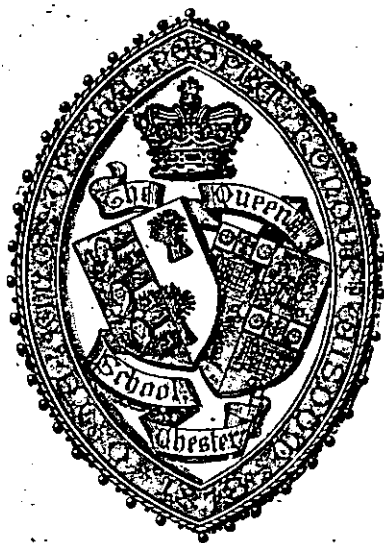


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1/6.

JUNE,  
1924.

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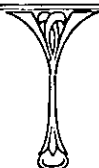
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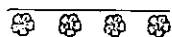
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## CHESTER.

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644 CHESTER.

TELEGRAMS:  
NOTSRAM, CHESTER.

"HAVE MYNDE."



The Queen's School  
Annual.

EDITED BY

MISS CLAY.

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JUNE, 1924.

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CHESTER:  
PHILLIPSON AND GOLDER LTD., EASTGATE ROW.

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# +❧+ INDEX. ❧+

	PAGE.
1. The Chronicle ... ..	3
2. Gifts ... ..	8
3. Gifts to the Library ... ..	8
4. Prizes ... ..	9
5. The Queen's School Bazaar ... ..	12
6. Poems—The Call ... ..	14
The Lost Dreams ... ..	14
The Noontide Hush ... ..	15
7. Our Private Fears ... ..	16
8. Free Trade and Protection—A Debate ... ..	17
9. The Debating Society ... ..	29
10. The Ballad of Lady Anne ... ..	29
11. A Norwegian Holiday ... ..	31
12. Links with the Past ... ..	32
13. A Visit to Covent Garden ... ..	34
14. The Boarders' Gardens ... ..	35
15. Poems—The Fox and the Crow ... ..	36
The Hare and the Tortoise... ..	36
16. The Piper of Dreams ... ..	37
17. Jubilee of the London School of Medicine for Women ... ..	38
18. Musical Outcrops ... ..	40
19. Poems—My Brother ... ..	42
Hunting ... ..	42
Night ... ..	43
20. Buddhist Monastery Dances ... ..	43
21. "Over the Falls" at the Fair ... ..	45
22. Ideals ... ..	45
23. Association Notes ... ..	47
24. Accounts—The Queen's School Fund ... ..	49
The Cot Fund ... ..	50
The Old Girls' Association Fund ... ..	51
25. The Queen's School Association of Past and Present Pupils ... ..	52
26. Births, Marriages, Deaths ... ..	53
27. Games ... ..	54
28. The Governing Body and Staff of the Queen's School ... ..	56
29. List of Members of the Queen's School Association of Past and Present Pupils ... ..	57
30. Literary Competition ... ..	61

## The Chronicle.

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There has been one unfortunate aspect of the Session 1923-24: it has been a broken year. At the opening of the Spring Term, there was the Railway Strike to make attendance at School impossible for a large number of pupils; at the beginning of the Summer Term, the victims of a holiday epidemic of Measles had not recovered from their misfortunes. There is a lawlessness about such maladies nowadays. They used to restrict themselves to the Spring Term; now, no season seems immune.

The Annual Prize Distribution took place on October 26th. The Dean preached at the School Service in the morning, taking as his subject the passage in Ephesians descriptive of the Full Armour of God. Many of his hearers will read the passage with a better understanding and appreciation than they ever had before hearing that sermon. The actual Prize Giving in the Town Hall brought, in the person of Mrs. Mott, a visitor always welcome in Chester. She took as the subject of her address certain of the wonders of Nature which, mysterious to her when she was young, have now been elucidated. The girls were thrilled—not least because it is unusual for the august visitor to throw things at them.

Armistice Day fell on Sunday; but the next day, the girls were able to carry out a project of their own. They had expressed a wish to collect flowers from such as could give them, so that they might place their gift of remembrance at the base of the War Cross. So ready was the response that, in the end, it seemed well to ask the Royal Infirmary to accept some of the flowers so lavishly contributed.

On November 23rd, the School had a visit from Mrs. Watts—the “Diana” of many Girls’ Schools—who gave her lecture on “The Principles of Greek Balance.” Of its success, there could be no doubt. At the conclusion, rows of boarders, transformed to Greek charioteers, were to be seen attempting to mount their chariots (long-suffering benches) with such perfection of balance that the wildly-rearing steeds (of imagination) doing their worst, should leave their poise unshaken. “In another place,” handkerchiefs were being picked up without the “flopping” on which Mrs. Watts had poured scorn. Outside visitors combined with the girls in expressing the hope that Mrs. Watts would return to give the second lecture of her course. On this occasion, among other poses, Mrs. Watts demonstrated the action of an archer shooting while poised on one foot on a globe: the actual, as contrasted with the fanciful of Piccadilly Circus.

On December 1st, after weeks of intensive preparations, the Sale of Work was held. It is customary to have, every other year, a sale whose object is the Queen's School Charities and "other School purposes." The Charity which has the first claim is always the School Cot in the Infirmary. In 1923, there was a well-defined "purpose"—the completion of the laying-out of the new playing field. Towards this, it proved possible to reserve the sum of £100. Grateful thanks are due, firstly, to Mrs. J. H. Dickson, J.P., who opened the Sale with a most sympathetic little address and then kindly and encouragingly ran the gauntlet of all the Stalls, and visited every entertainment and side-show. Next, sincere thanks must be given to the parents who, with their usual bonhomie, helped, first to furnish the stalls, and next to empty them. Among School workers, where all, Staff and Girls, worked heartily, it would be invidious to particularise further than to put on record the splendid lead given by Miss Desgratoulet, who was the inspiration of the Hand Work stall, and the admirable organising powers of Miss Seymour-Ure, who provided, with the assistance of many willing helpers, most attractive teas.

As a rule, a General Election finds its counterpart at the Queen's School; but it was generally agreed that, though the nation could apparently spare time for a second upheaval in six months, the School could not. It was therefore decided to confine its activities to what should be, essentially though not technically, a referendum on the subject of Protection *v.* Free Trade. The case for Free Trade was put by Doris French, for Protection by Joan Chaplin. In the result, 63 votes were cast for Protection as against 42 for Free Trade.

The close of a very active term was celebrated festively. On December 12th, Miss Wakefield gave a party to the Kindergarten, and among shaded lights, coloured lambs' tails and other decorations, games were played, tea consumed and crackers pulled. On the 14th, the girls from Remove A. Upper to the Sixth attended Miss Clay's evening party, at which Mrs. Blagden, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hewitt were also very welcome guests. Hearty thanks were accorded to those who supplied very welcome dance music, and to Miss Seymour-Ure for the effective part played in the dining-room, and to Miss Hoadley and Miss Jameson for running very attractive competitions in one of the class rooms. On the afternoon of the 15th, Miss Clay welcomed the four Junior forms to games and dancing, and before the term broke up, Father Christmas found his way, with two big snowballs, to the Kindergarten: the snowballs soon melted.

The Spring Term began under a cloud. In the first place, Miss Hoadley was ill and it was the half term before

she was able to take up her work again. Glad as every one was to see her back, it was matter of regret that her return was the signal for Miss Wishart to go; in the six weeks she had been at the School, Miss Wishart had quite made her own niche among us. Then there was the strike with its inevitable result of a much shrunken School. Most praiseworthy were the efforts made to attend. One kind parent used to arrive with a car piled with little girls—his own and his neighbours! One zealot arrived faithfully at 11 o'clock, though, to get home, she had to leave again at 11-30.

February 11th was marked by double events. In the morning, there was a Musical Appreciation for the Lower School conducted by Miss Ayrton and Miss Whittam. How happy in respect of musical education is the child who judiciously contrived to be born in the Twentieth Century! In the afternoon, our kind friend, Mrs. Paget, gave a lecture on "A Lilliputian Library" and brought the library also: most attractive little dumpies in surprisingly jazz-like covers agreeably mellowed by age.

On the 19th, there was again a Musical Appreciation, conducted, on this occasion, by Miss Giles, for the benefit of the Upper School.

On February 28th, the Bishop, who is, *ex-officio*, a Governor of the School, kindly made time to pay a visit and talk to the Upper Forms on the "Use of the Bible." Every one hoped that he would come again: the Kindergarten is emphatic on this point.

On March 11th, the King's and Queen's School clubbed their resources, and supported by the Chester Musical Society also, invited Miss Deneke to visit them in the Great Hall of the Queen's School and deliver her musical lecture on Schumann's "Carnival." A most enjoyable evening was the result, and it was gratifying to know that the Women's Colleges at Oxford benefited by Miss Deneke's kind offices.

On March 13th, the Debating Society met and Shirley Tyrie moved "That Freedom is Chaos." The opposer was Ethel Blake. The motion was carried by 21 votes to 10.

On March 24th, Mrs. Watts paid us a second visit to give her lecture on "The Science and Art of Perfect Movement." She was again received by an enthusiastic audience which, it was observed with pride, included the Chairman of the Chester Education Committee. With the inspired poetess of another School visited by Mrs. Watts, we could enthusiastically pray:

"Tell our sisters in their prams,  
'Straighten up your diaphragms.'"

At the end of the Spring Term, with real sorrow, we had to bid good bye and God speed to Miss Walton, who, after nearly five years' devoted service to the School, left to engage in Educational Missionary Work in Trichinopoly. She will be greatly missed. Her History lessons were rousing; her criticisms fresh and vivid; she delighted us with her songs and she played with and for the girls as vigorously as she worked for them. As the best way of showing how much she was appreciated, it was resolved to make the best impression possible on her successor, Miss Jowers.

To some, on the opening of the Summer Term, came sad reflections on mischief and idle hands, for during the holidays, girls by the dozen developed Measles, while a few others, just to show their originality and independence, had Mumps.

Race Week brought pleasure to the boarders, whom Mrs. H. F. Brown most kindly invited to tea and to see the races from her garden.

Empire Day falling on a Saturday, an effort was made to celebrate it the day before. We have had to be irregular in celebration of late; for last year, the unseasonable weather postponed the Sports and formal Opening of the Playing Field, which was to have marked the day. This year, the Tennis Tournament arranged for the afternoon had to be scratched. In the morning, the National Anthem was sung at Prayers, and the Head Mistress gave a short address on: "Our Empire—the privileges and responsibilities of its Citizens." Later in the day, the following programme of Recitations and Songs was given:—

FORM I.	...	"View from a Hill-top."	...	Charles Kingsley.
		PEGGY ELLIS.		
FORM II.	...	"The World's May Queen."	...	Alfred Noyes.
		JOAN QUINN, JOAN MARSTON, MURIEL DENSON.		
FORM III.	...	"The Private of the Buffs."	...	Francis Doyle.
		DOROTHY WALLIS.		
FORM REMOVE, A.	...	"The Sea Wife."	...	Rudyard Kipling.
		BETTY SHAW.		
FORM REMOVE, A. & B.	...	"Battle Hymn."	...	Martin Shaw.
FORM IV. (Lower)	...	"The Revenge."	...	Alfred Tennyson.
		DOROTHY WAGHORNE, SUSIE CRAWFORD.		
		MARGERY BROWN, HELEN GAUNCE.		
FORM IV. (U.)	...	"Vital Lampada."	...	Henry Newbolt.
		DENISE GRAYSON.		
FORM V. (L.)	...	"Upon Westminster Bridge."	...	William Wordsworth.
		FRANCES MORRIS.		
FORM V. (U.)	...	"Famous Men."	...	Ecclesiasticus, xlv.
		BARBARA CROSLAND.		
THE WHOLE SCHOOL	...	"Jerusalem."	...	C. H. H. Parry.

On May 26th, Form V. U. "assumed" Summer and went for a Botany walk to Gresford. Much useful work was done. Very wisely, the Botanists made time to pay a visit to the famous Church to admire its wonderful mediæval glass.

With the purpose of providing opportunities for studying life in its contemporary phases, visits in the town were arranged for the winter terms. By the kindness of Messrs. Phillipson and Golder, girls from Form VI. and V. Upper were able to see the work of a great printing establishment. Mr. Coplestone kindly allowed a party of girls to view a newspaper in the making. Lastly, a small company made its unobtrusive way to the gallery of the Council Chamber to gain some knowledge of the work done for the City by the Town Councillors.

This Session has seen the revival of the Prefect System, which, tried before, had served its purpose and passed away as many things, good in themselves, do. It is working now to the satisfaction of all save a few anarchic juniors. Each Prefect, on taking office, publicly signs a declaration, undertaking to use her influence in the School for all that is best. The present Prefects owe their success in a great measure to the fact that they have learnt that office means, not privilege, but opportunity for service and for service in itself often merely tiresome—"unexciting," in School lingo. The Prefects of the Session are Doris French, Muriel Miln, Margaret Haworth, Barbara Crosland, Joyce Taylor, Margery Milligan, Phyllis Waymouth and Frances Taylor. By a supreme effort, a 'Prefects' room in a building already taxed to its utmost resources, was found. It was the Cistern room—intensely unattractive. Now, however, it is the pride of our hearts. The Prefects provided the materials for curtains and made them; the Queen's School Fund painted and whitewashed the room; an exhausting effort, seconded generously by the staff and some outside friends, produced a carpet—the best in the whole building; chairs, table, upholstering and many other necessities were provided by yet other friends. And now, in studious silence, the Prefects pursue their "lawful occasions" in agreeable and dignified surroundings.

*Postscript: which should be a Prologue.*

There is always a small part of the Summer Term which must go unrecorded in the Magazine of the year. Thus, the present is the first opportunity of recording the formal opening of the Playing Field on June 14th, 1923. A number of Governors made time to attend the Sports which celebrated the occasion. Mrs. H. F. Brown performed the opening ceremony and was presented with an illuminated address in a leather case, both the handiwork of the girls themselves.

