

"WHITE & BLUE,"

The Alice Ottley School Magazine.

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1914.

** * 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.

The Editor is anxious that it should be known that she is often asked to suggest girls suitable for private posts.

She would also ask the Old Girls to make known the following developments :—

It has been thought better to separate the confirmed girls from the unconfirmed, and to let the latter only attend the Precentor's Catechising in the Ladye Chapel of the Cathedral on Sunday afternoons. It is beginning to be better understood that that Class is intended for all unconfirmed girls, whether day girls or boarders. The confirmed boarders, together with those day girls who like to join them, now attend a Class at the School from 3—3.30 on Sunday afternoons, given by Miss Spurling. This term the line of thought followed has been "The Sacraments the extension and application of the Incarnation." Next term the actual order of the Divine

Liturgy will be studied, and, later, the Occasional Offices in the Book of Common Prayer.

1, Park Avenue,

Dear "Guild,"

29th December, 1913.

I am venturing to ask the gracious permission of "White and Blue" to convey to you my heartfelt thanks for the charming gift I received from you on Christmas Day.

It is a memento I am proud to possess, though I neither desire nor deserve it.

Believe me, Always,

Your affectionate,

MAUD BATES.

The Housewifery Course.

Owing to the kindness of one of the School's generous friends, it has been possible this term to give practical expression to another of Miss Ottley's ideals. She held that no girl's training was complete, to whatever future she might be looking, unless she were capable of ordering her own household aright, and of training her servants with the thoroughness and sympathy which come of understanding of their work. When Springfield was bought for the School, it was realised that there was more sitting-room space than was required for 18 girls, for whom alone there is bed-room accommodation, and it was always her hope that one of the large sitting-rooms might be fitted up as a Model Kitchen. This has now been done, and a most successful course has been held; our housewives (who must have completed their 17th year) have worked hard at Cooking, Laundry, House Management, Home Nursing, and First Aid; they have also attended special Chemistry Lectures adapted to their purposes.

Quite early in the term they provided a Dance Supper, pleasant to the eye as well as to the taste.

The present girls who are taking the course are still attached to forms, and attend one Divinity lesson, and in most cases French or Literature lessons.

We were anxious to lose no time, so we began as soon as the kind offer of equipment (a somewhat expensive matter) was made, that is, at Christmas ; but the course is really intended to cover the three terms of the School year, from September to July.

We hope that Old Girls will make this new departure widely known, and that some of them will themselves take advantage of it.

Canon Claughton's Address,

December 12th, 1913.

"The Law was our Schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ."—Gal. iii., 24.

Everything ought to "bring us to Christ," Who made the world and all things therein. "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." It was GOD'S purpose that all things should minister to that end. He gave to His chosen people Prophets, and to us, Apostles, Pastors and Teachers, that we should be no more as "children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine," but that we might "grow up in all things unto Him," until we could say with S. Paul, "to me to live is Christ." S. Paul's whole purpose was the same—to bring men to Christ. He points out that the Law, with all it implied—its rites and sacrifices, its types, its feasts and fasts—was the "School-master," *i.e.*, the *paidagogos*, the slave in charge of a child up to the age of 14, whose duty it was to take it to and

from school to be taught by others—not to teach it himself.

To us the word means much more ; one who fulfils the office of a schoolmaster is no slave, but gives free service to GOD, and is often a Saint, a fellow-worker with GOD.

Of such an one—Miss Ottley—I have spoken to you before in this place—of her character, her personality, of her tender love and care for all who came under her influence.

To-day I want to speak of her teaching, the main object of which was to bring all her children nearer to Christ.

I am not saying that she neglected those mental and physical processes necessary for the complete development of her children. All this was carefully provided for ; but her main object was to bring them all nearer, into closer touch with, Christ.

She would have been the last to wish that anything said of her or of her work should divert your minds for a moment from that aim. Her visible presence has passed away from among us, but her teaching is one of those things that remain, which are our strength and stay both now and in eternity.

