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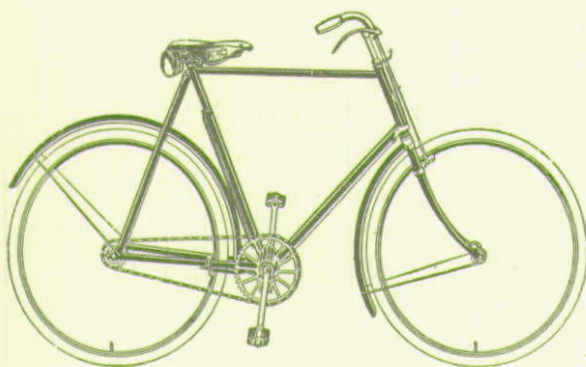
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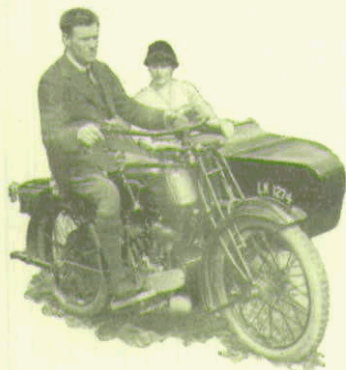
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The Queen's School
Annual.

EDITED BY

MISS CLAY.

JUNE, 1923.

CHESTER:
PHILLIPSON AND GOLDER LTD., EASTGATE ROW.

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The Chronicle.

The Session of 1922-3 represents a period of steady work, but does not afford many special "events" for the pen of the Chronicler.

On October 16th, the School had the pleasure of hearing a Missionary address from Miss Caryll Graham, who dwelt much on the sufferings of Indian women resulting from the deplorable ignorance of medical science. Sickness is regarded as the work of a devil who has entered the body of the sick person; he can be expelled if, by torture, the human body is made a thoroughly uncomfortable habitat: hence the sufferings inflicted with entirely benevolent intention on the diseased—exactly the principle on which lunatics were treated in the Middle Ages in England. Miss Graham's aim was to interest her hearers in the christianising of the East through the Medical Societies. At a time when, on the one hand, medicine makes a greater appeal to young women than almost any other career, and when, on the other, it is stated that the supply of doctors is likely to exceed the demand at home, young English women doctors may do well to consider India as a possible sphere for their work, whether as private practitioners or in connection with missionary work.

November 2nd is a marked date in the School Calendar as being Prize Day, an occasion of special note this Session. In the first place, we welcomed an old friend as our guest, Mrs. Henry Woods, who continues to be better known to many "Old Girls" as Miss Skeat. It was to her that the School was indebted for the development of its Science teaching. Before her appointment, girls had had to be sent outside for practical work in Science. So effective was her teaching, so great her powers of contrivance, that in a room which had little but gas and water and the very simplest apparatus to justify it in being called a laboratory, a girl received the training which secured the only Entrance Scholarship in Geology which has ever been given at Girton. In the planning of the present laboratory, which is a feature of the School, Mrs. Woods' help and advice were invaluable. In her Prize Day address, she took as her subject the obligation to serve. She gave an interesting comparison between education in her own youth and as it is to-day. She pointed out the contribution that each girl can and must make to her own development if she is to go into the world a really educated woman. She recalled useful work and instances of willing self-sacrifice on the part

of former Queen's School pupils; some with us still, one who had made the supreme sacrifice; and she called upon present girls to consider what their contribution to their generation was to be. That she found interested listeners is proved by a present of pink sugar mice from a small person in the Kindergarten, who remembered that Mrs. Woods had confessed to loving them when she was a child. There were indications less startling that older girls had taken to heart the more important remarks appropriate to their maturer years.

A new and outstanding feature of Prize Day was the Service in the Cathedral, specially arranged for the School by the kindness of the Dean. The Service was of the simplest kind; prayers, hymns, a lesson, followed by a Sermon from the Head Master of the King's School. All interested in the School can but gratefully appreciate the real good will and desire for its well-being proved, not only by the presence of parents in numbers, but by the fact that the Bishop, the Dean, Canon Eck, the Precentor and the Head Master of the King's School all made time in their busy lives to attend and take part in this Service.

On November 14th, the Queen's School was among the numbers of those who availed themselves of the opportunity to see a film, specially taken for Schools, to illustrate the relief work in famine-stricken Russia. With a wise reticence, the pictures were concerned to show the good work constituting a claim on the sympathy of all rather than to dwell on the harrowing: of this last, only so much was presented as was necessary to awaken consciences to a duty to be discharged. The exhibition took place in the Refectory, kindly lent for the occasion by the Dean.

The School had already learnt how enjoyable is a lecture from Mrs. Paget, and so on November 16th a goodly assembly of the older girls gathered to hear her address on Mary Beatrice, the second wife of James II. Mrs. Paget gave a vivid description of the short glory of the poor little lady as Queen of England; she was not much more than a child, but a careful child, as witness her pride in not having lost a jewel—and some, surprising as it sounds, were borrowed jewels—on her Coronation Day. Then followed an account of the shifts to which the exiles were put in their poverty; most pathetic of all, perhaps, the joy of a little princess who had never known anything but poverty and the restrictions on a guest—not always “paying”—in a Convent, when from the French Court came the gift of a *red* riding-habit and the loan of a horse to give occasion for wearing the habit.

The Autumn Term is always the period for the chief social efforts of the School year. The "turn" for theatricals had come round and two plays were put into rehearsal. Miss Desgratoulet produced "The Mirror of Truth" with a cast taken from the younger girls, and the Head Mistress, with the able assistance of Miss Hoadley and Miss Walton, got up "The Rivals" with older girls. Every member of the Staff gave vigorous help in some form or other both before and on the actual dates of performance, and parents were most helpful in lending properties, making dresses—and an audience.

The Autumn Term came to a close with the gratifying intelligence that Sylvia Nessie Brown had gained an Entrance Scholarship (Honorary) in Classics to Lady Margaret, Oxford. It is hoped that this is only the beginning of further successes for her.

In the Spring Term, the Debating Society held two meetings; the first to discuss the resolution that "The bad results of the Industrial Revolution were greater than the good"—negatived; the second that "In 1800, the Union with Ireland had as much chance of success as the Union with Scotland"—negatived.

On March 27th, a very large party was made up to see the film "Through Romantic India." The beautiful pictures were much appreciated.

During the winter months, Lacrosse has been introduced as alternative and supplementary to Hockey. The game has been much enjoyed, and opportunities have been made for seeing matches between expert players. It is greatly hoped that means may be forthcoming in a not too-remote future for completing the plans for the playing-field by the laying out of three Tennis-courts. Then, indeed, the Queen's School girls will be in an enviable position both for Summer and Winter games. The gift of a tree for the field has been much appreciated. There is still ample space for more if any "Old Girl" cares to signalise her association with the School by so lasting—and growing—a memento.

It was hoped to celebrate Empire Day by the formal Opening of the Playing-field and Sports in the afternoon. It is, however, never safe to reckon on the "merrie month" for anything except eccentricity, and there having been fourteen hours of heavy rain, and a vigorous N.E. wind, there was no healthy course but postponement. The celebrations had, therefore, to be restricted to the morning programme of recitations and songs, of which the items were as follows:—

Address on Citizenship	...	...	...	...	...
THE HEAD MISTRESS.					
Song	...	"Here's a Health unto His Majesty"	...	...	...
FORM I.					
Song	...	"The British Grenadiers"	...	...	...
FORM II.					
Recitation	...	"Trafalgar"	...	Canton.	
FORM III. B. SHEILA CRUICKSHANKS, MARGARET TURNBULL.					
Recitation	...	"Years Ahead"	...	Pecock.	
FORM REMOVE. LILLIAN MASSEY.					
Song	...	"O England, My Country"	...	Holst.	
FORM III. A AND B.					
Recitation	...	"The Last Post"	...	Henley.	
FORM IV. L. DOROTHY ANDERSON.					
Recitation	...	"He Fell Among Thieves"	...	Newbolt.	
FORM IV. U. MURIEL COWAN.					
Song	...	"Drake's Drum"	...	Coleridge-Taylor.	
MIDDLE AND UPPER SCHOOL.					
Recitation	...	"Minora Sidera"	...	Newbolt.	
FORM V. L. JOAN TRUBSHAW.					
Recitation	...	"Recessional"	...	Kipling.	
FORM V. U. MURIEL CORBETT.					
Song	...	"England"	...	Parry.	
THE WHOLE SCHOOL.					
THE KING'S AND QUEEN'S SPEECHES.					
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.					

On June 14th, Mrs. Paget brought us a visitor—her sister, the Mistress of the Novices at Wantage, who came for a very kind purpose. There had passed at one time under her care an "Old Girl" of whom the School is rightly proud, Ethel Rhoda McNeile, afterwards known as Sister Rhoda, whose heroic death on the "Egypt" crowned a yet more heroic life. The story of one who possessed extraordinary intellectual gifts, both mathematical and linguistic, and mastered completely some very difficult traits of temperament, was heard with much interest.

"The old order changeth yielding place to new"; but sometimes it is revived and revived helpfully. A strong desire was expressed for the re-institution of the House System and so, though North, South, East and West have vanished from our nomenclature, in their place have appeared Westminster, Sandford, Hastings and Thompson, commemorative of great names in the School history.

An enduring Institution still with us is the "Savings Association." Beginning in war time, it has continued to serve a good educational purpose after the occasion for War Savings ceased. At present, the number of the thrifty is seventy-three.

At the last meeting of Past and Present Pupils, a badge brooch was enthusiastically adopted. The design, in blue enamel and gilt, is a royal crown surmounting the letter Q which encloses the letter S. A large stock of brooches has been laid in. Every "Old Girl" is entitled to wear one, and present pupils can qualify otherwise for the same privilege. The price of the brooch is two shillings and sixpence.

At the end of the Summer Term Miss Jones resigned the post of House-Mistress. Her place was filled by Miss Seymour-Ure.

