little tussle with the clerk, who thinks I must be an "*étudiante en droit*," since I am living in the house of a barrister, and is with difficulty persuaded to substitute "*lettres*"—and the affair is finished.

It is finally established, without the shadow of a doubt, that I am living at 16, Boulevard St. Michel.

Comment of M. Dubois-Richard on the whole affair :—
"Que voulez-vous, Mademoiselle, l'administration est là pour ennuyer les gens!"

G. LINDLEY.

S. Christopher's College, Blackheath, S.E.

Possibly the readers of this Magazine may like to hear about the above College, which is a Training College for Sunday School Teachers.

The Principal is the Rev. W. Hume Campbell, who also officiates as Chaplain to the students.

Mr. Hume Campbell is responsible for most of the lectures given in College, such as those upon the Old and New Testaments and the Book of Common Prayer. He also gives secular lectures during the mornings upon Psychology,

Child Study, &c., and looks over essays sent to him by the students.

The Vice-Principal, Miss Mowll, also gives lectures upon the History and Practice of Education, and looks over the students' lesson notes.

Other classes, such as Church History, are taken by the Rev. J. F. Kendal ; and there is the Black Board Drawing Division, taken by Miss Maud M. Higham, who is able to inspire even those students who have no gift for drawing.

There are also Hand-work Classes, taken by Miss Evans, who manages to get her students to make models of an Eastern sheep-fold, &c., even if they have had no former experience in that line of necessary work.

Students also are provided with many helpful opportunities of teaching infants as well as elder children, as there is a Kindergarten in connection with the College ; and boys come from an Orphanage near by to be taught.

The students are allowed to be present when their fellow-students are teaching. These students may be called upon to criticise the lesson they have heard, and one of the staff is present to give her opinion of the lesson.

Students who wish to learn how to teach elder girls are afforded the opportunity of hearing and giving lessons in the Elementary Schools.

The length of time spent at the College is optional. If the student hopes to become a Diocesan Sunday School Organizer it would be best to allow four terms, so as to give time to pass the required Examinations before a certificate is given, but even a term or two is most helpful to the ordinary Sunday School Teacher.

An essential of the time-table is the Saturday Sunday School.

The children meet in the garden of the College, where they are sorted according to their ages into the various

classes, and each class has a different coloured bow. The children then march in single file to their respective rooms, generally to the sound of music. They then take their places (on the suitable sized chairs provided for them) according to their classes, facing the Superintendent.

The Superintendent takes prayers and gives an opening talk to the children, and then they are told to "turn behind their teacher."

Each teacher takes up her chair, and the children do the same, following their teacher, and so various classes are formed round the room.

When the lesson is over, the children do their expression work ; it may be that they draw something which they have learnt about in the story which they have just heard.

The teachers and children return, carrying their chairs to the centre of the room, and then the children are questioned upon their morning's lesson by the Superintendent.

When prayers are ended, the children walk quietly out of the room, and a criticism is held, probably taken by Miss Mowll, upon the teachers, and Miss Mowll gives her opinion upon the criticisms.

The students are now free to go to town, or elsewhere, to spend their Saturday holiday.

AN "OLD W.H.S. GIRL."

School News.

END OF SUMMER TERM.

The end of the Summer Term is always a time of very mixed feelings. The majority of the VIth. naturally leave School then, and we join in their regretful backward looks as well as their hopeful aspirations for the future. This year we are able to follow more closely than usual the careers of several "leaving

girls." Freda Jones, Muriel Glover, Mattie Lyne, and Margaret Worster are all preparing for the teaching profession, under Miss Graham and Miss Gillespy, in our own Training Department; Mollie Ottley and Lilian Spencer have gone to Somerville College and S. Hugh's College respectively; and the other Vith Form girls who left, viz. :—Dilys James, Sybil Naylor, Mary Williamson, Myfanwy Campbell, and Rachel Swann are all carrying on, in one way or another, the education of which the foundations were laid during their school life.

Among the farewells we had to say were those to Miss Lindley and Miss Payne, who took with them our heartiest good wishes for their happiness in the new life opening out before them.

Mark Reading was on July 25th.

