

Murula Smith.

Sutton

High School

Magazine.

Handwritten notes:
Sutton
Epsom

Sutton

High School

Magazine.

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EDITORIAL.

SINCE the Council of the Girl's Public Day School Trust appealed two years ago for a sum of money to serve as a reserve fund for building and equipment, £8,000 has been collected. This term a fresh appeal has been issued, which we publish below. It is proposed that a certain proportion of the money made at the Bazaar this summer should be allotted to the Fund, while the remainder will, as usual, be devoted to our School Charities.

The Bazaar will be held on July 4th, and is to be organised on entirely new lines. It will last from 3 to 9 p.m. During the evening the garden will be illuminated. Most of the stalls and entertainments will be out of doors, and there will be a variety of other attractions, which can only be enumerated nearer the time. Circulars, with full details, will be sent out during the term. In the meanwhile, we exhort our readers to work as hard as they have done in other years, and we have no doubt that we shall be even more successful than on previous occasions.

* * * *

Once more we have to record a victory for the School Games. On April 2nd, after a keenly-contested match against Wimbledon, the Hockey Cup was won by Sutton by 5 goals to 4. This makes the fifth term in succession that we have been fortunate in securing a trophy competed for by the London and Suburban Schools. Once more we congratulate our team on their pluck and persistence, never more in evidence than in this final match, when the issue was uncertain within two minutes of time being called; and we offer our congratulations too, to our gallant opponents on their spirited resistance, and the fine play which we have learnt to admire and respect in many a match in previous years.

* * * *

At the end of last term, Sibyl and Joyce Read presented to the School a beautiful silver Challenge Cup, to be competed for by Net-Ball Form Teams, just as are the hockey and tennis cups, which we already possess. A Committee Meeting was held early this term to make the necessary arrangements, and these will be found on a later page. It is with pleasure that we express the gratitude of the School to the donors and record the gift. It will serve as a lasting memento of the public spirit which, during a period of nearly eleven years, they have never failed to exhibit, both by their devotion to the School and by their active interest in every side of its life.

* * * *

R. Overton (Friar's Gate, Sutton) asks us to mention that she has a violin for sale. She says, "It cost £10 10s., including bow and case. I should like to realise that sum, but would take a little less."

Girls' Public Day School Trust.

Broadway Court, Westminster,
March, 1914.

APPEAL FOR A BUILDING FUND.

The Council of the Trust in making this appeal to the public draw attention to the fact that in no part of the world is the highest education provided for boys, girls, or young men in public schools at the cost of their parents.

All English public schools for boys and all the colleges at our great Universities depend largely upon endowments provided by the beneficent in days gone by.

The children of parents who can pay nothing for education are being educated at the cost of the State.

All Englishmen, therefore, have been charity boys. But in many places the hard-working professional and business men, who bear the heavy burden of educational taxation, receive no aid at all for the education of their own girls, although in after life many of these girls become most valuable servants of the State.

In the year 1872 the Girls' Public Day School Trust inaugurated Public Day Schools for girls in England, and for nearly forty years were able to perform the unique feat of providing the highest education at the cost of the parents of their pupils.

The increasing cost of education has made it impossible for them to do so any longer.

The Council therefore invite the public to provide an endowment for the schools of the Trust in the shape of a Building Fund, which will enable them to carry on a work which is of the greatest value to the nation.

Donations should be sent to Miss Girdlestone, York Mansions, York Street, S.W., the Assistant Treasurer of the Fund.

Weather Observations.

Rain fell in February on 15 days: total 3.13 inches, or 1.65 inches above the average. Rain fell in March on 25 days: total 3.94 inches, or 2.48 inches above the average. Rain fell on 46 out of 81 days during the term: total 7.60 inches. The wind was westerly on 29 days out of 39 days recorded. The lowest temperature recorded, 20° F., occurred on the week-end of January 24th, and the highest, 59° F., on April 2nd.

M. GASHION, E. SMITH, M. DIXON.

Last Christmas we sent our annual contribution of toys and garments to Queen Mary's Hospital for Children at Carshalton. We give below the letters acknowledging them, from the Matron and the Metropolitan Asylums Board:

“ Queen Mary's Hospital for Children,
Carshalton, Surrey,
December 23rd, 1913.

Dear Miss Bell,

Will you kindly convey to your past and present students our grateful thanks for all the nice things they have so kindly made, and sent to our sick little ones. The children will be so pleased to be dressed up in those pretty frocks and pinafores and charming bed jackets, and their nurses will be just as delighted as the children.

Many thanks, too, for the nice toys and books; and I am very grateful to you for interesting your girls in this hospital. With all good wishes for Xmas and the New Year.

Yours very truly,

M. WINNILL, Matron.”

“ Metropolitan Asylums Board
(Corner of Carmelite Street),
Embankment, London, E.C.,
8th January, 1914.

Madam,

Queen Mary's Hospital for Children.

The Matron of the above-named hospital reported to the Sub-Committee of Management at their last meeting that gifts of toys, books, fancy pinafores, etc., had been received from past and present pupils of the High School, and I was directed to convey to the donors the cordial thanks of the Sub-Committee for their kind gifts, which have been much appreciated by the children.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

T. DUNCOMBE MANN, Clerk to the Board.

Miss BELL, Principal, High School, Sutton.”

