

# Lincoln Training College

## Magazine.



APRIL, 1897



## EDITORIAL.

THE Editors of the Training College Magazine feel that there is one event which, above all others, is occupying the minds of all past Students of the College, and that is the death of Canon Nelson. All will feel that the College can never be quite the same to them without him, for, though he had given up his actual work in the College, and had resigned his position as Principal some few years ago, yet, not only was his interest in all that went on in the College as keen as ever and his counsel and advice always most willingly and readily given, but also there was the possibility of seeing him there in one or other of his frequent visits, when he would come in just as of old and sit down and have a little chat with first one and then the other. There can be but one feeling, and that is that a kind friend, a true counsellor, a very distinct personality full of brightness, full of earnestness, full of sympathy, has gone from among us; but amid all our sense of our own loss there will always be the feeling of satisfaction that he himself lived to see and rejoice in the fruits of his long work, both in the College itself and in the lives and the work of a great band of Teachers whom he had sent forth some more, some less imbued with his own deep earnestness and all feeling that they had a great and important work to do, each in her own position.

The following accounts taken from the *Grantham Journal* give such a true account of him that we feel that we cannot do better than insert them as they are, knowing how much his old Students will value the possession of them, as well as the "In Memoriam" by a Student who counts it her privilege to have known him, better perhaps, than any other Student who ever came under his influence.

## THE REV. CANON HECTOR NELSON.

A zealous Churchman and a faithful friend passed to his well-earned rest at an early hour in the morning of October 23rd, 1896. The references to his illness which have already appeared in these pages will have prepared our readers for the announcement of the death of Canon Hector Nelson; but the news will be received with genuine regret by his fellow-townsmen, and with a sorrow still more pronounced by a far wider community, whose privilege it has been for years past, to enjoy his intimate friendship and to be guided by his ripened counsel, and who regarded him with feelings of the deepest admiration and affection. On the 4th October, exactly four years from the very day upon which he took up his residence in Grantham, Canon Nelson was seized with an affection of the heart, so serious as to leave but little hope of his recovery. With alternating phases of improvement and relapse, he has lingered for a period of three weeks, sustained by his marvellous vitality, notwithstanding a venerable old age, until some had dared to hope that a prolongation of his useful life, might, after all, be granted him. This, however was not to be, and at ten minutes after midnight, calmly and peacefully his spirit

passed away, consciousness having been sustained up to within a quarter of an hour of the end. It is pleasing to know that the Lord Bishop of Lincoln visited the sufferer on Tuesday, and that Canon Nelson was able both to recognise and converse with him. His lordship's thoughtful kindness afforded the rev. gentleman considerable gratification, and he spoke of it not long before his death in terms which showed how much the visit had been appreciated.