Gifts.

The following Gifts to the School are gratefully acknowledged:—

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For the Playing Field:—

£	s.	d.	
239	15	0	... Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Brown.
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15	0	0	... Mr. B. Walton.
10	17	2	... Bazaar Trust Fund.
5	5	0	... Mr. F. A. Lloyd.
5	0	0	... Mr. W. H. Denson.
5	0	0	... Mrs. Dent.
5	0	0	... Dr. Haworth.
2	2	0	... Mr. G. S. Frith.
2	2	0	... Mrs. Heal.
2	2	0	... Mr. C. F. Mott.
2	2	0	... National Provincial Bank.
1	1	0	... Mrs J. F. Dutton.
1	1	0	... Mrs. E. Griffiths.
1	1	0	... Mr. J. J. Grundy.
1	1	0	... Mr. D. R. Paton.
1	0	0	... Mr. L. Pollard.
1	1	0	... Mr. Staines Waymouth.

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Gifts to the Library, 1922-3.

<i>Name of Book.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>
Hudson Taylor and the China Inland Mission	Mrs. W. Wild.
Sister Rhoda	Mrs. Paget.

In Memoriam.

P. NAYLOR.

On May 5th, there passed away a kind and generous friend of the School in the person of Miss Naylor. Her interest in the Queen's School had first been awakened by the work and successes of her niece, Irene Naylor, and yearly she was the donor of two or three prizes.

WALTER WELSBY.

"To see ourselves as others see us."

Mr. Welsby's death on March 6th leaves a blank which it is quite impossible to fill.

The work he did for the Queen's School and the interest he showed in it may be equalled by others, but cannot bear upon it the stamp of his charm and personality. What one remembers of him most vividly is his never-failing, universal courtesy and kindness, and his broad, humane outlook on life.

One regrets that his extreme modesty must always have prevented him seeing himself as "ithers" saw him.

A.A.

Prizes.

<i>Queen's Scholar</i>	Edith Wilkins.
<i>Hastings Scholars (Internal)</i>	Muriel Corbett.
	Margaret Haworth.

FORM VI.—UPPER.

DONOR.

<i>Latin</i>	Sylvia Nessie Brown ...	Old Girls' Association.
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FORM V.—UPPER.

<i>Form Prize</i>	Margaret Haworth ...	Mr. Welsby.
<i>History</i>	Muriel Corbett ...	Mr. & Mrs. Noel Humphreys.
<i>Latin</i>	Muriel Miln ...	Mr. H. F. Brown.
<i>Mathematics</i>	Joan Mott ...	John Thompson Memorial.
<i>Natural Science</i>	Muriel Corbett ...	Mrs. Alfred Ayrton.

FORM IV.—UPPER.

Form Prize ...	Marjorie Potts	...	Mrs. Paton.
Arithmetic ...	Joyce Taylor	...	Mrs. Boddington.
English ...	Barbara Crosland	...	Sandford Memorial.
French and Latin ...	Marjorie Potts	...	Anonymous.
History ...	Margaret Allen	...	Miss Naylor.
Mathematics ...	Marjorie Potts	...	John Thompson Memorial.
Physics and Geography	Barbara Crosland	...	Mrs. J. Beck.

FORM IV.—LOWER.

Form Prize ...	Ruth Paton	...	Miss Naylor.
English ...	Ruth Paton	...	Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell.
French and Latin ...	Queenie Millichamp	...	Anonymous.
Mathematics ...	Nellie Shaw	...	Mr. & Mrs. Noel Humphreys.

FORM REMOVE.

Form Prize ...	Marion Chignell	...	Mrs. Alfred Ayrton.
English and History ...	Marion Chignell	...	Mr. W. H. Denson.
French and Latin ...	Dorothy Anderson	...	Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell.
	Margaret Rowson	...	The Head Mistress.

FORM III.A.

Form Prize ...	Ella Grundy	...	Mrs. Boddington.
	Jean Paton	...	Mrs. J. Beck.
Arithmetic ...	Dora Ward	...	...
French ...	Sheila Maclean	...	...
History ...	Susannah Crawford	...	Sandford Memorial.

FORM III.B.

Form Prize ...	Rosamond Clark	...	Mrs. H. T. Brown.
	Ellen Jones	...	Miss Naylor.
English ...	Vivien Bollans	...	...
French ...	Vivien Bollans	...	...
Geography and Nature Study ...	Joan Wallis	...	...

FORM II.

Form Prize ...	Irene Pinfold	...	...
Dictation and Reading	Myfanwy Ashforth	...	...

FORM I.

Form Prize ...	Gwynneth Quinn	...	...
	Dorothy Wallis	...	...
Arithmetic ...	Gwynneth Quinn	...	...
Dictation and Poetry	Dorothy Newns	...	...

Scripture ...	Enid Petters Hughes	...	Sandford Memorial.
	Dora Payne	...	Miss Howson.
Drawing (Senior) ...	Margaret Haworth	...	William Davies Memorial.
Drawing (Junior) ...	Rachel Heal	...	William Davies Memorial.
Music (Senior) ...	Millicent Lloyd-Jones	...	Mrs. James Frost.
Music (Junior) ...	Mona Kelly	...	...
Sewing ...	Dora Williams	...	Mrs. Stalterfoth.
	Marjorie Potts	...	Mrs. Stalterfoth.
	Ena Barnes	...	Dorothy Travers Memorial.
	Joyce Goble	...	Dorothy Travers Memorial.
Drill ...	Muriel Corbett	...	...
Drill Challenge Cup ..	Form V.	...	Miss Elfrida Stubbs.
Games (Senior) ...	Muriel Miln	...	Mr. Gardner.
Games (Junior) ...	Patience Rigby	...	Mr. Gardner.

SUCSESSES DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1921-22.

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Higher Certificate—Subsidiary—

Latin	Edith Wilkins.
University of London—Matriculation	Doris French.
					Anne Rees.
					Judith Welsby.

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AND MODELS OF THE ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY,
the following Awards were made:—

<i>Special Prize for Drawing</i>	Julia Clark.
<i>Highly Commended</i>	Raised Contour Map	...	...	...	Margaret Frith.
	Illustrations	...	...	...	Jean Paton.
	Chemical Apparatus	...	...	...	Ruth Paton.
<i>Class I.</i>	Objects	...	...	...	Julia Clark.
	Still Life	...	...	...	Doris Hincks.

A full Certificate was awarded to Margaret Haworth.

EXAMINATIONS.

PREPARATORY DIVISION.

Honours. D. Anderson, M. Boddington, V. Bollans, M. Cattrell, J. Clark, E. Clemence, E. Cordova, R. Cotton, M. Cottrell, S. Crawford, S. Cruickshank, D. Cryer, M. Hart Davies, M. Denson, D. Dermody, B. Dutton, N. Edge, F. Edwards, J. Fergusson, G. Giles, J. Goble, M. Griffith, E. Grundy, M. Heal, A. Hodgson, J. Hunter, R. James, N. Johnstone, D. Johnstone, M. Lewis, S. Maclean, N. Parker, I. Price, G. Quinn, M. Rowson, B. Schofield, G. Smith, Eileen Speight, Evelyn Speight, R. Spencer, M. Stephens, D. Wallis, A. Whitome, A. Williams, Denise Williams, E. Wright.

Pass. M. Boddy, H. Jackson, P. Lindop, D. Newns, M. Owen, J. Quinn, M. Swift.

DIVISION I.

Honours. K. Bancroft, D. Beck, B. Bidwell, V. Bollans, E. Bushby, D. Cattrell, H. Cannce, M. Chignell, R. Clark, E. Clemence, E. Cordova, S. Cruickshank, D. Cryer, D. Dobson, E. Edwards, M. Evans, M. Frith, E. Griffiths, E. Grundy, K. Hare, R. Heal, E. Higgins, O. Hough, E. Jones, H. Jones, M. Kelly, N. Lloyd, D. Mitchell, I. Pinfold, K. Pollard, B. Rogers, B. Seonce, M. Stockton, J. Strettell, B. Strong, N. Thomas, S. Trubshaw, J. Wallis, D. Ward, A. Williams.

Pass. M. Boddy, E. Collinge, R. Cotton, M. Denson, R. Dinwoodie, E. Dyke, E. Gwynne, A. Hodgson, D. Howarth, I. Jones, E. Linnell, P. Miller, L. Massey, D. Newns, J. Oakes, N. Parker, V. Parker, M. Pickering, N. Purkiss, G. Quinn, M. Riley, M. Shaw, N. Shaw, Eileen Speight, R. Spencer, M. Trubshaw, M. Wallworth, J. Holland Williams.

DIVISION II.	<i>Honours.</i>	Nancy Brooking, E. Bushby, D. Cattrell, J. Chaplin, R. Clark, M. Cummings, G. Dutton, L. Eldridge, M. Harris, J. Hunter, C. Jones, M. Jones, M. Lewis, F. Morris, M. Rowson, B. Sconce, N. Thomas, M. Turnbull.
	<i>Pass.</i>	D. Beck, M. Boddington, M. Browne, B. Caunce, O. Chapman, D. Errington, N. Jones, V. Neville, J. Oakes, M. Payne, P. Rigby, B. Roberts, B. Shaw, M. Sheffield, M. Stockton, Dorothy Williams.
DIVISION III.	<i>Honours.</i>	E. Barnes, Nessie Brooking, E. Bushby, M. Chignell, B. Cowan, E. Bibby Denny, K. Dodd, E. Higgins, E. Petters Hughes, B. Sconce, M. Speight, J. Wild, N. Williams.
	<i>Pass.</i>	D. Anderson, K. Bancroft, E. Blake, Nancy Brooking, P. Browne, D. Dermody, E. Dutton, L. Eldridge, M. Frith, J. Hyde, E. Miller, Q. Millichamp, D. Mitchell, J. Paton, D. Wild.
DIVISION IV.	<i>Honours.</i>	M. Benyon, M. Haworth, F. Morris, E. Rowson, Dora Williams.
	<i>Pass.</i>	M. Frith, G. Hale, E. Petters Hughes.
DIVISION V.	<i>Pass.</i>	M. Allen, P. Barlow, B. Crosland, R. Paton, V. Pritchard, J. Taylor.
DIVISION VI.	<i>Honours.</i>	R. Paton.
	<i>Pass.</i>	B. Crosland.
FULL CERTIFICATE ...		M. Haworth.