Upper School Dorcas Meeting.

This meeting was held on Friday, January 23rd. Miss Bell read us “The Eccentricity of Simon Parnacute,” by Algernon Blackwood. Miss Virgo, Miss Tayton, S. Read, and S. Moore sang to us. We were glad to see a number of Old Girls present.

Lower School Dorcas Meeting.

The meeting was held on Friday, February 13th. Miss Bell unfortunately having a cold, Miss Callender read us two charming stories from Violet Jacob's tales, “Told by the Miller.” Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Virgo, Miss Tayton, and S. Read sang to us. We were very glad to see the following Old Girls:

D. Langton Cole, C. Langton Cole, B. Crook, K. Eagles, V. Henry, G. Johnson, D. Knight, S. Read, I. Rose, M. Stone, K. Wright. We were especially glad to see Mrs. Kennedy.

Games Club.

On January 16th a General Meeting of the Games Club was held in the Hall to elect an Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer in place of K. Butt and G. Westhorp, also to elect an acting Vice-Captain, as both Captain and Vice-Captain are at Fernwood, and one Sub-Secretary.

The following were elected:

Hon. Secretary—K. Feltham
Hon. Treasurer—M. Hogan

Acting Vice-Captain—M. Price
Sub-Secretary—N. Todd

- G. CARLTON has only played for the school this term. She marks the opposing centre forward well, and is a very hard worker, but must try to hit more cleanly and more often to the right.
- D. BROWNE has only played for one term in the first eleven. She has improved in her tackling of the wing, but seldom catches her up when once she has been passed. She must try to clear harder and to improve her pace.
- H. COPE has improved since the beginning of the season. She takes the ball up the field well, but is apt to over-run it when she approaches the enemy's goal circle. She is quick to take any chance of shooting that offers.
- U. SMITH has changed her place this season. She takes the ball well up the field, but is often a little slow in starting. Her shooting is excellent, but she does not always combine sufficiently with the centre and left wing, and so sometimes spoils the chance of a shot at goal.
- E. RIMMINGTON has shown decided improvement. She combines better with the centre, but needs to pass oftener to the wing. Her shooting and play in the circle generally have improved, but she needs to show a little more initiative.
- M. TAYLOR is a very fast wing, She has improved since last year in her dribbling and in her power of centreing, but sometimes makes the mistake of not passing quite soon enough.

Sutton v. Croydon. Friday, Jan. 23rd, at Croydon. Result, Sutton won 7—1.

Since the last term we had lost four of our 1st XI., and consequently were anxiously awaiting the result of the first test of the reconstituted team. This was beyond all our expectations, as the above-mentioned goals show. The ground was hard with a slippery surface, which made good combination difficult, as our forwards soon found. B. Taylor and U. Smith made some good individual runs up the field, and each scored several times, easily evading the Croydon backs and goal. At times the Croydon forwards pressed, but their shooting was not good, and they found our goal-keeper impassable, except in one case when they managed to get through. Our backs played well, especially M. Price, who is to be congratulated on the ease with which she has taken up her new duties.

Sutton v. Putney. Friday, Feb. 20th, at Putney. Result, Sutton won 10—0.

We played almost entirely on the offensive, and the ball was rarely in our half of the field. The forward line combined well, especially on the right. B. Taylor and U. Smith were responsible for the goals, most of them hot shots after a rush down the field. N. Todd played a useful game at half and successfully broke up the combination of the wing and inner opposed to her.

Sutton v. Blackheath. Friday, March 13th, at Forest Hill. Result, drawn 2—2.

This match was the semi-final for the cup and was played under great disadvantages, the chief of which was the extremely slippery condition of the ground. Despite the fact that they found very precarious footing, both teams played an exceedingly good game, and never for a moment relaxed their efforts. The first goal was scored by Sutton near the beginning of the match, and it was some time before Blackheath equalised. In the second half, Blackheath secured the first goal, and though our forwards pressed hotly and were more often in their opponents' 25 than they in ours, so good was the Blackheath defence that they were unable to score; every shot at goal was stopped and cleared right away. However, at last, amidst tense excitement, our forwards managed to get through and B. Taylor shot her second goal, bringing the score to 2 goals all, where it still stood when time was called. We were then obliged, by the rules of the association, to play five minutes' extra each way. A determined rush down the field was stopped and cleared by an equally determined rush on the part of our goal-keeper, who had previously kept out some hot shots. Despite several valiant efforts on both sides the score still stood at 2 goals all when the ten minutes was up. M. Price played an exceedingly useful game, and saved many a shot at goal. She and N. Todd combined well together, as did also M. Taylor and E. Rimmington, who both won a mention—the former her third and shield, and the latter her first. G. Carlton also won her first mention.

Sutton v. Blackheath. Monday, March 16th, at Sutton. Result, Sutton won 3—2.