AUTUMN TERM.

School re-opened on September 18th, and we began work with zest and vigour after our long holiday. Fourteen new children entered, and two more came at half-term.

Janet Harding is Præfect of the School.

Miss Little and Miss Webb have joined the Staff; and Miss Read, who is proving herself a most capable successor to Mrs. Downes, also does a considerable amount of teaching, besides helping to coach the Lacrosse players.

We have greatly enjoyed several very interesting Lectures this term :—

On October 13th, Mr. Davies chose as his subject "Our Churches," treating it from the architectural point of view; he showed us some beautiful lantern slides, including some of local Churches which were of great interest.

On October 24th, Mr. Carus Wilson, who had been lecturing in the neighbourhood, came and gave us a delightful account of "Glaciers and their Formation." His slides and experiments made it comparatively easy for those of us who are not fortunate enough to have seen for ourselves, to realize what ice can accomplish. We all came away with a firm determination to go to Switzerland as soon as possible!

Mr. Chignell most kindly offered to give "a critical introduction to Glück's Orpheus," for the benefit of the Senior Girls. What he taught us added greatly to the enjoyment and appreciation of those who afterwards heard the opera at the Festival Choral Concert.

He gave us a second Lecture of the same nature, illustrated on the piano, drawing our attention to the principal themes of Hamish McCunn's "Lay of

the last Minstrel," of which his Choral Society kindly gave a very successful rendering in our Hall on December 4th.

On October 25th, Canon Wilson repeated a former much appreciated kindness in taking a party of Mistresses and Girls over the Cathedral, ending, as usual, with a climb up the Tower, and the rather terrifying experience of being in the belfry when the clock struck 12.

SPEECH DAY.

The Annual Prize Distribution at the Worcester High School for Girls (Alice Ottley School) took place on Saturday afternoon, December 6th, in the presence of a large number of parents and friends of the scholars. The prizes were presented by the Bishop of Worcester, who was accompanied on the platform by Hon. Canon Chappel, who presided, Canon Wilson, Mr. T. Southall, and Miss Spurling (Head Mistress). The entertainment by the scholars, which preceded the prize distribution, was particularly bright and interesting. It commenced by a French Play, "Fleur de Neige," in which the girls acted with spirit and enumerated their parts well. The characters were as follow :—Fleur de Neige (Stella Hancock), La Reine (Stella Harding), Le Prince (Sylvia Garman), Miroir (Phyllis Cox), Chasseur (Cicely Pearson), Gnomes (E. Bramley, S. Cavenagh, B. Gillespy, G. Constance, M. Downes, K. Bramley, and M. Grove), Wood Nymphs (V. Rea, M. Buck, I. Coomber, B. Pollard, E. Taylor, C. Mackenzie, C. Watson, S. Smith, A. Hooke, and Mary Cooper). The second part of the programme consisted of English Folk-Songs and Dances. The latter, noticeable for simplicity of design, were given with an artistic finish, which testified alike to the excellence of the instruction and to the enthusiasm of the pupils. The audience were not slow in showing their approval. The items were as follow :—"Folk-Song, "Dashing away with the Smoothing Iron," Senior School ; Country Dance, "Oranges and Lemons" (Square for eight), Hilda Harding, Cicely Pearson, Kathleen Lane, Grace Blakeway, Doris Creese, Gwen Mann, Gwen Phillips, and Marjorie Webb ; Folk-Song, "The Keeper," Middle School ; Country Dance, "Grimstock" (Longways for six), Dorothy Wells, Irene Frost, Ruby Weston, Betty Cave, Vera Browne, and Marie Lane ; Singing Game, "Roman Soldiers," Lower School ; Country Dance, "Hunsdon House" (Square for eight). Cicely Pearson, Marjorie England, Doris Wood-Roe, Hilda Harding, Grace Blakeway, Dorothy Weir, Sylvia Lewis, and Doris Creese ; Folk-Song, "The Willow Tree," Senior School ; Country Dance, "Gathering Peascods" (Round), Kathleen Lane, Cicely Pearson, Hilda Harding, Grace Blakeway, Gwen Phillips, Gwen Mann, Doris Creese, and Marjorie Webb ; Folk-Song,

"Heave away, my Johnnie," Senior School. The Musicians for the Country Dances were Phyllis Cox (violin) and Rosie Collins (piano).