Edith Wilkins, as Queen's Scholar, made a very effective little speech, expressing the gratitude of the girls for Mr. and Mrs. Brown's splendid gift of the playing field, and the company adjourned to tea in the School garden.

On July 12th, the Boarders presented a play based on Thackeray's famous pantomime story of "The Rose and the Ring." Their object was the "content" of the School and the realisation of a sum of money for the purchase of Gramophone records.

On July 20th, the Boarders and several of the staff were most kindly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Brooking and had a very enjoyable evening.

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## Gifts.

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The following gifts to the School are gratefully acknowledged—

For the Playing Field—Mr. F. Lee      £1 0 0

A Drum for the Kindergarten—Lilian Nickless.

A Clock for the Science Room—Enid Petters Hughes.

Four Gramophone Records—Mrs. Isaacson.

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## Gifts to the Fiction Library, 1923-4.

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<i>Name of Book.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>
The Broad Highway (J. Farnol) ...	... Miss Walton.
The Beloved Vagabond (W. J. Locke) ...	... „ „
The Power House (J. Buchan) ...	... „ „
Pippin (A. Marshall) ...	... „ „
The Master of Ballantrae (R. L. Stevenson)...	... „ „
Lives of the Hunted ..	... M. Haworth.
Anne's House of Dreams...	... „ „
Stones of Scientific Discovery ...	... Mrs Mott.

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## Gifts to the Reference Library.

---

Every Man's Story of the Old Testament ... Miss Clay.  
(Dr. Nairne)

The Meaning of the Old Testament (Martin)... Miss Walton.  
An Introductory History of England (Fletcher) „ „

FORM PRIZE ...	...	Lorna Smith ...	Mr. W. H. Denson.
DISTINCTIONS ...	...	Marian Beevor ...	Mrs. Pitcairn Campbell.
		Elsie Clemence ...	

## FORM II.

FORM PRIZE ...	Phyllis Esplin ...
DISTINCTIONS ...	Mary Aldred ... Marianne Heal ... Dorothy Wallis ...

## FORM I.

FORM PRIZE ...	Mary Stone ...	Mrs. Hewitt.
DISTINCTIONS ...	Elsa Morton ...	

SCRIPTURE ...	Frances Taylor ...	Miss Howson.
DRAWING ...	Ruth Paton ...	William Davies Memorial.
	Frances Morris ...	" " "
MUSIC (SENIOR) ...	Dilys Roberts ...	Mrs. James Frost.
" (JUNIOR) ...	Mona Kelly ...	Miss Elliott.
SEWING ...	Frances Taylor ...	Dorothy Travers Memorial.
	Eveline Higgins ...	" " "
	Muriel Evans ...	Mrs. Stolterfoth.
DRILL ...	Nessie Brooking ...	The Head Mistress.
DRILL CHALLENGE CUP ...	Form II. ...	Miss Elfreda Stubbe.
GAMES (SENIOR) ...	Dorothy Anderson ...	Mr. Gardner.
" (JUNIOR) ...	Beryl Cowan ...	
	Mary Stephens ...	Games Club.

## SUCCESS DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1922—23.

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Sylvia Nessie Brown.

### OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE JOINT BOARD.

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GROUPS—English, History, Latin, French, Math-	
ematics, Botany ...	Muriel Corbett.
English, History ...	Marie Crawford.
English, French, Mathematics ...	Mary Kemp.
English, French, Mathematics ...	Muriel Miln.
English, History, French, German, Math-	
ematics ...	Enid Petters-Hughes.
English, French, Mathematics ...	Elsie Walton.

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Figures ...	Rachael Heal.

Full Certificates were gained by Ruth Paton and Frances Morris.

## EXAMINATIONS.

## PREPARATORY DIVISION.

HONOURS. S. Brook, H. Brown, N. Cowan, S. Denson, P. Esplin, K. Fairclough, D. Hardecastle, E. Hibbert, Mary Jones, P. Lindop, M. Lunn, I. Morris, E. Morton, E. Murdoch, J. Quinn, C. Roderick, K. Sidebotham, I. Smith, M. Stone, M. Swift, M. Trant, M. Wild, S. Wild, E. Williams, P. Woodward.

PASS. C. Baxter, B. Carbutt, K. Denson, D. Glover, E. Godwin, D. Howarth, M. Owen.

DIVISION I. HONOURS. 1. Aldred, D. Anderson, M. Boddy, Nancy Brooking, E. Collinge, G. Cooke, R. Cotton, M. Cattrell, M. Cottrell, S. Crawford, K. Day, M. Denson, K. Duck, E. Dyke, N. Edge, W. Edwards, G. Giles, J. Goble, M. Griffiths, E. Gwynne, M. Heal, A. Hodgson, J. Hunter, H. Jackson, N. Johnstone, I. Jones, Q. Millichamp, D. Newns, H. Pollard, J. Potter, I. Price, N. Purkiss, G. Quinn, G. Smith, R. Spencer, M. Trubshaw, M. Turnbull, K. Watkins, Denise Williams.

PASS. M. Ashforth, R. Baker, R. Dinwoodie, B. Dutton, S. Fergusson, R. James, M. Riley, M. Stephens, D. Wallis, M. Wallworth.

DIVISION II. HONOURS. B. Bidwell, V. Bollans, M. Browne, H. Canuce, O. Chapman, E. Clemence, S. Cruickshank, E. Edwards, M. Evans, E. Grundy, R. Heal, O. Hough, H. Jones, E. Jones, N. Jones, N. Lloyd, V. Neville, M. Payne, M. Pickering, M. Riley, D. Waghorne, B. Rogers, M. Savage, B. Shaw, M. Sheffield, J. Strettell, B. Strong, S. Trubshaw, D. Ward, J. Wallis, A. Williams.

PASS. I. Aldred, M. Boddington, J. Clark, D. Cryer, D. Dobson, M. Kelly, L. Massey, V. Parker, K. Pollard, M. Stockton, Dorothy Williams.

DIVISION III. HONOURS. Nancy Brooking, D. Cattrell, R. Clark, D. Dermody, G. Dutton, J. Paton, M. Kowson, F. Taylor.

PASS. D. Anderson, K. Bancroft, D. Beck, B. Bidwell, E. Blake, M. Cummings, K. Day, Q. Millichamp, D. Mitchell, M. Stockton, J. Strettell, N. Thomas, S. Trubshaw, Doris Wild, D. Willis.

DIVISION VI. HONOURS. E. Barnes, B. Cowan, K. Dodd, E. Higgins, B. Sconce.

PASS. Nessie Brooking, M. Cowan, J. Trubshaw, N. Williams.

DIVISION V. HONOURS. E. Higgins, M. Kemp, F. Morris, R. Paton.

PASS. B. Crosland, J. Taylor.

DIVISION VI. HONOURS. F. Morris.

PASS. B. Crosland.

FULL CERTIFICATE. F. Morris, R. Paton.

## The Queen's School Bazaar.

---

On December 1st, there took place an event for which preparations had been long in making. All the term, work had been in hand to furnish the Stalls which were to make the Bazaar of 1923 stand high in the records of all such efforts. Even so, the great success attained was only possible through the kind and generous help of the parents and numberless friends of the School.

But to begin at the beginning. The first innovation was the holding of the Bazaar on a Saturday. The growth of the School and the consequent demands on all available space made it impossible to set up and set out the Stalls before the morning of a Saturday; and in the result, Saturday afternoon proved better than Friday for luring visitors into the net. Everything was in readiness in ample time for the opening. In the Great Hall stood Stalls for Needlework, for Plain Needlework, for Hand Work, for Household Goods, for Cakes and Confectionery—the last-named provided and served by "Old Girls." A Packing Stall was tucked away in a snug corner. To the "White Elephants" was given a room which they shared with Brän Tubs and other devices for extracting money. They were neighboured by the Fruit and Flower Stalls. Elsewhere, a room was given up to Competitions and another to Entertainments. Upstairs, tea rooms had taken the place of the familiar class-rooms, and the Chemistry Laboratory had become an inexhaustible kitchen, whence issued tea and cakes and bread and butter and highly competent waitresses.

Punctually to the moment arrived the guest of the occasion, Mrs. J. H. Dickson, J.P., who opened the Bazaar in the most encouraging and cordial terms, pointing out that there could be no cause more deserving than the laying-out of Tennis Courts. Immediately, she matched words with deeds, visited every stall, leaving each poorer in goods but much, much richer in pelf; and having made the round, she then allowed herself to be "entertained" in the Entertainments room and competed in the Competitionary room. It is to be hoped that when at last she reached repose in the tea-room she also found real refreshment after her labours.

It takes long to furnish a stall. It is surprising how swiftly it may be swept bare with capable Saleswomen behind it. The Needlework Stall was in charge of Thompson House, captained by Miss Buckle, and was decked in the House colours, green. Its dolls won special admiration. West-

minster House, in red and led by Miss Walton, sold its plain needlework rapidly: some of the work on show, camisoles and so forth, represented "orders." The Hand Work Stall owed its extensive and original display mainly to the unflagging energy of Miss Desgratoulet, splendidly seconded by the staff. Amongst numerous attractive articles were nosebags, so gaily embroidered with raffia or adorned with leather work, that it was difficult to associate them with their humble origin. The officer in charge of a certain military dépôt which supplied them might have been surprised if he had known how fully realised were his polite if slightly ironic wishes that they might prove useful! Hastings House was in charge of this Stall. Sandford House, under Miss Jameson and Miss Yarwood, had no chance of finding time hang heavy on their hands at the Household Stall. Chickens, country butter, cheese, eggs and home-made jam are not likely to lack purchasers. There was soap enough on sale to have washed all the School and matches enough to have supplied all the smokers in Chester.

Well was it for the "Old Girls" that they could afford to work in relays. Not the Motor King himself could have asked of his employees a higher standard of activity than those Saleswomen reached. They had nothing to pack away when evening brought surcease of toil.

Miss Day and Miss Whittam and their helpers had converted V. Lower into a veritable shrine for Pomona and Flora. The worst of it was that only early visitors could get a share of the good things.

Miss Gee, next door, and her helpers, found new and happy homes for their White Elephants, and no wonder as some of the beasts were glittering, new bicycle lamps. Only two pens and a pen-wiper failed to find purchasers.

In another place, Miss Wakefield, a specialist in this kind, ran fifteen different competitions: there was a positive rush for "Hidden Treasure." The treasure in the end found its way into the Bazaar coffers to the extent of £16!

The Entertainers provided an amusing little play, "Mechanical Jane," music, songs and dancing—all excellent. Several "Old Girls" gave their services.

The teas—and what is a Bazaar without tea?—were much appreciated. Miss Seymour-Ure, the domestic staff and countless willing waitresses toiled indefatigably and deftly.

Where every person gave of her best, it is difficult to enumerate all the forms of service. Miss Ayrton "banked"

as to the manner born the livelong afternoon, and thanks to her efforts and her workers, the sums realised were swiftly "bagged," scheduled and deposited in a safe place. Nor must be forgotten the willing girls who cleared up as soon as the last guest was gone. It was most praiseworthy to be as willing as they were to do the dull work of putting class-rooms in working order, when, despite even their youthful energies, they must have been tired. But Monday morning found every room ready for its "lawful occasions."

---

## The Call.

---

The wind calls, and the sun calls,  
 They call me every day,  
 Out to the open country-side,  
 Where the breezes blow and the world is wide,  
 They call and I cannot stay.

I must go and I will go,  
 Far from the crowded street,  
 Out to the meadows and the dales,  
 Where the hills rise steep from the fertile vales,  
 And the wild flowers' scent is sweet.

The rain falls, and the snow falls,  
 The house is snug and warm.  
 Out in the open the air is chill,  
 But I would go forth by field and hill,  
 To meet the gathering storm.

I will go and I must go,  
 Come sunshine and come rain.  
 Out where the land is fair and free;  
 The city can bide as it is for me,  
 I shall ne'er come back again.

D. WALTHALL.

---

## The Lost Dreams.

---

Oh, why did I leave the green country,  
 That is so fair and free?  
 I cannot live in the grey city,  
 It is so harsh to me.

Give me back my dreams, O city,  
 The dreams I used to know.  
 Let me get back to the green country,  
 Give them, and let me go.

I cannot go back to the green country  
 Without any dreams at all.  
 Must I stay for ever in the grey city  
 Which has them bound in thrall?

But perhaps my dreams have left the city,  
 Perhaps they have flown away.  
 Shall I find them waiting in the green country  
 At the ending of the day?

I will turn my feet from the grey city,  
 To the country free and fair.  
 And when I have reached the green country  
 My dreams will meet me there.

D. WALTHALL.

## The Noontide Hush.

But a moment ago, it seemed,  
 There was sound, above and about.  
 Twittering birds and rustling leaves,  
 Nature at work and Nature at play;  
 Sudden and swift, at full noon-day,  
 Silence fell. One might have deemed  
 That the world stood still.)  
 It is noon, and a hush has fall'n  
 On woods and fields, on dale and hill,  
 Is the earth moving? Is aught alive?  
 Are the humming bees all back in the hive?  
 Where are the birds and the little things  
 That hover about on gauzy wings?  
 It is noon. That is all.  
 A short solemn hush, and the world will wake.  
 Does the city forget? On the country-side  
 There is ever a silence at full noon-tide.  
 Nature worships the Lord of all.

D. WALTHALL.

## Our Private Fears.

Everybody is afraid of something and no one is quite free from fear. Were it possible to eliminate fear and arrive at a state when nobody was afraid of anything, would it be an advantage?

Fear is the motive force which makes for virtue; it has been, throughout the ages, a great prop for many religions. Deprived of the fear of penury and starvation, it is unlikely that anyone would do any work and, in a world freed from all fear, there could surely be no courage nor heroism.

There are, however, many forms of fear which certainly call forth no virtues; and if we owe blessings to fairy god-mothers, we may suspect demon godfathers of having cursed us with these minor fears.

