

“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 (as Head of the Guild) would like to point out the reason for the change in the wording of the rule as to the age limit of members. Girls leave School much later now than they did when the rule was framed, and many, in consequence, join the Guild at the age of 19, which means that they would (by the former wording of the rule) be bound by the Guild Rule for less than a year. The original intention undoubtedly was that girls should be bound by it for about three years, after which very possibly they would find it better to frame a Rule of Life for themselves; but the rule, if kept faithfully, would then have served its purpose, that of the “schoolmaster.”

The point of vital importance is, that there should be no doubt as to when a girl, who has joined the Guild, ceases to be bound by the rule—since most of us know, only too well, the havoc which such vagueness and want of honest, definite purpose work in our religious life. In any case, whether as Members or Associates, let us “have love one

to another," and be "faithful and true to that which we have undertaken."

We welcome most heartily the fourteen new Members and the Associate, who were admitted by the Warden on June 19th.

Canon Claughton's Address to the Guild.

S. Luke i., 14. "Thou shalt have joy and gladness; and many shall rejoice at his birth."

Our Meeting this afternoon coincides almost to a day with the Anniversary of the Birthday of the School. It was 31 years yesterday since Britannia House opened its doors as the home of the High School. Sunday will be the anniversary of the day on which the first ten pupils began their studies there. To-day we are commemorating these events, and all that has happened since, with thankful and joyful hearts. Less than six months after the Meeting at Canon Butler's house at which the scheme was set on foot, it came into being. The birthday of the School was to him, who was the father of it, the source of much joy and gladness, and there were many who rejoiced with him at its birth. Every year that has passed since has increased the number of those who, on successive anniversaries, thank GOD for its existence, and for all that it has been permitted to do for Worcester, and for all who have come hither in connection with it.

Within 2½ years the Guild was inaugurated by the same great benefactor, who had then become Dean of Lincoln. Its intention was (in the words of its founder) "to unite in a bond of common prayer and interest, those who, having been educated at the School, wish to keep up some connection with their *Alma Mater*." These were admitted as Members, with the Head Mistress as Head, and such of

the Staff as wished to join, as Associates, while others interested in the School became Honorary Associates.

Of those who first rejoiced in the foundation of the School and its Guild, many have entered into rest. We who are alive and remain, do well to remember them, especially on such occasions as this, and to follow their good examples.

As we all know, mention is made more than once in Holy Scripture of Birthdays. That of Pharaoh, for instance, a man who knew not GOD, who on the anniversary of it made a great feast to his servants, of which we should never have heard but for the execution on that same day of one of their number. The keynote of that was barbarity. Again, that of Herod, a wicked and profane man, who on a similar occasion made a like feast, but made it infamous for all time by the brutal murder of S. John the Baptist at the bidding of a dancing girl. The keynote of that was sacrilegious cruelty.

In vivid contrast to these was the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, which will be commemorated by the Church five days hence, the man of whom our Blessed Lord declared that of those born of women there had not arisen a greater, yet that the least in the Kingdom of Heaven was greater than he. It was of that birthday that the words we are considering were spoken by the Angel Gabriel. "And many shall rejoice at his birth," and this for seven reasons:—

- (1) Because he should be great in the sight of the Lord.
- (2) He should drink no wine nor strong drink.
- (3) He should be filled with the Holy Ghost.
- (4) He should turn many of the children of Israel to the Lord their GOD.
- (5) He should turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and
- (6) The disobedient to the wisdom of the just.

- (7) He should make ready a people prepared for the Lord.

The keynote of this birthday was joy and rejoicing.

Again and far above all others, was the Nativity of our Lord, the Birthday of Christ, announced by the same Angel to the Blessed Virgin, heralded by another to the Shepherds, and hymned by Choirs of Angels, made known abroad by the Shepherds, glorifying and praising GOD. The keynote here was praise, peace, goodwill.

The birthday of the Church, His body, followed in due course at Pentecost, when the words of John the Baptist were fulfilled, and men and women were "baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire" and "born again of water and of the Spirit"; and these "did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising GOD and having favour with all the people." The keynote of this was gladness.

These three latter birthdays are, as you know, commemorated in the Prayer Book, and the anniversaries of them kept year by year, that of Jesus Christ at Christmas, that of the Church on Whit Sunday, and that of S. John the Baptist on the 24th of June.