Canon Chappel expressed regret that their Chairman (Lord Cobham), who had been with them for so many years, and had done such good service for the School, should be unable to attend because of family bereavement. It was tragic that, for the second time within a few months, one of that noble band of brothers whom Worcestershire and England could so ill spare, had passed away. He was sure that their sympathy would go out to Lord Cobham in his fresh sorrow. That was an important day in the history of the School, because they were now able to announce the conversion of the School Company from a dividend-paying, commercial enterprise into a non-dividend paying Company. As long as they were a dividend-paying Company, it was impossible for the School to receive endowments, because such endowments would have enriched the shareholders. The late Miss Ottley was able to attract a remarkable body of teachers, who served the School for love, and whose salaries were miserably inadequate. Directly they began to pay the Staff at all adequately, it became practically impossible to pay a dividend. Therefore, during her later years, Miss Ottley cherished the hope that the School would be converted into an endowed non-dividend paying School, a School that would stand for ever for the sanest and wisest form of woman's education—an established religious education for girls. It was with the idea of carrying out Miss Ottley's desire that the Council had gone forward. Many of them felt that the best form of memorial which they could offer to that lady would be to surrender their dividend-paying shares. Whilst the vast majority were willing and able to do that, they recognised that there were others who could not, but, mainly through the perseverance, persuasiveness, and earnestness of Mr. E. E. Bird, and also, thanks to his prudent purchases, they had got hold of all the shares. Their gratitude was also due to Mrs. Downes. For the past 30 years either the late Mr. Downes or Mrs. Downes was Secretary of the School, and Mrs. Downes had had a lot of work to do in connection with the new scheme. He also wished to express satisfaction that they had in her place an Old Girl (and a very efficient Old Girl) in Miss Read. The Council felt that the reconstitution should be marked by a change in the name of the School, which would be associated with the name of Miss Ottley, and he hoped that the characteristics which she handed down for so many years would always be found in the School which would henceforth bear her name.

After remarking that the Council had had a beautiful portrait of Miss Ottley placed in the School, he said the Old Girls had subscribed nearly £850 as a Memorial, and that sum would be devoted to Scholarships, which would be

tenable at the School. Those Scholarships would pay about two-thirds of the fees of the School, and two of them would be earmarked for the daughters of Clergy, and they hoped that there would be always not only an Ottley Scholar at Oxford, as there was to-day, but four Alice Ottley Memorial Scholars at that School. If further subscriptions came in for the Memorial, they would be able to increase the number of those Scholarships, which would correspond to the much valued King's Scholarships at the King's School. Miss Ottley, foreseeing what would happen in connection with the School, had, in her will, left to the School the sum of 1,000 guineas, which would be used in helping to endow it in the way she would have wished.

In Miss Spurling they had a Head Mistress who was building wisely and well on the foundations laid by the devoted Miss Ottley (Applause). Those who knew the School were perfectly certain that it was turning out, year by year, those women who would found that which England and the Empire most needed (and what he believed was woman's grandest and greatest work)—Christian homes. (Applause).

MISS SPURLING'S REPORT.

My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I cannot present to you my Report without first expressing my deep regret, which I know you will all share, in the absence of Lord Cobham to-day, and at the sad cause of that absence. To his continued and constant support of the School during the past year, support which has involved the sacrifice of valuable time, is undoubtedly due, in part, the stability of the School to-day.

A little more than a year ago the School was shaken by the loss of its first and only Head, and its recovery from that shock was not yet assured at the time of our last Speech Day; but I think we may say, with certainty, that the crisis is past. Confidence in the new order of things has been shown on all sides, as well in the large entry of new girls, more than 50 in the course of the year, as in the return of leaving members of the VIth Form to train, as Students, in their old School. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking *all* who have helped the School to recover its balance—the Council, who have helped and supported me so generously at all times, the parents who have shewn me such ready confidence, and my Staff, on whose loyal and faithful work for the School I greatly depend.