Everyone appears to suffer from some individual and, generally, quite inexplicable fear. A majority of women cannot face cows and yet have no fear of parrots, and I am confident there is more malignity in the small head of one parrot than in a herd of cows. It is true that Providence has seen to it that parrots do not appear in mass formation, else we should all require parrot-proof boots to make life at all safe; but think of the approach of one parrot, waddling towards you with its toes turned in, its cold-blooded determination to select the very tenderest spot of your foot and its soulless, beady eye, and compare this with the mild and amiable expression of the much-dreaded cow.

If the majority of women cannot face cows, surely the most courageous of men become nervous wrecks at the thought of a dentist's chair; and yet they can face front line trenches without a tremor.

It is generally quite impossible to trace these fears back to any definite cause. Who has ever suffered from a rapacious attack of mice, spiders or beetles? And yet, these are among the commonest causes of terror.

Nothing is treated with more narrow-minded intolerance than these particular terrors. Each of us cherishes through life our own pet fear, often quite silently, but always with the profoundest contempt of some one else's, and, indeed, of every form of fear which differs from our own.

Surely in these days of psycho-analysis, something might be done to free the human race from these idiosyncrasies. It will not be much consolation to trace them to heredity, unless some means of curing them is devised.

It appears to the writer that we should have taken the first step towards that end if we could be made to understand any fear except our own speciality.

If these complexes could be made interchangeable, think of what the future might hold! The cow coward, seeing a drove approach, switches her complex on to beetles and spiders, and becomes so grateful to the cows for not happening to be these insects, that she gets through the herd unmoved; whilst some one else, whose complex is beetles, switches on to cows and is thereby enabled to make a sally amongst the black beetles as the kitchen does not contain a cow. Then the large woman, who has leapt upon a chair screaming at sight of a mouse, switches on to cats, and descending from her perch with dignity, thanks Heaven that it is not a cat; whilst the cat coward switches on to mice and welcomes the cat as a means of saving her from mice. By changing sufficiently often and working through the whole list of minor fears, we should, at least, have sympathy with other kinds of fear, and it well might be that we should find we had forgotten our own original terror and conquered it in this way. It would certainly be no mean thing to rid us of these private fears, which we are so apt to regard as an inevitable and incurable heirloom.

J. BLAGDEN.

## Free Trade and Protection.

### A DEBATE.

On December 6th, there was a well-attended meeting to consider the political situation as far as the question of Free Trade and Protection was concerned. Miss Clay was in the Chair.

The debate was opened by Doris French, who delivered the following speech in support of Free Trade:—

*Madam Chairman and Ladies,*

Free Trade implies the absence of restrictions of any kind on trade. It is the system by which goods are allowed to enter one country from another without paying customs duty for the protection of home producers.

It was no mere accident that brought England to adopt the policy of free imports whilst most of the other nations remained protectionist. There are both mental and material causes for the difference. The principal mental cause is the long English tradition of individual liberty. That tradition

makes government interference less tolerable to Englishmen than to other peoples. Now for the material causes. Let us compare the United States of America, the most highly protected country in the world, and our own free-trade England. The U. S. A. cover a vast area containing within its confines most of the necessities for civilised human life; it is, therefore, possible for its citizens to live and flourish with an extremely small external trade compared with their internal trade. Consequently, if that external trade is subjected to protective duties, the effect on the general public is relatively unimportant.

In the case of Great Britain, the situation is quite different. The country is not very large; its natural resources, except in the matter of coal and good pasturage, are extremely limited. If the people of Great Britain attempted to "keep themselves to themselves," they would have a very poor life indeed. Because Great Britain is an island and is entirely dependent on other countries for some things and largely dependent on other countries for many things, she must have Free Trade. Without foreign trade, our people could not live. Britain is a small area which does not produce enough food for her own use and cannot produce many of the raw materials needed in her work. We cannot feed ourselves. We cannot produce enough for our own needs without the importation of many commodities. That being so, we shall suffer, and suffer greatly, if such importations are taxed.

Free Trade is blamed for all the evils which followed the destruction wrought by the World War and for all the mistakes and shortcomings of new and inexperienced Ministers. We are invited to revert precipitately to a system of Protection, which, we are assured, is the only remedy for unemployment.

I will deal with the question of unemployment in a minute, but first let us ask ourselves the simple question: "Has Free Trade served the interests of this country well or ill? Has it proved a failure in peace or war?" Surely, nothing is more remarkable than the gigantic financial, commercial and economic strength which this country of ours revealed in the Great War. From the first day to the last of the war, the iron strength of this old country sustained the whole Allied cause. Not only did we maintain in the field armies which eventually exceeded five million, but we lent enormous sums of money to our Protectionist Allies. We borrowed money from America during the war. So did France, but France, a Protectionist country, could not borrow from America, the highest protected country in the world, until England, the Free Trade country, had stood surety for her. America would not accept the credit of a fellow-protectionist country,

yet would accept the credit of Free Trade England. Why? Because our credit is the best in the world. And this is due to Free Trade as, before the days of Free Trade, England's credit was as worthless as Germany's is to-day. England's credit must stand secure. There are many countries which would like to see us go under—America being the foremost. Once undermine our credit, and our supremacy is gone.

If England "is being ruined by Free Trade," and France, our ally in the war, is more prosperous to-day than we, because they are under Protection—how is it that France does not use some of her wealth in paying back some of her war debts to England? France is more prosperous under Protection than England under Free Trade, so it is said; yet England, the country "being ruined by Free Trade," is able to pay back some of her debts to America while France looks on. Moreover, last year, England, with all her unemployed and Free Trade, sold £20,000,000 worth of shipping to the world. France, the nation more prosperous under Protection than England, came next; she sold £2,000,000 worth; £18,000,000 worth to our favour—thanks to Free Trade.

Now we come to the crux of the question on which the people of England are to-day expressing their views. The Government have proposed Protection (*i.e.*, a certain tariff on imported goods) in order to relieve unemployment. But will this work? Shall we lessen unemployment by taxing our imports? Certainly not; for present unemployment is not due to foreign imports, because our manufactured imports are now much less than before the war. In 1913, 40 per cent. more foreign goods were coming into this country—dumped into this country as my friend the Protectionist would say; yet, then, employment was never greater.

Therefore the cause of the unemployment of to-day must be found elsewhere. The root cause is the falling off in our export trade both to the Dominions and foreign countries; and this falling off is due to the impoverished state of the countries abroad as a result of the anarchy and misery into which great countries have been drawn. Therefore, how can taxing imports benefit unemployment?

Mr. Baldwin says he does not propose to tax essential foodstuffs nor raw materials. But can he draw the line between manufactured and raw goods? When imported manufactures are taxed, it is impossible not to tax raw materials, because the finished article of one trade is the raw material for another. Thus, while leather is a manufactured article, to tax leather imports would injure the important trades of boot-making, upholstery, saddlery, and so on, which

use leather as a raw material. Again, if a duty be imposed on steel bars as manufactured goods in order to protect the producers of steel, it will injure the ship-building industry, locomotive industry and almost every branch of engineering. Thus Protection, by helping one trade, causes unemployment in another.

The trades in which unemployment is most severe are exactly those trades which the tariffs proposed cannot help, or in which the imports are negligible or, at any rate, smaller than they were in 1913. Out of a total number of unemployed persons of 1,300,000, 660,000 are in the trades in which the imports of 1922 were smaller than in 1913; 190,000 more are in trades in which imports are absolutely negligible, and 430,000 are in trades which, in the nature of things, never can be exposed to foreign competition. How can shipwrights and cotton workers be relieved by taxing imports? Yet this is how the Government proposes to relieve unemployment.

We are told that France has not nearly the amount of unemployment that we have, yet they lost more men in the war. Quite true. I will grant the Protectionists that—but why hasn't France such a large number of unemployed? Because she is maintaining a much larger army than we are—consequently she is drawing her unemployed into the army. That is how France is solving her unemployment problem—but it is nothing in the world to do with Protection. We could do the same, but England, as a member of the League of Nations, is doing her utmost to set the example to the world of disarmament, and so she prefers to have her unemployed in civilian dress rather than—in uniform—still out of work, the only means of providing work for them being war. Surely we do not want war in order to keep the number of our unemployed small.

Let us now see what would be the other results of shutting out imports by imposing a tariff. Taxes on imports raise prices—that is a Free Trader's view, of course; yet even members of the party representing Protection realise this because the Prime Minister is not going to tax foodstuffs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated not long ago that, "If things cost more as a result of a tariff, the workmen in the protected trades would get higher wages and so would easily be able to pay the extra prices." But higher wages mean higher prices as we have found during the last years, and have we not had enough of the race between wages and food prices? Not all English people are earning a large wage in a protected trade. What about the people, too old to work, and yet whose income does not rise as wages and food prices rise? What about people in professions? These two have got to live besides the workman in a protected industry.

Evidently, it is the opinion of the Government, that prices will rise as a result of a tariff, as they have abandoned all idea of taxing essential foodstuffs (which, by the way, include meat, wheat, mutton, beef and bacon). If they assure us, as most Protectionists do, that the foreigner pays the tax, not the consumer, why should they exempt wheat, meat, etc.? Surely, there is the fallacy in their argument. If the foreigner, according to them, will pay the tax on steel goods, etc., why will he not pay the tax on food? He is most obliging, this foreigner; he will pay the tax on manufactured articles, yet he refuses to do so on foodstuffs. But does the foreigner pay the tax? No—Protection will never “Tax the foreigner.”

Anyone experienced in the importing line knows very well that goods coming into the country on which a tax or tariff is payable have to be cleared before they can be unloaded. Say I, as a merchant, bought a cargo of taxable goods from America. Before I could unload those goods, I should have to take my Bills of Lading, either go down, send a representative or write to the Customs, **PAY THE DUTY**, and *then* I could unload my goods. What is the result? Am I going to be the loser of that duty? Not at all. I, as the merchant, charge the wholesaler more for the goods, to cover that duty; he, in turn, charges the retailer more to cover his profit; and the retailer charges more to cover his profit. The sufferer, therefore, is you—the consumer. You, as the consumer, have paid the duty—not the foreigner.

You could not have a better example as to the result of Protection in this country than in considering the days of the war. During those days, we could not get imported goods into this country in great quantities owing to the danger from mines and lack of shipping; therefore, England had to rely, to a great extent, on herself. We had in this country “Control”—Protection in another form. What happened? Prices rose to an outrageous height and there was profiteering all the time. The manufacturers didn't suffer, the wholesalers didn't suffer, the retailers didn't suffer, but the **CONSUMERS** did, and suffered very much. Bring Protection into this country and we go back to the old war time prices of goods, the old war time profiteering. All the Tories want Protection as it would suit their pockets.

Therefore, it is agreed that under Protection, prices will be raised. Everything will cost a little more, and everybody will buy a little less and thus the consuming power of the home market will be further impaired. The demand will fall off, in the end, die; the Protectionist will find that he has reduced the prosperity of the country instead of increasing it

and that he has aggravated unemployment instead of diminishing it as he hoped to do by upsetting the fiscal system of Great Britain.

Another question: "Has Free Trade prevented or impeded the unity of the British Empire?" Twenty years ago, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made his attack on Free Trade. He uttered the most gloomy predictions of what would happen to the British Empire if a preferential system based upon a duty on foodstuffs was not adopted. Mr. Chamberlain was defeated. Did his words come true? In the hour of need, the Empire was found united in heart and hand after seventy years of Free Trade, in a manner far beyond the brightest dreams of any imperialist. And that union, founded as it was on freedom and on justice, stood every shock and strain in that terrible period which has darkened our lives. How then can it be said that Free Trade has prevented the unity of the British Empire?

Again; how can we introduce Imperial Preference when the vast bulk of imports from the Dominions consists of raw materials and foodstuffs? The Government has guaranteed no tax on raw materials and foodstuffs. How then can a tariff such as proposed, excluding raw materials and foodstuffs, give any real benefit to the Colonies? Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, at the Imperial Conference recently held in London, stated that "Britain should be prepared to assist in some way in the marketing of Dominion foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials." Mr. Bruce, after hearing that wheat and meat were to be exempted from any tax, said: "Well, if there is to be no tax on wheat or meat and if we are going also to shut the door on other methods, then we have to recognise that we have closed the door to a great extent on any real stride forward in Empire development at this moment." So out of the mouth of that one among the Dominion statesman who is most pronounced in his views of the importance of Imperial Preference, the Government policy is foredoomed and condemned in advance.

While we cannot compel other nations to adopt Free Trade, our untaxed imports enable us to produce cheaply and so furnish us with the means to sell our goods. Take, for example, the cotton industry. Cotton is grown in America. It is bought from America by us. It is brought here and manufactured here. In America, it is manufactured where it is produced. Last year the U. S. A. exported £26,000,000 worth of cotton goods to the world. This free-trade country, which could not find enough employment, whose industries, according to the Protectionists, were being "ruined by Free

Trade and foreign imports," sold last year £61,000,000 worth of cotton goods. The U. S. A. is pre-eminently a country of machinery, yet this country, which has only one-third of the population of the U. S. A. and nothing like the amount of iron and coal, is beating the U. S. A. in the markets of the world in the sale of machinery. Does not this fact convey any reason why Great Britain should maintain Free Trade, her fiscal system for over 70 years?

Joan Chaplin replied on behalf of Protection:—

*Madam Chairman, Mistresses and Girls.*

To-day, the nation has to decide between two fiscal policies, Free Trade and Protection. Our trade has suffered extremely through the competition of foreign nations.

Under Free Trade, foreign goods are allowed to come into this country free and be sold at a cheaper rate than our own manufactures. This results in a considerable falling-off of our home trade in these articles, because, naturally, the cheaper thing is bought. When our home trade decreases, less production of manufactures is needed and so less labour is required, which causes unemployment. But if we protected our home trade by imposing a duty on those imports, so that they cannot be sold at a cheaper rate than our own productions, the sales of our goods will increase and a greater production of our manufactures will be needed, causing more labour to be required, so decreasing this terrible unemployment.