An Impression.

On December 12 began the four days of dramatic performance given by the Queen's School, in aid of its own special Cot at the Chester Royal Infirmary. The plays produced were: by the Juniors, "The Mirror of Truth," an Eastern Fantasy, by Miss Beatrice Clay and Miss C. Spurling, and by the Senior School, Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals."

The "Mirror of Truth," full of whiffs of the scented and capricious East, was given by the younger troupe with a sheer joyousness that infected even us, the heavier, more responsible and aged persons, who filled the room to look on and to admire. The stage decorations fitted well with the general atmosphere, and it was whispered that instead of prosaic supplies from a mere theatrical agent, all cushions, rugs, hangings had been loaned from homes of artistic traditions and oriental generosity.

The rôle of Prince Zeyn, petulant, extravagant, devil-may-care, was taken with real vim and charm by B. Shaw, and the jolly slaves, Bakbac, Zantout, Akersha, Salouz, supported him well.

R. Clark as Aminé, the weary-eyed mother, looked—and acted, older than her years. As also did B. Cowan as Mobarec, the sapient counsellor with the beaver beard, Zeyn's father's friend, "one fool who knows no better than to follow fallen fortunes."

The King of the Djinns was terror-striking, and so were his awful, claw-fingered attendants. Still J. Wallis managed to extract some sympathy for this, shall we say professional philanthropist, when the three beneficiaries, to whom respectively he had granted wealth, power and the desired woman, returned to curse his generosity.

"I granted each his heart's desire.
And are they grateful?
Do they thank me?"

Then Zeyn, in dire poverty, and cynicism, beards the awful King of the Djinns, and demands of him a dream woman once seen in a vision, on the fifth pedestal in the empty Treasure Chamber of Balsora, close by the houri statues, Djinn gifts to his dead father. Thus is he set on the quest of a perfect woman, one whose reflection in the Magic Mirror shall not be seen clouded or dulled. Later, S. Cruikshank, as the Veiled Lady, gracefully sacrifices herself, and on reflecting her absolute perfection, the mysterious mirror falls to the ground in amazement and fragments. The mirror, one noted, was mauresque, and of course had never been in Chester before. In the end, Zeyn, sobered by Pirouzé's devotion, and by defeat at the hands of the King of the Djinns, leaves the chase of pleasures, and becomes a real Prince, a regular, right-down royal Prince.

"The Prince of his People!
The Son of the great Hamid!
The Dispenser of Justice!"

But all the same, Zeyn does not take himself too seriously, nor "look too good, nor talk too wise." So everybody at the play was relieved and gladdened when, after again the graceful dance with weaving movements by the houris from their pedestals, Zeyn, in his humility, is judged worthy of the Perfect Woman, the desired Pirouzé. So they were proclaimed Prince and Princess of Balsora, and doubtless enjoyed each other's love for many years.

After leaving Balsora, one found oneself in 18th century England. "The Rivals," necessarily much cut, followed, and very considerable talent was shown by those taking part in it.

P. Williams made a most adventurous and attractive Captain Absolute, the veritable romance, *à quoi rêvent les jeunes filles*. In fact even the frankly-middle aged almost entered into pretty Lydia's feelings, "How charming will poverty be with him." E. Petters Hughes played Lydia with piquancy, and G. Hales Mrs. Malaprop, with a nice derangement of epitaphs. Bob Acres was exceedingly well done by J. Chaplin, perhaps the best of the bunch of young amateurs. But it is difficult to say "best," when all were good. One feels almost as embarrassed in making a choice as the three steps of rose-coloured marble in the Parc of Versailles, when the Poet asked them concerning "Les belles ambitieuses,

Dont vous avez compté les pas, . . .
 Laquelle était la plus légère?
 Est-ce Hortense avec un roman?
 Maintenant avec son bréviaire?
 Ou Fontange avec son ruban?"

Talking of ribbons, by the way, all the disguises, male and female, were suitable, gay and delightful. So were the flowers in Lydia's room. M. Crawford as Lucy ("Intricate little hussy"—an unpleasing part) was pert and clever. Old Sir Anthony bullied and blustered very successfully, and if one had a criticism at all, it was that Sir Lucius, fierce, delightful Sir Lucius O'Trigger, ("Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart") had perhaps the accent of a colder, more northerly clime than Hibernia. The duel was fought with weapons favouring rather the cutlass than the rapier. But for that, doubtless, there were reasons.

One hopes that the stage manager and performers enjoyed the evening as much as the audience did. Also that each maravedi brought in for the charity multiplied itself miraculously. For there was magic in the air.

Afterwards, when the music stopped, one went out into the December night, humming:—

"Nina, ton sourire,
 Ta voix qui soupire,
 Tes yeux qui font dire
 Qu'on croit au bonheur,
 Ces belles années,
 Ces douces journées. . ."

TWO ONLOOKERS.

To the Editor.

Why do you ask of me so big a boon?
 I haven't any brains, you know quite well.
 I can't make songs about the sun and moon!

I sit and shiver, as one does in June,
 Thinking of January's warm and magic spell.
 Why do you ask of me so big a boon?

With diffidence I seize my pen, but soon
 My outraged thoughts and feelings rush pell-mell;
 I can't make songs about the sun and moon.

You must provide a subject, and that soon;
 You can't expect me to do that as well.
 Why do you ask of me so big a boon?

You must consider me a mere buffoon!
 What's there to write about in Heaven or Hell?
 I can't make songs about the sun and moon.

Inspired by wrath and haunted by a tune
 I sit me down and write a villanelle;
 Why do you ask of me so big a boon?
 I can't make songs about the *sun and moon!*

W.G.E.

Moel Fammau and the Ice Age.*

When the Clwydian mountains are snow-covered, as they were this year in May, it takes one back to the time when they were perennially so, only that, fortunately or unfortunately, man was not there to see them. They must indeed have formed an imposing spectacle, and Chester, if it had then existed, would have resembled, on one side at least, the modern Innsbrück, which to this day has its encircling rim of snow mountains. Why do we Britons go all the way to Switzerland to study the forms and features of glaciation when here, on our very threshold, as it were, we have these same forms freely displayed; and the more clearly in that the ice no longer lingers to obscure the effects of its work? The splendid story of the Ice Age, of which the Swiss mountains form the sequel, is written large all over the mountains of Scotland and Wales, but we had to wait for the great Swiss geologist, Agassiz, to make the discovery. Now, however, the alphabet is in our

* The Editor is sensible of the honour of being permitted to publish in "Have Mynde" the first report on the most recent geological research in the Clwydian Range.

hands, and we require but little skill or knowledge in order to read the history aright. Those of us who live in Chester are particularly fortunate for, straying no further afield than the City's western walls, we can generally see the soft curves and gentle outlines of the Clwydian hills standing out against the sunset sky, and we have only to travel back in our minds a few hundred thousand years in order to view them in all their terrible majesty and state, before the great ice-sheets from Wales flowed over and enveloped them, finally sand-papering them down to their present comparatively humble elevation. Those sinuous curves we see were never formed by the well-known, every-day agents; wind, rain, moderate temperature changes and running water: they are part of the work performed during that great period of glaciation which seems to have heralded the advent of man upon the earth. Lofty as the Clwydian mountains doubtless were in those days, the greater mountains of Snowdonia must have towered behind them to the west, and the huge ice-sheet, radiating outward thence, swept in all directions towards the plains. The great, rasping tongues from this ice-sheet were greater and more powerful than the present Alpine glaciers for, when the ice was at its thickest, they ground their way up hill and down dale alike, first rounding the summits of the hills and then, at a later stage, licking round them, so that every portion of their surface bears to this day the imprint of the ice.

The whole history of the great Ice Age as it affected the Clwydian mountains has not yet been written down in words; but our own observation of the features of the range will enable us to realise in some small way the details of its work. The best way of grasping the problem is to consider individually the actual phenomena observable in a region of past glaciation, and then to aim at detecting these in our mountains wherever they occur.

We know that ice-sheets, or the tongues proceeding from them, like the Alpine glaciers, carry on their surfaces as passengers great blocks of rock which naturally come to ground wherever the ice melts. On the slopes of the Clwydian mountains, as in some of their valleys, we find these blocks, too large to have been brought thither by streams. One may be seen near the Bwlch which leads to the Moel Fammau path, and others are scattered freely on the western slopes near the top of the ridge, especially on Moel Dywyll. Some of these have been identified as coming from the main mass of the Welsh mountains, thus showing the direction taken by the ice. Another feature of ice-work is the scratching of rock-surfaces by the passage of the ice. These striations have also been found in a few places on the mountains and indicate ice-movement from the west, or, more accurately, west-south-west. A very well-known and distinctive feature of ice-work is that

which was studied by members of the Scott Antarctic expedition in the Royal Society Range of Antarctica. All along that range they saw a splendid display of cirques or cwms, the finest in the world. Similar cirques are present on the Clwydian mountains; in fact the head of the horseshoe-shaped valley on the Chester side of Moel Famau is a perfect cirque. This is a deep, half-funnel-shaped hollow which resulted originally from the melting and freezing again of the icy edges of a small snow-field resting in a slight depression on the mountain side. These blunt valley-heads replace the original tapering ones due to pre-glacial erosion and are everywhere characteristic of ice-action.