As regards Examination results, the year has been one of considerable success. Six girls have taken one or more groups in the Cambridge Higher Local. In the Higher Board Examination, five full Certificates were gained, two were completed, one girl took a letter, and six Distinctions were gained; one girl obtained *100 per cent.* for her Old Testament paper—an unique

distinction, I believe. In the Lower Board, nine Certificates were obtained, showing 29 First Classes. The French results are, perhaps, especially good, three Distinctions being gained in the Higher, while in the Lower the average mark was 80 per cent., the work being described as "of uniform excellence." The French Examiner commented on the ease with which all could take their part in ordinary conversation.

Here I should like to emphasize the fact that these Examinations are intended to test the natural course of study of girls of 16 and 17—success in them demands steady and intelligent work, but no extraordinary ability—they have a distinct value, I think, as they provide an external test, and a standard of comparison with other Schools. The same is true of the Examination of the Royal Drawing Society, in which the results are excellent, 93 Honours Certificates being gained, and three Full Honours Certificates. Florence Pitcher, from whom we look for good work in the future, gaining the Society's Prize for the best work, in Division V., sent in by any School *in the Empire*.

If you will study the successes in the Music Department, you will, I think, be struck by the unusual variety in the instruments taught, and successfully taught, as the results witness; to this fact is due the success of the School Orchestra in the Contest held at Kidderminster last April, and that Orchestra has received a signal honour in being allowed to accompany Professor Grigorowitsch at a delightful Concert given in this Hall last May.

Two of our Old Girls are studying at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and one in Dresden, and all are doing well.

We are hoping to make our system of Musical Training more complete next term, by the formation of classes in Eurythmics. I hope that all who are interested in the serious musical work of the School, will come to the Pupils' Concert on the 16th, for I think that you will have realised that our chief concern this afternoon was to divert you.

In games we have been successful too, in fact, the victorious career of our Hockey and Tennis Champions received its only check at the hands of our own Old Girls, an honourable defeat! Next term we hope to play our first Lacrosse matches.

I hope, however, in time to see *every* girl, who has not a daily train journey, or is not prevented by physical weakness, joining in one or other of the organised School games, where such valuable lessons are learnt, control of will as well as muscle, unselfishness as well as power of judgment and rapid decision. In this connexion, the physical training of the children, I should like to thank the parents for their ready acceptance of the new regulation as regards the Drill tunic. I must confess that it was a grateful surprise to me

that not a single letter on the subject pursued me to Switzerland, or awaited my return!

The parents will, I think, bear me out when I say that the girls in this School receive *individual* care and training, in both mind and character, in a degree which is perhaps unusual in so large a number. For many reasons I deprecate most strongly allowing the younger children to drop any of the usual form subjects—partly because so many girls bitterly regret it later, partly because a child's dislike for a subject is often half fancied, but chiefly, I think, because that very slight hardness, discipline, involved in work at a less-liked subject is most valuable, if only as a preparation for later life, when the excuse "*she does not like it*," will no longer provide a means of escape.

But I am always ready to encourage any one of the elder girls to develop in her own special direction, so that whether she need to support herself by the exercise of her particular gift or not, she may, on leaving School, have some other object of her thoughts and activities than golf, bridge, and paying calls, and may retain something of that habit of, and desire for, systematic, thorough, honest work, which we so greatly desire her to gain while at School. The two years spent in the VIth Form of a large School are no bad preparation, with their varied and real responsibilities, for later life. The girls learn there that privilege and responsibility are inseparable, and their most valued privilege is the right to serve their School—that a duty once undertaken remains a duty still, when the novelty is gone, and even when the performance of that duty promptly and conscientiously, brings no kudos or advertisement.

And we rejoice exceedingly that they should be constantly reminded, by the new name given to their School, of one who ever put duty before inclination, and who served, not only the School, but the City, and, indeed, all who needed her service, to the end.

And we are glad to welcome here to-day, one who knew well her and her service for the children of his diocese, our Visitor, the Bishop, who has given up one of his rare free afternoons to come and speak to us to-day.

THE BISHOP AND THE WOMAN'S QUESTION.