Canon Hector Nelson was born in London on December 30th, 1815, and was thus well advanced in his 81st year. At the age of seven he entered the Merchant Taylors' School, and the success of his early training gave promise of a career of more than average merit. The army was the profession upon which the lad's whole heart was set, and we can well believe how keen a disappointment the non-fulfilment of his wish must have been. Had circumstances permitted it, he was willing to have commenced as a private, when an officer's position was not open to him; but his father died a young man, leaving a family of twelve to be educated and started in life, and it was deemed advisable that he should make use of the scholarships at Oxford which he had won, and work out for himself a position in the world on other lines. Nevertheless, to the very end of life his interest in the army was most marked, and the military achievements which the papers of to-day are recording, in connection with the Soudan campaign more especially, were regarded with evident appreciation. He had always desired to live long enough to hear of the occupation of Dongola, and it was his earnest hope that the British flag would in due course be unfurled at Khartoum. From School he passed to St. John's College, Oxford, where it is worthy of note that, by the help of his scholarships he entirely supported himself, without costing his mother one penny. He obtained second-class honours in mathematics and third class in classics, taking his M.A. degree in 1842. On leaving College he acted as a private tutor for some time, principally to the four younger sons of Mr. Compton, at that time M.P. for Hampshire, who had a residence in the New Forest—a locality which, so recently as last year, it was the rev. gentleman's great pleasure to re-visit. In 1843 he was ordained deacon, by Bishop Blomfield, of London, and licensed to a curacy at Romford, under Archdeacon Grant, and in the following year was advanced to the priesthood. One incident in connection with his work at Romford is especially deserving of mention. Archdeacon Grant, who seems in this respect to have lived almost in advance of his time, was developing a scheme for the founding of a Clergy School, and it was his wish that Mr. Nelson should become its first Principal. The Bishop was unable to give the arrangement his episcopal sanction, most probably because Mr. Nelson himself was then still in the diaconate; though the fact that he should have been thought worthy of such a position is at once a proof of his undoubted ability, and of the great confidence in his work and worth which Archdeacon Grant entertained. He was destined, singularly enough, to become the head of a Training College, but his labours were to be directed into a different channel to that now proposed for him. In 1846, he married Mary, only daughter of Richard Miller, Esq., of East Farleigh, Kent, and at the same time accepted a curacy in the last-named parish, his Vicar being the Rev. Henry Wilberforce, brother of the famous Bishop Wilberforce. Henry Wilberforce, however, seceded to Rome—a decision which led Mr. Nelson to vacate his curacy, after only a brief experience of work at East Farleigh. He was then invited by a mutual friend to take charge of West Pinchbeck, a district for which the Rev. W. Wayet had just completed the erection of Church, Parsonage house, and Schools, and here he became the first incumbent. His work was essentially of the mission type, amongst a class of people, many of whom were, more or less, strangers to the Church and her teaching; and it is a significant proof of his great influence, more

particularly with men, and of his earnest devotion to their welfare, that when he resigned the charge at the end of seven years, there were actually more male communicants than those of the opposite sex. He was the faithful friend and helper of many during his stay at West Pinchbeck, and not a few owe their progress and position in the world, under God, to the advantages which his genuine interest and ungrudging assistance gave them. Mr. Nelson's next sphere of energetic labour was at Moulton. The Grammar School at this place, an old foundation whose position had sadly deteriorated, was resuscitated, by dint of his arduous exertions, and for five years he successfully filled the head mastership. He was now approaching the great work of his life. A Training College for Schoolmasters, with a Middle School combined, had been started at Lincoln by Bishop Kaye, but without attaining the success which was hoped for. It was therefore decided to substitute for the original plan a Training College for Mistresses, and, at the request of Bishop Jackson, Mr. Nelson in 1862 proceeded to Lincoln to become the first Principal of an Institution, with the remarkable success of which his name will ever be gratefully linked. The Prebendal stall of Biggleswade in Lincoln Cathedral was conferred upon him in 1865. For thirty years and nine months Canon Nelson presided with rare efficiency over the affairs of the Training College, and during that time he witnessed the erection of the Chapel, while no less than six hundred young women came under his direction and influence. He was a strong man mentally, with a powerful grip of every subject he took up, which made him at once an intelligent and successful teacher. It is impossible in a brief notice to do adequate justice to that wonderful work of Canon Nelson at Lincoln, upon which he bestowed the prime of his manhood and the full vigour of his faculties. Suffice it to say that the students who had the advantage of his training were everywhere welcomed and valued, and not alone for their scholastic attainments, but for the high sense of principle which characterised their work, their energetic, conscientious devotion to duty, and their faithful allegiance to Church principles. By the students themselves, Canon Nelson was regarded with feelings of sincere attachment, and it is to-day a pleasure indeed to hear of their lasting gratitude for all his unceasing labours and wise counsel. On resigning his connection with the College, the diocese recognised his great work by presenting him with a silver bowl and a sum of money. In October, 1892, Canon Nelson removed to Grantham, and from that date resided in the Avenue-road. Four happy years they have been to him, if we except the cloud which overshadowed his life in May, 1894, when the partner of his joys and sorrows was taken from him; but we can well believe that he was not one who sorrowed as those "without hope." These four years, though a time of rest, were by no means a period of inactivity. His lectures to young people, in connection with the scheme for higher religious education in the diocese, were especially valuable; and his interest in the University Extension movement was also most helpful. With regard to the former, it may be stated that Canon Nelson passed six candidates for higher education in religious knowledge last Lent, and at least twelve were preparing to go in another year. The rev. gentleman has, we understand, left a manuscript with all the lectures he meant to give this winter ready written out, and only the day before he was taken ill said, in writing to a friend, that he did so hope to carry out his scheme. The class held weekly at his house was a great pleasure to him. Some of the younger clergy have also profited greatly by his help and instruction; while his memory should be always held in grateful remembrance by Granthamians for the interest which he displayed in the Chain Library—the cataloguing of the books, and their repair under his wise direction, being a work of great importance and highly necessary, the utility of which will be appreciated in ages to come. The rev. gentleman had, of course, much leisure for reading