Then again, we notice that the small tributary streams have not worn their beds down so that they slope gradually towards the main-stream, but flow down steep little gorges, half cliff-like in structure. This recalls the well known example of the Staubbach which shoots straight over the steep side of the Lauterbrunnen valley. The Staubbach consists of a considerable volume of water, and yet the scooping of the main-valley by the ice has been so much more swift that the side-valley stream has not been able to keep pace with it. The result is a hanging-valley, like those we see on a smaller scale in the Clwydian hills. Their floors also are not graded to meet the level of the main valley and so the little stream drops down from above. One of these streams can be seen entering the valley next to the horseshoe-shaped one mentioned above; another flows into the stream which lower down is called the Nant-y-gaen.

As a stream meanders along its valley, we usually see projecting spurs, now on this side, now on that, which correspond roughly to its windings. Wherever ice has flowed down a valley, however, these spurs have been worn off and the sides of the valley resemble a sloping wall. This feature is more difficult to trace than others, but certainly some of the mountain spurs running east and west at right angles to the main ridge are singularly smooth-sided. From this main ridge, the finer and broader features of glaciation are clearly seen. Looking up the smoothly-hollowed valley between Y Foel Fenlli and Moel Eithinen, we see the softly-rounded twin peaks of the Bwlch Crûg Glas. These are smooth on this, the western side, but abrupt on the east. So, with our mind's eye, we see the ice sweeping up the valley from the west, scouring the surface of these little peaks on the up-stream side and roughly plucking at their surfaces on the down-stream side as it surges over the pass. Similar knobs, but on a much grander scale, occur at Sion in the Rhone Valley, and others probably form the citadel of Salzburg.

In places where the slope is not too steep, or along the valley bottoms and partly up their sides, the ice has left its mark in the form of loose material, which, ground off the surface of the solid rock, is finally deposited. The rabbits know all about the drift if we do not as, whenever it occurs, they can make such deep and labyrinthine burrows that even the babes can safely get away when a mortal comes along. Only once did a rabbit err and then it lay prone, as if petrified, with unblinking eye, until the danger was past. The red colour of this glacial drift in the valley through which the railway passes, betrays its derivation from the westward-lying vale of Clwyd.

One well-marked feature of ice-action has not been mentioned: that, namely, of moraines. In Scotland, and in Wales also, long moundlike ridges of loose material, now grass-covered, are seen, showing the unmistakable outlines due to piles of glacial débris. Such are the mounds near Lake Ogwen in Snowdonia, and many others. In one place, near Cilcen, along the course of the stream, similar long mounds occur and are probably of glacial origin, but in the Chiviler Valley further north, countless long level mounds are seen. These may be moraines, though some consider them to be sand-banks laid down in the glacial sea.

These and many others fill with interest the past history of the Clwydian mountains, and yet we are content to climb Moel Famau perhaps once a year, or to make a pilgrimage along the marvellous limestone gorge of the Leet, and, for the rest, to leave their beauties to the rabbits and the lambs and the closer scrutiny of their recesses to the plover and the grouse.

E.G.W.

The Music Club

It is sad to relate that at present the Music Club has only 38 members, whereas, when the Club was formed two and a half years ago, there were about 60 members. Surely out of over 200 girls, there must be more than 38 who are interested in music.

During the last twelve months, we have had several delightful meetings—two of which are remembered particularly; namely, the Bach and the Schubert. At these, an account of the composer's life and music was read and illustrations given; but in addition to these items, at the former meeting there were rhythmical illustrations of Bach's

C. Minor Fugue and his two-part Invention, which were thoroughly enjoyed; while at the latter meeting, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony was heard, and Miss Walton sang some of that composer's songs. Other composers with whom we have become acquainted during the year are Purcell, Haydn, Mozart, Schumann and Brahms.

This term, the School has become the possessor of a Gramophone, which is a splendid addition to the Club. The records of Dr. Walford Davies's Lectures on Melody, with musical illustrations, were thoroughly enjoyed, and inspired a few to go home and try to write melodies themselves. Another interesting record, which was kindly lent, was the one of the King's Speech to School Children on Empire Day. This was heard by the whole School, and received with great wonder by the junior forms.

We offer our best thanks to Miss Grantham, Miss Taylor and Mrs. Whelan for giving their assistance in the instrumental music; to all the Music Mistresses, especially Miss Giles, Miss Ayrton and Miss Whittam for their untiring efforts on all occasions; and to the Trustees of the Queen's School Bazaar Fund for their generous contribution towards the cost of the Gramophone.

K.F.C.

Exiles.

A LECTURE BY MRS. PAGET.

On November 16th, the Upper School welcomed Mrs. Paget, who came for the second time to tell us about those of the past who are such real friends of hers.

This time, her talk was about James II. and the little circle of friends he and his charming Queen, Mary Beatrice, gathered about them in exile. The picture of their sad, anxious, poverty-stricken days, when even the Queen had no shoes to her feet, and when there were but seldom operas and hunting for a little Princess deprived of all the pleasures natural at her age, is faithfully drawn by a nun of the Convent of the Visitation at Chaillot, where much of the exile was spent.

Those were hard days, but the great truth that "Adversity doth best discover virtue" was strikingly evident in the picture Mrs. Paget gave us of James II.

To most of us, he had appeared a hard, tactless, intolerant man, and, almost needless to add, a bad King. History takes little account of the changes Mary Beatrice, who was

only fourteen at the time of her marriage, wrought in him. In his exile, with which the history we knew, busy with national affairs, scarcely concerns itself, the latent goodness in James shines forth. His patience and cheerfulness and bravery make him really lovable.

None of us had, perhaps, thought of him in this light. We had summed him up as a bad King, and left him there. It had hardly occurred to us to wonder how he spent his exile. Mrs. Paget transformed him for us. We saw the man behind the King.

Of James and his little court, we know now a great deal more, and we were able to thank Mrs. Paget very heartily for coming to tell us about her friends, and making them ours, too.

J.H.W.

“Save the Children” Film.

On November 14th of last year, more than a hundred members of the Queen's School, together with pupils from the other Secondary Schools of the City, had the privilege of attending, in the newly-restored Refectory of the Cathedral, a special exhibition of the “Save the Children” Film—a film which has been shown in all parts of the country in an endeavour to enlist public sympathy by revealing the appalling conditions recently prevailing in many parts of Russia as a result of the late terrible famine, and the measures taken to assist the starving and helpless children of those unhappy provinces.

The pictures shown were most interesting and there was sufficient explanation given with each to enable even the youngest to follow quite easily. Without undue dwelling upon horrors, there was, nevertheless, a grim record of the almost unbelievable sufferings of the hungry and disease-stricken peasants; and then, in pleasant contrast, it was shown how the arrival of food and medical stores gave literally a new lease of life to thousands of young children who otherwise must have perished miserably.

Incidentally, as the lecture progressed, many of us appreciably increased our knowledge of the Geography and Natural History of those remote lands. Thus it was probably with a shock of surprise that most of us realized that camels are used as a means of transport over the snow-clad and frozen wastes of S. E. Russia.

At the end, a collection was made in aid of the suffering children, and a substantial amount was realised.

L.E.P.J.

The Snowdrop.

“Little snowdrop, white and green,
With your graceful flowers,
Where all Winter have you been
Through the cold dark hours?”

“In the dark earth I have been
All the long year round,
Just a little ugly bulb
Lying under ground.

When I come again serene,
Other flowers are hidden;
With a face so white and clean
I return unbidden.”

MARGARET TURNBULL (FORM III. B.)

The Almond Blossom.

The Almond Blossom comes in Spring,
She wears a dainty dress;
Her petals blow away like snow,
With each soft wind's caress.

And when her petals all are gone,
The green leaves soon appear;
And then the birdies build their nests,
Amidst her pretty hair.

JULIA CLARK (FORM III. B.)

A Thrilling Experience.

While staying at Listowel, a small town in County Kerry, we were startled one day, when out for a walk, to see a great disturbance in the streets. People all seemed to be hurrying to one end of the town. Wishing to know the cause of this turmoil, we, too, hurried in the direction. After a time, not a little breathless, we arrived at the outskirts of the town.

At last we saw what was causing the commotion. Standing right in the middle of the main road leading to Kerry town was a large cannon, with a tarpaulin thrown over it, so that only the muzzle could be seen. Around it were standing about thirty of the soldiers of the Irregular Army, two of them

having rifles. They commanded the inhabitants to surrender, or they would fire. Hardly anyone in the town had any arms, and this cannon, if fired, would certainly do great harm. So at last the townspeople surrendered. The soldiers then entered. They were evidently very hungry, for they went from shop to shop, helping themselves to whatever they wanted. No one attempted to stop them, because they knew that if they did, they would be shot then and there. Next, the soldiers went to some of the houses, and demanded beds for the night. Knowing that it would be useless to refuse, the people gave up their rooms to them.

Next day, the news got about that there had been no cannon at all, and that the soldiers had been practically unarmed. Apparently, they had been hunted by the Free State soldiers, and had escaped into the mountains, and being destitute and with no arms at all, they had hit on an ingenious device for getting what they wanted. Seeing a fallen drain pipe by a ruined house, they had taken it, built a small platform of stones in the road outside the town, put the drain pipe on the pile and covered it with an old tarpaulin; thus, with a sham gun, they had gained easy admittance into the town. The trick was discovered, but too late; the mischief had been done. The soldiers were in the town, and the people knew that it would be safer to wait until they went of their own free will.

It all sounded very amusing afterwards; but at the time, that drain pipe certainly looked very threatening.

D. DERMODY (FORM IV. LR).

My Most Thrilling Experience.

At the beginning of last year, Mother got a telegram asking her to go over to see a friend who was seriously ill in Ireland, so we packed up our cases, and hurried off to catch the night boat.

It was very windy, and, the crossing being bad, we never slept all night, and landed at the docks almost too fatigued for the excitement that followed.

As we were leaving the boat, an officer in uniform came up, and spoke to us, saying he had been sent to meet us with a car. When we got outside the landing stage, we found, much to our surprise, that it was an armoured car, a large grey one, with the front part covered over with steel, and the back with steel netting. Six soldiers stood with their rifles pointing through the netting.