The Bishop, after presenting the Prizes, expressed his pleasure at the success of the School under the new Head, and said he had been reading the manuscript of a beautiful little Memoir of Miss Ottley, which was shortly to be published, and he was impressed by her wise and strong grasp of what was needed for the education of women. Some would have thought of her principally as a very religious woman—and so she was—but she strove for the all-round education of the girl. She had the capacity of dreaming dreams, but she had that other side to her nature—the practical power of dealing with the

common things of life. Surely that was what they looked for in the perfect woman. The woman who could dream no dreams, who was engrossed in her daily affairs, and who had no loftier views than the passing fashions of the hour, would be a very uninteresting person to a man of brains. On the other hand the woman who was a dreamer only, who conceived that she was to set all things right in both worlds, but had not in her the capacity to do her own humdrum part in the accomplishment of those dreams, was apt to be a bore. With such thoughts one emerged to the future of that most difficult question, the development of women. He hoped that no one present would be guilty of laughing down that movement—the most remarkable movement of the age. It was true that, because of circumstances, the centre of things seemed to have shifted round. We were to-day fixing our minds upon the women's vote, or upon the militancy of women of which we heard so much of late, but the vote was really a small part of the question—the aspirations of woman to take a further share in life. He confessed that he looked forward to the women's vote—(applause)—but he thought that all they wanted to achieve could be achieved without the political franchise. (Applause). Surely they would not blame that immense body of really thoughtful, helpful women, who were looking forward to the development of womanhood, for all those melancholy exhibitions of what was termed militancy. The woman who dreamed that her success was to come through being as a man and doing all that a man did had missed her argument; she was putting forward something which was nearly as absurd as the monstrosity of a man who dreamed of being like a woman. Let women be women, and men be men, both to their full development, and surely the social and political life of the country would be the richer. (Applause). It would be a great help towards the development of women on the right lines if they held fast to the teaching, which, in the first centuries of our era, was the teaching which helped on the emancipation of women—the teaching of Christ. That School, with its strong secular teaching, its wise bringing out of all a girl's faculties, combined with the teaching of the greatest philosopher who ever lived, the Lord Jesus Christ, would, he hoped, produce just that kind of woman they wished the new woman of the future to be. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. T. Southall, seconded by Canon Wilson, the Bishop was heartily thanked for his address.

The Scholars then sang the School Hymn, "*Carmen Scholæ Puellarum*," written by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, and set to music by the late Precentor Woodward.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Council's Scholarships.—M. Chappel (2nd year), M. Grisman (1st year).
Alice Ottley Scholarship.—J. Grove.

Victoria Scholarship.—D. Ninis.

Cambridge Higher Local Honour Certificate.—S. Naylor.

Oxford Higher Local Certificate.—M. Lyne.

Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board : Higher Certificates.—Full Certificates : M. Chappel, Distinction in Scripture. M. Williamson, Distinction in Scripture. L. King, Distinction in French and German. M. Leech, Distinction in French. D. James. Certificates completed : M. Glover and M. Rowe. Letter : K. Mussen, Distinction in Drawing.

Lower Certificates.—A. Campbell, D. Chick, H. Coombs, D. Creese, G. Edgington, M. Grisman, W. Joseland, F. Sayers, A. Smith. All these students passed in seven or more subjects, and obtained a First-class in one or more subjects.

Diocesan Examination in Divinity.—Distinction Certificates : *Form IVa.*—R. Weston, G. Blakeway, K. Allen. *Form IVb.*—H. Harding, S. Garman, G. Mann. *Form IIIa.*—M. Dowdeswell, C. Hallack, M. Webb.

French : Societe Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre.—Certificates : S. Naylor (2), J. Harding, G. Blakeway.

Music : R.A.M. and R.C.M. Local Centre.—Piano : *Advanced*—E. Brewer ; *Intermediate*—M. Corbishley. Theory : M. Williamson and R. Swann. R.A.M. and R.C.M. School Examination.—Piano : *Higher Division*—W. Joseland, S. Harding, K. Priest ; *Lower Division*—A. Leech, H. Harding and P. Brierley ; *Primary Division*—M. Buck and B. Martin. Organ : *Higher Division*—R. Swann ; *Lower Division*—E. Brewer. Violin : *Higher Division*—K. Scales and P. Cox. Violoncello : *Primary Division*—S. Hancock. Viola : *Elementary Division*—M. Pritchett. Clarinet : *Lower Division*—G. Chappel. Ear Training and Sight Singing : *Elementary Division*—M. Pritchett ; *Primary Division*—N. Skyrme.