How should we keep them, and similar commemorations? How do we keep our own birthdays, or those of our relations and friends? The word is associated in the minds of most of us with family gatherings and friendly feasts, with birthday greetings and birthday gifts, with social joy and gladness. But not, I hope, in the case of such persons as I am addressing, without spiritual rejoicing, such as befits those who are regenerate, born again, and not without resort to the greatest of all acts of thanksgiving, the Holy Eucharist, and "the Sacred Feast which Jesus makes" the Holy Communion, if it be in our power; or an act of Spiritual Communion when it is not; not without offering and presenting ourselves, our souls and bodies afresh to

GOD. And as with such birthdays as these, so with those commemorated in the Prayer Book : so, too, with that of any Institution with which our lives are bound up, like that of which our minds and hearts are so full to-day, the birthday of the School, your *Alma Mater*. It should be a day of happy reunion, of festive joy, and pleasant intercourse. But there is another side to it, of which the Guild reminds us, and of which it is my duty as Warden to speak more particularly within these walls, the Spiritual side, which of course you will bear in mind on Sunday at the Corporate Communion, and on S. John the Baptist's Day next Wednesday. And I do not think that I can do better, since that is the Holy Day nearest to our School Commemoration Day, than to take it, and the words spoken by the Angel Gabriel concerning it, as the basis of our meditation to-day.

There were seven reasons (so the Angel declared) why it should be a day of rejoicing, everyone of which, I venture to think, finds a counterpart in the causes of our own joy to-day.

The Story of the School, as told in the "Life of Alice Ottley," put into our hands since our last Meeting, as well as what we see with our own eyes under her successor to-day, will, I think, abundantly prove this.

1. If words have any meaning, it is "great in the sight of the Lord." When Jesus Christ wished to teach His disciples who was the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven, He took a little child and set him in the midst of them, and said "Whosoever shall humble himself as this little child, the same shall be greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven," and again "Whosoever shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth Me, and whosoever receiveth Me receiveth Him that sent Me." Surely, then, a School like this where children are brought and taught and trained from tender childhood, when the grace which our

Lord so highly commended is most evident, to girlhood and years of discretion, when opportunity is given for the renewing of the Holy Ghost in Confirmation, and where are to be found those who devote their lives to this great work, whatever its shortcomings may be, cannot fail to be great in His sight.

2. Look again at the Standard of Temperance, which is one of the great features of the training here, not merely in respect of strong drink which is so often exclusively associated with the word, but temperance in all things. Let me remind you of that passage in the book to which I have referred, in which the late Head, whose name the School now bears, speaks of things pertaining to our lower nature as Beasts, which must be held in restraint, if not destroyed. The Raving Beast—Anger ; the Sulky Beast—Sullen Temper ; the Greedy Beast—Sinful Lust ; the Idle Beast—Sloth ; the Lying Beast. Think how all these have been restrained here by those who have been faithful to the teaching and training.

3. S. John the Baptist was "filled with the Holy Ghost." This surely must be predicated of every member of the School who has responded to the spiritual teaching imparted here, concerning regeneration and renewal of the Holy Ghost in Baptism and Confirmation, which it is the object of the Guild to foster and sustain in after life.

4. That it has turned many to the Lord God will be the testimony of anyone who has had any experience of the inner life of the School, and of many who can only judge by results as seen in those who have fulfilled in their life what they promised with their lips, as those fourteen who were admitted to the Guild this afternoon pledged themselves to do.

5. And what shall I say of its influence in "turning the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers" ? "The chief thing she strove

for," says the biographer of Alice Ottley, "in this day of growing disregard for parents and neglect of home, was to turn out good, unselfish home daughters." "My work" she herself said, "would be a miserable failure indeed, if it should not make my children better daughters, more tender, thoughtful, and unselfish in home life, as well as more gentle, cultured, refined." Failures, of course, there must have been, not a few, but there is many and many a family in which both parents and children have had reason to thank GOD for the fulfilment of that high aim, and where their mutual respect and affection one for another have enhanced beyond all words the happiness of the home.

6. That the work of the School has not been without its trials and disappointments goes without saying. Yet even through these has come the joy, inseparable from them, of "turning the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just." There is no more pathetic page in the whole book than page 122, which speaks of "trials which at times seemed almost to crush the spirit of the Head, disappointment, failure, wrong-doing among children so dearly loved," but concerning which it is said that "though sowing in tears she was often permitted to reap in joy."