I have chosen this subject because to-morrow morning, at the Holy Eucharist, will be dedicated to the Glory of GOD and in memory of her, a window, given by five faithful friends, who desire, above all, that her teaching should remain, a window in which that teaching should be enshrined.

I have been asked to put before you the chief details of the window. Below it is an inscription : “ To the Glory of GOD and in memory of Alice Ottley. First Headmistress of the Worcester High School. To whom may GOD give Rest.” That rest so painfully and perseveringly won.

Then two texts: "One is your Master, even Christ" (one can almost hear her say it—nothing that was due to Him was ever diverted to herself). "Grow up in all things unto Him." And this teaching is enshrined in the window itself.

In the tracery at the top are the emblems of the three theological virtues—faith, hope, and love,—and above them is the Dove, emblem of the Holy Spirit, Whose gifts they are.

In the two lights of the window are the figures of S. Paul and S. John.

S. Paul, in the easternmost light, represents consecrated intellect and zeal; in his left hand is a scroll bearing the words "GOD gave the increase," and in his right he holds a sword, the "sword of the spirit," that all-powerful weapon of the Christian warrior in his earthly warfare. Behind him is the Acropolis, suggesting the unsatisfying wisdom of the world on which he has turned his back. The pillars on either side of him are entwined with a scroll bearing the names of his epistles, those storehouses of truth and doctrine worked out through and applied to the varied experiences of his life. Above him, on another scroll, are the words, "The love of Christ constraineth us."

In the background of the westernmost light is the Isle of Patmos, and in front stands S. John, with face uplifted, gazing out and away, beyond the Chalice and Paten which he holds in his hands. On the scroll above him are the words, "He that eateth Me, even he shall live because of Me"; and the pillars beside him bear scrolls, inscribed on one side with the words of Our Lord—"I am the Light of the World, the Door, the Good Shepherd, the Resurrection and the Life, the Way, the Truth, and the Life, the true Vine"—and on the other with the mysteries of the Book of the Revelation—the Lamb, Thrones, Seals, Trumpets, Vials, the Heavenly City.

The intention of the whole is to bear witness to the power of a life lived "in Christ," fed by Him with the Bread of Life, armed by Him for the Christian warfare; the spiritual vision fixed on Him, the Light of the World, the "Lamb, as it had been slain"; the consecrated intellect, with its strong grasp of His Truth, bearing fruit to His Glory, in His service.

Nassau.

I arrived at Nassau on September 23rd, 1913. For some hours the *SS. Vigilancia* had been merely creeping along, and when I went to bed on the night of the 22nd, I knew we ought to arrive at Nassau early next morning. Consequently I was up in good time, and came on deck to see in the light of a beautiful morning a charming sight—a long low green island with white buildings appearing amongst the green trees, a harbour into which the *Vigilancia* is too big to go, and lying close beside the steamer two picturesque-looking schooners, waiting to take off the travellers and the freight. Presently one of the schooners received us, and very shortly we were over the dreaded bar (for us quite calm) and drawing up to the side of the wharf, which was lined with people, mostly with dark faces. I felt rather "lost" at first, as I saw no one to greet me, but in a very few moments after my landing I was welcomed by one of the Sisters, and afterwards by some of the children of S. Hilda's School, who had come to meet me. Then my luggage had to go through the Custom House, for the Bahamas have a high protective tariff; after which we got into a small carriage of the Victoria type, and were driven up to the farm where the Sisters and their workers live. It was once a fruit farm, and the house stands well back from the road above the town of Nassau; just beyond it the ground slopes down to the suburb of Grantstown,

the home of many of the coloured people. The central part of the house is built of stone, but wooden rooms have been added at the back. Along the front and sides runs a verandah, which is reported to be one of the coolest spots in Nassau. On the ground floor are the Refectory, and a large pantry in front, and two small rooms for work, a tiny surgery and storeroom at the back. Built on at a corner is a big room divided into cubicles, half of this is my abode ; above this is another room similarly divided. On the upper floor of the main building are the Community room, a beautiful big room opening on to the verandah, and at the back two small bedrooms. There are many doors and windows ; and they are needed, as the summer is very hot, and, indeed, the winter is not, as a rule, cold. The thermometer is not supposed to go much above 90 degrees or much below 70 degrees throughout the year, but of course there are exceptions, and it has been below 70 degrees this winter. In front of the house is an expanse of rough grass, with a row of young cocoanut palms beside it.