during his residence at Grantham, and he employed this to the fullest advantage, the variety of the works which came under his notice being a remarkable proof of his literary taste and discernment. His was a familiar and welcome figure in our streets, and the assistance which he occasionally gave at the Parish Church, in the reading of the lessons and in other ways, was always appreciated by the congregation. He was a zealous, loyal, consistent son of the Church, and no one who heard him could fail to be impressed with the evident reality of his religion. His sonorous voice spoke at once of depth and sincerity. Those who were his intimates were especially struck by his high sense of duty. His kindness to all with whom he came in contact, men, women, or children, was another pleasing trait in his character; he was looked up to as a leader, and one naturally turned to him for advice in any position of doubt or difficulty. His natural good spirits were alone a help to others, but assistance of a more definite nature was never lacking when the opportunity presented itself. "A man greatly beloved" is his justly-earned epitaph. Unto his life's end "Christ's faithful soldier and servant," he has passed beyond the veil to the realization, it may be, of still higher and nobler activities in the spiritual world. Our loss is truly his gain; but his kindness to his fellows, his admirable qualities and useful life, his cheery manner and venerable form, will long be held in affectionate remembrance. The deceased gentleman leaves a family of three daughters—Mrs. H. H. Johnston, Mrs. Giles (Little Bytham Rectory), and Miss Nelson, by whose devoted care and loving, faithful companionship the closing years of his life have been brightened.

The funeral of the late Canon Hector Nelson will take place on Monday afternoon, the first portion of the Burial-office being said at the Parish Church at 3.30. Those of the clergy who may be desirous of attending are to robe in the vestry. To-morrow (Sunday) evening, Mr. Back will play Mendelssohn's "O for the wings of a Dove"—one of the deceased gentleman's favourite selections—and the choir will also sing a hymn of which he was especially fond, "The day is past and over."

When the inhabitants of Lincoln (writes a correspondent) awoke yesterday (Friday) morning, it was to hear the resonant tones of the Cathedral bell announcing—as it quickly transpired—the death of one whose life had thrown a radiance and a halo over a wide circle of friends. Though Canon Nelson had left Lincoln some years, his appearance in public work at Grantham always aroused the keenest interest in the city, and by many his advice and counsel was frequently sought. It would, of course, be impossible to mention the name of the late Canon without at once reviving memories of his splendid work at the Diocesan Training College, where as its Principal he inculcated the germs of that higher and deeper appreciation of work which has been so far-reaching in its results, not only in the county in which he spent nearly the whole of his life, but in many other parts of England where his erstwhile students are now located. There is a distinct characteristic of Canon Nelson's life in Lincoln which will keep his memory green with all who met him: we refer to the candour and penetrating force of his teaching. Long before the School of Art was built in Lincoln he did yeoman service in this department of what is now a great work in the city, whilst in the realm of science he was known and respected as a high authority. He was a man whom his Church and country could ill spare, and whose life will remain a pattern to many in years to come.

#### IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CEREMONY AT GRANTHAM.

The funeral of the late Rev. Canon Hector Nelson, for over thirty years Principal of the Training College for Schoolmistresses at Lincoln, took place on Monday, October 26th, when his body was laid to rest in Grantham Cemetery. A most impressive ceremonial was fittingly observed, and the large assembly of clergy and laity eloquently testified to the high esteem

and appreciation which the admirable personal qualities of the deceased and his great work for the Church had called forth. The first portion of the burial office was conducted at the Parish Church, at half-past three o'clock. There was a full attendance of the choir, and the service, so far from partaking of funereal gloom, was rather an anthem of praise—an act of thanksgiving for the happy close of a well-spent life, and a devout expression of Christian hope for the peaceful repose and future blessedness of the faithful departed. The body was received at the Castlegate entrance to the churchyard by the Vicar (Canon Glaister), who recited the opening sentences on the way to the Church. The choristers and clergy had previously gone in procession from the vestry to the south door, singing meanwhile the hymn, "Blest are the pure in heart." For the first time the handsome processional cross was brought into use, being carried by the Rev. Harold Booth, and the scene was alike dignified and impressive when, a few moments later, the flower-bedecked coffin was borne along, "through gate and porch and column'd aisle," and finally deposited in the chancel, in accordance with the custom which assigns this honourable distinction to all who have served in the sacred ministry of the Church. At the head of the procession walked the cross-bearer, followed by the choir singing Bishop Wordsworth's glorious and majestic hymn, "Hark the sound of Holy Voices, chanting at the crystal sea." Then came some six-and-twenty of the Diocesan and other clergy, viz., Revs. E. Robinson, G. Goodwin, and C. F. Norgate (assistant curates of Grantham), Rev. E. M. Clements (Barkston), W. A. Purey-Cust (Belton), T. H. Craster (Denton), W. A. Frith (Welby), G. W. Jeurwine (Harlaxton), J. Woollam (Burton Coggles), W. Andrews (Carlton Scroop), C. K. Watkins (Portsmouth), E. Nelson (Lincoln), Algernon C. E. Thorold (Hougham), W. De Foe Baker (Snelland), A. W. Rowe (Principal of the Training College, Lincoln), R. Thomas (Cabourn), C. Elsmere (Spitalgate), W. Nash (Somerset), Canon Deedes (Heydour), Canon Young (North Witham), Canon Welby (Barrowby), Canon W. Vincent Jackson (Bottesford), Canon Matthews (Wellingore), and Canon Williams (Stamford), together with the Rev. E. T. Leeke, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and the Rev. Canon Glaister, Vicar of Grantham. After the clergy walked the churchwardens, Colonel Parker and Mr. Bentley-Rudd, bearing their official staves (which also were used on this occasion for the first time); the parish clerk, Mr. G. W. Wilkinson; and the undertaker, Mr. John Hall. The coffin, covered with magnificent wreaths, was a striking feature. After being enclosed in a shell, the body was placed in an outer coffin of oak, which was covered with white cloth. There was no name-plate, a plain Latin cross being simply fixed to the lid of the coffin. In these matters, the desires of the rev. gentleman were carefully adhered to, the coffin being exactly similar to the one provided for the late Mrs. Nelson. The mourners, for whom seats were reserved on the north side of the centre aisle entered the church in the following order:—Mr. H. H. Johnston and Miss Nelson, Mr. R. Hector Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Rev. E. Giles and Mrs. Giles, Miss Mary Johnston and Miss Mary Giles, Miss Waddington and Miss Johnston, Mr. R. B. Nelson and Mr. G. Hector Bruce, Rev. W. Legg and Mr. E. M. Nelson. Three of the Governesses from the Training College at Lincoln (Miss Elwell, Miss Turner, and Miss Aughtie), and Miss S. Brown, a Lincoln mistress, followed, and also the servants from Avenue-road and the Bank, and from the Training College. Amongst the general congregation were the Revs. Canon Blenkin, J. Kaye, and S. Herrington (Lincoln), A. Wood (Great Ponton), H. D. Moore, (Honington), F. Jesson (Grantham), B. A. Cliff (Congregationalist), Mrs. Leeke, Mrs. Crowfoot, Major and Mrs. Nevile, Miss Susan Wordsworth, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Cecil Fisher, The Mayor of Grantham (Alderman W. L. Wand), Mr. and Mrs. R. A. White, Mr. Jno. G. Thompson, Mr. Willoughby Crampton, Dr. Poole-Berry (the deceased's medical attendant), Mr. J. H.