It was a very tricky thing to get into; you entered at the back, and if you were not careful, you caught your head against the netting. Mother and I were put at the very front of the car under the steel protector, and only through the small gun holes could we see where we were going.

We had not proceeded very far when several shots were fired at the car. The men in our car opened fire on those who were firing. The Officer told us to keep our heads down and we should be quite safe; but it is easy to imagine how we felt with bullets flying all around us. After about five or ten minutes of this, more cars, attracted by the firing, appeared, and we were able to proceed on our journey without any further adventure, to be repaid at the end by finding the patient much better.

MYRA BODDINGTON (FORM IV. LR).

How the Bracken became Golden.

Underneath the fronds of the bracken may be found a fine, rust-coloured dust which botanists call "spores." The fairies know a story about this.

In far-off days, when the bracken was always green, the fairy-folk lived in a beautiful forest. All the elfin people lived there, elves, gnomes, nymphs, dryads; even the goblins dwelt among the trees; only the witches were excluded. This made the witches very angry indeed and they vowed vengeance on the fairies continually.

At last, the witches went away to live in another land, all save one, named Demonia. This witch came to the Queen of the Fairies, and begged that she might be allowed to dwell in the fairies' country.

After extracting a promise from the witch that she would work no harm, the Queen granted Demonia's wish. For over a year, Demonia was very good and kind, so that the fairies began to trust her completely, and at last two little elves, Brighteye and Speedwell, established themselves in a little house near that of the witch. They made their home in a tiny hollow under a mossy bank. Above it, a birch tree bent her slender, silvery stem so that her leafy branches might give shade to the elves; wild convolvulus coils and toad-stools formed seats, and a small spring bubbled obligingly in a tiny hollow to provide water. Every one and every thing helped the elves, who were consequently very happy.

Now Demonia was angered when she saw the happiness of the elves; so one night, when the two little people were out, she filled in the doorway of their home, so that it was impossible to enter it. When the elves came back, she was very sympathetic, but suddenly the bracken which grew round about cried: "She did it herself! We saw her!"

The witch screamed with rage and, waving her wand, she shrieked: "Turn black!"

But the evil spell could not work entirely in the fairy forest, so the bracken changed to a dull brown, and the fairies, in righteous anger, turned Demonia out of the country. Then the Fairy Queen found a spell which she thought would turn the ferns green again. However, she was able to make them green for half the year only, so the star-fairies, wishing to comfort the bracken, shamed in their sombre brown covering, scattered the fronds with gold-dust which made the dark colour take on a lovely russet hue. Some of the gold-dust still remains, and in the Autumn, when the fronds have turned from pale green to warm brown, it can be seen clinging to the under-side of the ferns.

JEAN PATON (FORM REMOVE).

Dolls' Dresses.

Learn to make dolls' dresses,
Oh! it is such fun—
Here is one I've finished
And one I've just begun.

What a lot of stitches
Tiny dresses take!
You would think that twenty
Would a doll's dress make.

S. BEBBINGTON (FORM II.)

"Conkers" *

The Autumn is the time of year for "conkers," as the prickly outer coverings of chestnuts are called by children. "Conkers" are a source of great amusement to the poor towns'

* Apparently a corruption of "Conquerors."

children who, perhaps, have no toys. In the early autumn, it is no uncommon sight to see five or six ragged children straggling through the streets, bound for the nearest chestnut tree. How excited they look, their dirty little faces flushed with enthusiasm! First comes a boy, clad in clothes far too small for him; next is a lanky girl dragging a plump baby, who is loudly proclaiming his disgust at the expedition. Following these two are two little girls chattering fast to each other; and last of all, a small boy, hauling along an unresponsive dog, by means of a string fastened round its shaggy neck. Presently, a policeman looms near at hand and the little procession alters its course to allow him ample room! At last they turn a corner, and behold! Quite close at hand a field, and in that field a "spreading chestnut tree." Eagerly they rush forward, and after planting the baby well out of the danger zone, and with many admonitions to it to keep quiet, the real thrill of the proceeding begins. Stones fly in all directions and "conkers" fall with little thuds in the green grass, each one being greeted with a yell of excitement and a dash to secure it. Soon, the ground is littered with twigs, leaves, bits of branches and stones. Still the excitement waxes furious. The fat baby staggers heavily to its feet and attempts to join the merry-makers. It is met, however, with indignation. "Get back at onst, Albert! 'Ow dare you come 'ere?" shrieks a small feminine voice and Albert waddles disconsolately back to his mossy couch.

The game continues until suddenly, there is a cry of "the bobby," and the fun ceases abruptly. Albert is dragged up and the little gang, after hurriedly collecting all the "conkers" possible, sets off hurriedly to the road. When a safe place is reached, they stop, and sitting on a fence count up their "conkers." Finally, after much disputing as to who has the most, they set off towards home, tired but happy.

PHYLLIS WILLIAMS (FORM V. LR).

Training for Secretarial Work.

Perhaps the most striking feature of life at a training-school such as that attached to the Triangle Secretarial Offices (London W.), is uncertainty as to what the next moment may or may not bring forth. And especially is this noticeable to those who have, during a period of study at a University, grown accustomed to planning out their own work beforehand. At the Triangle, everything is planned for one—and the plans are not revealed to those concerned until, it would seem, the

last possible moment. Thus, with a time-table changing once a week, the student, arriving at the Offices on a Monday morning, does not know whether she will be called upon to pursue the solitary path of short-hand theory during, perhaps, three out of the four periods into which the day is divided, or whether she will be placed in classes dealing respectively with such diverse subjects as, say, the keeping of a banking-account and the writing of a short story. Then, at a later stage in her career, she may be called upon, at a few moments' notice, at any hour of any day, to help with correspondence in the Office, or to go and do some "outside work"—say, to take down letters, or, perhaps, an article, in shorthand, for someone whose Secretary is ill or on holiday.

But, when all is said, the uncertainty of the student's life must be as nothing compared with that of the partners who run the Offices, for they have to get through an indefinite amount of secretarial work of any and every kind, with the assistance of an indefinite number of partly-trained clerks, drawn from an ever-fluctuating student-population. For nearly every Monday there are new arrivals—and departures may take place at any moment—whenever, so to speak, the right job may happen to turn up. The partners undertake, in addition to their other work, the duties of an agency, endeavouring to place the students, as their training is completed, in suitable posts, and also keeping in touch with past students. Thus, a certain man rings up, asking for a suitable Secretary to replace one he is losing: the partners consider, not only present students, but also those who are already provided with posts, and select from the two categories the one they think most suited to the particular kind of work. Or, more likely, in these days of few jobs and many applications, a selection will be sent for the prospective Employer to interview, and he will thus be able to take his choice. Many and various are the openings, even in these times. Institutions as diverse as kennels, missionary-societies, business firms hospitals, tennis-clubs and the British aristocracy—all are in need of secretarial help. And, corresponding, as it were, with this diversity of opportunity, is the diversity among the students. A glance at their hair alone suffices to show this: every variety may be found—from the flaxen pig-tail to the staid, grey coiffure. Struggling over the same short-hand exercise may be seen a girl of sixteen, fresh from a private school, and a University graduate—or even a woman of professional experience, as nurse, teacher, civil servant, or—in one case—bank-manager.

There is diversity, too, in the courses of study which may be pursued. Short-hand and typing form the basis of any secretarial training. These two subjects may be studied alone—

or to them the student may add any one or more of the following subjects—general secretarial work, comprising filing, indexing, committee and company procedure, the management of simple accounts, &c., double-entry book-keeping, French (commercial and conversational), elementary Spanish, journalism and literary work.

It is, perhaps, in short-hand and typing that the work is most individual, in the sense that the student's rate of progress depends most closely on herself. Her studies are supervised by a staff of instructresses, but each student works independently through a series of exercises in both subjects.

Typing is taught on the "touch" system. In the elementary room, the letters on the keyboard of the machines are covered over with black caps, so that the student is forced to learn by use of correct fingering rather than by sight.

In book-keeping, too, the student (generally with frequent appeals for assistance from one of the partners, who supervises this branch of study) works her more or less solitary way through a number of exercises.

For all other subjects, however, the students are grouped into classes, more as in an ordinary school. In the case of General Secretarial work, these classes are of short duration, being called together for a week, or a fortnight at most, to consider some one branch of the subject—as, for instance, committee work.

The classes in French, Spanish and Journalism, however, are of longer duration. Courses of 12, 24, or 36 lessons, as desired, may be taken in either—or, indeed, both—of the languages, under the instruction of a native of the respective countries.

The course in Journalism occupies two months—with three lessons a week—and a further advanced course may be pursued, if desired.

A six-months' secretarial training, then, especially if the full course in all subjects is taken, may be a time of highly intensive study. It often happens that a student embarks upon too many "extras" and soon finds that she cannot work up her typing—and particularly her shorthand—in the time. But she may always stay on for a longer period (upon extra payment, of course) until her training is really complete. And, indeed, there is a good deal to be said, in the case of a young student with plenty of time ahead, in favour of the wider curriculum and the more leisurely pace. But for those who

must needs obtain a post within six months from the beginning of their training, it is perhaps wise to concentrate more particularly upon the necessary shorthand and typing—especially in the early stages of the course. There is a reasonable likelihood of securing a post at, shortly after, or even, sometimes, shortly before the end of the six months. But it must be borne in mind that obtaining a post does not necessarily mean the earning of a “living wage” at first, especially in the case of a young girl fresh from school. Students are often told that they should consider their first post as part of their training. And it would seem that in the secretarial profession, in these post-war days, one must make a start somewhere fairly near the bottom of the ladder. But a school with such a well-established connection as the Triangle is pretty sure of finding posts for its students which are, if not exactly responsible or important positions, at least good class posts, in the sense that they bring the beginner into touch with congenial people.

I. NAYLOR.

“Take Pains to avoid Pains.”

(See L. M. & S. instructions).