Besides safeguarding its established industries from unfair foreign competition, Protection encourages and shelters the building-up of new industries.

Protective taxes are arranged with a careful regard to the respective importance of industries, never forgetting that the finished article of one trade is the raw material of another. Duties are varied according to whether an article is partly or wholly manufactured, roughly or highly finished. Without such taxes, our workmen lose their work, being displaced by foreign competitors. It is wrong to use a foreign article which might have been made by a British workman.

Britain is the only Free Trade nation; Holland is not purely Free Trade. It cannot be true that all the other nations, including our own Dominions, are blind to and ignorant of their own interests.

Germany, in the generation before the Great War, made much greater progress under Protection than we made under Free Trade.

Our Free Trade system leaves us defenceless. If we levied import duties, we could bargain with other Protectionist nations to lower their taxes on the goods that we especially wish to sell. This has been done by other countries; why not by us?

A foreign exporter, facing our Protectionist taxes, would, in some case, lower his price to meet the tax and thus pay part or all of it. In any case, our manufacturers, shielded from foreign competition by Protection, would produce more, and thus be able to sell more cheaply, as they have actually done in the motor-car trade. Motor-cars are now selling at a price 11 per cent. cheaper than that before the duty was imposed. Another result of protecting cars has been to induce American motor-car manufacturers to come to England and make their cars here, thus employing British labour.

From motor-cars, attention is directed to tyres. The import restrictions on these were repealed in 1920 with the result that there has been a great increase in the import of foreign tyres. During the last three months, this has become very marked, foreign tyres being imported at a price below any feasible cost of production in this country. The English tyre industry cannot compete with this. The last two years, at least 25 per cent. of the employees in tyre industries, 30,000 in all, have been unemployed, and the rest have been on short time. It should be remembered that Great Britain is now the only country without a tariff on tyres and foreign manufacturers have a free market in which to dump their surplus production.

If we have Protection, we can give an effective Preference to our own Dominions by taxing their goods less than the goods of foreign countries, and thus promote our Empire trade. In return, the Dominions would help us by giving Preference to us also.

A tariff on foreign-manufacturer imports, such as the Prime Minister proposes, would lead to reduced rates and taxes, because:—

- (a) If it is worth the foreign manufacturer's while still to send his goods here, the revenue from the tariff would go towards the cost of government.
- (b) If it was not worth his while to continue sending his goods here, we should buy home-made articles instead. Thus more British labourers would have work, and the cost of unemployment to the State would be less.

Free Trade has destroyed some British industries which were formerly very flourishing, and has utterly crippled others. The British watch and clock industry has been almost annihilated during the last few decades. There are scarcely any watchmakers left and there are not even enough watch repairers. Hence your watch repairs take a month or so to do. Yet there was a time when England supplied, not only her own watches, but exported them in large numbers. Now she has to import them for her own use. It is estimated that, out of every hundred watches sold in England, ninety-five are of Swiss production, while the majority of the remaining five are of American and foreign make. Through Free Trade, the position of the clock industry is similarly unsatisfactory. Formerly, Great Britain stood foremost among the nations as a maker of watches and clocks. Unfortunately, Free Trade has led to the extinction of our once prosperous industry, which would be revived under Protection. It seems a pitiful thing that this industry of England should have disappeared almost completely. It is a highly-skilled trade and it can give work to tens of thousands of men invalidated in the War, who cannot easily find employment in ordinary occupations.

As a result of the practice of some foreign countries of printing too much paper money, they have what is called a "depreciated" exchange. This means that it is possible to pay for making goods in cheap German marks and French francs, and to sell them in British markets in honest British pounds for less than British goods cost to make. Since British goods cannot be sold against this unfair competition, British workmen are being thrown out of work.

Before the War, most of our dyes came from Germany. After the War, thanks to the protection given to the British dye industry, a British firm supplied 80 per cent. of our needs, and forced the price of German dyes down from 25/- to 6/6 per lb. The exchange has now enabled Germany to sell so cheaply that £80,000 worth of British dye-making plant is lying idle. If this goes on, the German will regain his old monopoly, and British labour will suffer.

Until recently, Bradford, our Woollen goods market, held its own against the world. Now, French competitors, because of the low value of the franc, can undersell us, though British labour is as skilful as ever.

France and Germany are both underselling Nottingham lace manufacturers, who now demand protection.

In all branches of the leather trade and manufacture, Germany is underselling our home traders, by reason of her depreciated exchange.

This means unemployment for British labour. There is only one remedy for the evil. That remedy is the protection of our home market by putting duties on goods which come from countries with depreciated exchanges. This plan gives British Labour, which is still the best, a fair chance to compete with the foreigner.

Cotton, iron and steel are the bases of British manufacturing prosperity. The iron and steel industries are particularly important, not only from the economic point of view, but also for national defence. The British iron and steel industries have been ruined under Free Trade and by Free Trade. Authorities are convinced that, for the future safeguarding of these industries, it will be necessary to establish a system of protective duties. Under Protection, our iron and steel industries would flourish once more, and give work to hundreds of thousands of the unemployed.

Indirectly, Protection would greatly augment our coal trade, because as our manufacturing industries increase, the consumption of coal would vastly increase, and so improve the coal-mining industry.

With the increase of manufacturing, our transport trade would be likewise greatly benefited.

Through Free Trade, the British engineering industry has become an international target for all the nations to shoot at. Foreigners, after having robbed us of our markets, are robbing us of our men. Many of the leading American works are managed and manned by Englishmen and Scotsmen, because they are attracted by the high wages that America is able to pay them through having Protection. At one time, England stood foremost among the nations in the engineering industry, and furnished all peoples with the most modern apparatus. Now, England, to her loss, has to depend on foreigners for scientific instruments and appliances and for countless machines. This position is humiliating and unbearable. A wisely-arranged tariff would establish England's pre-eminence in engineering. Continued indifference and drift, under Free Trade, would endanger, not only the economic position of this country, but her security as well.

The defenders of Free Trade boastfully tell those who do not know the facts that this country has advanced more than any other nation owing to Free Trade. Unfortunately, Free Trade has been a blight. It has arrested progress in every direction. Some of the old-established industries are still fairly flourishing, but the newer industries are monopolized by the foreigners, because they could not be firmly established in a country so handicapped as England.

The textile industry and shipbuilding industry were founded and became great under Protection.

When Germany can pay reparations, they can only be paid by her balance of exports, which must increase. As ours is the country with the most open markets, they will be dumped here unless we take precaution under Protection. It is a well-known fact that unless a tax is put on pig iron, thousands of tons of this material will be dumped in this country from the Ruhr to the detriment of our iron trade.

Owing to the War, there is a largely increased productive capacity in certain staple trades. Countries with that increased capacity can make use of our open markets to dump their surplus goods here to the ruin of our home trade.

Since the War, hardly a country of importance has not raised its tariffs, making it extremely difficult for us, as a Free Trade country, to sell our goods.

After all, why is it that we are asked, at this juncture, to consider the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection? Is it not that the extent of the unemployment in this country has grown to unheard-of dimensions? There are over one-and-a-half million unemployed. Look for a moment at the state of affairs with our principal allies in the Great War—France, Belgium, Italy and the United States of America. These countries have no unemployment. Their trade is also vastly improved. If these countries with their tariff walls have reduced unemployment to a minimum, surely it stands to reason that the adoption of Protection in England would have a similar effect.

Two years ago, there were five million unemployed in America. She passed a Protection Act and now she has no unemployed. In fact, America ascribes her present prosperity to that Act.

When Bismarck introduced Protection into Germany, her trade increased enormously.

During the War, when Free Trade England was blockaded for a short time; her position was very precarious: but Germany was blockaded for four-and-a-half years and did not feel it.

In 1898, Japan adopted Protection. From 1898 to 1920, her trade has increased six-fold.

From 1880 to 1923, the export trade of Germany in manufactured goods developed three times as fast as that of England, the export trade of America eight times as fast.

It will interest you budding housekeepers to know that the panic-stricken housekeepers of to-day, who are alarmed at the prospect of a dearer breakfast-table, have taken unnecessary fright. The Protectionists, if returned to power, will tax only the foreign goods that put British men and women out of work. Not only do they not intend to put a duty on wheat, flour, meat, bacon, ham, cheese, butter, eggs, Empire apples, tinned salmon, dried pears, preserved fruit, fruit pulp, honey and raw materials, but they will even remove the tax from Empire dried figs, plums, raisins and currants and lower the taxes on tea and sugar. There is to be cheap food, plenty of it, and good wages to buy it with.

Women's position in industry has been enormously improved as a result of Protection in America. Women engaged in profitable occupations are no longer forced to labour long hours for a pittance insufficient to keep them from hunger. Physically and morally, they have been helped by an economic system that does not venerate cheapness. Women, more saving than men, fear that Protection will increase their cost of living without increasing their wages. That fear is unjustified; again drawing our conclusions from American experience. The professional woman, the typist, the factory hand, the cook, the seamstress—women, in short, in every line of work—are spending more, because they are earning more. Cheapness ought to appeal to women with their love of bargaining, yet it is proof of the American woman's intelligence and her understanding of economics that there are as many Protectionists among women as there are among men.

The subject under discussion is so vast that I have only been able to deal with a few of its salient points. But, surely, after having heard the few illustrations I have presented, you will be convinced of the wisdom and necessity of an immediate extension of our system of Protection.

Supporters of Free Trade loudly proclaim that the powerful position of British trade before the War was due to the preceding seventy years of Free Trade; but I must remind you that owing to the Industrial Revolution, the application of steam to locomotion and naval supremacy, British trade had already assumed large proportions as compared with that of other countries.

It is high time we decreased our appalling unemployment and protected our country from being the dumping-ground of the world by the erection of tariff walls under Protection.

Others taking part in the debate were R. Clark, S. Tyrie, B. Crosland, D. Payne, E. Blake, B. Cowan, and the Misses Walton, Hoadley, Nédham, Morris and Day.

In the result, 68 votes were cast for Protection and 43 for Free Trade.

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## The Debating Society.

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In the Spring Term, the Debating Society met to discuss the resolution that "Freedom is Chaos." S. Tyrie opened, proving its truth by quoting the French and Russian Revolutions. From these alone, it could be shewn that as soon as the laws of a country were abolished, the country immediately fell into a chaotic state. D. Beck supported her and gave as an illustration the story of a man who was walking down a street in New York flinging his arms far and wide. Presently, his arm found the nose of a passer-by, who demanded the meaning of the blow. "What," replied the offender, "is this not a free country and can I not do what I like with my own arms?" "Yes," replied the other, "but your freedom ends where my nose begins."

E. Blake and Miss Hoadley opposed the resolution, arguing that a certain amount of freedom was necessary to maintain individuality. After tasting complete relaxation from all laws, then each would make his own individual laws; each would be virtually free, yet not chaotic.

There was a lively discussion in which Miss Walton, P. Waymouth, M. Potts, D. Dermody and E. Gwynne took part. The motion was carried by 23—10 votes.

D. FRENCH.

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## The Ballad of Lady Anne.\*

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Oh! Lady Anne was beautiful,  
And full of joy and grace,  
But she was also very vain,  
And boastful of her race.

The day was fine, the sunshine bright,  
And bees were droning low.  
When this proud beauty, Lady Anne,  
A' through the woods did go.

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\* Written after one lesson on Ballad Poetry.—Ed.

She sat her down beneath a tree,  
 And thought of many a thing,  
 When all at once she saw some elves,  
 Who threw to her a ring.

The ring it was a lovely sight  
 Of dazzling stones and gold,  
 With diamonds, emeralds, rubies, pearls,  
 'Twas wondrous to behold.

Anne put it on her snow-white hand,  
 (It fitted perfectly),  
 Then said, "Where did you get this ring?  
 Oh! will you sell it me?"

"We made it in the mountain caves,  
 Where angry dragons hiss,  
 We will not sell it you unless  
 You give our king a kiss."

Then Lady Anne cried angrily,  
 "I will not kiss your king."  
 So cunningly did cry the elves,  
 "Thou canst not have the ring."

Fair Lady Anne looked at the ring,  
 And sighed and wept full sore,  
 "I want it, so I'll kiss your king,  
 But I will do no more."

They took her to the mountain caves,  
 Where angry dragons hiss,  
 And there, among the gnomes and elves,  
 She gave their king a kiss.

And then the wicked elves did cry,  
 "Oh! you must be his bride;  
 Whoever our great king doth kiss,  
 Must always here abide."

So Lady Anne, among the elves,  
 Was forced to live and sigh,  
 And after seven long dreary years,  
 Of sorrow did she die.

To maidens all let this sad tale  
 A helpful warning be,  
 They must not kiss the elfin king,  
 Just for some jewelry.

M. KELLY (FORM REMOVE A).

## A Norwegian Holiday.

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There are few things so exhilarating to the spirits as a first visit to a foreign country. All travel has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own; if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy his own. Certainly, my first glimpse of Norway, the rocky outline of islets which fringe the mainland, seen about twenty-four hours after leaving Inningham, and, later, a view of Bergen, made me quite content with my native land. Bergen is most picturesquely situated on the By Fjord, and is, in many respects, the most interesting city in Norway; it is really the maritime capital, and, like Trondhjem, it was a royal city. Bergen has, more than any other town in Norway (at any rate that I visited) preserved a quaint, old-world appearance. One of its features is the Fish Market; there, the fish are kept alive in tanks. Close by is an old house which has been formed into a private museum, and shows how the German Colony in Bergen lived two centuries ago. There are also some remains of the ancient castellated fortifications, much restored, but still interesting. A little further out stands the wonderful old Church of Fantoft, a curious wooden building blackened with age, a relic of the 12th century.