About 50 yards away from the house is the tiny chapel where the Sisters say their offices. More rough grass and trees or "bush" stretch away on the right and left. I have omitted to mention the kitchen, which is a small building outside the house, but quite near. This kitchen has been the subject of much talk, as last November the house-keeping Sister was ill, and while in bed it occurred to her that the kitchen should be enlarged. Forthwith she planned the enlargement, and carried it through ; and thus not long ago the enlarged and otherwise improved kitchen was "opened" by our partaking therein of tea and buns.

I should like in passing to mention that we have a *sink* and a *pump*, and that is something remarkable in Nassau ; not everyone has these luxuries !

The houses are very un-English looking ; a lady once

said to me that when she first saw the Bishop of Nassau's house she thought it looked like "a lot of old bathing machines flung together": and though I do not quite agree with her there, some of the native huts might be bathing machines—just small wooden erections raised from the ground on four big stones.

Our hours are more English than might be expected—Breakfast is at 7.45 in Summer, 8 in Winter; School begins at 9.30 and goes on till 1.30, with a quarter of an hour's interval for lunch. The walk to School takes about 10 minutes. Dinner is at 2, and from 3—4 we rest; Tea is at 4.15.

Just at present I have a Greek pupil three days a week, so that lesson generally comes after tea. Vespers and Compline are said at 6.30, and supper is at 7. We are supposed to have an hour's recreation in the evening, and we keep early hours, as most of the household are up betimes in the morning.

S. Hilda's School is intended for the children of the white people of Nassau, the descendants of the English colonists who have settled here. With regard to the building, you must imagine two rooms opening into one another, each of them about the size of the Arthur room, and each having three doors and many windows. That is the School. There are big, old-fashioned desks, mostly joined together in sets of three; two or three book-cases, and tables. Round the School is a small piece of ground, called out here "a yard." It is a great boon to have this "yard," as it means that classes can be taken out of doors; indeed, I give the majority of my lessons there. When it rains not too heavily we can sit in the verandah, but if there is a downpour we must retreat inside, and do the best we can not to be distracted by the other lessons.

There are at present 50 children in the School, divided into seven Forms, but, of course, some of these have to be

taken together for various subjects. The children come to School very young, but at present leave early, so that all the top Form, with one exception, are under 17.

There have been no School games so far, but a Rounders Club is being formed, and the children are coming up here to play once a week ; they are very keen about it, and do not seem to think that the hot weather will make any difference to their energy.

One Sister and three other Mistresses, of whom I am one, do most of the teaching, but another Sister and two Nassau girls come in for a certain time every day to help. I teach a variety of subjects, including Latin to the two top Forms, who began last term.

Besides the School, the Sisters have Guilds, Sunday School Classes, &c., mainly connected with S. Agnes' Church, to which we go, and of which the congregation is chiefly coloured.

One great charm of Nassau is the beauty of the light, especially in the early morning and at sunset. There is a brilliancy in it which I cannot describe, and the colours are beautiful. One misses the English gardens, but the flowering shrubs are lovely, and a humming bird has just visited one near my window.

Now I will abuse the Editor's patience no longer, but send my love to all the School, both past and present.

MARGARET A. MOORE.

A Railway Journey in Japan.

This particular railway journey which I am going to describe was from Yokohama to Kamakura, a place famous for the largest bronze Buddha in the world, and about 12 miles from Yokohama. We arrived at the station in

rickishas, and when the men, much to their delight, had been photographed and paid, we went to take tickets from a Japanese girl in the booking office. She had to count out the change on a thing that had knobs moving up and down wires, rather like a baby's toy.