Within a very few minutes of the start U. Smith scored a goal, which was soon followed by one from B. Taylor after a fine run up the field. Shortly before half-time H. Cope shot our third and last goal from a difficult position on the edge of the circle. The Blackheath forwards made many attempts to get through our defence, but with no success until within fifteen minutes of time, when they succeeded in getting two goals within five minutes. After this sudden spurt, however, neither side scored. The team as a whole played so well that it seems invidious to mention names, but M. Price deserves special notice. G. Carlton and E. Rimmington gained their second mentions, and D. Cameron and H. Cope their first.

JUNIOR NET-BALL.

This term a match was played against East Putney, resulting in a win for Sutton, 8 goals to 3. There was some good passing in the centre of the field between E. Hotchkin, J. Horn and, in the

second half, P. Brown. M. Follett proved as usual an excellent defence, and M. Gashion did much better work, as at last she remembered to jump. M. Wade played shooter as substitute for L. Orton, and acquitted herself very well considering it was her first match. S. Adams was very quick as attack and, on the whole, shot well. East Putney also played a substitute, and in spite of the difference of goals the match was a good hard one.

SENIOR NET-BALL.

Sutton v. East Putney, at East Putney, March 6th. Won 29—10.

Sutton gained the lead from the very beginning, and although at first the opposing team seemed strong enough to regain it they were slow and lost many advantages. M. Taylor played centre as substitute for B. Taylor, and her own place was taken by E. Rimmington. There was some good quick passing between M. Taylor and M. Price backed up by M. Saunders, usually ending, if the ball reached U. Smith, in a goal. J. Read was as usual an excellent goal defender, and E. Smith did some good work, but she is not yet quick enough in watching both the ball and her opponent, and too often allows the latter to get free.

Sutton v. St. Paul's, at Sutton, March 21st. Drawn 24—24.

A very close game indeed. Sutton started off well, and at half-time were four goals to the good. The second half was very exciting, the game was now swift and desperate, first one side scored and immediately after the other side would score, until finally St. Paul's twice gained two goals to our one, and the game ended in a draw. Each team played a substitute, in our case we had not J. Read as goal defender. This put Sutton under a great disadvantage, as it meant not one but four changes. E. Smith played goal defender and worked well, but was still not nearly quick enough. M. Price played defence and, considering that she had never been in that place before, played an excellent game. B. Taylor played well but was slow at getting the ball on the bounce. M. Taylor played centre attack, and passed very well, but was at rather a disadvantage beside a very tall defending centre. Fortunately for Sutton, U. Smith was in very good form, and got in some particularly difficult shots.

FORM CUP MATCHES.

The Net-ball Cup, presented by S. & J. Read, caused a great increase of members in the Games Club, as all forms were anxious to produce a team and win the coveted trophy. The Form Ties were drawn with the following results:

IV.	}	IV.	}	IV.
Fernwood		V.		
V.				
III.		VI.		VI.
VI.				
L.V.	bye	R.		
R.				

Form Captains were chosen as follows: VI., M. Price. V., H. Cope. L.V., H. Bourne. IV., M. Taylor, R. M. Follett. III., E. Whiter, E. Lovell.

1st ROUND. IV. v. Fernwood. IV. won, 12—11. A very close game. Fernwood played one short, and at first gained the lead, but the shooting of Form IV. improved towards the end, and left the victory in their hands.

V. v. III. V. won, 16—7. The III. form made a valiant effort but could do little against the bigger team.

VI. v. L.V. VI. won, 9—6. A fairly close game, but the shooting was poor on both sides.

2nd ROUND. IV. v. V. IV. won, 30—4. It might have been a better game if the V. had not been discouraged by the goals scored against them.

VI. v. R. VI. won, 6—4. The VI. were playing one short. The game was a hard struggle from the beginning, and there was much hard work on both sides.

Sierra Leone.

On Monday, February 23rd, an Entertainment in aid of the Princess Christian Hospital, Freetown, was given in the School Hall. A large number of girls and their parents and friends were present, and though the tickets were only 6d. each and the programmes 1d., the very satisfactory

sum of £5 8s. 6d. was taken; of this £4 10s. has been sent out to Freetown, and the remainder, after deducting expenses, is being kept as a small reserve fund. The programme, which we give below, proved most entertaining:

The Ring-tailed Coon	...	...	Song and Chorus
"Mister Bear"	...	...	... D. Harris
Haydn's Toy Symphony			
Wullawulloo	...	...	S. Moore and Chorus
But it is so	...	...	Song and Chorus
INTERVAL.			
"A Pair of Lunatics"	...	...	E. Perry, S. Read
Good-Night	...	...	Song and Chorus

In the Plantation Songs, Miss Virgo sang the solo; and J. Read, B. Taylor, M. Wilkinson, and S. Moore acted as chorus. These songs were rendered in dramatic style, and were received with great applause. The Toy Symphony was conducted by Miss Tayton, the Orchestra consisting of several members of the Staff and girls, and this too was much appreciated.

The last item on the programme was the play, "A Pair of Lunatics," acted by E. Perry and S. Read. Here we may mention that we have to thank an anonymous friend for so kindly paying the royalty on this charming little play, as our anxiety to keep down expenses and make as much profit as possible would have prevented us from incurring the necessary outlay, and thereby enjoying a really excellent piece. We refrain from commenting on the story of the plot, which is exceedingly clever and probably well known to most of our readers, and merely say it was delightfully acted. The charm of the heroine, the coolness of the hero, were well thought out by the actors; and in each case the feigned madness, genuinely tragic or purely ludicrous, was admirably done.