Davies (H. M. Inspector of Schools) and Mrs. Davies, Mr. A. G. Gamble, Mr. W. J. Hutchings (Grantham Grammar School), Dr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. W. V. Hardwick, Mr. H. Preston, and many others, including several former students at the Training College. On reaching the chancel, the choristers and clergy at once entered the stalls, while the body was carried to a position immediately in front of the altar, which was now vested in violet—the Rev. Harold Booth, who held aloft the processional cross, standing at the head of the coffin, and the Revs. E. Robinson and G. Goodwin on either side. Psalm 90, "Lord, Thou hast been our Refuge," was solemnly chanted; and St. Paul's marvellous treatise on the resurrection of the body, which forms the lesson, was read with forcible enunciation by Chancellor Leeke. With this the first portion of the burial office closes, but the service was acceptably lengthened by the singing of the beautiful hymn (of which Canon Nelson was very fond), "To Christ, the Prince of Peace," after which the large congregation remained reverently standing to hear the rev. gentleman's favourite excerpt, "O for the wings of a dove," from Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," played by the talented organist of the Church, Mr. R. T. Back. It was quite in keeping with the rest of the service that this should take the place of the more sombre, if soul-stirring "Dead March" of Handel; and then, most appropriately, to a calmly sung *Nunc Dimittis*, the body of the revered priest was slowly borne from the chancel in which his venerable form had often been seen in life, and carried out by the south door, between the ranks of his brother clergy and the choir, with a softly-chanted *Gloria* for his requiem. The body was conveyed to the Cemetery in a hearse with glass sides, and carriages followed for the mourners, four of these being sent by Mr. Giles, Miss Bradshaw, Canon Welby, and Mrs. Sedgwick. On leaving Castlegate the route of the procession lay along the Avenue-road, past the rev. gentleman's late residence, and thence into St. Catherine's-road, the drawn blinds which were noticeable on every hand, and the number of spectators all tending to show how general was the feeling of respect entertained for the deceased. At the Cemetery, the surpliced clergy were the Revs. Chancellor Leeke, Canon Williams, G. Goodwin, E. Robinson, H. W. Hall, and Canon Glaister. The body of the deceased was placed in the same grave with that of his wife, who died in May, 1894, the committal service and the concluding prayers being very impressively taken by Canon Williams, of Stamford, one of Canon Nelson's most attached friends. Among the many beautiful tributes of affection placed on the coffin, mention should be made of a cross sent from the Lincoln Training College, "In loving remembrance of thirty years' work of love." Others were forwarded by the Curates at the Parish Church; Mr. Thirkill Johnston, Miss Edith and Mr. J. G. Johnston; Colonel and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Babington, the Misses Thompson (a wreath of violets), Miss Cochrane (a laurel wreath), Mr. and Mrs. R. A. White, Miss Bradshaw, the Misses Woolward, Miss B. M. Brown, the Misses Brooks, Mrs. R. Nelson, Mrs. Hemsley, Mrs. and the Misses Hays, Miss Lillian Robbs, Misses A. S. and C. Giles, Miss K. Huddleston, the Servants at Avenue-road, and the Bank Servants. A cross was also contributed by friends in Lincoln, and placed on Canon Nelson's stall in the the Cathedral.

The Evening Service in the College Chapel on the Sunday succeeding Canon Nelson's death was one of special commemoration. The anthem was Stainer's "What are these which are arrayed in white robes?" and the hymns, "Oh for a faith," and "Peace, perfect peace," while his favourite chant was sung to the *Nunc Dimittis*. The Principal, in preaching from the words, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace," dwelt very fully and appreciatively on the lessons of Canon

Nelson's work, set forth in the Memorial East Window, and leaving its impress on the College: a work having its fruition in the "perfect peace" of God and the vision of the King in His beauty.