Royal Drawing Society.—Honour Certificates : F. Pitcher ; and R.D.S. Prize ; R. Swann and G. Chappel ; *Division V.*—H. Downes, J. Swann, and G. Beauchamp ; *Division IV.*—M. Garman (and *Divisions III., II., and I.*), G. Blakeway (and *Division II.*), A. Smith, and F. Sayers ; *Division III.*—K. Lane (and *Division II.*), B. James, P. Edwards (and *Division I.*), A. Leech (and *Divisions II. and I.*), S. Hancock (and *Division II.*), J. Grove (and *Division II.*), H. Smith (and *Divisions II. and I.*), P. Cox (and *Divisions II. and I.*), F. Hadley, L. Gibbs (and *Division II.*), D. Mogg (and *Divisions II. and I.*), G. Phillips (and *Divisions II. and I.*), M. Halliday (and *Division II.*), D. Mann, K. Scales (and *Division II.*), P. Bullock (and *Division II.*), M. Grisman (and *Divisions II. and I.*), M. Worster (and *Divisions II. and I.*), D. Chick (and *Divisions II. and I.*) ; *Division II.*—

P. Mann, V. Rea (and *Division I.*), V. Conan Davies (and *Division I.*), E. King, B. Webb (and *Division I.*), M. Domney, D. Sievers (and *Division I.*), S. Lewis (and *Division I.*), P. Mogg, M. Constance (and *Division I.*), K. Archer (and *Division I.*), M. Campbell; *Division I.*—G. Edgington, M. Vale, N. Preston, G. Darling, K. Priest, M. Smith, C. Watson, I. Frost, P. Brierley, I. Grove, P. Wheaton, M. Culley.

Plain Needlework Association.—Flannel Work: *Senior Section*—G. Chappel, 1st prize. *Section VI.*—R. Gibbs and C. Pearson, 1st prizes, M. England, 2nd prize, D. Mogg, 4th prize. *Section V.*—V. Browne and G. Phillips, 1st prizes, E. Taylor, 2nd prize. *Section IV.*—O. Spicer, 1st prize, J. Barnard and G. Davies, 2nd prizes, D. Lucas, 3rd prize. *Section III.*—M. Cooper, 1st prize. White Work: *Section VI.*—K. Scales and D. Harrison, 2nd prizes. *Section V.*—P. Edwards, D. Wells, and P. Mann, 2nd prizes. *Section IV.*—M. Buck, 1st prize, M. Taylor, 2nd prize, I. Simes, 3rd prize. *Section III.*—J. Watson, 1st prize, E. Watson, 2nd prize, I. Besley, 3rd prize. First Class Certificates: *Section VI.*—H. Smith, G. Darling, P. Mogg, S. Harding, A. Payne, M. Constance, D. Wood-Roe. *Section V.*—B. Webb, V. Rea, V. Davies, P. Brierley, M. Webb, J. Grove, D. Weir, C. Hallack, D. Rigden. *Section IV.*—D. Earle, S. Pond, S. Smith, G. Constance. *Section III.*—K. Bramley, M. Pratt.