News of the Term.

The Holiday Book prize for the examination on "Cranford" has been won by Form V.

Gladys Westhorp passed the London Matriculation Examination in January.

The Hockey Elevens have been coached this term by Miss E. R. Morgan.

R. Overton gave a lantern lecture on Ceylon, in the School Hall, on March 10th. A large number of girls, past and present, came to hear it. The lecture was to illustrate the life in Ceylon and the scenery of the country. We publish also an account of her work in Ceylon.

The Council of the G.P.D.S.T. have issued a fresh appeal for the Building Fund.

The Sutton Chamber Music Concerts have taken place this term on January 29th and on February 24th, as advertised in our last issue. But unfortunately the Orchestral Concert which should have taken place on March 26th had to be postponed on account of Miss Kimpton's illness. It will take place on May 23rd. The Concerts, which have for the first time been under the direction of Miss Gwynne Kimpton this season, have been singularly successful.

On Wednesday, April 1st, Miss Bone took a party from the School to hear the lecture on the Scott Expedition, given by Mr. H. G. Ponting, at the Philharmonic Hall.

The Shakespeare Reading Society has this term read "The Tempest."

This term extra rings have been attached to the Net-ball posts. These are placed below the regulation ones so as to make an easier game for the first forms.

The following books have been presented to the Library by Nora Grinley—

The Gorilla Hunters	A Cruise in Cloudland
The Warriors of the Crescent	With Clive in India
Harold, the Viking	Steady and Strong
Drifted to Sea	In the Irish Brigade
Under Wellington's Command	The Coral Island
To Herat and Cabul	

The Singing Competition will take place on Saturday, June 20th. Songs are as follows:

Unison Song	...	"The Reapers"	...	T. F. Dunhill
Two-part Song	...	"The Lark's Grave"	...	C. B. Stanford
Three-part Song	...	"Dreams"	...	C. H. Parry
Three-part Canon	...	"What the Birds say"	...	Charles Wood

The Gymnastic Shields have been awarded this term as follows:

Kindergarten Division—R. Wansbrough	Upper School Division I.—M. Follett
Lower School Division I.—Margaret Taylor	Upper School Division II.—E. Rimmington
Lower School Division II.—C. Philip	Advanced—B. La Fargue

Gymnastic Demonstration. Feb. 16th & 17th.

Quite a large number of parents came to watch the Demonstration this year. As we did not have one last year the classes needed a great deal of practice, but most of them managed to acquit themselves creditably, the work in the Lower School being particularly good both individually and collectively. The Upper School work was very advanced, which resulted in individual brilliance, but not such a uniformly high level for each class as a whole. Balance-walking was a noticeably "shaky" feature, though in some cases excellently done. The two top divisions worked very well indeed, but the first division was not good, partially, but not entirely, owing to nervousness.

Upper School Division II. and the Advanced Division danced the Flamborough Sword Dance, about which more will be found on another page. It is due to them however to say, that a member of the Staff of the English Folk Dance Society watched their performance, and said it did them great credit, especially the "hey" and subsequent figures, a point which no doubt will be appreciated by the dancers.

H. M. COLLINS.

Dancing Display.

There was a large audience to watch the Dancing Display on April 6th, which was gratifying, as it had been postponed from March 25th. It was difficult to work up to concert pitch a second time, especially as a holiday and consequent cessation of practices intervened. But the children entered into the spirit of the thing, and danced as though they enjoyed it, and this after all is one of the chief aims of learning to dance.

The following is the programme of dances given, and it does credit to the performers when it is remembered that it represents the work of twenty lessons only :

March in Barn Dance.

COUNTRY DANCES—(from Playford "Dancing Master," deciphered by Cecil Sharp).

The Ribbon Dance	Dargason
Upon a Summer's Day	The Irish Trot
Newcastle	Sir Roger de Coverley

BALL ROOM DANCES—

Two Step	Gallop	Waltz and Reverse	Boston
One Step	Tango	Polka and Variations	Highland Schottische

SKIPPING—Divisions I. and II.

FANCY DANCES—

Norwegian Folk Dance	Minuet
Hunting Dance	Rheinlander (German Folk Dance)
Jockey to the Fair (Morris Jig)	Mazurka (from Ballet Coppélia)
Irish Jig	

Curtseys.

Country, Morris and Sword Dancing.

ARTICLE I.—From Cecil Sharp's *Sword, Morris and Country Dancing Books*.

Sword Dancing is traditionally a man's dance, its movements are vigorous, and the figures so varied and intricate, that the performance makes equal demands on both mind and body. Doubtless the sword dance is now, and has been for innumerable generations, practised for its intrinsic æsthetic and social qualities, and, primarily, for the sake of entertainment; yet, originally, there was in it another and deeper purpose. It represented the periodic slaughter of some animal to provide a clan-feast, which is an outstanding feature in the religion of primitive communities. And since the gods were nature powers, this death and resurrection in myth and ceremony was connected with the Autumn death and Spring birth of the world; annually, the solemn and barbarous rite showed forth the yearly wax and wane of life, and was mystically identified with it.