From Bergen to Gudvangen, said to mean God's meadows, the scenery is literally enchanting. Fjord follows Fjord; the mountain tops on either hand rise to tremendous heights, beautifully reflected in the calm waters, while the lower slopes are covered with a rich green vegetation. At short intervals, flashing white cascades descend from glaciers, peeping over the rocky summits.

At Balholm. I did not land; we only arrived soon after dinner. The beautiful effect of the lights on the mountain sides, reflected in the silent, tideless waters, unchanged through all the changes of weather and fortune, made a picture which will remain with me a long time.

Mundal and Loen are villages from which the largest of the glaciers are visited. The principal industries seem to be weaving, which is rather attractive, and carving. At Oie, we landed for an excursion by road to Hellesylt. We travelled in the curious native vehicle, more picturesque than comfortable, through Norangdal, one of the finest valleys in Norway. As the valley narrows, the road begins to rise, and the scenery becomes wilder, culminating in a region of rocky precipices covered with perpetual snow. From there, the route dips down a gradual descent through a pleasant

fertile valley, sprinkled with trees and a timber mill or so, and descending by a deep ravine with the river flowing far below it, reaches Hellesylt, splendidly situated at the head of the Sunelvsfjord.

Merok on the Geiranger Fjord is rich in waterfalls, the largest and finest being the Seven Sisters, of which, I am afraid, I had only a fleeting glimpse as we passed it at 5-30 a.m. The mountains, rising on both sides like walls sheer out of the water, seem as if they would be inaccessible to human beings; yet cottages surrounded by patches of cultivated land can be seen among the rocks thousands of feet above. At Merok, I had a wonderful experience. I went by car, a German one. I am sorry to say, ascending an amazing road by many zig-zags, round hair-raising corners, with the gradient about 1—3, across a snowfield to the charming ice blue lake of Djupvand, 4,000 feet up. The return journey down that marvellous road, with a sheer drop on either side into limitless space, was one I shall not forget in a hurry.

So wide is the Molde Fjord that Molde appears to be on the open sea, and the Gulf Stream clothes its shores with perpetual verdure. I was so occupied trying to buy a Reindeer skin, and so beset with horrid doubts as to the reliability of the "curing," that my recollections of Molde, other than as seen from the ship, are very hazy. On leaving Molde, we were obliged to take to the open sea, it being too rough for our Norwegian pilots to skirt the mainland. The storm continued right across the North Sea until we reached Immingham, where it was so rough that the Osterley could not enter the harbour. After lying off the Humber lightship about three hours, we eventually proceeded to London, and I think every one enjoyed the extra trip, weather or no weather.

S. E. HEWITT.

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## Links with the Past.

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Some customs dating from early times, such as the distribution of the Maundy Money, are more or less widely known at the present day, but there are numerous others whose origins are not equally familiar.

Probably one of the oldest ceremonies still surviving is that by which the Corporation of the City of London pays its rent to the King for a piece of ground situate at the north-west corner of Chancery Lane. In 1162, the Knights Templar possessed land where they held their tournaments, and it is

stated that a certain Walter le Brun, during one of these tournaments, had the fore-feet of his horse shod by a blacksmith who had erected a forge temporarily on the field for the purpose of repairing armour. In return for this assistance, the smith was allowed to build a forge on adjoining land at a rental of six horse-shoes and sixty-one nails. Later, the Corporation gained possession of the site of this forge, and for over seven hundred years, they have annually paid rent for it to the Crown in the original manner; the City Solicitor handing to the King's Remembrancer, who represents the Sovereign, six horse-shoes and sixty-one nails, which are then solemnly counted, accepted and returned to be presented again the following year.

Rent of a certain estate in Yorkshire consists in paying, every year, a red rose at Christmas and a snowball at Midsummer; the object being to make the payment as difficult as possible. The tenant solves the problem by growing the roses under glass and procuring the snow from neighbouring moors where, it is stated, the snow never entirely disappears until August.

Not many, perhaps, have noticed that, when Roman Numerals are used to indicate the hours on a watch-dial, the sign IIII. is used in place of IV. This practice is believed to have arisen from the fact that King Louis XIV. of France complained of confusing the numerals IV. and VI., and consequently, the Court Watchmaker adopted this method. Other watchmakers followed his example and now all watches bear this sign, although it is used in no other conditions.

It is well known that the Bishop's apron is all that survives of the original Bishop's cassock; but it may not be known that the word "apron" is the result of careless enunciation. It should be "a Napron," which has been converted into "an apron." "Napron" is a derivative of the French "Nappe," meaning cloth. In a similar manner, "an adder" is a corruption of "a Nadder," from "Nædre," an Anglo-Saxon word for snake.

The word "Bank" is derived from the Italian "banco," a table. The money changers counted their money on a table or bench, and when a man failed and fell into disgrace, his bench or counter was broken up, and he was known as a "banco-rotto"; from which comes the English word "bankrupt."

MARJORIE HARRY.

## The Norland Students' Expedition to Covent Garden.

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Certainly, one of the red-letter days in the life of a Norland student is the "At Home," when the Institute is thrown open to visitors and a demonstration given of the work of the students. From almost the first day of term, we hear of it and begin to prepare for it; but the greatest joy of all is the expedition to Covent Garden, to which the students go the day previous to the "At Home" to buy flowers and evergreens for all three houses, No. 7, No. 10 and No. 11.

During one Autumn term, the "At Home" fell on a Thursday early in December. Before going to bed on the previous Tuesday, great preparations were made for early rising on Wednesday morning. An alarm was borrowed and set for 4-30 a.m. and everything was left in readiness. However, at 4-30 on Wednesday morning, the occupants of No. 10 were peacefully sleeping: the alarm had failed to play its part! The situation was saved by one of the members of the expeditionary party waking just before five o'clock, and shortly afterwards, ten students crept down stairs, one by one, to a hasty breakfast. The tea was very hot, and the butter very hard, but we made the best of the ten minutes we had to spare. Down the steps and out into the cold, dark morning, we went to catch the 5-30 train from Notting Hill Gate Station. The few solitary people who were waiting for the same train looked very cold and half asleep, but we were too excited to feel either.

After changing twice and losing our way several times in the underground passages, we finally arrived at Covent Garden about six o'clock, just as dawn was breaking. There, we forgot that it was early morning. Everything was in full swing; men were selling as others unloaded and unpacked; it really was a wonderful sight, and well worth the journey. The vegetables and fruit sections seemed endless as we wandered through the Market. At last we reached the flower market, and what a spectacle it was! Flowers and flowers and flowers, stall after stall, all laden with packed and unpacked flowers; chrysanthemums of every shade and colour, and various kinds of evergreens.

We wandered hither and thither making our purchases, till we had spent all our money and were heavily laden. Some of us struggled under large bunches of holly, and others carried chrysanthemums in shades of yellow, bronze, and red for the various rooms and passages.

Suddenly discovering it was seven o'clock, we made a hasty retreat in the endeavour to reach the Norland Institute in time for 7-30 breakfast. The return journey was soon made, the daily train service having begun, though to a few of us it seemed tedious. However, our drooping spirits were soon revived at No. 10 by a wash and a hot breakfast.

The flowers and holly were hastily placed in all the spare pails and bowls we could find, and by half past eight we were ready to begin the day's work with the others; quite satisfied with the result of our effort.

KATHLEEN DAVIES.

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## The Boarders' Gardens, 1922-3.

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For four years, the boarders' gardens have flourished. They serve both as a pastime and brighten the view from the northern windows of the School.

As the Spring Term drew to a close, the general subject of conversation at all times was the gardens. Seed catalogues of every description were produced, and many flowers of unknown varieties were chosen simply for the length of their Latin names, regardless of possible size and colour.

At last, the great opening day arrived. The allotments were dug and raked and the seeds planted, some in rows, some in clumps and some in geometrical designs. Black cotton was stretched from stick to stick over the gardens to prevent the greedy birds from pecking off the little shoots as they came up. There was no need to water because the rain did that many times before the end of term.

Three weeks later, when the boarders came back from the Easter holidays, one of their first actions was to inspect the gardens and examine the very small plants which were just showing above ground. There were exclamations of joy from those who had planted their seeds carefully, but groans from those who had buried theirs. One boarder was heard to mourn prodigiously because only half of her carefully thought-out geometrical design had come up.

During the Summer Term, the gardens were carefully tended. Sweet peas were staked, cornflowers and other tall plants tied up, and weeds did not exist. No little anxiety was caused at the time by Mac's (the cat) sudden decision to

lie full length in the midst of the gardens. From the middle of June to the end of July, the gardens were one mass of bright flowers which well repaid the work in the early part of the year.

Miss Day kindly judged and criticised or praised each, as the case might be, and her hints have been carefully treasured for this year.

FRANCES MORRIS.

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## The Fox and the Crow.

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A carrion crow sat on the twig  
Of a swaying woodland tree,  
With some Stilton cheese as ripe as a fig  
She vowed she'd have for tea.

Two bright eyes and a foxy tail  
Watched the crow from below;  
The fox crept up as slow as a snail;  
He smacked his lips—just so!

The fox looked up and sweetly said:  
"Mistress mine, will you sing to me?"  
The crow looked down and hung her head,  
She quite forgot her tea.

She opened her mouth, the cheese fell out  
Upon the ground below,  
The cunning fox, he gave a shout—  
He'd tricked the stupid crow.

He seized the cheese, away he ran,  
To his family home did go:  
Dame Fox put on the frying pan,  
And the cubs enjoyed it so!

SHEILA CRUICKSHANK (FORM REMOVE B).

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## The Hare and the Tortoise.

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A proud young hare on a fine March day  
Once challenged a tortoise to race;  
She said: "I shall win, I'm sure I shall,  
If you go at so slow pace."

They settled to race and then set off;  
 The hare quick took the lead;  
 "Ho! Ho!" laughed the hare as she turned to scoff,  
 "I'll win, if you race at that speed."

"Since you are so slow, I'll just have a nap,"  
 Said the hare, lying down to sleep;  
 "You can't travel fast with that shell on your back,  
 And I'll be in front at one leap."

The tortoise who steadily plodded along  
 Soon reached the goal with ease.  
 The hare, waking up, found the tortoise had passed,  
 And was cooling herself in the breeze.

*Moral.*

From this story we learn that not only the fast,  
 Are victors in winning the race;  
 To be steady though slow oft will carry us past,  
 Those who boast of their wonderful pace.

J. CLARK (FORM REMOVE B).

## The Piper of Dreams.

Once upon a time, in a little village in Sicily, there lived a shepherd. Every day, he took his sheep up the mountains, and there he would remain all day long.

But in the evening, when the sun had set, and gentle little breezes rustled the leaves on the trees, and the dew began to fall, he would take his pipe and go into the wood, where he would sit at the foot of an old oak tree, and there he would pipe till the moon rose in the sky like a silver arc.

Each tune a little dream fairy would carry to one of the villagers.

No one had ever seen him pipe the dreams, except the bunnies, who would come and sit round him and listen. If it was a sad tune, they would weep bunny tears; but if it was a merry one, they would dance like little fur-clad elves.

One day, a beautiful shepherdess determined to go to the wood to see the wonderful piper. So she dressed herself in a dress of blue gossamer, and when the moon rose, she took a lute and wandered into the wood, her feet making no sound on the moss and soft feathery grass. Soon she beheld the piper, sitting beneath the oak tree and piping a beautiful

dreamy melody, with the bunnies sitting motionless around him.

She advanced and said: "Piper, will you teach me to pipe those beautiful tunes?" And he said: "Only if you will become my bride"; so the shepherdess promised.

Then he taught her to pipe, and every night they would sit side by side in the wood, and he would pipe while she sang of Love and Happiness in Arcadia.

But one day, she was very ill and soon died. The poor piper mourned for her many months, and he wished to die also, but he was immortal.

Every summer night, when the moon rises, people hear him piping mournfully, his music far sadder than even the Nightingale's.

One day, his bride will come back to him and they will be happy once more.

JOAN POTTER (FORM RA.)

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## On the occasion of the Jubilee of the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women.

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By many, the woman doctor is looked upon as a product of the last fifty years; but there were many celebrated women physicians amongst the Greeks. In B.C. 300, we hear of Agnodice condemned to death for trespassing on male preserves; the law forbidding the study or practice of medicine to women. The sentence was remitted by the Areopagitica on the plea of the noble women who, knowing well her worth, represented that they would all die were she put to death.

Two kinswomen of S. Paul's—natives of Tarsus—practised as obstetricians, and in the Middle Ages—from 476 to 1453 A.D., the so-called Dark Ages—there were women professors and students in practically all the Universities.

The first mediæval medical school at Salerno was early opened to women and, as a result of Benedictine influence, the department for women's diseases was gradually handed over entirely to women.

From the 15th century until the 19th century, we hear little of women in medicine or, indeed, in any other science or art; a state of affairs to be attributed to the Reformation, which meant, for the majority of women, the imposition of the doctrine of the subjection of women.

In 1848, the light breaks forth again with the struggles of Elizabeth Blackwell in America; and here it is interesting to note that, on visiting the United Kingdom, she was permitted by Sir James Paget to study in any Ward at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and to attend lectures. After ten years' practice in New York—hard and lonely years—she visited England, and when lecturing at Marylebone in 1861, fired Miss Elizabeth Garrett with her enthusiasm; Miss Garrett—later Mrs. Garrett Anderson—for a time studied at the Middlesex Hospital, but her excellent work there was her undoing; her fellow-students successfully petitioned for the closing of the Hospital against women!

Next we come to Sophia Jex Blake, and who has not heard of her and the Edinburgh Riots? Well indeed did she and her colleagues fulfil Browning's:—

“Strive and hold cheap the strain.

“Learn, nor account the pang; dare never grudge the throe!”

In 1874—fifty years ago—the London School of Medicine for Women was formed, and two years later, the Irish College of Physicians recognised it. In the same year, by the Cowper Temple Bill, brought in after the rejection of the Enabling Bill, several women were put on the Medical Register. The next year, 1877, marks the agreement between the School and the Royal Free Hospital for the clinical instruction of students and the granting of degrees to women by London University.