Special Prizes.—Divinity: Canon Chappel's Prize, *Form VI.*—M. Chappel; The Head Mistress' Prize, *Form V.*—D. Chick; The Bishop's Prizes, *Form IVa.*—R. Weston; *Form IVb.*—H. Harding; *Form IIIa.*—M. Dowdeswell. Science: Dr. Mabyn Read's Prize—S. Naylor; Miss Laybourne's Prize—M. Williamson. French and German: Miss Hamilton's Prize—L. King. French: Mdlle. de Sabatier-Plantier's Prize—M. Leech; M. Barrere's Prizes—L. Spencer (2), G. Clarke, L. Spencer, and J. Grove. Latin: *Form VI.*—M. Williamson; *Form V.*—M. Grisman. English—M. Chappel. European History: Miss Belcher's Prize—R. Weston. Percentage Prizes (obtained by gaining 80 per cent. on Term Marks, and 75 per cent. on Examinations): *Form V.*—M. Grisman (Mathematics); *Form IVa.*—R. Weston, K. Allen, V. Browne, and G. Blakeway (English); *Form IVb.*—P. Cox (Mathematics), A. Leech (Languages); *Form IIIa.*—M. Webb (English, Mathematics, Languages), P. Mogg (English); *Form IIIb.*—C. Watson (English, Mathematics, Languages), B. Pollard (Mathematics, Languages); *Form II.*—M. Cooper (English, Arithmetic, French), M. Taylor and J. Watson (English, Arithmetic), S. Smith (English, French), E. Whitehead (French); *Form I.*—N. Skyrme (English, French), S. Cavenagh (Arithmetic), M. MacRae (French). "Excellents"—P. Edwards (5), M. MacRae (5). Holiday Tasks—Reading: *Form V.*—G. Edgington; *Form IVa.*—K. Allen

and V. Browne; *Form IVb.*—H. Harding; *Form IIIa.*—M. Webb and M. Dowdeswell; *Form IIIb.*—I. Grove, B. Pollard, and F. Rogers. Science: *Form IVc.*—G. Duckworth; *Form II.*—J. Watson and G. Rigden; *Form I.*—S. Cavenagh and N. Skyrme. Recitation: *Form II.*—M. Grove and I. Simes. Art: *Form VI.*—K. Mussen; *Form V.*—A. Campbell; *Form IVa.*—F. Pitcher and G. Chappel; *Form IVb.*—D. Mogg and A. Leech; *Form IIIa.*—V. Davies and P. Mogg; *Form IIIb.*—E. Taylor and C. Watson; *Form II.*—M. Taylor; *Form I.*—E. Cadbury and M. MacRae; *Preparatory*—E. Watson.

THE ALICE OTTLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

The Fund, which reached a total of £850, has been applied in the following way, by the decision of the Council, as being the form believed to be most in accordance with Miss Ottley's wishes:—

“To found four Scholarships of £9 a year, tenable in the School; . . . the intention being that, as a general rule, two of the four Scholarships be awarded to the daughters of Clergy.”

The first of the Scholarships will be awarded in January next, and the second in June.

They will be known as the “Alice Ottley *Memorial* Scholarships,” as there is already an “Alice Ottley Scholarship” tenable in the School.

THE BURSARY FUND.

This Fund was started in 1908, and up to the present time ten girls have benefitted by it, to the amount of £246 1s. od. Of these, six have been day girls, and four boarders—two at New Baskerville and two at Springfield.

In addition to this, the “Alan Smythies” and the “Butler” Bursaries of £30 and £15 a year respectively, are paid from the same fund, having come under the Committee's control since the purchase of Springfield by the School. Seven-tenths of the rent of Springfield are paid annually to the Bursary Account.

We hope that all Old Girls will recognise the duty and privilege of contributing to this Fund as soon as they have an independent income of their own. Many parents are unable to pay the whole amount of the School fees, and the help given in the form of a “Bursary,” small as it usually is, often makes it possible for them to send their daughter here rather than to a School of an inferior type. Naturally the bursaries are allotted privately by the small representative Committee.

The Secretary of the Fund wishes us to draw attention to her change of address. It is now :—Miss Bates, 33, Tything, Worcester.

NEWS OF OLD GIRLS AND MISTRESSES.

Miss Moore is working in a School managed by the Sisters of the Horbury Community in Nassau, Bahamas. We hope to be able to publish further details of her work in the next number.

Miss Dickinson has gone out to S. Mary's Home, Jerusalem, to teach Needlework and English in the Bishop's Girls' School there.

Miss Kerr left England in November with Bishop Blyth and his daughters. She is now in charge of S. Helena's Hospital, Jerusalem.

Dorothy Gregson returned to Japan in October to take up Evangelistic work under the S.P.G.

Mary Druitt has been placed in the 3rd Class, Oxford Honour Moderations (Mathematics).