Sword dances have been found all over Germany, and in Sweden, Spain, and France, in the Hebrides, Fifeshire, and the north of England, while traces have been observed in two of the southern counties.

Of the English accounts, by far the most precise and important is that given by Sir Walter Scott in a note to "The Pirate." Scott derived it from a copy of "a very old manuscript" made by William Henderson of Papa Stour, one of the Shetland Islands.

The sword dance has altered little in the last four hundred years, and differs little locally, considering the wide area in which it has been found. Some of the features of the ancient dance have

no doubt disappeared, and others have been modified ; but many of its most typical figures have come down to us practically unaltered.

Dancing in file or ring, linked hilt and point, is remarkably persistent from the earliest to the latest examples of the dances. But most persistent, striking, and characteristic by far is the figure called variously the Rose, the Glass, the Shield, the Hock or the Nut (knot). In all variants at all periods it occurs in some form, though the method of tying is not stated.

But the really essential point is, that when ever this element of drama rises into the form of a play, however rude, the central incident of the play is the death, or death and resurrection of one of its characters. In two examples this death is brought into direct relation with a special figure—the Hexagon or Lock. The meaning of this curious figure will be evident enough if we see the Grenoside dance. We have the captain with the swords interlaced about his neck, kneeling down in the midst of the ring. The dancers solemnly march or dance round him. At the climax of the figure they simultaneously and vigorously draw their swords across his neck ; there is a grinding clash of steel, and the Lock is disentangled. So realistic is the scene in actual performance, that when I first saw it I should not have been surprised if the captain's head had toppled from his shoulders and rolled to the floor. We need have no hesitation in seeing here not so much a mock execution as a mock sacrifice, reproducing in mimicry the slaughter of a victim in an old nature rite.

The Flamborough sword dance is annually performed in a small fishing village near Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire. The performers (eight in number) are fishermen. The dance was revived about sixty years ago, after it had lapsed for some years, and has since been performed every Christmas without a break. It belongs to the long-sword species of folk dance, the short-sword dances being found in Durham and Northumberland. In the Flamborough sword dance no one is enclosed within the meshed swords to represent the decapitation, but the dancers will sometimes catch a stranger to the village and hold him within the locked swords until he pays a ransom.

Nature Study Society.

The Society has been more successful this term—the membership has increased and more work has been done. There are now 40 members, the greater number of whom are Lower School girls. On January 29th, after a picnic tea in the science room, a meeting was held, when the expeditions for the term were arranged. It was decided that all members must have nature note books, which are to be given in once a month, and that an account of each meeting and expedition must be given by every member who goes. After all business was settled, there was a twig-guessing competition, and Miss Hunt gave a very interesting lecture on Fungi. There were seventeen members and four mistresses present, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

On February 14th Miss Hunt took six members for a walk on Banstead Downs, and on March 6th Miss Osmond and Miss Hamilton took nineteen members to the same place. An expedition to the ponds on Epsom Common was arranged for March 14th, but, unfortunately, to the disappointment of the 23 members who had given in their names, the weather was too bad to go.

Good work is being done in some of the vegetable gardens in spite of the bad weather.

Expedition to Mr. H. G. Ponting's Lecture.

"With Captain Scott in the Antarctic."

On Wednesday, April 1st, Miss Bone and Miss Hunt took a party of girls up to the Philharmonic Hall to hear Mr. H. G. Ponting's wonderful description of the Scott expedition, and to see the really beautiful slides and moving pictures with which he illustrated his story.

We arrived very early at the hall and amused ourselves before the lecture began by looking through the programme, which contained photos of some of the penguins, which later on were to capture all our hearts. Mr. Ponting spoke extremely well, but the pictures, even more than his words, brought before us the terrible hardships which Captain Scott and his party had to endure. Some of the last pictures, those which showed the little party of five which reached the Pole, only to find that they had been forestalled by Amundsen, seemed terribly sad, showing as they did the bitter disappointment of the men and the re-action after their cheerfulness during the long wearying journey. Indeed, had it not been for the pictures of the penguins, at which no one could help laughing, we should all have come away feeling even more thoughtful and sobered than we did.

The penguins really were dears, with their absurd waddle and their extraordinary habits, and we should have liked to have seen a great deal more of them had there been time ; as it was, the whole lecture seemed to be over too soon for most of us, and we were most unwilling to leave the Antarctic regions and go to an ordinary A.B.C. shop to tea. We were all very grateful to Miss Bone for arranging such a delightful expedition.

“Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon.”

On Tuesday evening, February 10th, some of us met at Sutton station, to go to Clapham High School, to a performance of “Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon,” by Labiche et Martin, which was given by Monsieur Rouband and his company. We had all read the play before, and felt very proud of ourselves when we found that we could follow the scenes quite well, and so laugh in the right places. I think Monsieur Perrichon captivated all hearts, he was so jolly with his fussy ways and his excuse for his wife, “C’est toujours comme ça quand elle n’a pas pris son café!” Madame Perrichon and her daughter Henriette had our sympathy, when they were nearly worried out of their lives by the man of the family, who rushed all over the station, previous to their journey to Switzerland, in his anxiety to catch the train. We liked Armand, the successful lover, more than Daniel, the other lover; and altogether we had a most delightful evening. The actors, although speaking their own language, spoke very slowly and distinctly. We were able to wait until the end, and returned home very gaily, with many thanks to Mademoiselle Berst and Miss Francis for having taken us.