After this performance was over, we discovered a large crowd on one of the platforms, watching a train that had just arrived. We found out that an Indian Prince and his suite had just alighted from it. Then we went and took our seats in the train. It was quite ordinary to look at on the outside, but there were no windows, only matting blinds to let down. The carriages were long and narrow, not divided into partitions, and the seats were down each side, like the inside of our trams.

There were a good many Japanese people in our carriage, and as soon as we started they settled down, some to read papers, others to smoke out of curious pipes, and most of them to stretch their legs over a considerable portion of the seat and sleep. There were also some women with their babies—very well-behaved little mortals too!

The scenery through which we were passing consisted of "paddy-fields," or rice fields. Japanese workmen were labouring nearly up to their waists in water, because these fields are always kept flooded. Here and there was a hill covered with wide-spreading Japanese fir trees, and occasionally a "village," which consisted of a few huts of matting and straw.

There was one station at which we stopped. Here there was a general stir throughout the carriage, some people got out, and fresh ones got in, and those who remained were anxious to buy pots of green tea, which were being sold on the platform for less than one penny, in little earthenware teapots with cups. We bought one for the sake of the teapot; the tea had a dreadful taste, so we threw it out of

the window. The other occupants began to drink theirs, and also produced some mixture of rice or other food out of their pockets, and they began to eat with chop-sticks. This went on till their appetites were satisfied, and then the remainder was thrown out of the window.

Eventually we arrived at Kamakura, our destination, very sorry to leave our interesting fellow-travellers, who had afforded us so much amusement.

VI.

La récitation française.

Mercredi le 17 Décembre, nous avons eu une récitation française. La petite classe II. a chanté une chanson qui s'appelait "La toute petite maison." Elles avaient de jolies poupées, qui étaient leurs bêtes.

La classe IIIA. a joué aussi une comédie, "Cendrillon. C'était très bien fait, et très joli.

Il y avait une petite chanson par IIIB., mais elles n'ont pas prononcé leurs mots très clairement, et nous ne pouvions pas entendre bien. Leur petite scène était très bien.

La classe I. a chanté une petite chanson, qui s'appelait "Le beau bébé." Quatre ou cinq enfants ont été les mamans, qui ont lavé, embrassé, etc., leurs bêtes, et les autres étaient celles qui visitaient les mamans. Nous avons aimé beaucoup cela.

La classe I. a aussi joué une jolie petite scène, "Le Petit Noël," dans lequel quatre enfants ont écrit une lettre au père Noël, C'était très bien, et il leur a donné de jolis cadeaux.

Nous sommes parties enchantées, après avoir applaudi Miss Webb et les actrices.

J. G., IVA.

Les Comédies Françaises.

Jeudi le dix-neuf février, la troupe de M. Roubaud est venue à Worcester nous jouer deux comédies, "Les Fourberies de Scapin" et "Le Pharmacien." "Le Pharmacien" est une scénette divertissante, et nous avons reconnu dans l'élève pharmacien, celui qui a pris le rôle d'Harpagon l'année passée. Son rôle d'élève ne lui allait pas, mais comme Scapin il était sans pareil. Toute la salle a ri de ses fourberies, de ses gestes et de ses drôleries. Les femmes de la pièce nous ont un peu désappointées, surtout la mère d'Octave qui a joué le rôle du père, chose fâcheuse. Regarder seulement la figure de Géronte, même au repos, nous a fait sourire, et l'expression de son exclamation fréquente "mais qu'allait il faire dans cette galère!" et son regard d'étonnement et de juste courroux en voyant que ce n'était que Scapin qui l'avait battu, passe la description.

Nous étions toutes fâchées quand la pièce était finie, et nous sommes rentrées, ayant passé une après-midi très agréable.

The Pupils' Concert.

We all much enjoyed the Concert given on Tuesday, December 16th, by the music pupils of the School. There was a good number of parents present, and they showed a generous appreciation of the efforts of the School. A large proportion of the programme was taken up with

pianoforte solos, duets, and trios, and in these some of the youngest pupils took part. There were, besides, several trios in which the violin and violoncello came well to the fore, and also two violin solos, which were accompanied by the School Orchestra. The trios were the outcome of the Ensemble Classes, which, it is hoped, many more girls will find time to join. We were very glad to have a clarinet and piano duet, and a violoncello solo, as so few girls seem to take up either the violoncello or the clarinet.