7. Thus has the School endeavoured, within the sphere allotted to it (as S. John the Baptist did in his), "to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." Thus it has given and continues to give (to use the words of the Bishop concerning it) "to Worcester, to the Diocese, to a wider circle still, a generation of women in whom were evoked the best and brightest aspirations of womanhood, to whom were taught the lesson that all those powers which we see women possess with increased consciousness, can be fulfilled, and fulfilled more nobly, when pervaded by the grace of Jesus Christ."

Such, and such like (for time fails me to mention severally any more) are the reasons why so many rejoice

to-day on the Anniversary of its Birthday, as we think and thank GOD for what the School was and is, and what it has been permitted to accomplish.

Read between now and the Anniversary of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist the words of Gabriel to Zacharias. Bear in mind the rejoicing that prevailed at John the Baptist's birth, and the reasons of it, and consider whether they have not their counterpart in the Birthday of the School.

I ask you, in conclusion, to remember with thankfulness the part that the Guild has played in the life of the School. It cannot be better expressed than in the words of Alice Ottley, its first Head, "It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the Guild. Its members constitute a band of capable and ready helpers in every emergency, at all times. They promote the best interests of the School, and maintain good old traditions, whilst they further the fresh development of the work."

While then we rejoice and thank GOD that it has been so in the past, and is so in the present, let us pray that it may continue so to the end, to the glory of GOD, and the benefit of His children.

Spain—An Impression.

Four weeks spent in hotels in a few of the chief cities of Spain is little enough time in which to gain an impression of a country several times larger than the British Isles, but a few ideas may be gathered, especially if the visit has been preceded by a study, however slight, of Spanish history, art, and customs.

In many ways Spain is an easier country to see than England, for there is less variety of landscape and natural beauty, and the chief sights are not huddled upon each

other as they are here, where there is a fresh Cathedral to be seen from a train every hour. In Spain things are far apart, and the trains never hurry. The expresses are urged to twenty-five miles an hour and stop at all the stations, so the slow trains presumably go backwards, but we never tried one. Indeed, we came to the conclusion that the railways were run to prevent people from getting about the country, for though the first class carriages (it is out of the question to travel second) and restaurants are very good and comfortable, "connexions" involve a wait of 23 hours and 50 minutes! But what matter? Tourists have all the time before them, and very few Spaniards seem to travel. A slight knowledge of Spanish adds, of course, greatly to the enjoyment of a tour, for though French is nearly always understood by somebody at big stations and hotels, there are sure to be waiters and chambermaids at the smaller ones—and second class hotels are clean and comfortable enough for any *bonâ fide* traveller who can only speak their own tongue and help out the stuttering words of *las senoras ingles* with amused eagerness. The English are very popular in Spain at present. In a Madrid tram, my next door neighbour supplied the information I requested of an inattentive tram conductor, and added "I am very fond of ze Engleesh," so we beamed at each other. Yet how they can endure the nation that holds Gibraltar passes my comprehension. What of our feelings if the French held Dover?

But Gibraltar is a place apart, a huge rock joined to Spain by a low sand-bank, and reached either by half-an-hour's steam across Algeciras Bay, or on horseback along a beach of loose sand which connects Linea, the Spanish frontier town, with the rest of Spain. Far distant be the completion of the road to Gibraltar, when people will keep two-seaters instead of two ponies, and the Calpe Hunt and the Campamento Polo Ground will be deserted for week-

ends at Madrid. The Rock is a fortress, and kept as such, with gates and sentries, and passes, and places where carts were discreetly upset when it was thought good that the German Emperor should go no further. It is a place of beautiful views, over to Africa across the blue Mediterranean, and to the Spanish mountains across dirty Linea to the North. But it is a small place, and life is constricted if ponies in plenty are not to hand. But there is much room for national pride in passing from Linea or Algeciras to Gibraltar, from dirt and apathy, unpaved streets, evil smelling quarters, to the life and clean pavements of Gibraltar; from starving, sore-backed beasts of burden to gleaming cabhorses and sleek Government mules; more especially from the slovenly, sinister-looking Spanish soldiers to our own Tommies, than whom a finer set of men, cleaner looking in mind and body, cannot be imagined.