K. FELTHAM.

This term we had the great pleasure of hearing Dr. Reboul lecture on the Modern French Poets. He gave us a short summary of the characteristics of “Le Romantisme,” as seen in Victor Hugo, François Coppée, etc., and led on to modern times by reading extracts from Sully Prudhomme and others. We thoroughly enjoyed “Le vase Brisé,” which Dr. Reboul read so expressively, and also the extracts from Verlaine, “Tes mains, tes chères mains,” and from Lecomte de Lisle, “Les Sonnets.” The lecture was brought to a close with some interesting remarks on Mallarmé, Samain, and Richepin; and the hour had passed so pleasantly that we were all very sorry when it was over. After we had thanked Dr. Reboul for the treat he had given us in letting us hear French poetry perfectly read, we all hastened home with the one idea—to acquire books and read for ourselves.

Victoria League.

In spite of many girls having left school during the year, our numbers have not diminished, and, at the beginning of 1914, we now have 15 Associates and 62 Junior Associates. Letters are being written not only to girls at the Sydney High School, but also to some at the Roedean High School, S. Africa, and the Fairville High School in Canada. We hope that any Junior associate who is writing abroad will not wait for an answer before sending a second letter.

We have sent 120 papers and magazines abroad this term, chiefly to Canada. Mr. Laton Frewen, of Vancouver, writes: “the receipt of the papers helps to make life possible to many of the Englishmen working on the C. P. Railway in my district.” We wish, however, that more magazines suitable for girls could be sent, as The Times and other daily papers are not sent to school girls.

A suggestion came from the head office in London, that we should exchange flags with the Rondebosch High School in S. Africa. Doris Penfold who left from the Remove, and went abroad with her parents, is there now. Miss Bell suggested that we should vote on the proposition, and, as there was a large majority in favour of the exchange, a flag 6ft by 12ft has been ordered. It will be on view at the School next term before it is despatched abroad. Each member will be asked to pay 6d. towards the expense.

“Millbank House, 2, Wood Street,
Westminster, S.W.,
30th March, 1914.

Dear Miss Feltham,

Thank you for sending me your report, which I have been greatly interested to read. I am particularly glad to see that many Old Girls still belong to the League, and also that the correspondence with schools in so many different parts of the world is carried on actively. The fact too that your branch sends 400 newspapers and magazines during the year deserves real congratulation. I think you know how greatly these are appreciated by people who live far away from the opportunities of which we here in England have such abundance.

If you ever have any extracts from letters you receive from overseas it would be very interesting to us here to have them either for ‘Monthly Notes’ or to put into the Report. I hope many of you will be able to come up to the Annual Meeting at the Guildhall this year. Notices shall be sent to you.

Yours sincerely,

MURIEL D. TALBOT, Secretary.”

My Work in Ceylon.

It seemed to me when I landed in Colombo for the first time that all eyes were fixed on me, that I was no longer one of many, but one more of few Europeans. I was met by one of the Hillwood staff, Kandy, and was carefully instructed in the ways of the East. I found great things were expected of me, that I lived no longer the life of a private individual, but "must be a light set on a hill." You may imagine my feelings! Next day we went up in the train through flooded fields at the foot of the hills, past the Kelani River, with palms and jungle all reaching to the river's edge, and saw for the first time plantains, cocoa, rubber, tea, coffee, cocoanut trees, and native huts all along the roadside, whilst later we came to huge amphitheatres of paddy, brilliant green in the sunshine, and one realised that the Sinhalese are really great agriculturists, though their methods are primitive and curious.

Meanwhile I was plied with questions as to what I could do: could I train teachers, and take drill and singing? Was needlework a strong point, for the Government examinations were stiff? I felt, "Who is sufficient for all these things?" In return, I asked if there was a Kindergarten. Did the girls play games, do nature study? To all of which I was told: "No, not yet; but we have been waiting for you to come to start them." One realised, at least, that there was scope enough for anyone with education and talent, if that was what was wanted; and again, how very inadequately one was equipped to do all these things well! It would take too long to tell of the beauty of Kandy and my impressions of the life of the people. Not until one had made real friends with some of the people, learnt to appreciate their virtues and to forgive their vices, and to speak their own tongue, could one come to form a part of it all; this takes time, costs tears and trouble.