At the close of the first half of the programme, a Round, "The Silver Swan" (Gibbons), was sung by the Senior Singing Class, and the School Orchestra ended the Concert with "Près du Berceau" (Maszkowski). After singing "God save the King," we returned to work, after a very enjoyable afternoon.

C.

School News.

THE GUILD MEETING.

The Autumn Meeting of the Guild was held on Friday, December 13th, in St. Oswald's Chapel. Canon Cloughton gave the Address, and explained the subjects of the window which has been placed in St. Oswald's in memory of Miss Ottley. Janet Harding, Betty Haughton, and Dorothy Mogg were admitted as Members. After the Service, Miss Spurling very kindly entertained Guild Members and Associates at tea in the Vestibule.

END OF TERM ENTERTAINMENTS.

The last week of term was enlivened by two performances to which parents were invited. On December 16th, a Pupils' Concert was held which was much enjoyed, and on the following day French Recitations were given by Forms IIIA., IIIB., II., I. IIIA. gave a delightful rendering of "Cendrillon,"

whilst Form I. was much applauded for the representation of a little scene called "Le Petit Noel." IIIb. and II. sang some pretty action songs.

MARK READING

was on December 19th. The following girls left :—Janet Harding (Præfect of the School), B. Haughton, D. Mogg, R. Gibbs, Betty Johnson, K. Lane, D. Woodroffe.

SPRING TERM, 1914.

The School re-opened on January 18th with the following new children :—Lois Petrie, Dorothy Pitcher, Kathleen Davies, Vernon Laurie, Peggy Kirke, Valentine Noake. Lillian Haines and Jack Wood-Roe entered later in the term.

Much interest was shown in the opening of the Domestic Science Department. Old "Springfield" girls will like to know that the "back schoolroom" has been fitted with every convenience for learning cooking, laundry work, and general housewifery, and here classes are held every morning by Miss Batchellor, the Domestic Science Mistress. The course is intended for Old Girls and others who may wish to take advantage of it, whilst present girls above the age of 17 are admitted at Miss Spurling's discretion. This term, about a dozen students have been under instruction, and on several occasions specimens of their skill in cookery have appeared either at School dinner or at the Springfield table, whilst at the Fancy Dress Dance on February 20th, the supper was prepared entirely by the Domestic Science students with the aid of some of the Staff.

THE DANCE.

The Games Club was in somewhat low water financially (otherwise it flourished) owing to rather heavy outlay on wire netting, and an expedient for filling its coffers was adopted, which proved a source of great satisfaction to all concerned, not least to the Treasurer of the Games Club, who was handed a balance of more than £7. On February 20th a Fancy Dress Dance was given in the Large Hall, to which the majority of the girls came. Each dancer paid a shilling, and each member of the large audience of parents paid sixpence. Our housewives prepared the truly impressive supper (with assistance, certainly), and many were the exclamations of wonder at their prowess. Several prizes were given, and the unfortunate judges only longed to make the number unlimited, for the decision was cruel in its difficulty.

The most interesting class of dresses included those made of paper, not costing more than one shilling and sixpence ; there were many which shewed the greatest ingenuity and industry—the best in this class were the Alice Ottley School Girl (M. Chappel), the Grandfather Clock (M. Leach), the Pillarbox (E. King), a Red Indian (G. Chappel), and the exceedingly popular White Rabbit (K. Mussen). Another excellent one was a Jester (S. Hancock).

In by far the majority of cases the dresses, whether of paper or not, were well adapted to the wearers, and showed much thought and industry, and the effect of the whole from the Apse was quite brilliant. Many of the Mistresses were kind enough to disguise themselves more or less completely, a fact alluded to with much joy in many of the letters which were written to Miss Spurling (by order !) that week end, by the whole School. The Upper VI., together with the Games Captain from each of the Upper Forms, were the Stewards, and did their work capably and unselfishly.