But it is not in Gibraltar that the tourist lingers, for the resources of the place are exhausted in an hour or two, unless he be fortunate enough to have official connexions on the Rock. A few days at Algeciras will also dispose of the Moorish towns in the neighbourhood, Tarifa, Castellar, etc., with streets barely wide enough for a pack mule, houses with pretty arcaded patios (courtyards, the living room in the summer), Moorish castles and crumbling walls. Then he will take train through the cork woods and foothills dear to the followers of the Calpe Hunt, and climbing up through a splendid narrow gorge will reach a plateau girdled by barren rocky mountains, in the midst of which stands Ronda, in many ways the most delightful spot in Spain. It is a little town wholly unspoilt, in an unique position on two sides of a gorge, 600 feet deep or more, while the bridge at the top has a span of but 100 feet, so the drop is nearly sheer, and the red rock sides are bright with fern and prickly pear, while far below the water bursts

from its dark prison, and winds away, a streak of light in the rich plain below. The chief bridge is a respectable eighteenth century affair, but there are two others, a Roman and a Moorish one, lower down the town and higher up the stream—such is the strange contradiction of the place—both of them apparently as hale and hearty and useful in their old age as the fashionable one in its youth. The bullring is the Roman amphitheatre, the Cathedral is Gothic, with bad classical additions, the houses are Moorish, with splendid walnut doors studded with brass nails in intricate patterns. Many of the houses and gardens overhang the chasm, and readers of “In Kedar’s Tents” and “Miranda of the Balcony” have a pleasant field for speculation. But despite climbing or riding excursions, archæological interests and natural glories, Ronda must not detain the traveller too long, for Granada and one of the wonders of the world await him but seven hours away.

Let it be understood at once that it is sheer waste of time and money to stay anywhere in Granada save in a hotel or pension on the Alhambra hill. Below is a dull, modernized town, but pass under the ancient horseshoe gate and up the road cool with running streams, and shaded by the lofty trees planted by the Duke of Wellington, to a low wall bathed in sunshine, from whence the eye travels across a brilliant plain to snow mountains melting into white clouds and blue sky. Behind is the red encircling wall of the Alhambra with but one gate, and scarce another opening in its whole face. With the appearance of a fortress, it was the palace and pleasure house of the later Moorish kings, and its forbidding exterior gives no hint of the luxuriance within. Who shall describe the bewildering beauty, the lightness and grace and rich colouring of court upon court, and room upon room? Read the beginning of “Kubla Khan,” read of Tennyson’s mystical “Camelot,” read of Solomon’s temple and palace, and still exclaim with the

Queen of Sheba, "The half was not told me!" There are richly tiled floors and walls, and roofs like coloured stalactites ; there are little windows of entrancing beauty, which frame an expanse of plain, or give into patios where fountains play between heavily laden orange trees and trimly kept box ; there are arcades of white marble, and baths no less gorgeous than the Hall of the Ambassadors ; there are rooms and passages bewilderingly intricate, rich in painting and carving. It was all once the scene of gorgeous pleasure, of bitter suffering, of great events ; now it is but a " historical monument," and never was any place so utterly dead and cold. Those rooms, where once life thrilled, are not even haunted, and their cold is that of emptiness, not of death. The sightseer moves quietly, and speaks under his breath ; he is not sure that it is not all a dream, and that the walls will not melt into nothingness as soon as he is from their sight.

[To be continued.]

A Visit to Spreckley's Brewery.

On entering the Brewery we were first shown a " floor " full of sacks containing barley. Mr. Spreckley told us that they used a great many different kinds—some coming from Worcestershire, others from California—but it seems that the men can tell at once which sack they want, for none were labelled or kept apart from the rest.

We were next taken to see the great tanks in which the barley is put to moisten for about 60 hours. At the end of that time it is laid on cement floors and kept at a moderate temperature till it begins to germinate, then it is at once placed in kilns and heated to a temperature of 210° F. This last process converts the barley into malt.

Charred malt, or barley heated in cylinders to 300° F, is used for dark beers, such as stout.

Next we were shown the malt being crushed, and the mash tuns where, at a temperature of from 50°—70° C, 122°—140°F, the malt is treated with water; the diastase acts upon the starch present in it, and malt sugar is obtained. This sugar is separated from the husk by straining it through the perforated bottoms of tuns and pouring it off into large vats. Here it is subsequently boiled, and hops are added to increase the flavour.

After this the liquid is known as wort. In the next "floor" were the refrigerators; these consist of a great number of copper tubes laid one above the other to enable the cold water, which is kept in circulation inside, to cool the wort gradually. It is then passed into fermenting tuns, where, in a very short time, a sort of creamy effervescence appears, known in its varying stages as either "cauliflower" or "rock."