Our bungalow lay in a little plateau over the lake with a lovely view of near and distant hills. The school, which is attached to the bungalow, was founded about 25 years ago and intended for the high-class Kandyan chiefs' daughters, who before this time were entirely uneducated. The starting of the school was extremely difficult, I have been told; the children had to be found in their remote homes in the jungle, induced to come and encouraged to stay, for the people could not believe the missionaries were disinterested, and feared their children would be kidnapped and starved and beaten, so that the first ones came armed with a little servant who acted as spy, and came and went to report on the treatment of the children. The children at school too had to be kept behind barred windows and shutters and never brought outside, where they were likely to see anyone from the outside world. Little by little, confidence grew until now the parents are willing to bring their children and hand them over to us with full control to teach and train them. There are usually between 50 and 60 girls in the school, all boarders. We try to give them as all-round an education as possible. The instruction is given entirely in English, and it is wonderful how quickly they learn to read and speak. The subjects they chiefly excel in are—literature, needlework and history. Arithmetic is a great difficulty, and science proper we do not attempt. They are fond of music. Several have passed the Junior and Senior Cambridge Examinations, and have done very well. Most get honours in scripture, for they have a lesson every day.

It might interest you to know that every English story book, especially about school life and more especially about boys, is devoured eagerly, and the virtues and vices of the English girls and boys freely discussed. They are themselves bright and jolly, and love a practical joke, as I know to my cost! Organised games and drill take a prominent part in the school curriculum and are much enjoyed; also housewifery and sick-nursing is given to fit them for their future home responsibilities. We also let them get up entertainments and occasionally arrange for them to be invited to tea or dinner at other mission bungalows. The actual school lessons are after all a very small part of the work, for the school has to provide the whole education of a child—religious, intellectual, moral and social. It is on us that the child depends for standards of thought or conduct and spiritual experience, and just in so far as our lives are consistent, so far will they catch the meaning and spirit of Christianity.

I should like to tell you about some of our girls who have been with us for a long time. A. came at about the age of five. She ran about, picked up English and learned civilized ways, but she had a very violent temper and undisciplined character, which caused constant trouble. It was many years before a real change took place, and then to put it in A.'s own words, "I had to be good." This girl is now baptised and confirmed and in many ways a perfect mother to the little ones. She won the prize for the most helpful girl in the school by unanimous votes. She is a devoted Christian, thoroughly reliable, with an influence for maintaining a high tone wherever she goes. A. can never go home because of her relatives, who try to get her property and who would not scruple to sell her to a Buddhist or slowly poison her.

It would take too long to tell you of B.'s intensely interesting history except in the briefest outline. She was rescued twice from an evil home, where she was in great danger: drugged to give

false evidence in the court to which she had appealed for protection; and finally handed over to the school by the judge, and has lived with us by her own free will ever since. Many times she has had to choose between a bad home—Buddhist marriage with money and position amongst her own people—and the humble post, in obscurity, of a Christian teacher in our school, for the teaching profession is not considered a noble one by the Sinhalese, but she has always come through pluckily. Her family heirlooms and jewelry have been sold, and as a final act she consented to the sale of the family *walawwa* (the family residence) and the lands pertaining, knowing that she would never be perfectly safe till she had done so. No one who does not know the proud Kandyan aristocracy can realise the sacrifice and courage this involved. Nothing but a true love of a clean life and high ideals of Christian service could have brought this about. B. is a charming girl with delightful manners and great social gifts. She feels as much at home with the Governor's wife, Lady Clifford (better known as Madame de la Pasteur), discussing books, as she does with the children in and out of school.

I think you will see from this slight sketch of the work amongst these Kandyans how intensely interesting a missionary's life must be. I do wish that some of you who read this would consider the question of foreign service, and come out to help in this kind of work. We have had a very large number of visitors passing through Ceylon or on visits, who have helped us from time to time. It is a very great help to have fresh support like this, for the school is never over-staffed. Any who could go would get a most enthusiastic welcome from all. There are also similar paid posts to be had under the C.M.S. or C.E.Z.M.S.

R. M. OVERTON.

Colonial Intelligence League.

We publish below an article sent us by the Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Committee of the Colonial Intelligence League.

The objects of the League are as follows:

- (1) The maintenance of an Intelligence Office, which shall estimate the demand for women's work in the Overseas Dominions and bring it into relation with the supply in this country.
- (2) The employment in the Dominions of agents, who shall investigate local openings and report on them.
- (3) The establishment in the Dominions of Settlements for Women, where they can gain experience in local conditions.
- (4) To bring before women and girls of the educated classes the opportunities for useful work in the Dominions, to help them to avail themselves of such opportunities and to impress upon them the necessity for suitable training.

The Committee now consists partly of members of the original Committee of Colonial Intelligence for Educated Women, and partly of representatives of the Incorporated Association of Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools for Girls, and it has been strengthened by the inclusion of several members with knowledge and experience of Colonial life. It is hoped that a Committee so constituted will inspire the public with confidence in its ability to carry out the objects stated above.

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 ends 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 exigencies 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 the 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 "slavery" 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, Dress-makers, etc."

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).

The Old Girls' Meeting.

On Saturday, March 21st, the termly meeting of the Old Girls' Association was held at the High School. Tea was served in the Dining Room shortly after the members arrived, at four o'clock, and afterwards an exciting Debate was held in the Hall. The motion "That the Dustman is a more useful member of the community than the Poet" was proposed by D. Black and opposed by Miss Jennings. The Dustman's cause was pleaded well, clearly it was to be the "Marthas against the Maries" in life, the Practical Workers or the Idealists. Social Reformers, Spiritual Teachers and even Schoolmistresses were included in the category of "Dustmen," and obviously there was much to be said on behalf of their good works. As a member of the community, the Poet was considered a failure, instances out of number might be quoted where the Poet had failed in his duty as husband or as father. Further, the Poet was proved to be of little use to his own generation; a prophet he might be, but for all practical purposes the Dustman's work was undoubtedly of greater service to all classes of society.