We desire, however, to impress upon our readers that this Dance was a temporary expedient, and does not in any way form a precedent.

FOLK-SONG COMPETITION.

This Form Competition for a new Shield took place on Friday, March 13th, at 3 o'clock. It was felt that the Alice Ottley School must bear its part in the great national movement which, led by Mr. Baring-Gould, Mr. Cecil Sharp, Mr. Vaughan Williams, and others, has been reviving interest among English people in their great heritage of beautiful melodies, and therefore a Competition in singing folk-songs has been instituted, which will, we hope, be an annual event. Each of the Forms in the Senior Singing Class sent in a choir trained and conducted by a member of the Form ; Form IVA. being particularly large this year, sent in two choirs. Two songs had to be sung, and a short passage read at sight ; in this part of the Competition no doubt the choirs will do better another time, for the failure this year must be attributed to stage-fright, as the passage presented no special difficulties.

Forms IIIA. and IIIB. had a Competition to themselves, their prize being a picture. They were conducted by Miss Grisman and Miss Hay.

Mr. Gurney Barnett, who most kindly came from Malvern to judge, made a very full report upon each choir ; he was very much pleased with the singing as a whole, and his criticisms will be very helpful. Mr. Gurney Barnett comes to us from Lancashire, where the standard of choral work is very high, so that praise from him is worth having. The weakest points were precision and expression.

There was a close contest for the first place, as only one mark separated Form IVA.'s second choir, conducted by Mabel Constance, from the VIth Form, on the marks for the Songs; but the sight singing put the VIth five marks ahead. Everyone enjoyed their spirited performance thoroughly. The other Forms were further apart and came in the following order: V., IVB., IVA. (1), IVC. The last Form made a most brave effort, for owing to various disasters they had to enter a much smaller choir than the other Forms, and their conductor had to step into that position literally at the last minute.

The prize for the best conductor went to Marion Jones of Form VIth.

In the Junior Competition IIIB. beat IIIA., who forgot to forget that they were nervous.

The Shield, which was made by the Metal Workers at Newlyn, is of beaten copper on an oak panel. It bears the School's new name on a ribbon which binds the stem of a lily; above the latter is one line of the School Hymn.

LECTURES.

We have been very fortunate this term in receiving from the Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, Minor Canon and Sacrist of Westminster Abbey, most interesting and instructive Lectures on Historic Buildings of London. In the first of the Lectures, that on Westminster Abbey, Mr. Perkins succeeded, by means of his vivid descriptive powers and excellent slides (many of them unique) in handing on to his audience, some part of his intense personal enthusiasm for this monument of the past. Restorers are, in his estimation, for the most part a race of men positively beneath contempt!

The vivid recollections we bore away with us of the historical interest and architectural beauties of Westminster Abbey made us look forward with additional interest to the Lecture on the Tower of London—"London Castle" as Mr. Perkins tells us it should be called.

In a series of splendid slides, he traced the development of the ancient Roman fortress, through its various stages and use as a Royal Palace and a State Prison—and we were almost brought to share the Lecturer's somewhat emphatic views on the immeasurable baseness of the Duke of Wellington and others, who for mere sanitary purposes, forsooth, converted the fine old moat into a cabbage garden and a drying ground.

After a brief survey of the keep and the various towers, in the course of which our illusions as to the glories of the Regalia were somewhat rudely shaken, we entered upon the many scenes enacted within the walls of London Castle.

In his third and last Lecture, Mr. Perkins showed us the many relics of ancient buildings that, in spite of the devastations of that pernicious race of men, the renovators, are still to be found in the old City. He illustrated, by means of slides, the beautiful architecture still to be seen in the ruins of ancient Monasteries, Abbeys, and Churches.

S. Paul's Cathedral formed the culminating point, and what little information Mr. Perkins had time to give us only served to renew our desire to make a closer acquaintance with its beauties.

On March 5th, Canon Wilson very kindly came to give us a lantern lecture on "Some Invisible Stars." At the last moment, unfortunately, something went wrong with the electric wires, so Canon Wilson at once offered to give us his lecture on "Water," for which no slides were necessary. He made the subject so clear and so deeply interesting that even the youngest could follow his line of thought.