Alcohol is produced, and when the yeast has been separated from the beer, the latter is stored in casks or vats ready for labelling and sending away.

A large quantity of the poisonous gas carbon dioxide, is given off and allowed to escape up the chimney, so we shall now attribute any "slackness" or sleepiness on our part to the "relaxing effects of the charged atmosphere."

IVB.

School News.

The Lent Term ended very satisfactorily; we had an unusually small number of absentees, and the work had been steady and good. Only three girls and a boy left: Nettie Preston, Cicely Pearson, Kathleen Archer, and Frederick Gettings. Mark-reading was on April 7th.

SUMMER TERM.

School re-opened on May 6th with a large number of new children : Margaret Elton, Molly Holloway, Margaret Thornton, Christine Robinson, Gladys Palmer, Pearl Palmer, Isabel Curtler, Nancy Curtler, Norah Coombs, Kathleen Whiteman, Grace Pitcher, Violet Ridlington, Dorothy Moore, Eileen Wheaton, Nina Andrews, Freda Haines ; Stephanie Ondaatje and Viva Rigden, came a few weeks after term had begun.

THE ALICE OTTLEY MEMORIAL.

The first Alice Ottley Memorial Scholarship was awarded in January to Ethelinde Coombs ; another will be given next term.

THE SCHOOL'S BIRTHDAY.

Commemoration Day fell on Saturday this year, so that we began our celebration of it on the 19th. A splendid phalanx of Old Girls crowded the end of the Hall at Prayers, and contributed largely to the volume of sound as we sang "Now thank we all our God," and the special Psalm "Not unto us." The high ideals which our first Headmistress put before us are always freshly brought to mind as we join in the Commemoration Day Service and listen to the beautiful Lesson which embodies her own constant prayer for the School ; while in the prayers "for all who have gone forth from the School," and "for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear," we rejoice anew in the sense of continuity which we greatly desire that Old Girls should share with us.

After Prayers came the singing of the School Hymn, and the reading of messages from some who had remembered the day, though not able to be present, and then with much solemnity we dispersed to Form rooms to attack the General Knowledge Paper. Many of the Old Girls sat with the two Sixths and laboured with them in decorous silence, if with occasional mute manifestations of despair or amusement.

The Old Girls' Prize was won by M. Wight, with 77 per cent.

In the afternoon the Guild met, first in St. Oswald's for the Office and Address by Canon Claughton, and for the admission of an Associate and fourteen new Members ; and afterwards for tea and the business meeting in the School.

Miss Hay was admitted as an Associate ; and the new Members were :—M. Lyne, R. Gibbs, D. Harrison, M. Leech, P. Ottley, V. Surman, W. Hadley, W. Jones, M. Jones, J. Swann, W. Joseland, S. Harding, K. Priest, M. Corbishley.

At the business meeting the following grants of money were made: £1 to Bishop Blyth's fund in Jerusalem, £1 to the Rev. Richard Wilson, 15s. to the Magazine fund to pay for the reproduction of the window in S. Oswald's. Miss Spurling opened a discussion on the rule which limits the age of a member to 17—20, and provides that after 20, or on her marriage, she shall automatically become an Associate. This rule had been framed (at the last recension of the rules) to meet the case of a girl who goes out to work at 20, and finds herself unable to keep the rule fully. Miss Spurling proposed that the age should be 21, and that girls above that age should be allowed the option of remaining Members instead of becoming Associates.

This was unanimously agreed to, and the rule will for the future read "At 21 Members shall automatically become Associates, unless they signify to the Head of the Guild their wish to remain Members."

Marjorie Wight made a short speech to the members of the Guild, putting before them the ideals of the Girls' Diocesan Association, and the great advantages of joining it when they leave School. The Association emphatically does not apply to girls still at School.

THE GRIGOROWITSCH CONCERT.

On Thursday, June 11th, Professor Grigorowitsch came again to give us a Concert. He played the Mendelssohn Concerto with the Orchestra, which was strongly reinforced for the occasion, and most kindly led by Mr. Quarterman. Both the Orchestra and Miss Hirschfeld, who conducted them, are to be congratulated on the result, though no doubt another year they will remember that for an orchestra accompanying a solo instrument there is no motto so suitable as "Surtout, point de zèle!"