The splendid work of women during the war is still fresh in our memories, and having advanced thus far, our present aim must be to work with men for the common good and in no spirit of sex-rivalry. In this connection, the words of Plato are worthy of consideration:—“Nothing can be more absurd than the practice which prevails in our own country of men and women not following the same pursuits with all their strength and with one mind—for thus the State, instead of being a whole, is reduced to half.”

D. J. K. B.

## Musical Outcrops.

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It has been suggested that a few notes on some of our musical activities would prove interesting to past pupils and friends, as a running commentary on the outcome, or crop of what is being sown in the ordinary course of music instruction, in the Singing, the Eurhythmics Classes, and in individual lessons in pianoforte and violin.

We are delighted to feel that Music Appreciation classes are to be regular and universal: that is, that for both the Upper and Lower School, it has been made possible for occasional talks to be fitted into the morning Time Table, and we feel that in this respect we are at one with many of the best schools in England. Last term, two appreciations were given to the Upper School and two to the Lower, all fully illustrated; and although up to the time of going to press, only one to each part of the school will have taken place this term, it is hoped that more may be fitted in later.

Some new discoveries have been made during these talks and in the Singing Classes. Girls are now not quite so afraid of attempting melody-making on finding that the singing of "questions" and "answers" in melody can be a delightful, and not at all impossible thing, when once you have decided to try.

A member of the non-music Staff has contributed the following note on the "Choir." She says:—"There is now 'to be seen AND HEARD at the back of the Hall at Morning Prayers a row of girls forming the Choir. These lead the 'singing of the hymns; sometimes, more ambitiously, sing a 'descant; and are learning to chant the Psalms, having made 'a beginning with the XCV."

For the first time for some years, a number of girls have taken the Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. piano examinations. Speaking generally, the candidates seemed to enjoy themselves. All passed and three gained distinctions.

We should like to record that last July a special afternoon was devoted to a little Concert, attended by the whole School, Miss Clay, and the Staff. The piano solos were varied with demonstrations by the Eurhythmics Classes.

## PROGRAMME.

CONCERT, 11th JULY, 1923.

- |         |  |                 |     |     |                       |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| 1.      | Prelude in C. Minor                    | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Bach.</i>          |
|         |  | N. LEE.         |     |     |                       |
| 2.      | Scherzo in A Major (omitting the Trio) | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Beethoven.</i>     |
|         |  | M. KELLY.       |     |     |                       |
| 3 (a)   | Prelude in D flat Major                | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Chopin.</i>        |
|         |  | M. MILLIGAN.    |     |     |                       |
|         | (b) Prelude in B flat Major            | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Chopin.</i>        |
|         |  | M. STOCKTON.    |     |     |                       |
| 4.      | The Junior Eurhythmic Class            | ...             | ... | ... | ..                    |
|         | (a) Oh dear, what can the matter be?   |                 |     |     |                       |
|         | (b) French Folk-tune.                  |                 |     |     |                       |
| 5.      | The Senior Eurhythmic Class            | ...             | ... | ... | ...                   |
|         | 3. Schumann <i>Kinderszenen No. 1.</i> |                 |     |     |                       |
|         | 4. Russian piece in F.                 |                 |     |     |                       |
|         | To show 2. f The Poucher               |                 |     |     |                       |
|         | phrases 1. f The Jolly Miller.         |                 |     |     |                       |
| 6.      | Falling Snow                           | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Rowley.</i>        |
|         |  | V. BOLLANS.     |     |     |                       |
| 7.      | Scherzette                             | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Vodovinski.</i>    |
|         |  | N. ROBERTS.     |     |     |                       |
| 8.      | Frolicsome Wave-ripples                | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Edgar Bainton.</i> |
|         |  | H. CAUNCE.      |     |     |                       |
| 9.      | Humoresque                             | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Swinstead.</i>     |
| 10. (a) | Papillons                              | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Schumann.</i>      |
|         |  | N. WILLIAMS.    |     |     |                       |
|         | (b) Grillen                            | ...             | ... | ... | <i>Schumann.</i>      |
|         |  | M. LLOYD-JONES. |     |     |                       |

The Eurhythmics Classes would appear to be flourishing as there are now three at work, and the new regulation black tunics give a great "air." Every phase of the work is tackled with zest and the girls are appreciating more and more the real musical value of the lessons.

The Orchestra continues its practices every week, but we all wish that there were more members. We are much in need of a 'cellist. The tendency is always for a girl, as soon as she is useful on the 'cello, to leave school. We should be delighted to have "Old Girls" to help.

Our Music Club, usually consisting of about 40 members, is reviving this term after a short unavoidable lapse of one

term. The members take monthly either "Music and Youth" or "Pan Pipes" (Junior), and meet in the dinner hour to discuss the magazine articles and to hear the gramophone, (which is most valuable for illustrations), and other instruments. We feel that these magazines contain such excellent, and amusing, as well as instructive reading, that more girls might well consider taking them as an alternative, at any rate for a time, to less profitable literature.

C. G. W. A. A.

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## My Brother.

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My little brother comes to me,  
And asks for bedtime tales.  
But every story has to be  
Of engines, trucks and rails.

He says that when he is a man,  
He will a driver be,  
And drive an engine, black and tan,  
Through tunnels to the sea.

So when he climbs upon my knee,  
I know just what to say;  
The story does not need to be  
A different one each day.

DOROTHY WALLIS (FORM III).

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## Hunting.

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I'm going out a-hunting,  
I'm going to have some fun;  
But there will be no danger,  
Although I have a gun.

Storks, pigeons, and canaries,  
I'll bring home without fail,  
For I'll load my trusty gun with Salt  
And shoot them on the tail.

R. SPENCER (FORM III).

## Night.

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The sun had set in the Western sky,  
 The flowers their eyes had closed;  
 The lark, once soaring up so high,  
 Safe in his nest reposed.  
 The moon crept up in the star-lit dome,  
 Clad in her silvery sheen;  
 The elves slipped out from their mushroom home,  
 While mortals were lost in dream.

SHEILA CRUICKSHANK (FORM REMOVE B).

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## Buddhist Monastery Dances (*Darjeeling*.)\*

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One afternoon last week, there were some Lama dances at a Buddhist monastery about four miles away from here, and four of us rode down to see them. I had heard so much about them and seen pictures of the weird costumes, and they were every bit as curious and interesting as people told me.

When we got to the monastery, a sort of head Lama (I suppose) came under the archway to meet us and put muslin scarves round our necks by way of greeting, as the Indian custom is. This man was dressed in a sort of draped and flowing red dressing gown, with one bare arm coming out of it and he had a gold headdress on, which was rather becoming! His face was as brown as a coffee berry but with rather pink cheeks, and very round! Then H. E., who had walked down with an ADC., arrived and we all went into the courtyard to see the dances, and sat in an open tent to watch them.

When I talk of a monastery, you will probably picture a stately stone building—but this one was just a wooden house, quite shabby and tumble-down, with a gallery running round the top floor and a small verandah with steps down the centre on the ground floor. At the back of the verandah, there were double doors very gaily painted, and these opened into the shrine. The "courtyard" was just a grass space enclosed with palings. The whole place stood high up on the spur of a hill above two valleys which meet far down below.

After we arrived, two sort of buffoon people appeared, both men, but one was dressed as a woman, and they wore huge masks with comic faces—very silly expressions! and they cut

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\* Extract from a letter from Audrey Welshy by the kindness of Mrs. Welshy.

capers and bumped into each other and chased children in the native crowd who were sitting all round on the grass.

When the proper dances began, the painted doors at the back of the verandah opened and the dancers came slowly down the steps out of the dark shrine into bright sunshine, which was most effective. Their dresses almost defy description. They were gorgeous colours—red, Eastern blue, brilliant yellow, grass green, deep purple—all of the richest and stiffest brocades, sometimes a plain colour woven into a pattern, sometimes the most exquisite combinations of colours woven into flowery patterns. They were made very like the costumes of Chinese Mandarins. Round their necks, they wore great heavy chains of gold, and immense earrings of solid gold set with turquoise and coral in lumps. Then they had brightly striped scarves round their waists, and coloured cloth boots up to their knees. But the most wonderful things were the masks and headdresses. The masks were monstrous painted things of the brightest colours and usually contrasting with the dress, and they had mostly fearful expressions with wide grinning mouths; there were also masks like oxen's heads, and grinning skulls for a Skeleton dance. All of them are made in the monastery. I was told, and they are really most awfully clever and well done—as good as any masks I have seen in London. In one dance, no masks were worn but enormous erections on the head like pagodas, also very brightly painted, and with peacock's feathers sprouting from the top. They looked most insecure when the dancers got excitable! It did seem most strange to see all these marvellous dresses and wonderful masks, etc., coming out of a shabby little wooden house in the depths of the country!

The dances themselves consisted mostly of leaps and sudden twirls, rather abrupt and fierce, and just a little like the dancing dervishes at Constantinople, as it was all done by going round in a circle; but it was not nearly so graceful and civilized as the dervishes. Everything was symbolical, but that part of it was lost on me. The Buddhist religion in these parts is very debased—full of superstition and devils, a most complicated affair and very different from the original Buddhism.

The music to the dances was far from beautiful! It was performed on long wooden trumpets, curious smaller wooden instruments, and on a drum. The last was the least objectionable, the other instruments made ear-piercing sounds! However, these violent noises suited the wild jerky movements of the dances, and as it was out of doors, the sounds were modified!

## “Over the Falls” at the Fair.

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Personally, I consider the fair a far greater attraction than the Races. Each year, Collins' Fair, held on the Little Roodee, brings with it a new novelty, calculated to give anyone as great a thrill as the Races.

This year, the newest attraction was one called 'Over the Falls'; in reality, a series of bumps, but quite worth twopence. You commence your voyage by ascending five or six extremely wobbly steps, which lead you into a passage. Not a normal passage by any means. The floor, much to your horror, moves in all different directions at once; at least, so it appears. You lift up your foot to take a very careful step and find that the floor suddenly comes up to meet it! In this way, holding the rail along the side very tightly, you work your way forward. At the end, you ascend a second set of steps, like the first, very wobbly; but from underneath a strong draught blows, strong enough to blow away your hat unless you grasp it tightly.

Having struggled up these steps, you are, two at a time, let through a door, and seated upon a low seat, with two doors in front, you heave a sigh of relief at being on something steady, when suddenly, the seat collapses underneath you, the doors in front fly open, and you proceed to bump your way to the bottom over a series of rollers covered by a moving carpet. So ends your journey.

You cannot realize the real joy of going 'Over the Falls' the first time; the second or third time you appreciate it far more.

D. DERMODY.

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## Ideals.

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What do we mean by "Ideal"? We hear the word used so often and yet most of us would find it very hard to define. It seems to me to stand for something we admire and recognise as the best of its kind; it may be a piece of furniture, it may be a book or a human character.

It is of that last, character, that I am thinking just now. We all, naturally, admire greatness of character, beauty and goodness, and when we are young, most of us have our favourite heroes whom we long to imitate. It matters little whom we admire, we have an instinctive feeling that our hero is someone much finer than ourselves, his life is much more worth while than ours.

When we are quite young, we pretend to be our hero; we re-live his life, act his brave deeds again and try to copy him in every way. But as we grow older, we become ashamed of showing any such childishness and then we read that "the modern girl has scant respect for anyone or anything." That may be true on the surface, but is it so really? Have we not all some where, deep down in our innermost selves it may be, an ideal that we cannot put into words, but that is nevertheless there? And it takes such a little thing to waken it—a few lines of poetry, music or the story of some great deed. How many of us, I wonder, when "The Revenge" was recited last Empire Day, were not thrilled by Sir Richard Grenville's last words?

Can you read, unmoved, the account of Captain Scott's South Pole Expedition and the way in which Lieutenant Oates stumbled out into the snow and darkness to meet certain death rather than hinder his comrades in their swift flight for safety? There are many, many such men who make us feel glad and proud they were British as we are.

But too often we stop at that: we feel proud but do nothing. The least we can do if we really admire such men and their actions is to try to reproduce in ourselves the spirit that inspired them. We shall find in most cases it was forgetfulness of self in the desire to help others. It sounds so simple when reduced to that, but it really is so difficult to be unselfish.

We are told that the ideal of the younger generation seems to be to have a good time with as little trouble to oneself as possible. If that is really true then there is indeed justification for the pessimistic views so often expressed by older people. If everyone's aim is self-enjoyment, self-advancement, of course there will be continual unrest, discontent and strikes.

But surely that is not so? Beauty and truth still appeal to us. It is for us to see that we not only "love the highest" but show our love in practical ways.

G. M. H.

## Association Notes.

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Miss Pryce Brown writes gratefully to acknowledge a box of dressed dolls sent by the present girls. These dolls are highly appreciated by the Malagasy school children, and not only by the little ones! Miss Pryce Browne says: "When we were arranging the prizes, we thought the First Class, big girls, ought to have books, but we found the top girl was almost in tears when she thought she was not going to have a doll! Will you thank the girls very much for all the trouble they have taken. I only wish they could see the immense pleasure they have given. The dolls are taken home and it is the great excitement of the year for all the younger ones; nothing gives so much pleasure as a 'little European Lady,' as they call them.

Rahely, the Malagasy girl in whose education the Queen's School has taken part, has been admitted as a probationer in the hospital, passing 5th out of 16 candidates in the examination. She intended originally to take up teaching but was found to be more suitable for the career she has just chosen.

Evelyn Meade has passed through troubled waters since this time last year. She was in Japan at the time of the earthquake and lost all she possessed. Returning to Canada in the autumn, she found herself running a school in a lumber camp in British Columbia—very lonely and far from the amenities of life. At the end of December, she was appointed to a post in Victoria, Vancouver Island, where she teaches a large class of Chinese boys!

Evelyn Scarpa writes from Italy with great enthusiasm for the beauties of that country, and no less enthusiasm for the happy time she spent at the Queen's School, four years ago.