### "In Memoriam."

"Memory of things precious keepeth warm  
The hearts that once did hold them."

This Spring number of our "Training College Magazine," the first to appear after the death of the first and well-loved Principal, cannot go forth to old Lincoln Students in silence from those whose happiness and high privilege it has been, first to be trained by him, and then to continue that training while working in the College under him.

All *In Memoriam* words must have an element of sadness in them, for they speak of parting—of a "vanished hand" and "a voice that is still." They are only written of those whose visible presence has been removed from us, and concerning whom the sure and certain hope, and the faith in the communion of saints is the only present comfort. Still the keynote of all that one would say of Canon Nelson must be *thanksgiving*; thanksgiving for him, for he has entered into the Rest which remaineth, after his long work for God and His Church, the Rest for which he longed; and thanksgiving for ourselves and for all who came under his influence, that for so many years the world has been made purer, and braver, and more loving by his life in it. And now that this strong personality is with us no more—a personality which was so well-known in Lincoln, and which made itself strongly felt even in his short four years' residence at Grantham, we may well ask what was the secret of that forceful influence which impressed itself on every one with whom he came in contact. Much of his character is no doubt indescribable; the influence is felt, but it cannot be analysed. Canon Nelson was an individuality which could never be mistaken; he was himself, and he was no one else. But with all his strong originality, there was no eccentricity, no capriciousness. He had moulded his character on very distinct lines; his principles of action were clear and definite, even when, as might sometimes happen, they were not always apparent to outsiders. There were certain qualities, certain lines of action, which might be counted on with perfect security. Perhaps in recalling some one of the many distinctive characteristics, we may realize in these earlier days of loss that memory is possession, and learn the lesson that great and good men are the "revealed embodied possibilities of human nature." And, first, there is no doubt that one great secret of his influence was his marvellous

power of sympathy; a sympathy so intuitive and delicate, and withal so comprehensive, that it amounted to genius. This power seemed to have been bestowed on him as a special gift, but it was strengthened and cultivated by that principle of unselfishness which showed itself in all his work. The constant interruptions from others with their sorrows, or the difficulties and anxieties of their work, in the midst of his own most pressing and responsible duties, were always met with the most eager and ready response. Always accessible to those who needed his help, he threw himself so completely into the affairs of another, as if they were quite the most important thing in the world to him, that one was tempted to forget that any demand on his patience was being made. And with this power of giving sympathy and help, it had no small part in strengthening his influence that he did not deny to others the exquisite pleasure of feeling that their sympathy and help was necessary to himself and his own happiness and well-being, in this as in so many other ways, showing his deep and penetrating knowledge of human nature. With all his strength, he did not stand alone; he asked of others what he himself so readily gave. Perhaps an equally-marked feature in his character was his faith in his kind. Even as an educationist only, he held the idea very strongly that the belief in a person's goodness was one sure way of calling that goodness into existence, whether in the case of children or grown-up people. People are very prone to do what is *expected* of them by those who are over them, and whom they love and revere, and if it be argued that in this they are acting from personal rather than the highest motives, surely the character thus trained and strengthened will more probably rise to the higher law, and "Because Right is Right, to follow Right." It is safe to say that as a principle of education it succeeded. Many and many a one rose to that which he thought them to be capable of, and none, excepting those whom he would have emphatically called "poor stuff," were made conceited by his belief in their sincerity and goodness.

The world generally, as well as the Student-world, knew that Canon Nelson was a strong man—strong in action and speech, strong in bearing, and strong to help—"Like a staff for one to lean and rest upon, The strongest on the longest day." There was a certain fearlessness—almost an audacity of strength—a soldier-element in him, which made him, at least in his younger days, one of the fighters of the world. The Great Duke was his hero in modern history; Wordsworth's *Happy Warrior* his conception of an ideal character. And so he used his strength, sometimes with a very keen zest, in fighting the battle of Religious Education and generally the battle of Right against Wrong, as well as in fighting the battles of his Students. (One

story which he specially delighted to tell was that of a Student who threatened an obstreperous manager that she "would tell Mr. Nelson.")