The real delight of the evening was Bach's *Aria* and *Præludium*. In the *Aria* the great broad passages rang through the Hall with a wonderful, rich tone; and the amazing difficulties of the *Prelude* sounded as child's play when Herr Grigorowitsch attacked them.

He gave as an encore, a delicious little *Berceuse* by Franko, and added another encore after he had played *Wieniawski's Legende* and a *Mazurka*.

Mr. Chignell accompanied him, and between the violin solos, Miss Bowles sang two groups of songs—German and English—which Mary Price accompanied delightfully, playing the difficult music of Brahms' *Meine Liebe ist Grün* especially with great spirit and yet with discrimination.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—As Miss Bowles wrote the above account she has *not* recorded the very great pleasure given by her part of the Concert.]

THE DRILL COMPETITION.

The Gymnastic Inter-Form Competition was held on Monday, June 22nd, when Miss Lindelof, of Bedford Physical Training College, came to inspect the work of the past year.

The Shield was awarded to IVB. for good work at the Competition and keenness throughout the year.

The other Forms were placed in the following order :—

- VI.
- IVA.
- V.
- IVc.
- II.
- IIIb.
- IIIA.
- I.

Miss Lindelof gave the School a good general report, especially commending the marching of IVA. and the alertness of the VI.

The Senior and Junior Medals, given by Miss Turner, were awarded to Marjorie Grisman and Margaret Taylor, to be retained so long as the owners continue to do good work.

EXAMINATIONS.

Concours Barrère.

Mars.	Degre Supérieur—W. Joseland.	Mention.
	„ Primaire—C. Stranack.	Prix.
	„ „ B. Cave.	Mention.
Avril.	„ Supérieur—W. Joseland.	Mention.
	„ Intermediare—G. Blakeway.	Mention.
	„ Élémentaire—A. Leech.	Mention.
	„ Primaire—V. Rea.	Mention.
Mai.	„ Supérieur—W. Joseland.	Prix.
	„ Intermediare—G. Blakeway.	Mention.
	„ „ M. Grisman.	Mention.
	„ Élémentaire—V. Rea.	Mention.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY.

At the Annual Exhibition held in London in April :—

K. Mussen gained a Silver Star for Brushwork, and was also Commended (2nd Class) for Design.

G. Chappel Highly Commended (Still Life), 1st Class Commended (Painting of Stuffed Birds), 2nd Class Commended (Interiors).

F. Pitcher 1st Class Commended, 2nd Class Commended, 3rd Class Commended (all for animals).

M. Garman 1st Class Commended (Interiors), 4th Class Commended (Interiors).

D. Mann 3rd Class Commended (Pen and Inkwork).

J. Watson 2nd Class Commended (Brushwork).

M. Taylor 3rd Class Commended (Brushwork).

E. Cadbury 4th Class Commended (Brushwork).

MISSION WORK.

The Lent Savings, which amounted this year to £1 15s., were given as usual to the Waifs and Strays Society. Many garments were also made at home during Lent. These were sent to the "Babies" of Worcester, to S. Augustine's, Stepney, and to other Charities.

During the Summer Term each Form has again in turn brought flowers every Wednesday morning. These have been carefully packed and sent off at once to various poor parishes in London—S. Mark's, Camberwell; S. Frideswell, Poplar; S. Augustine's, Stepney; S. John's, Wilton Road; where they have been gladly received.

On Tuesday, June 16th, Mrs. Mosse, of the Medical Missions Society gave a short address to the School after Prayers.

GAMES.

END OF SPRING TERM, 1914.

The Lacrosse Challenge Cup was won by Form VI.

HOCKEY.

April 6th—Day Girls *v.* Boarders. Day Girls won, 4—1.

SUMMER TERM.

TENNIS.

The Tennis Champions are : G. Chappel, M. Chappel, M. Lyne, S. Hancock, D. Mann, D. Weir.

(L. Petrie, originally a Champion, has unfortunately been forbidden to play in matches for the present).

Matches.

June 6th—3 Couples *v.* S. James, West Malvern. Played at home. S. James won—2 matches to 1.

June 17th—Inter-scholarly Tournament, for which 17 Schools entered, took place at Birmingham. The Alice Ottley School, represented by Grace and Mary Chappel, gained the first place.

On the same day the 2nd and 3rd Couples played against the 1st and 2nd Couples of King Edward's School, Birmingham. King Edward's won, 34 games—26.

June 27th—Match *v.* "The Abbey," Malvern Wells. Played at home. Worcester won, 61—56.