On March 11th, we had the pleasure of another visit from Madame Guérin. On this occasion she gave us, in the costume of a lady of the period, a delightful lecture on "Louis XIV. et sa Cour."

MISS OTTLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

March 23rd was marked by the use of Saints' Day Psalms and Lessons, and a beautiful cross of lilies and scillas, given by the School, was taken up to the Cemetery by Mary Chappel (Præfect of the School) after the Class on Sunday afternoon.

CONFIRMATION.

At the Cathedral Confirmation on March 24th, the following 19 girls were presented:—G. Edgington, M. Smith, P. Cox, M. Grisman, P. Hildebrand, D. Sievers, L. Gibbs, M. England, I. Smith, M. Chignell, C. Stranack, M. Williams, M. Wheeler, M. Corbishley, J. Grove, D. Wells, F. Hadley, H. Curtler, C. Acklom.

E. Wesson will be confirmed on April 21st at Eckington Church, and D. Ninis at S. Paul's Cathedral as soon as her mother returns from India.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The total amount for the year (December, 1912, to December, 1913) realised by monthly collections and by Missionary boxes amounted to

£10 7s. 11d. Of this we paid £3 for Work-Party materials, £4 for our Delhi scholar, Amy Diyal, and £2 16s. 5d. was sent to the General Fund of S.P.G. The sum of 11s. 6d. (the contents of the "Dining-Room Box") was sent to U.M.C.A.

Parcels of work made at Work-Party and in the Needlework Classes were sent, as usual to:—S. Peter's Home, Kilburn; S. Augustine's, Stepney; Miss Beryl Mackworth, S. Cadoc's Home, Caerleon; and to nine other charitable objects.

EXAMINATIONS.

Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. School Examinations.

Higher Division—Mary Garman. Passed.

Sylvia Garman. Passed.

Concours Barrère.

Concours des Laureats. Degre Primaire—J. Grove. Mention.

GAMES.

END OF AUTUMN TERM, 1913.

HOCKEY.

December 13th—2nd XI. v. "Lawnside," Malvern 1st XI. Played away. "Lawnside" won, 3—2.

December 17th—1st XI. v. Old Girls. Old Girls won, 7—2.

Form Matches.

After many valiant struggles between the different Forms, the VIth met IVA., and defeated them by 6 goals to 5.

SPRING TERM, 1914.

Matches.

February 21st—1st XI. v. S. James', West Malvern. Played away. Worcester won, 2—0.

February 28th—1st XI. v. Edgbaston Church College. Played away. Worcester won 2—1.

March 7th—2nd XI. *v.* The Abbey School, Malvern Wells. The Abbey won 3—1.

March 28th—1st XI. *v.* Old Girls. Played at home. Old Girls won, 2—0.

The 1st XI.

M. Lyne (*Captain*), centre forward, M. Chappel (*Vice-Captain*), right inner, G. Chappel, centre-half, J. Swann, right back, F. Jones, left wing, C. Pearson, right wing, H. Coombs, left half, K. Archer, right half, D. Mann, left back, M. Jones, left inner, N. Preston (2nd XI.), goal.

The 2nd XI.

W. Joseland (*Captain*), K. Scales, P. Mogg, S. Hancock, P. Denton, G. Phillips, M. England, F. Hadley, V. Rea, V. Davies, L. Petrie.

LACROSSE.

Marion Jones has been elected Captain ; Mary Chappel is the Vice-Captain.

Matches.

January 31st—1st XII. *v.* S. James', West Malvern. Played at Worcester. S. James' won, 5—4.

February 14th—1st XII. *v.* Francis Holland School, Graham St., S.W. Played at Oxford (on a field kindly lent by S. Hugh's College). Worcester won, 10—3.

March 7th—1st XII. *v.* The Abbey School, Malvern Wells. Played away. The Abbey won, 6—2.

March 11th—1st XII. *v.* Midland Ladies. Played at home. Worcester won, 17—0.