This same strength of mind and will was a very great support both to himself and those who worked under him, in those difficulties and anxieties which must come at intervals in the history of any great public institution. Like his great hero, "Rich in saving common sense," he carefully considered what was best to be done, made up his mind, and acted upon it. Having done that, whatever the results might be, he did not torment himself with self-reproaches. "I have done the best I can; we must leave results," was the judgment of a sensitive, but perfectly healthy conscience.

The soldier-element showed itself again in his chivalrous, loyal recognition of higher authority and rank, whether in Church or State, and with this was combined the frankest, truest courtesy to all, of whatever rank. No one recognized more fully than he did, with his favourite Wordsworth, that

*"The generous inclination, the just rule,  
Kind wishes and good actions and pure thoughts—*

*No mystery is here; no special boon  
For high and not for low, for proudly graced  
And not for meek of heart."*

All Lincoln students will remember Canon Nelson's keen, bright sense of fun; the glee with which he would tell one good story after another, even if, as might chance, the laugh was against himself. Will any who heard him ever forget his inimitable reading of the humorous poems of Burns or Southey, such as "Last May a braw Wooer," "A Scolding Wife to her Husband," or "Napoleon's Ride to Moscow." This brings to mind his intense love of all good poetry, and his habit of quoting favourite passages about the house. He always disclaimed any knowledge of music, but his sense of the music of verse, of metre, was perfect, and his favourite grievance against Robert Browning was that poet's slipshod rhythms.

Of the inner life of all, that which was the mainspring of his life, little can or ought to be said. He himself held very strongly that that which is deepest and most sacred in the heart should be guarded by strong, if not habitual reserve. His own favourite hymn, "Oh, for a faith that will not shrink," tells us what his own faith meant to him. Suffice it to say that it was in complete harmony with his intellect and character—strong, active, and manly, free alike from morbid introspection, and from what he called "the wretched pessimism," which can see nothing but what is gloomy in the

outlook of the world. He had fought his doubts and gathered strength. To those in difficulties of faith or conscience he spoke with no uncertain sound—"Do God's will; you shall know of the doctrine."

The "Annunciation" window in the College Chapel tells its own story of his ideal home-life. The "Good Shepherd," east window, which commemorates Canon Nelson's work, designedly pictures and suggests to those who attend the services day by day, that which was the dominant note in his teaching of teachers. May we not take as his last message to us those words of his in which after speaking to his students of the love of the "Good Shepherd Who giveth his life for the Sheep," and the heart satisfaction and rest which grow with the realization of this great doctrine of the Atonement, he thus closed:—

"Under the Good Shepherd, be you good Shepherds. Give your *hearts*, not your minds only to the work. I know not how, but as life goes on, a loving spirit seems more and more the source of all that is good. Encourage it in yourselves, in your own Shepherd's work.

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So our intercourse shall never end in itself, but subserve that higher communion which, begun among us here, is not to be consummated till hereafter. So may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight."

MARGARET ELWELL.

### THE CHAPEL.

On S. Matthias' Day, Feb. 24th, a day kept here in past years as the Consecration Day of Bishop Wordsworth, whose first wish with regard to the College was that a Chapel should be built, and also as Mrs. Nelson's birthday, a red Altar Frontal was used for the first time. This has been worked by Miss Nelson, who has also given part of it, the rest being contributed from the funds over from the Memorial Window to Mrs. Nelson. It is worked very beautifully with groups of lilies on either side of a cross formed of lilies in the centre. A red stole, a gift to the Chapel from Miss Annie Norton, in memory of Canon Nelson, was also used for the first time. We are indebted to Miss Nelson for the working of this also, as well as for a white stole belonging to Canon Nelson which was worn by the Principal for the first time on All Saints' Day.