Of old the Child was taught his lesson,
The true and proper way to live,
By arguments prohibitive
Expounded forcibly by Pa :
He envied quite beyond expression
His good and pious elders who
In all they did or didn't do
Might exercise their own discretion.
Nous avons changé tout cela.

The Child is Father to the Man
And works upon the Dalton Plan,
Because suggestion, experts find,
Acts conversely upon the mind.
The Father on the other hand
Finds all his life minutely planned,
And even Railway Companies,
Assuming, much to his surprise,
The outworn rôle of pedagogue,
Have thrust a modern decalogue
In front of his astonished eyes.

'Be careful what you are about!
 Take pains! Such pains may save your lives!
 Don't jump in when the train goes out,
 Don't jump out when the train arrives.
 Be sure you don't protrude your head
 When fond farewells are being said,
 And, on the journey, Oh be sure
 You do not lean against the door!
 Don't open it. It might endanger,
 Might even kill a total stranger!

'Don't put your finger in the crack
 Of closing doors. You might be hurt.
 Don't hurl a bottle at a pack
 Of linesmen digging in the dirt.'

O foolish Railway Company.
 You have ignored the Child in me.
 I did not drink. But now I'll buy
 A bottle, just to have a shy.

C.S.

A Foursome in Italy.

This is not going to be a catalogue of the beauties of Florence. That has been made to perfection by another "Wanderer."

I am merely trying to set down a few impressions gathered in the course of a very enjoyable fortnight of April spent chiefly in Florence.

First of all, four is a very good number to form a party. One is always sure of a companion, and if one prefers to be a bear and wander alone, there is the comfortable feeling that no one else need be suffering in solitude as a consequence.

But the great advantage of a foursome is that it becomes possible to enjoy the country farther afield, and to get, at moderate cost, to spots accessible only by motor-car. We wanted to go to Vallombrosa, but found that the "rack and pinion" railway, by which the pilgrim is raised to its leafy heights, did not begin running until May. So we had recourse to the Italian State Railway Co., which obligingly provided a most comfortable, roomy car and a "careful" driver. The proviso that the driver should be "careful" arose from our experience on a former occasion—of which more

anon. We had come to the conclusion that there was no speed limit in Italy. Never in our lives had we whirled along at such a pace, whizzing round hairpin bends with two wheels in the air, skimming past the advancing ox-waggon by the fraction of an inch, or passing the same on the edge of a precipice with nothing between ourselves and destruction.

But we owe it to the Italian chauffeur to say that he *never* made a mistake, and was always politely ready to point out objects of interest on the way, so far as the limited Italian of his passengers allowed. Once, in reference to a little red, white, and green banner tucked away in a private 'cache' in the car, the passenger beside the driver mentioned the name of Mussolini—the Italian Premier, at once the despot and idol of the people. Off from the wheel came both the chauffeur's hands, waving in boundless enthusiasm to the accompaniment of a torrent of Italian! The feelings of the other occupants of the car were less enthusiastic, and the ill-advised one was admonished to choose her subjects of conversation more carefully!

But we are a long time in getting to Vallombrosa. The fact is that when we did get there, we found ourselves in the clouds, and our first sight of the famous Val d' Arno below was through sheets of rain. However, in the evening, we had a glorious run down to Florence, rendered all the more exciting by the sticky state of the roads, which, nevertheless, seemed to present no terrors to our chauffeur.—He was the "careful" one. He did drive a little more "piano" than the first, of whom mention has already been made. Number one took us to S. Gimignano. It was a delightful trip of about thirty miles through hilly country, gradually ascending to the little mediæval town perched on the top of a hill, its turrets and towers standing exactly as they did when Dante came on his mission from Florence about 1297. The irreverent among us murmured something about "factory chimneys"! Perhaps in the distance they might have been taken for these ugly products of civilization, but as we glided through the narrow city-gateway, still closed at night, the centuries seemed to roll away and leave us face to face with a period when every city of Italy had to "take sides," declare for Guelf or Ghibeline, and be prepared for attack and defence at any moment. The motor-car seemed a dreadful anachronism: also the afternoon tea, which was none the less acceptable to thirsty sight-seers.

The third, and perhaps, most thrilling of our journeys, was taken by two of us in a motor-bus which runs from Florence to Siena. Two of the party had already got railway tickets, so had to follow the beaten track; but the other two met with

a reward not usually meted out to foolish virgins. We decided to go by road. It is about thirty miles from Florence to Siena, and the journey cost four shillings—the luggage was extra. By dint of a little Italian mixed with Latin, a certain amount of gesticulation, and *much* good-will on the part of the officials, we secured the box-seat, rather to the disgust of the conductor, who evidently thought it *his* perquisite. He revenged himself at Siena by rooking us of 5 lire for handing down our cases from the top of the bus.

We started at 4 o'clock on a perfect evening, and went a wonderful cross-country route through lonely hill-towns where the advent of the bus with a diminutive mail-bag was evidently *the* event of the day. Even these tiny places were walled for the most part, and had to be entered by a gate-way so narrow that the driver hung out one side and the conductor the other, to make sure that we did not *slice* a piece of ourselves off in transit.

As we climbed higher and higher (the engine getting hotter and hotter under our feet), the scenery grew wild and uncultivated until we were about 1,500 feet above sea-level. Then the driver pointed forward and said "Siena," and through the purpling atmosphere, in the distance, but not much below us, we saw the cathedral-dome and campanile of the old town which we entered just at dusk.

ONE OF THE FOURSOME.

Fairy Lullabye to a Mortal Child.

Dance with me, Wind,
Swing me on high,
So that I flutter
Up in the sky.

Play with me, Stream,
So that I lie,
Cool and contented
Thy waters by.

Sing with me, Rain,
Gentle and low,
So that all children
To sleep may go.

JEAN PATON (FORM REMOVE).

The Boarders' Gardens.

As Francis Bacon said, "Gardening is the purest of human pleasures." After permission had been granted for the war-time potato patch to be divided up for small gardens, seeds and their growth became the topic of the day. Seeds of every description were discussed—"annuals," "bi-annuals," and "spaniels," hedges of sweetpeas, climbing nasturtiums, vegetables and flowers of every kind (including weeds) were to be grown. Finally, the day arrived when the weather was kind enough to allow the gardeners to make all preparations for the sowing. The soil was dug over, stoned, boned, and all foreign bodies removed. Then came the dividing of it into portions, with a narrow path between each pair; which may sound easy, but wonderful are the ways of amateurs, and much tact was necessary before the crooked could be put straight and the gardens awarded by lot to enthusiastic boarders.

In pairs they set to work on their allotments with, for their guidance, valuable knowledge gained from the previous year—to wit, that there were seeds that would not flower the same year that they were set; that seeds must not be buried inches deep; that seeds planted several days could not be taken out and reset; that plants must not be pulled up by the roots to see how they were progressing and that there is no beginning, end, right or wrong side of a seed to consider when setting it.

The ground having been well filled with seeds, patience and gentle watering were the order of the day until the plants began to appear and, in a very short time, called for tying up, (but not to the detriment of the string bag as before).

Each day brought more and more flowers; there were certainly flowers of every description and the gardens were a credit to their very attentive owners.

Interest and appreciation from the school in general were much encouragement to the gardeners, and the fact that Miss Clay's study window overlooked the gardens fostered the belief that each weed would appear ten times its size, and shortened its life accordingly.

The gardens are now in working again, and it is hoped that there may be a day for them to be judged and—who knows?—a prize for the best.

M.D.

The Queen's School Alphabet.

A stands for Alphabet ; we shall find here
 The things that we do many days of the year.
 B for the Buns we should eat by the wall.
 C for the Crumbs scattered over the Hall.
 D for the Dinner list, hung by the door.
 E for Excuses, of which we've a score.
 F I Forgot—a word very well known.
 G for the Gift of our new Gramophone.
 H is for Hockey, the best winter game.
 I is the Interest shown in the same.
 J for the Jugs used to carry the ink.
 K for the Keys of the cloak room, I think.
 L for Lost Property—a boxful each day.
 M for our Money, or there the things stay.
 N for the Name on our clothes everywhere.
 O for the Order Mark if it's not there.
 P for the Purses we scatter about.
 Q for the Queen's School, of that there's no doubt.
 R the Reward for the work that's well done.
 S for the Stars we're so proud to have won.
 T the Temptation to Talk at wrong Times.
 U the Umbrella, much used in these climes.
 V for the Victories our teams will obtain.
 W the Wish that they many will gain.
 X is eXperience: *that* all of us need.
 But a Y Z is a great help indeed.

G.M.H.

Some Old City Accounts.

Some of the readers of "Have Mynde" may have heard of the Survey of England now being made with a view to an exhaustive review of Place Names. Those taking part in the work are sometimes rewarded by historical "finds" both quaint and informative, and this paper represents a very small outcome of the perusal of the Chamberlain's Rolls for Chester, 1301-60, published by the enterprise of the Record Society.

Among the most interesting Chester archives are these Chamberlain's Rolls. As a County Palatine and a royal earldom, Chester was of very great importance. The Chamberlain, a person of great power and dignity, was the "principal or head officer," and at one time, his office was compendious. He was Chancellor of his

own Exchequer and Chief Justice in his own Palatine. He seems also to have been a glorified Tax Collector and Paymaster General. These duties involved the keeping of very detailed accounts which are preserved in the Chamberlain's Rolls, and throw an interesting light on the practices of the day.

The Palatine revenue was mainly derived from rents, from "fines" and from the sale of goods of most varied description. The rents were paid partly in coin, very largely in kind. Among the latter, arrows and arrow-heads, sparrow-hawks, pepper and gloves figure largely. These were sold, arrow-heads at the rate of four for a penny; sparrow-hawks for one shilling apiece; pepper, eight pounds for 7s. 4d.; gloves (oh, happy days!) one penny a pair. Obviously, the value of money in the Fourteenth Century relative to that of money in the opening years of the Twentieth Century was high: even in Tudor times, its value was approximately twelve times as great. Still, 13 acres of land in Handbridge at a rent of 8s. 8d. sounds attractive; land in Watergate Street, however small the plot—and the amount is not named—is indisputably a bargain at 4½d.; and a house in Pepper Street for 12d. a year would be acceptable in the present day.