In opposing the motion, Miss Jennings upheld the Poet nobly. In her opinion Mind was everything and Matter nothing, and the Poet stood for Mind and imagination. The Dustman could never be considered a philanthropist, he would always be just a Dustman and nothing more. In fact, in the near future, his vocation might be abolished, as he would be useless when all rubbish was disposed of by burning or by feeding the rabbits and the neighbours' chickens. Again, the Poet was said to be responsible for inspiring social reform, though not necessarily a worker himself a master mind is required to give the ideas and to inspire others. The usefulness of the Poet was apparent to all, when it was shown that without him love's sweet dream might never be expressed.

The Debate was then thrown open to discussion in which the following members took part: V. Homersham, G. Williams, B. Collins, C. Dibdin, Miss Virgo, Miss Bell, L. McArthur, D. Langton Cole, Miss Callender, M. Macgregor. There was much to be said on both sides; on behalf of the Poet, Wordsworth's sonnet, "The world is too much with us," was quoted, and the general drift of the discussion was that the work of the Poet is immortal and, the spirit being greater than the material things of life, would last through all the ages. In reply, the defenders of the Dustmen suggested that the community itself answered the question by supporting such a number of Dustmen

and starving its Poets. It was said that possibly scarcity of poets made them valuable, but it was suggested that even now there are too many for examination purposes. The motion, being voted upon, was lost by a majority of 18.

A musical programme, arranged by S. Read, followed the Debate. Recitations were given by M. Read; songs by Miss Virgo, P. Tayton and S. Read; pianoforte solos by L. Sanders, and an entertaining Toy Symphony was played by a large orchestra. All items of the programme were very much enjoyed by the audience.

The Old Girls' Association.

The principal business carried out by the Committee of the O.G.A., since December, has been the organising of a Dramatic Club in connection with the Association. The object of the Club is to provide a programme at one meeting of the three held every year, and also to give performances in aid of charities. It was decided that the Hon. Sec. must be a member of the O.G.A. Committee, and that the Dramatic Club shall be regulated by a Committee of its own. S. Read was elected Hon. Secretary. The membership of the Dramatic Club is open to all who are members of the Old Girls' Association by payment of an annual subscription of 1s.

The Dramatic Club has already been called upon for more than one performance in the near future, so will those who have not yet become members, and wish to do so, send their names as soon as possible to S. Read, Avalon, Sutton. The Committee arranged for a Debate to be held at the General Meeting in the Spring Term, an account of it will be found elsewhere. The Committee has undertaken that the O.G.A. shall be responsible for a stall at the School Bazaar, which will be held this year on Saturday, July 4th. Details will be sent to members early in the Summer term. The Hon. Sec. would be glad if all who have not already paid their subscriptions for 1914 would send them as soon as possible (fifty-two members should still have guilty consciences). Brooches 2/6 each and Ties 2/- each, can be obtained from the Secretary by sending the money for them.

Old Girls' News.

K. Orwin is going to British Columbia.

L. Garton is going to Paris in May to study French.

Gladys Young is now understudying Gladys Cooper at the Royalty Theatre, and is also acting in "Acid Drops," the curtain-raiser there.

M. Windebank has accepted a post as Secretary at an Agricultural College at Ipswich.

K. Vickers is in Switzerland.

A. Maxwell is a student at the Polytechnic.

F. Knight is a student at Pitman's.

B. Saunders is in the Prudential Assurance Company.

D. Jarvis is studying at the Guildhall School of Music.

K. Homersham is studying at Trinity College of Music.

C. Langton Cole is studying Kindergarten work at St. Mary's College, Paddington.

Gladys Hill is one of the Secretaries at the works of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son (Engineers and Contractors) in Parliament Street.

M. Carlton is studying at the Birkbeck Institute.

Muriel B. Williams obtained the Cambridge Teacher's Certificate in December, 1913.

BIRTHS.

To Mr. & Mrs. de Balinhard (Dorothy Hayden) a son—Russell Carnegy.

To Mr. & Mrs. Paul Montfort (Marian Dibdin), a daughter—Paulina Marian.

To Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Steel (Nellie Price-Edwards), a son—Richard Owen.

To Mr. & Mrs. V. Bromage (Kitty Freeman), a son—Noël.

To Mr. & Mrs. Fox (Muriel Risk), a son—Charles William Curgenven.

To Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Dennis (Mabel Vincent), a son—Philip Vincent.

To Fleet Paymaster Osmond, R.N., and Mrs. Osmond (Dorothy Gray), a son—George Wise.
(Died March 21st, aged 17 days).

MARRIAGE.

On Jan. 7th, at Marylebone Parish Church, Mr. M. W. Fenton to Clara Elizabeth (Clary) Mitchell.

DEATH.—On February 3rd, Mrs. Pine-Coffin (Ethel Fearon).