The following have played in one or all of the Lacrosse Matches :—M. Jones, M. Chappel, K. Mussen, C. Pearson, G. Chappel, P. Mogg, M. Lyne, S. Harding, S. Hancock, C. Acklom, K. Archer, F. Hadley, M. Grisman, M. Leech, P. Brierley, C. Stranack.

NEWS OF OLD GIRLS AND MISTRESSES.

Dorothy Gregson has begun her work in Okayama, Japan. As there are very few Europeans in the city, the inhabitants take great interest in the doings of herself and her fellow-workers. Dorothy has a class for High School girls on Sunday mornings ; those who attend know nothing of Christianity, so that they have to be taught from the very beginning.

Dilys James, Beryl Weston, and Dorothy Fox are being trained to be private secretaries.

Miss Woodall started early in March for a tour to Athens, Egypt, and the Holy Land. She hopes to spend about ten days in Jerusalem, where she will see Nina Blyth, Miss Dickinson, and Miss Kerr.

Miss Weaver came to Lis Esgol for a week-end in March. She is now teaching regularly at S. Agnes' College, Ealing.

Sybil Weaver is gaining experience with the Charity Organisation Society in Bermondsey, with a view to becoming a Hospital Almoner.

Dorothy Chick is being trained for Dispensary work at the General Hospital, Birmingham.

Margaret Gibbs, Kitty White, and Ailsa Adlington are all engaged in private teaching.

Dorothy Mountain has become a Probationer at S. Mary's Cottage Hospital, Tenbury.

Helen Webb was one of the Nurses sent from the Private Staff of University College Hospital to nurse the late Lord Strathcona.

Kathleen Harris is in charge of a large Church Elementary School in Droitwich.

Gertrude Downes is now on the Staff of the Francis Holland Girls' School, Baker Street, W. Mrs. Downes is living in London with her.

Marjorie Chappel has gained a First Class Certificate (with distinction in French) in the College of Preceptors Examination. She is therefore now ready to begin a Course of Medical Training, and meanwhile is learning Cookery and Housewifery in our kitchen.

Janet Tree (Captain of Somerville College, Oxford, Hockey Club) has played hockey three times for the Southern Ladies' Team. She has also been accepted as a reserve for All-England.

Dorothy Chappel, as Hon. Opposer, is reported as making "an able and well-delivered speech" at the January Meeting of the Oxford Women's Debating Society, at which, presumably as the result of her statement of the case, the motion was defeated by 33 votes.

BIRTHS.

On September 28th, 1913, Mrs. Charles Dyson (G. Barrington-Ward), a son (Humphrey).

On December 28th, Lady Houstoun-Boswall (Naomi Anstey), a daughter.

On January 3rd, 1914, Mrs. Hughes (Christabel Sharpe), a son.

On January 16th, Mrs. G. Cadbury (Miss E. Woodall), a daughter (Mary).

On February 10th, Mrs. Tom Stinton, (Mary Tree), a daughter.

* On February 20th, Mrs. Flint (Verena Buck), a son.

MARRIAGES.

On January 12th, at Holy Trinity Church, Bedford, J. G. Villar to Marguerite Evans.

On January 14th, at the Priory Church, Brecon, Captain Foster to Constance Lloyd.

DEATHS.

On January 15th, Sheila Mary, infant daughter of Sir George and Lady Houstoun-Boswall.

On January 29th, in Burma (the result of a railway accident), Olive Venables.

GIFTS.

The beautiful copper and oak shield for the Singing Competition made by the Fisher boys of Newlyn, Cornwall ; The Picture (a reproduction of two of Fra Angelico's angels) won by IIIB. on March 13th, from Miss Bowles.

A Lacrosse Silver Challenge Cup, from Janet Harding.

For the Butler Library—

Schiller's Balladen ; Uhland's Gedichte ; Chroniques des grandes Epoques (de Commynes), from Miss Bowles.

Alice Ottley—a Memoir (2 copies), from Miss James.

"Story Lives of Great Musicians."

For the Museum—

A heart-shaped Sea-urchin from Nassau, from Miss Moore.