Rents were received from other sources than lands: Master Richard the Engineer paid yearly £200 for holding the mills, fishery and Bridge of Chester. The sum of 105s. yearly was paid for the mill at Trafford. Doubtless the holders saw their way to a profit even at these comparatively high rates; for a licence was necessary for the building of a mill, and, as a rule, there was only one on each estate. For keeping a boat on the Dee, the payment varied from 3d. to 4d., 6d. and 8d. But among the quaintest of rents were those paid for Pannage and Agistment. "Pannage," strictly speaking, was the payment for the privilege of feeding pigs in the forests; "agistment" the terms for pasturing cattle. Cheshire with its forests of oak trees was an excellent feeding-ground for pigs. Nine townships within a short distance of Delamere Forest seem to have paid yearly to the Earl seventeen pigs in pannage, and that whether there were acorns or not; persons elsewhere paid on a fixed scale; one penny for six pigs; one pig for from seven to eleven pigs; one pig and one penny for eleven to seventeen pigs; two pigs for seventeen to twenty pigs and so on. The pigs, be it noted, were selected by the officials of the Chamberlain: it is easy to imagine some bitterness of heart when a particularly fine porker was selected. The pigs, like the sparrow-hawks and other payments in kind, were realised. In 1301, there was apparently a glut of pigs, for on those paid in pannage, 14 shillings was made by lard and some other products brought in 5s. 6½d.; but "others were given for God because no one would buy them."

Fines were an important source of revenue. Of these, there were the profitable feudal payments for marriage, wardship and escheat, *i.e.*, forfeits paid on entering upon an inheritance. Thus Joan, the wife of Audoen de la Pole, paid in instalments the sum of 300 marks as the fine on her marriage. A certain Hugh de Hephales paid the Chamberlain 5 marks for the privilege of guardianship and marriage of the heir of one Robert de Halden, a vassal of the Earl of Chester. In 1349-50, Roger le Strange paid 50s. as a fine on entering into possession of the Castle and Manor of Maelor. Then there were fines in expiation of offences. The year 1350—the year after the Black Death—seems to have been marked by a considerable amount of disorder, to judge by the record of fines for deeds of violence. Sir John de Davenepport pays £6 13s. 4d. towards the total of £20 incurred by his son for the murder of John de Miggebroke. John de Prayers of Badylegh seems, in spite of his pious-sounding name, to have been a particularly obstreperous fellow; for while still the balance of a fine of £400, incurred in 1342 is outstanding, he is liable in 1349 for a fine of 50/- for the murder of John de Byroun; quite a cheap murder, evidently. The abduction of young ladies appears to have been an inexpensive amusement, for three gentlemen pay a reduced fee of £6 13s. 4d. for carrying off Margery, daughter of William de Prayers, *not* of Badylegh, but of Blakenhale. John de Cravene, Canon of S. John, Chester, 1353, seems to have been anything but a credit to his calling. For his misdeeds, variously described as “felonies, trespasses, extortions and excesses,” he incurred a fine of £300 which he was still paying off in instalments in 1356; in addition, he had paid 16s. 4d. for the seal on his charter of pardon.

Other profits came in from miscellaneous sources. The fruit in the garden of Chester Castle brought in, on an average, 2s. a year. In 1353, “a silk belt with harness of silver,” confiscated on his arrest by Richard del Leigh, sold for 3s. 4d. More surprising still is the entry in 1359 of 50s. for a book called a Bible (*pro uno libro vocato Biblia*). Apparently, this Bible was the property of the Friars Minors (the Grey Friars) of Chester; it had been carried away from their house without their license and came into the hands of Sir Peter de Lacy, bailiff to the Lord Edward, Prince of Wales, as “wayf.” Whereupon the Prince generously gave directions that the Bible should be redeemed from the bailiff for the sum of fifty shillings already named, and be delivered to the brethren as an alms.

But the Chamberlain was not always “counting up his money.” He had to make very considerable disbursements. Chester Castle and repairs and additions thereto figure re-

peatedly in the file of payments. The Castle served many purposes. Primarily, it was a fortress on a restless border and had to be maintained in strength; it was a prison which often numbered Welshmen among its captives; it was a store house, especially of wine; it contained the Exchequer. The year 1359 records considerable expenditure on munitions of war for the Castles of Chester, Flint and Rhuddlan; 355 sheaves of arrow shafts cost £19 4s. 7d., and 4,000 arrow heads 52s. 5d., and 5,624 bow strings 108s. 2d. In 1303, the *Castrum de Rupe*, Bestan (Beeston), was the cause of an outlay of £109 2s. 0½d., and there is an interesting item of payments to women employed in carrying water "which they sought in a place distant by 1 furlong from the said Castle." Dee Bridge, like London Bridge in the nursery rhyme, seems not unfrequently to have broken down; but against the consequent outlay could be set the receipts from the ford alternatively used.

All sorts of quaint entries occur. The Chamberlain evidently found help in Kindergarten methods of computation. He spent 6s. 6d. on 3 ells of striped cloth for covering the Exchequer table: the stripes helped his mental arithmetic. For eight ells of canvas for money bags, he paid 2s. 8d.; the sewing of the bags came to 1½d.—presumably it was not fine work. Faggots were 60s. for 10,000. Millstones were an expense; 29s. 6d. for 3 pairs and 22s. for their carriage from Anglesey to Chester by boat. Among entries for provisions occur wine at 10/- a tun (252 galls.); 180 gallons of honey (which, of course, took the place of sugar) £4 17s. 6d. Fish was bought by the "long hundred," presumably the "six score to the hundred" preserved in the ungallant Lancashire proverb:

Five score to the hundred of men, money and pins,
Six score to the hundred of women and all other things.

The payment of alms is an annual entry in the Chamberlain's accounts. It is only possible to give the main items:

	£	s.	d.
To the Lord Abbot of St. Werburgh	9	10	0*
Prioress and Nuns of Chester	26	12	2
Friars Preachers of Chester	8	13	4
Master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John	4	11	0
Lepers of Boughton	1	0	0
Abbot of Whalley	1	0	0

Salaries and wages might be worked out into an interesting scale, but only a few cases can be quoted. The Earl's Advocate received 40s. a year and two robes, or in place of the

* This included a payment of 10/- for providing a lamp in the Chapel of Blessed Mary of Hilbre.

latter, another 40s.; the tailor £10 taken from the issues of the Mill of Dee; the valet—but his services at Poitiers were taken into special account—50 marks. A Knight drew 3s. a day for the services of himself and two squires; a bowman received 4d. The gardener at Chester Castle was paid 3d. a day; a fisherman 2d. The payment to Sergeants for the beheading of fugitive robbers was 12d. a head, but this probably included catching the robber first.

It would be easy to write more, but for lack of time and cost of printing. And then, too, there is the reader—if any—to consider, who may well cry with Rosalind: "O most gentle pulpit! What tedious homily have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried 'Have patience, good people!'"

Association Notes.

Joyce Ayrton last June passed most successfully the Final examination for the Medical Degree at Cambridge, the University having at last agreed, about one week before the actual date of the examination, to open it to women. Joyce was the first and only Girton student, but not the only woman, as a Newnham girl was also successful. She is now awaiting a convenient opportunity to go to Cambridge, read a thesis and receive the degree M.B., Ch.B., Cantab. She has also been granted the titular degree of M.A. Last September, she was appointed, under the Medical Research Council, to assist Professor W. W. C. Topley, Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Manchester, in his research work in Epidemiology. She works at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and lives at the Ellis Lloyd-Jones Hall, Old Trafford, a hostel for women-students, under the Wardenship of Miss Spurling.

Dorothy Stewart has been enjoying six strenuous months of experience as House Surgeon to Doctor Aldrich Blake at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, London.

Two old Queen's School girls have posts at the Truro High School under Miss Coate, a former Queen's School Mistress; Barbara Stewart being Music Mistress and Elfrida Stubbs Gymnastic Mistress.

Marjorie Sudds, after obtaining excellent Diplomas at the Polytechnic Institute, is now training for mission work in Inland China at the Medical Missionary School, 50, Aberdeen Park, Highbury.

Congratulations are offered to the following Old Girls who have achieved successes in the past year :—

Betty Briant, who obtained the Diploma of the L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.) in August, 1922, and in the following December took her M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool University). She is now acting as assistant to her father.

Mabel Davies, who passed the London Intermediate Arts examination in July, 1922.

Muriel Jackson, who obtained the Manchester University Teachers' Diploma in June, 1922.

Elsie Phillips, who obtained a First Class in the B.Sc. (Liverpool University) examination in June, 1922.

Cicely Smith, on passing the legal portion of the Law Society's Intermediate Examination.

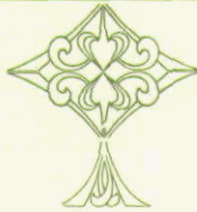
Evelyn Meade writes that she has been appointed Head Mistress of Havergal on the Hill (Preparatory School to Havergal College) Toronto.

Miss Pryce Browne writes very gratefully for the boxes of dolls that some of the girls dressed during last summer holidays. There was a vexatious delay in the despatch of the dolls owing to a dockers' strike at Marseilles, and they did not arrive in Madagascar in time to be given as prizes at Christmas. They were none the less acceptable for a later occasion. These dolls give infinite pleasure to the little native girls, and in providing them, Queen's School girls have an opportunity of usefulness in a wider sphere than is usually possible for school girls. It is hoped that many will take this hint. The dolls chosen should be fair, not waxen, and not too large, because the weight of the parcels is limited, and it is better to send a good many moderate sized ladies, than only a few very large ones.

Rahely, the native girl for whose education the School paid for one year, sends us her photograph, together with a quaintly expressed, but evidently sincere French letter of thanks.