July 4th—Match *v.* Oxford High School. Played at home. Worcester won, 44—23, we therefore keep the Shield.

CRICKET.

The 1st XI. : H. Curtler (Captain), S. Hancock, V. Rea, V. Davies, P. Mann, E. King, P. Brierley, I. Coomber, D. Lucas, I. Grove, I. Curtler.

Matches.

June 24th—1st XI. *v.* Edgbaston Church College. Played at home. Worcester won, 42 runs—23.

June 27th—1st XI. *v.* S. James, West Malvern. Played at Malvern. Worcester won by 34 runs and 2 wickets, 85 runs—51.

NEWS OF OLD GIRLS AND MISTRESSES.

Miss Austiss Fearon is now Second Mistress at the Leeds High School.

Dorothy Gregson writes very happily of her work at Okayama, Japan. She and her fellow-missionary recently engaged a Japanese servant, whose only knowledge of English ways was gained from once seeing some English people eating in a picture at a cinematograph show.

Dorothy Fox is an Assistant Secretary at S. Thomas' Hospital. Isabel Mogridge has a private post at Stranraer, Scotland. Winnie Thomas is teaching in a Boys' Preparatory School at Malvern.

Dorothea Johnson-Barker has been helping Mademoiselle Grün at Baskerville this term.

Angela Karn is a Probationer at St. Lucy's Hospital, Gloucester.

Gertrude Dolben is at Wantage, being trained for Missionary Work.

Marjorie Millington has been appointed Teacher of Domestic Science at the Victoria Institute, and in the Secondary School for Girls, Worcester.

Elsie Usher has again three Miniatures in the Royal Academy.

Vivienne Horne has gained Honours Class II. in the Oxford Final Honour School of Natural Science (Geology).

Mira Hardcastle has been working for the last five years at the Bermondsey Medical Mission for Women and Children. She is going, in August, to Quesnel, British Columbia, at the request of the United Girls' School Mission, to enquire into the needs of the district as regards educational, religious, medical, and social work, and to take charge for a year of the house they have already built there. She is anxious for it to be known that workers will be wanted.

Dorothy Mackworth is being trained at Guy's Hospital.

Janet Tree has been playing Tennis for Oxford against Cambridge.

Mary Druitt is at home for a time after leaving Oxford. She is teaching some children daily.

Miss Lindley has just distinguished herself greatly in her Examinations at the Sorbonne.

Elsie Underwood has passed the Examination for the B.Sc. Degree at Birmingham University, and has already obtained a post as Senior Science Mistress at Queen Anne's School, Caversham.

Florence Pepys was ordained Deaconess on S. Barnabas Day, and has gone to work in the Isle of Wight.

BIRTHS.

On April 25th, Mrs. F. Steward (O. Adlington), a son.

On May 16th, Mrs. Chandos Burton (C. Vawdrey), a son (Llewellyn).

On May 21st, Mrs. Hunt (H. Dunbar), a daughter.

On June 17th, Mrs. G. Ashe (J. Vawdrey), a daughter (Theodosia).

On July 1st, Mrs. Buckmaster (F. Thorn), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 2nd, at Whittington Church, near Worcester, Lieutenant Hicks, R.N. to Nellie Kilbourne Kay.

On April 29th, at Holy Trinity Church, Worcester, William Richardson Phillips to Dorothy Charlotte Acton.

On April 30th, at S. Mary's Church, Worcester, William Vincent Rowe to Frances Rita Mason.

On May 7th, at S. John's Church, Worcester, Albert Edward Farrow to Mary (Minnie) Powell.

On May 16th, at Hastings, Dr. Neville Crowe to Margaret Woodhams.

On June 9th, at All Saints' Church, Claverley, Salop, Harry Byrne to Laura Bannister.

On June 16th, at S. Stephen's Church, Worcester, John Burt to Elsie Larkworthy.

On June 25th, in Colombo, Ceylon, Eustace de Saram to Aimée de Saram.

GIFTS.

Two silver medals to be competed for in the daily Drill Classes, from Miss Turner.

For the Butler Library—

Eighteen volumes of Poetry, from the Misses Stevenson.

"Jerusalem and the Crusades," from the Authoress (Estelle Blyth).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Miss Beale sends "White and Blue" by post to those who give her their names; but the cost is 1/8 to include postage. She is considerably out of pocket because many forget the extra 2d.