Marjorie Suds has decided that she cannot adequately carry out the missionary work she contemplates without a medical degree. She took the University of London Matriculation Examination successfully in September, 1923, and is now studying Medicine at the Royal School of Medicine for Women.

There is a long and very gratifying list of successes and honours which have been obtained by old Queen's School girls during the past year.

Elsie Phillips gained 1st Class Honours in the B.Sc. Examination of the Liverpool University last July. Subsequently, she was awarded a Research Scholarship of £90 a year for two years by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; also a Research Scholarship of £50 by the University of Liverpool.

Gladys Phillips passed Part I. of the University of Liverpool Honours B.A. (English Honours), in July.

Phyllis Dodd obtained the Diploma of the Royal Academy of Art, South Kensington, in July, and has spent the last year of her Scholarship in painting and in studying a craft.

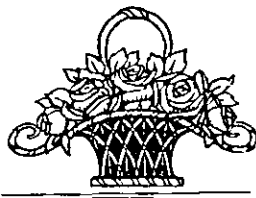
Joan Woods obtained the Diploma of Domestic Economy last Autumn, and is now teaching her art at the Malvern College for Girls.

Phyllis Lawson, after training at the Liverpool Physical Training College, obtained a Teachers' Diploma, 1st Class, with distinction. She is taking up a post at Hull in September.

Dorothy Stewart has been appointed Resident Medical Officer at the Fulham Infirmary.

Edith Wilkins has gained admission to Girton College, Cambridge, and Honour Humphreys to S. Hugh's College, Oxford.

Good Luck, and best congratulations to them all!



# QUEEN'S SCHOOL FUND. Statement of Accounts, May, 1923—May, 1924.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
From Bazaar—Taken	181	9	2	To "Save the Children Fund"	7	0	0
<i>Less for Tea</i>	£6	18	1	Chester Royal Infirmary	7	14	10
Materials	5	4	7	Cathedral Restoration Fund	5	0	0
Sundries	1	11	0	Council of Social Welfare	1	0	0
	13	13	8	Mayor's Unemployment Fund	5	0	0
			167	Imperial War Relief	3	0	0
School Sports			2	St. George's Home for Boys	1	0	0
Collection for Save the Children Fund.			3	St. Andrew's Home, Kalimpong	2	0	0
Sale of School Post Cards			3	Destitute Ladies	3	0	0
Playing Field Subscription			1	Police Court Mission	2	0	0
Mrs. Watts—1st Lecture, taken	9	0	0	Diocesan House of Mercy	5	0	0
2nd Lecture, taken	9	6	0	Cot Fund	8	10	0
	18	6	0				
<i>Less Costs—1st Lecture</i>	9	0	0	Total of Donations			50 4 10
			9	Prefects' Room—			
			6	Decorations	6	6	6
Total Receipts	187	14	6	Carpet	6	0	0
Balance from last year	15	12	10		12	6	6
				<i>Less (Donation*)</i>	5	6	6
							7 0 0
				Postage to Madagascar			0 9 9
				Kindergarten Toys			2 0 0
				Picture and Framing Pictures			3 7 0
				Musical Appreciation Lecture	2	2	0
				<i>Less received</i>	0	6	0
							1 16 0
				Total Disbursements			64 16 10
				Balance in hand			138 10 6

Audited and found correct, ALFRED AYRTON, LLOYDS BANK LTD., CHESTER, 11th June, 1924.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

50

Hon. Auditor.

# THE QUEEN'S SCHOOL OLD GIRLS' ASSOCIATION.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, JUNE, 1923—24.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Balance in hand, as stated in last accounts,				Receipt book and Stamps	...	0	1 6
June, 1923	...	38	1 10	Printing Invitations and Envelopes	...	0	7 6
Subscriptions	...	18	18 0	Postages of Invitations and Magazines	...	0	14 0
Magazines and Donations	...	0	18 0	Use of Tennis balls at Tournament	...	0	1 6
Dividend Exchequer Bond, August, 1923	...	0	11 6	Prizes for Tennis Tournament	...	0	9 9
Do. do. February, 1924	...	0	11 6	Tea at the General Meeting	...	1	18 0
Dividend War Bond, October, 1923	...	0	5 0	150 Magazines @ 1/6	...	11	5 0
Do. do. April, 1924	...	0	5 0	Old Girls' Annual Prize	...	1	1 0
Dividend Funding Loan, November, 1923	...	0	4 0	Balance in Bank	...	44	19 10
Do. do. May, 1924	...	0	4 0				
Bank Interest, November, 1923	...	0	8 9				
Do. do. May, 1924	...	0	10 6				
		£60	18 1			£60	18 1

51

MAY, 1924.

Examined and compared with Vouchers,  
TOM C. COOPER,

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

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The Annual General Meeting took place on Friday, 29th June. Forty-one members were present. Miss Clay took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Letters of regret for absence from 40 members, and a telegram of good wishes from Truro High School had been received. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following were admitted as new members:— M. Frith, M. Allen, S. N. Brown, E. Rowson, E. Gardiner, G. Williams, P. Williams, J. Brown.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. Alfred Ayrton) read her report, which shewed a balance in hand of £38 ls. 10d. Owing to this satisfactory state of finances, the Committee had decided to postpone the raising of the Life Subscription till June, 1924, when it would become 25/-. On the motion of D. Beck, seconded by D. Edwards, the report was adopted.

In the absence of the Cot Treasurer (M. Dickson), the report of the Cot Fund was read by D. Edwards. Its adoption was proposed by I. Polack, seconded by C. Ayrton, and carried unanimously. The re-election of the existing Officers was proposed by Mrs. Brown, and carried unanimously.

The election of K. Carter in place of I. Naylor (resigned) was proposed by D. Britton and carried unanimously.

The re-election of the remaining four Committee members was proposed by D. Beck, seconded by K. Shephard, and carried unanimously.

Miss Clay presented and commented on a statement as to the cost of producing the Magazine and the profit on sales and advertisements. As the present price (1/6) did not seem to affect the sale, Mrs. Brown moved that it remain unreduced for another year, and the meeting agreed unanimously.

The Hon. Secretary asked leave to omit, in future, from the List of Members in the Magazine, the classification of occupations, &c., which was undertaken during the year. The proposal was seconded by C. Ayrton and carried, on the understanding that items of interest communicated concerning members should be printed under "Association Notes."

Miss Clay announced S. N. Brown's success in gaining an Open Classical Scholarship at Lady Margaret's College, Oxford. She also appealed to Old Girls for contributions to

the Magazine. Attention was drawn to the honour done the Magazine by being allowed to print Mrs. Woods' "Moel Fammau and the Ice Age," the forecast of a report to be read before the Geological Society.

Mention was made of the School badge-brooch and blazer, both of which may be worn by Old Queen's School Girls.

On the motion of Mrs. H. F. Brown, seconded by Mrs. Ayrton, the meeting decided that the Old Girls would undertake a Cake and Sweet Stall at the Autumn Sale of Work.

A hearty vote of thanks to Miss Clay for presiding and editing "Have Mynde" was proposed by Mrs. H. F. Brown and carried with applause.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1923-24.

Hon. Secretaries: K. Day, D. Britton.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Alfred Ayrton.

Cot Treasurer: M. Dickson.

Cot Secretary: D. Edwards.

Committee: Mrs. H. F. Brown, Miss H. Giles, G. Phillips, G. Dent, K. Carter, D. French (Form VI.)

#### BIRTHS.

INWOOD—On August 31st, 1923, at Malta, to Mr. and Mrs. Inwood (R. Welsby), a daughter.

KEELING—On November 11th, 1923, at Christ Church Rectory, Heaton Norris, to the Rev. C. P. and Mrs. Keeling (H. Drinkwater), a daughter, Pauline Hilda.

SHEPHEARD—On March 2nd, 1924, at San Paulo, Brazil, to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kingsley Shephard (Marjorie Finchett), a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—WOOD—On September 25th, 1923, at S. Wilfred's Church, Harrogate, by the Rev. D. M. M. Bartlett, Doris Mary, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Adams, of Harrogate, late of Hough Green, Chester, to Hubert Scott, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wood, of Ilkley, Yorks.

AYRTON—WILSON—On January 12th, 1924, at Chester, Mary Joyce Ayrton, M.A., M.B., Ch. B. (Cantab.), to Graham Selby Wilson, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DAVIES—BAILEY—On June 5th, 1923, at the Parish Church, Frodsham, by the Vicar, the Rev. M. W. Myres, M.A., Winifred, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moreton Davies, West Bank, Frodsham, to William Whitburn, fourth son of Mrs. Bailey, Brightlands, Frodsham, and the late Rev. T. H. Bailey.

LOVELL—WILLIAMS—On October 4th, 1923, at Farncombe Parish Church, near Godalming, Surrey, by the Rev. F. Pickford, Kathleen May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lovell, "The Hut," Charterhouse, Godalming, and late of Chester, to Herbert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, of Glan Aber Park, Chester.

## Games, 1923-1924.

### TENNIS. 1923.

#### OFFICERS.

*Hon. Sec.* : M. Corbett.

*Assistant Hon. Sec.* : M. Miln.

#### Team—

M. Miln (Capt.) } 1st couple.  
D. Anderson }

P. Weymouth } 2nd couple.  
B. Crosland }

J. Strettell } 3rd couple.  
M. Stockton }

*Reserve*—J. Taylor.

#### MATCHES.

Opponent.		Place.		Result.
Northwich G. S.	...	Home	...	Won.
Tranmere H. S.	..	Away	...	Won.
Northwich G. S.	...	Away	...	Won.
Old Girls	...	Home	...	Unfinished.
Form Championship IV. L	} D. Anderson. } J. Strettell.			

### CRICKET.

#### 1st XI.

E. Wilkins.	M. Corbett.
E. Petters Hughes.	M. Miln.
P. Weymouth.	W. Lee.
J. Taylor.	J. Chaplin.
Nessie Brooking.	D. Anderson.
D. Dermody.	<i>Reserve</i> —B. Crosland.

#### MATCHES.

HELSBY—Away—Lost.

CALDER H S.—Home—Won.

**HOCKEY, 1923-24.****OFFICERS.***Hon. Sec. :* M. Miln.*Assistant Hon. Sec. :* P. Waymouth.

1st XI.

G. { B. Crosland.  
       M. Milligan.  
 R.B.—J. Trubshaw.  
 L.B.—J. Taylor.  
 L.H.—M. Brooking.  
 C.H.—D. Anderson.  
 R.H.—S. Trubshaw.  
 R.W.—M. Williams.  
 R.I.—M. Potts.  
 C.—M. Miln (Capt).  
 L.I.—P. Waymouth.  
 L.W.—D. French  
*Reserve—A.—M. Payne.*

**HOCKEY MATCHES.**

Opponent.	Place.	Result.
Northwich G. S. ...	Away ...	Draw 3-3
Walmoor College ...	Away ...	Draw 2-2
Howell's School ...	Home ...	Lost 4-2
Northwich G.S. ...	Home ...	Draw 2-2
Old Girls ...	Home ...	Lost 2-1
Staff ...	Home ...	Won 4-2
Howell's School ...	Away ...	Scratched.
Old Girls ...	Home ...	Won 3-1
Walmoor College ...	Home ...	Won 11-1

**LACROSSE.**

1st XII.

Goal—D. Anderson.  
 Point—  
 Cover Point—M. Evans.  
 3rd Man—B. Crosland.  
 Centre—M. Miln.  
 3rd Home—D. French.  
 2nd Home—P. Waymouth.  
 1st Home—M. Payne.  
 Right Defence Wing—J. Strettell.  
 Left Defence Wing—J. Taylor.  
 Right Attack Wing—S. Trubshaw.  
 Left Attack Wing—D. Dermody.

**PRACTICE GAME.**

Opponent.	Place.	Result.
Mersey L.L.C. ...	Away ...	Lost 13-1

# The Governing Body and Staff of the Queen's School, 1924.

## Patroness:

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

## Governors:

*Chairman*—E. GARDNER, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman*—W. H. DENSON, Esq., J.P.

*Ex-Officio*—

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.

## Representative:

A. AYRTON, Esq.  
G. BARLOW, Esq.  
F. BROCKLEHURST, Esq.  
MRS. H. F. BROWN, M.A., J.P.  
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN  
OF CHESTER.  
C. P. COCKRILL, Esq., J.P.  
MRS. ELLIOTT.  
THE REV. DR. GRIFFIN.  
E. PETER JONES, Esq., J.P.

W. JONES, Esq., J.P.  
PROFESSOR NEWSTEAD, M.Sc.,  
F.R.S., J.P.  
T. S. PARRY, Esq., M.B.  
MRS. POTTER.  
R. T. RICHARDSON, Esq., J.P.  
J. SHERIFF ROBERTS, Esq., J.P.  
E. M. SNEYD KYNNESELEY,  
Esq., M.A., J.P.

## Co-Optative:

MRS. BLAGDEN.  
MRS. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL  
(Hon.)

THE COUNTESS GROSVENOR  
(Hon.)  
MRS. HEWITT.

## Clerk to the Governors:

S. F. SPRANG, St. Werburgh Chambers, Chester.

## Head Mistress:

MISS CLAY, B.A. (Lond.), Eng. Hons.

*Associate and late Reid Scholar of Bedford College, London.*

## Staff:

MISS DAY, B.A., French Hons., Lond.; Univ. Coll.  
MISS GEE, B.Sc., Nat. Sci., Hons., Wales; Univ. Coll.  
MISS HOADLEY, B.A., Class. Hons., Lond.; Westfield Coll.  
MISS MACDONALD, M.A., Edinburgh.  
MISS NEDHAM, B.Sc., Lond., Royal Holloway Coll.  
MISS JOWERS, B.A., Hist. Hons., Oxon., S. Hugh's Coll.  
MISS BUCKLE (German).  
MISS DESGRATOULET, Nat. Fræbel Union.  
MISS JAMESON, Maria Gray Training Coll.  
MISS MORRIS, Manchester Univ. Teachers' Cert.  
MISS WAKEFIELD, Nat. Fræbel Union; Kindergarten.