The death of Mrs. F. A. Coleridge (Maud Lilian Westmacott) will be learnt with regret by the older members of the Queen's School Association. Her connection with the School began in 1887, when, with her sister Dorothy, she accompanied her cousin, Mrs. Sandford, to Chester, on the appointment of the latter as Headmistress. Both girls became pupils in the School, and on the completion of their course in 1889, Maud

remained for some time, doing a little teaching in the Junior School. Her marriage to Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S., took place in 1901. Since the birth of her son, Ronald, in 1905, her life was spent between India and England. When in England for the summer, she generally contrived to fit in a surprise visit to Chester at the moment of the Annual Re-union in connection with the Old Girls' Association, of which she was an original member and a faithful supporter. Though she gave little outward sign, she never forgot old friends or the School that was her home in her young days.



QUEEN'S SCHOOL FUND. Statement of Accounts, May, 1922—May, 1923.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
From Lost Property for Duplicator	...	2 13 0	To "Save the Children Fund"	...	2 0 0
" School Diaries	...	1 1 0	" Postage of Dolls, Madagascar	...	0 9 6
" Entertainment	...	78 6 6	" Unemployment Fund	...	5 0 0
<i>Less Expenses</i>	...	21 5 4	" Cot Fund	...	10 0 0
" Collection for Smyrna Refugees	...	57 1 2	" Oxford Women's Colleges	...	2 0 0
" Queen's School Trust for Gramophone	...	3 8 7	" Police Court Mission	...	2 0 0
<i>and Records</i>	...	10 16 10	" St. George's Home for Boys	...	1 0 0
" Games Club for Lacrosse Posts	...	1 0 8	" Diocesan House of Mercy	...	5 0 0
" Bank Interest	...	0 6 6	" St. Dunstan's	...	1 0 0
Total Receipts	...	76 7 9	" Cathedral Restoration Fund	...	5 0 0
Balance being Disbursements in excess of Receipts	...	15 2 1	" Ladies in Distressed Circumstances	...	2 0 0
			" Council of Social Welfare	...	1 0 0
			" St. Andrew's Home, Kalimpong	...	2 0 0
			" Smyrna Refugees	...	8 8 7
			" Total of Donations	...	46 18 1
			" Pictures for Kindergarten	...	1 1 0
			" Tennis Net	...	1 10 0
			" Bookshelves	...	3 4 0
			" Duplicator	...	2 13 0
			" Boarding House Furnishings	...	5 0 0
			" Gramophone and Records	...	17 11 0
			" Playing Field	...	10 0 0
			" Lacrosse Posts	...	3 2 9
			" Cheque Book	...	0 10 0
				44 11 9	
			" Total Disbursements	...	91 9 10
			" Balance brought down	...	15 2 1
			" Cash remaining in the Bank	...	15 12 10
				£30 14 11	
In hand from 1921-22	...	£30 14 11			

Audited and found correct, ALFRED AYRTON, LLOYDS BANK LTD., CHESTER, 1st June, 1923.

THE CHESTER QUEEN'S SCHOOL COT FUND ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1922.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance in hand brought forward	.. 10 13 4	By Chester Royal Infirmary Subscription	... 25 0 0
" Subscriptions and Donations	... 23 7 9	" Cheque Book	... 0 2 0
" Bank Interest	... 0 4 0	" Secretary's Expenses, Printing and Stamps	0 10 10
		" Treasurer's Stamps	... 0 1 11
		In hand	... 8 10 4
	£34 5 1		£34 5 1

Examined and found correct,
WALTER CONWAY,
Hon. Auditor.

JUNE 9TH, 1923.

The Queen's School Association of Past and Present Pupils.

The Annual General Meeting took place on Friday, 30th June. Miss Clay took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Thirty-three members were present. Letters of regret for absence had been received from thirty-eight members.

Eighteen new members had joined during the year. Miss Coate (Honorary), Miss Glyn Davies (Honorary), D. Smith, Mrs. Cooper (E. Utley), M. Davies, N. Rees, R. Round, M. Eason, B. Kemp, D. Parchment, K. Proud, M. Elwell, V. Gornall, E. Prentice, C. Bateman, M. Harry, D. Chrimes, G. Phillips, K. Shepherd. Two members had resigned.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Arising from the minutes came the question of the financial position of the Association, owing to the increased number of Life-members. In response to an appeal to the Life and Honorary members for donations, a considerable sum had come in. But to meet the difficulty inherent in a composition fee undoubtedly placed too low, it was proposed by C. Ayrton, seconded by D. Beck and carried, that the Life Subscription should be raised. The amount was referred to the decision of the Committee.

The re-election of the Hon. Treasurer and Secretaries was proposed by G. Huggill, seconded by Mrs. H. F. Brown and carried unanimously. Nominations for five Committee members were made and votes taken. The result was the election of Mrs. H. F. Brown, Miss H. Giles, Irene Naylor, Gladys Phillips, Gwen Dent. These form the Committee, together with Mrs. Ayrton (Hon. Treasurer), K. Day and D. Britton (Hon. Secretaries), M. Dickson (Cot Treasurer), D. Edwards (Cot Secretary).

The Hon. Treasurer read her report. Its adoption was proposed by I. Naylor, seconded by C. Ayrton and carried unanimously. The Cot Treasurer read her report and proposed its adoption, seconded by K. Allington Hughes. This was carried unanimously. The Cot Treasurer remarked that the subscriptions were slightly in excess of the year before. She also invited subscriptions to be paid her on the spot. The re-election of the Cot Treasurer and Secretary was proposed by Miss H. Giles, seconded by D. Smith and carried unanimously.

A report on the question of a Badge was made by Miss Clay, who had gone to considerable trouble in getting specimens and estimates. Drawings were passed round and the meeting decided in favour of a Royal Crown with the Queen's School monogram beneath, on a hinged safety-pin (cost 2/6) as proposed by D. Beck and seconded by D. Edwards.

A hearty vote of thanks to Miss Clay for presiding and editing "Have Mynde" was proposed by J. Ayrton and carried with acclamation.

Tea was served in the Cloisters. Afterwards, a tennis-match between Past and Present girls took place (won by Present girls). A tennis tournament and a treasure hunt followed.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—On November 7th, 1922, at Rowley House, East Road, Lancaster, to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers (Lizzie Naylor), a son, Robert.

EVANS—On November 4th, 1922, at 5, Austin Friars, Scarborough, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Evans (Miss Mackenzie), a son, Richard Campbell.

HUGGILL—On April 1st, 1923, at 127, Bedford Street, Liverpool, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Huggill (Gladys Day), a son, Anthony Wynne.

PHILLIPS—On December 19th, 1922, at Newtown, Mont., to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Phillips (Patty Brandreth), a daughter.

REDSTON—On October 30th, 1922, at 11, Meriden Street, Coventry, to Mr. and Mrs. Redston (Marjorie Imison), a daughter, Mary.

MARRIAGES.

VERNON—CAMPBELL—On April 26th, 1923, at S. Philip's Church, Kensington, Phyllis Marjorie Vernon, only daughter of Mrs. Vernon, 123, Lexham Gardens, W.8, to Roy Bedford Campbell.

WRIGHT—VERNON—On May 5th, 1923, at S. Dionis Church, Fulham, by the Rev. F. G. Wright, D.D., father of the bride, Eileen Blanche Dorrien, daughter of the Rev. F. G. and Mrs. Wright, to Norman Horace, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Vernon, Chester.

DEATHS.

COLERIDGE—On April 2nd, 1923, at Chingleput, Madras, Maud Lilian, wife of Francis Arthur Coleridge, I.C.S., aged 51.

WELSBY—On March 6th, 1923, at Bishop's Teignton, Walter Welsby.

Games, 1922-1923.

OFFICERS: <i>Secretary</i>	...	M. Corbett.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>		M. Miln.
<i>Treasurer</i>	...	J. Welsby.

TENNIS, 1922.

QUEEN'S SCHOOL v. HIGHER TRANMERE HIGH SCHOOL.

Result: Queen's School won by 33 games to 18, 161 pts. to 94 pts.

1st Couple won 9-8 games, 54-48 pts.

2nd „ „ 11-6 „ 55-30 „

3rd „ „ 13-4 „ 52-16 „

PRESENT GIRLS v. OLD GIRLS.

Result: Present Girls won by 29-22 games.

1st Couple won 12-5 games.

2nd „ „ 12-5 „

3rd „ lost 5-12 „

TEAM—1st Couple { M. Miln, *Captain*,
 { D. Anderson.

2nd Couple { P. Williams.
 { P. Waymouth.

3rd Couple { B. Crosland.
 { S. Brown.

No CRICKET was played during this Summer as the field was not available.

HOCKEY, 1922-23.

Date.	School.	Team.	Place.	Result.
Oct. 21	Northwich G. S.	2nd XI.	Away	Scratched.
Nov. 10	Staff	1st XI.	Home	Lost 1-0.
Nov. 18	Northwich G. S.	1st XI.	Away	Lost 5-0.
Nov. 25	Howell's School	1st XI.	Away	Lost 3-2.
Dec. 2	H. Tranmere H. S.	1st XI.	Home	Won 12-0.
Dec. 9	Old Girls	1st XI.	Home	Won 4-0.
Jan. 20	Old Wittonians	1st XI.	Home	Scratched.
Jan. 27	H. Tranmere H. S.	1st XI.	Away	Won 5-1.
Feb. 10	Northwich G. S.	2nd XI.	Home	Scratched.
March 2	Staff	1st XI.	Home	Won 1-0.
March 3	Northwich G. S.	1st XI.	Home	Draw 0-0.
March 17	Day Girls v. Boarders		Home	Scratched.
April 6	Old Girls	1st XI.	Home	Draw 4-4.
1st XI.—B. Crosland, E. Wilkins, J. Taylor, N. Brooking, D. Anderson, J. Trubshaw, N. Williams, M. Miln, M. Corbett (Captain), P. Waymouth, D. French.				

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LACROSSE was started this year, and we hope to play matches next season.

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