Lucille King and Joan Lister have gone abroad for a time.

Nina Smith is working for her Arts degree at the Birmingham University.

Myfanwy Campbell is training for Elementary teaching at Whitelands College.

Elsie Brewer is studying Music at the Royal Academy of Music.

W. Anton is studying Music in Dresden.

Estelle Blyth has published a very interesting book for children, entitled "Jerusalem and the Crusades." (Publishers, Messrs. Jack.)

Alice Christian stayed at Baskerville for a few days at the beginning of November. She is returning to South Africa for a few months.

GAMES.

TENNIS.

July 22nd—Match *v.* The Mistresses (on the American Tournament System). The Mistresses won by 3 games.

July 26th—Match *v.* Oxford High School, played at Oxford. Worcester won by 8 setts to 2, and therefore holds the Shield.

CRICKET.

July 19th—The XI. *v.* The Choir School, played at home. Worcester won by 60 runs to 35.

HOCKEY.

Oct. 4th—1st XI. *v.* Edgbaston High School, played away. Worcester won 8—0.

October 18th—1st XI. *v.* The Abbey School, Malvern Wells, played at home. The Abbey won 2—0.

October 25th—1st XI. *v.* S. James', West Malvern, played at home. S. James' won 3—2.

October 25th—2nd XI. *v.* Malvern College for Girls, played away. Malvern College won 3—2.

November 8th—1st XI. *v.* The Mistresses. 1st XI. won 4—2.

November 15th—1st XI. *v.* Malvern College for Girls, played away. Worcester won 4—0.

November 15th—2nd XI. *v.* 2nd XI. S. James', West Malvern, played at home. Worcester won 4—0.

November 22nd—1st XI. *v.* S. Hugh's College, Oxford, played at Oxford. A draw, 2 all.

November 29th—1st XI. *v.* King Edward's School, Birmingham, played at home. Worcester won 8—0.

GIFTS.

"A History of France," by H. E. Marshall	} from the leaving VIth.
"Peeps at History" (Canada)	
"Biblical Geography and History" (Kent)	} from Miss Spurling.
"Biblical History and Literature" (Sanders and Fowler)	
"The Age of Milton" (Masterman)	
"Ten more Plays of Shakespeare" (Stopford-Brooke)	

For the Secretary's Office—

A Mahogany Cupboard, from Mrs. Downes.

BIRTHS.

July 30th—Mrs. J. C. Pearson (Mabel Evans), a daughter (Mabel Mary).

September 13th—Mrs. Sola (Cicely Gregson), a son.

October 5th—Mrs. T. Z. Lloyd (Agnes Wigram), a son (Michael).

October 12th—Mrs. Moilliet (Rachael Wigram), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In June, at S. Michael and All Angels' Church, Colombo, Ceylon, Percy G. D. Bell to Sybil Mary Sampson.

July 10th, at S. Anne's Church, Bewdley, the Rev. T. M. Burnett to Lucy Dorothea Hemingway.

July 26th, at Holy Trinity Church, Worcester, Frederick L. Steward to Olive E. Adlington.

August 2nd, at S. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, S.W., Dr. Edward A. Park to Agnes Bevan.

September 2nd, at Areley King's Church, George Hamilton Ashe to Agnes Joanna Vawdrey.

September 6th, at S. Anne's Church, Wandsworth, Charles Allen Buckmaster to Freda Mary Thorn.

September 8th, at S. Mary's Church, Cogges, Witney, Oxon, Owen Walter Thompson to Emily Catherine Payne.

September 16th, at S. Matthias' Church, Malvern Link, Franklin George Lefroy to Muriel Day.

September 16th, at S. George's Church, Worcester, Robert Aubrey N. Hall to Margaret Graves.

October 11th, at All Saints', Knightsbridge, S.W., Frank Pike to Daphne Kenyon-Stow.

October 16th, at S. John's Church, Worcester, Robert William Maxted to Christine Decima Powell.

October 17th, in Belfast, Harry Osborne to Eileen Watson.

DEATH.

October 10th, in India, Mabel Glass (*nee* Bradford), aged 27.