## Visiting Teachers:

*Pianoforte*—MISS EMILY GILES, A.R.C.M.  
MISS ARROWSMITH, A.R.C.M., MISS AYRTON, A.R.C.M.,  
MISS WHITTAM, L.R.A.M., A.R.M.C.M.  
*Violin*—MISS McCULLAGH.  
*Class Singing*—MISS AYRTON, A.R.C.M.  
*Eurhythmics*—MISS AYRTON, A.R.C.M.,  
MISS WHITTAM, L.R.A.M., A.R.M.C.M.  
*Drawing and Painting*—MISS DOGGETT.  
*Physical Culture*—MISS BLYTH, Osterberg Phys. Tr. Coll.  
*Dancing*—MISS HAMMOND.  
*House Mistress*—MISS SEYMOUR-URE.  
*Assistant House Mistress and Secretary to the Head Mistress*—  
MISS DUCKWORTH.

## List of Members of the Queen's School Association of Past and Present Pupils.

- †Abel, Winifred, Rockfields, Frodsham, Warrington.  
 \*Adams, T. and M., Kingswood, Frodsham, via Warrington.  
 †Allan, M., Linden Lodge, Runcorn, Cheshire.  
 †Anderson, Mrs. (M. Dibben), Empangeni, Zululand.  
 Anderson, W. F., Girls' Collegiate School, Port Elizabeth, S. Africa (Hon.).  
 †Atcherley, Hope, 44, Hough Green, Chester.  
 Ayrton, Mrs. A. (Winifred Brown), Ashfield, Wrexham Road, Chester.  
 Ayrton, C., Ashfield, Wrexham Road, Chester, and the Queen's School, Chester.  
 Bailey, Miss, The High School, Truro (Hon.).  
 Bailey, Mrs. (F. Davies), Church Street, Frodsham, Cheshire.  
 Baker, Miss K., Roedean School, Bloemfontein, S. Africa (Hon.).  
 †Barlow, Mrs. (Margaret Brown), 26, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.  
 Barlow, Phyllis, 4, Cliveden Road, Hough Green, Chester.  
 Bateman, C., The Grammar School, Coleshill, near Birmingham.  
 Bate, Mrs. (R. Walley), Hargrave Hall, Hargrave, Chester.  
 †Beck, Diana, Thornhill, Hoole Road, Chester, and the London School of Medicine.  
 †Bell, Mrs. C. (G. Thompson), Jacob's, Sedlescombe, Sussex.  
 \*Belton, C., Craigside, Sandy Lane, Boughton, Chester.  
 †Berney, C., 76, Gladstone Avenue, Chester.  
 Birch, Miss, 105, Downs Road, Clapton, N.E., and The High School, Glasgow (Hon.).  
 †Boddington, M., Glenton House, Neston, Cheshire.  
 Brandreth, E., South Bank, Helsby, via Warrington.  
 Briant, M., Helsby, via Warrington.  
 Briant, E., Helsby.  
 †Britton, D., 6, Glan Aber Park, Chester.  
 †Brooking, Mrs. (F. White), The Milestone, Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.  
 †Brown, Mrs. H. F. (L. P. Humfrey), J.P., 18, Curzon Park, Chester.  
 †Brown, S. N., 18, Curzon Park, Chester, and Lady Margaret College, Oxford.  
 †Brown, J., Thorndene, Cambrian View, Chester, Bank Clerk.  
 Brown, M., Thorndene, Cambrian View, Chester.  
 †Brown, L., 43, Tarvin Road, Chester.  
 Browne, Mrs. Meyrick (M. Welsby), 11, Avenue Sainte-Foy, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris.  
 Campbell, Mrs. (P. Vernon), 28, Inverness Terrace, London, W.2.  
 Carter, K., The Poplars, Chapel Lane, Frodsham.  
 †Chrimes, D., Carthage, Gresford, N. Wales.  
 †Clegg, Mrs. (G. Lanceley), Meadow Bank, Willaston, Birkenhead.  
 Coate, Miss, The High School, Truro (Hon.).  
 Cooper, Mrs., Kinross, Sandown, Isle of Wight (Hon.).  
 Corbett, M., Earl's Ditton, Cleobury Mortimer, Kidderminster, and Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen, Oswestry.  
 Cowan, M., 3, Hoole Park, Chester.  
 Cranko, Mrs. (Miss Stewart), (Hon.).  
 Crooke, D., St. George's, near Wellington.  
 Crowe, A., Woodhouse, Aldford, Chester.  
 Davies, Miss C., Intermediate School for Girls, Llanelly (Hon.).  
 Davies (Miss M.), 507, Guy Street, Montreal (Hon.).  
 Davies, Kathleen, West Bank, Main Street, Frodsham.  
 \*Davies, Mabel, 10, Abbot's Nook, Liverpool Road, Chester, and Bedford College, London.  
 †Davison, Phyllis, Heath Cottage, Hayes, Kent, and The County School for Girls, Bromley, Kent.  
 Day, K., Rowton, Chester, and the Queen's School, Chester.

- Day, N., Rowton, Chester.  
 Day, R., Rowton, Chester.  
 de Fenzi, Miss C. D., 66, Audley Road, Hendon, London, N.W. (Hon.).  
 †Denny, H. Bibby, Eldon Villa, Flint, North Wales.  
 †Dent, Gwendolen, Curzon House, Chester.  
 Dickinson, Mrs. (Miss Petty), (Hon.).  
 †Dickson, M., Mayfield, Hoole, Chester.  
 \*Dodd, M., 13, Lumley Road, Chester.  
 \*Dodd, P., 18, Cathcart Road, S. Kensington, and Royal School of Art, S. Kensington.  
 Drigin, Mrs. Serge (Miss R. Baker), 2, Avenue House, Walton Street, Chelsea (Hon.).  
 †Dunlop, Mrs. J. K. (A. Walker), Ridge Lea, Solefields, Sevenoaks, Kent.  
 \*Dutton, R., Alvanley Vicarage, Warrington.  
 Dutton, E., Alvanley Vicarage, Warrington, and Girton College, Cambridge.  
 †Edwards, D., Kaleyards House, Chester.  
 Eason, M., 21, Cambrian View, Chester.  
 \*Elliott, M. and B., 24, Nicholas Street, Chester.  
 †Ellis, Mrs. (L. Laird), Tramway House, City Road, Chester.  
 †Elwell, M., Capenhurst Rectory, Birkenhead.  
 Evans, Mrs. (Miss Mackenzie), 5, Austin Friars, Granville Road, Scarborough (Hon.).  
 †Evans, M., Norton Hall, Runcorn.  
 †Frith, M., Moorlands, Runcorn.  
 Filmer, Miss A., 8, Portswood Park, Southampton (Hon.).  
 Freeman, D., 17, Brook Lane, Chester, and County School, Abertillery, Mon.  
 Gallaher, Miss K., Lavender Cottage, Alton, Hants.  
 \*Gardiner, E., Kandahar, 16, Crane's Drive, Surbiton.  
 Gerhard, G., Stamford Lodge, near Chester.  
 †Gibbs, Mrs. (R. Arnold), 16, Victoria Park, Weston-super-Mare.  
 Giles, Miss H., 8, Abbey Square, Chester (Hon.).  
 Glascodine, Miss L., Glanmôr, Llangland Bay, Mumbles, S. Wales (Hon.).  
 Glyn Davies, Miss, County School, Abergale (Hon.).  
 †Gray, Peggy, Homecroft, Crewe.  
 †Greening, Mrs. (E. Brotherton), Beechfield, Helsby, via Warrington.  
 †Griffith, Hera, 7, Upper Northgate Street, Chester.  
 Guest, May, Ashfield, Helsby, via Warrington.  
 Harry, M., Ferney, Queen's Park, Chester.  
 †Hartley, Mrs. (A. Caldecutt), The Sycamores, Leigh Road, Knutsford.  
 †Healey, Mrs. (M. Hewitt), Egerton, Heywood, Lancs.  
 †Hewitt, Eva, Roseacre, Hough Green, Chester.  
 Hill, M., Oak Farm, Waverton.  
 \*Hincks, Doris, Hope Vicarage, N. Wales.  
 †Hollamby, Mrs. (J. Cooper), c/o C. Cooper, Esq., Falgownie, Hoole Road, Chester.  
 †Holmes, E., 47, Hough Green, Chester.  
 Huggill, Mrs. (G. Day), Green Gates, Cwm Road, Dyserth, N. Wales.  
 †Hughes, K. Allington, J.P., Bryn-y-Groes, Gresford, N. Wales.  
 †Humphreys, Honour Noël, Y Fron, Gogarth, Llandudno, and S. Hugh's College, Oxford.  
 †Imison, E., 45, Little Heath Road, Coventry.  
 \*Inwood, Mrs. P. W. (R. Welsby), c/o Mrs. Welsby, Chichester House, Chester.  
 †Jackson, M., Avenham, Dee Banks, Chester.  
 †Jones, A., 51, Clare Avenue, Hoole, Chester, and the City and County School, Chester.  
 †Jones, Mrs. Clement (E. Boscawen), 60, Palace Court, London, W.2.  
 Jones, Mrs. Hugh (E. Stuart Douglas), Garmon Villa, Mold, N. Wales (Hon.).

†Keeling, Mrs. (H. Drinkwater), Christ Church Rectory, Heaton Norris, near Stockport.

\*Kemp, B., The Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen, Oswestry.  
Kemp, M., Axholme Cottage, London Road, Sholden, Deal, Kent.

†Lawson, P., 22, Liverpool Road, Chester.

†Lloyd-Jones, M., 22, High Street, Denbigh.

Maris, Miss, Lindfield, Cambridge, and Woking Secondary School (Hon.).

Martin, N., Oakdale, Saughall, Chester.

Maddocks, H., 29, High Street, Mold, N. Wales.

†Mason, S., 39, Liverpool Road, Chester.

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#### NOTE—

†Denotes Life-Membership (obtainable on payment of 25/-).

\*Denotes that Subscriptions for 1923 have not been paid.

School badge-brooches can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.  
Price 2/6.

It is hoped that the new Magazine Cover will commend itself to readers. The severity of that of recent issues has not found favour with all. It was adopted, in the first instance, from motives of economy in days when costs were so high and our funds so low that it was a question whether we could continue publication. The additions to the School buildings have put out-of-date the original cover with its sketch of the South-west front. The present type of cover need not necessarily be regarded as final.

"Old Girls" are reminded that School brooches may be bought for 2/6 and that there is an ample stock in hand. It is hoped that this distinctive badge may be worn on all occasions when "Old Girls" assemble, and that those prevented by distance from attending meetings may like to purchase a brooch as a memento of their School.

## Literary Competition.

FORMS IV. UPPER—VI. (inclusive).

1. To whom do the following descriptions apply—

- (a) "He nothing common did or mean  
Upon that memorable scene."
- (b) "Her father he makes cabbage nets,  
And through the streets does cry 'em."
- (c) "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart;  
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea."
- (d) "Thou art long and lank and brown  
As is the ribb'd sea sand."
- (e) "He lay like a warrior taking his rest  
With his martial cloak around him."
- (f) "She has a lovely face;  
God in His mercy lend her grace."
- (g) "Others abide our question. Thou art free"
- (h) "Her hair that lay along her back,  
Was yellow like ripe corn."
- (i) "Glad did I live and gladly die."
- (k) "Mighty Victor, mighty Lord!  
Low on his funeral couch he lies."

2. Complete the following. Name the author of each and the poem or play.

- (a) "Not once nor twice in our rough island story".....
- (b) "We are such stuff".....
- (c) "I am monarch".....
- (d) "A man he was to all the country dear  
And".....
- (e) "Shades of the prison house".....
- (f) "We fall to rise".....

- (g) "The waves beside them danced" .....
  - (h) "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars" .....
  - (i) "We look before and after" .....
  - (k) "Where ignorance is bliss" .....
3. (t) Who had to sugar his hair and why?  
 (b) Who had a 'satiabie curiosity?  
 (c) Who had a frugal mind although on pleasure bent?  
 (d) What was charmed with smiles and soap?  
 (e) Who had husbands five at the church door?  
 (f) Who was always waiting for something to turn up?  
 (g) Who dressed her cow in grey flannel?  
 (h) Who had a hat of more than oriental splendour?  
 (i) Who asked for more?  
 (k) Who wanted to see wheels go round?

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Answers should be sent in to Miss Hoadley the first week of the Autumn Term.

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OPEN TO FORMS UP TO AND INCLUDING IV. LOWER.

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1. Who sailed in the Royal George, Revenge, Argo, Good Ship Rose, Hesperus?
2. Who were the owners of :—the glass slippers; the grin which remained some time after its owner had gone; the shield with the device of a young oak-tree pulled up by the roots; Excalibur; the strawberry mare Winnie; Gelert; the 'satiabie curiosity; the cow which was wrapped in grey flannel; the old boat which was used as a house; the wheel of Life; the birch canoe which had all the forest's life in it; the mirror which cracked when its owner stopped weaving?
3. Give the name of the book in which each of the following characters appears :—Kay and Gerda; Topsy; Bob Cratchit; Mowgli; Isaac the Jew; Sam Weller; Christian; Una; Shylock. What was Rikki-tikki-tavi?

## 4. Complete the following quotations:—

- (a) What gave rise to no little surprise,  
Nobody.....
- (b) She left lonely for ever.....
- (c) Into the Valley of Death.....
- (d) .....were the prayers we said.
- (e) You could not see a cloud, because.....
- (f) So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war.....
- (g) God's in His heaven—.....
- (h) And then my heart with pleasure fills.....
- (i) The sparrows were brighter.....  
And their dogs.....
- (j) .....; he sings each song twice over.

Answers should be sent in to Miss Buckle the first week of the Autumn Term.



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