## QUARTERLY MISSION SERVICE.

This was held on S. Matthias' Day instead of the usual Evensong, and the address was given by the Rev. Canon Crowfoot, who spoke with great earnestness upon the Mission work in India, in which he had himself been engaged for many years, and specially of the work of the Ladies' Mission at Delhi. He described very vividly all that they had to go through, having himself been an eye-witness of much of it when he was at Delhi. He shewed that a few earnest self-sacrificing women had already done, and what a wide field there was for more workers in the great work of educating and raising the women of India into their proper position, and of thus materially helping to spread the knowledge of the Gospel, and to extend the kingdom of Christ in that vast area containing nearly three hundred millions of people.

## THE GUILD OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

On Feb. 2nd, the Rev. G. Longridge, chaplain to the Guild of the Good Shepherd, gave an address in Chapel at Evensong on the aim and objects of the Guild. He said that the aim of the Guild was to attach still more strongly to the Church the teachers in all Church Schools, so that Church teaching—meaning definite Church teaching—should be regarded as the great object of education. He gave a short account of the rise of the Guild, and its connection with Lincoln especially, through the late Dean, in whose parish at Wantage it had been first started. Its object is to combine all teachers in Church Schools together in feeling that they were really working for the Church, and that for this a frequent regular use of the means of grace, especially the Holy Communion, was absolutely necessary, and a distinct avowal of true attachment to the Church and consequent separation from all who dissented from Church teaching as well as from all who opposed it. He then read the few rules of the Guild, and concluded an earnest address by hoping that a branch might be established in Lincoln.

The Students were all invited by the Principal to a meeting in his dining-room on Feb. 20th, to consider the possibility of establishing a branch of the Guild in the College, or of affiliating it to the already existing College Association, which has existed for five years for the purpose of combining all Students—present and past—in works of piety and charity in the Church. It was found impossible for the Students in College to carry out the Rules of the Guild, and the general feeling was in favour of maintaining the College Association, which already numbers nearly one hundred members. Some few expressed a desire to join the Guild also, and the Principal has the matter still under consideration.

## PAST STUDENTS, 1870—1.

1870.	Married Name.	Address.
Elisabeth Brown ...	Mrs. Marriott..	12, Milton St., Nottingham
<i>b</i> Mary Buckley ...	Mrs. Baguley ..	56, Foxhall Rd., Nottingham
<i>b</i> Mary Collingwood..	Mrs. Woodruff.	3, Church Terrace, Spital- gate, Grantham
Mary Jane Dawson... ..		
<i>ab</i> Sarah Ann Elston	Mrs. Marsh ...	Heddon Villa, Chamber- combe Parke, Ilfracombe
<i>b</i> Mary Ann Hensman	Mrs. Hastings..	57, Newland St. W., Lincoln
<i>a</i> Sarah Ann Jenks...	Mrs. Cuthbert..	Sutterton, Spalding
<i>ab</i> Caroline Johncock ... ..		near Worksop
Mary Keturah Knight	died ... ..	
Harriett Lawrence ...	Mrs. Lucas,	
	died 1888..	
<i>ab</i> Margaret Magee ...	Mrs. E. Johnson,	Bridge Cottage, Deanshanger, Stony Stratford
<i>c</i> Alice Musson... ..	Mrs. Bramley,	
	died ... ..	
<i>ad</i> Blanche K. Rogers ... ..		99, Monks Road, Lincoln
<i>b</i> Annie E. Stephenson...	Mrs. Tindall ...	2, Chandos St., St. Peter's Road, Leicester
<i>b</i> Jane Stokoe ... ..		Elm Road, Wisbech
<i>b</i> Jane Strickson ...	Mrs. Hammond,	891, Harrow Rd., London, W.
<i>b</i> Jane Tolson ... ..	Mrs. Morton...	7, West View, Hill Street, Withington, Manchester
Martha White... ..	died in America	
<i>ab</i> Annie Elizabeth Whitworth...	Mrs. Hutchin- son ..	Skipwith, Selby
1871.	Married Name.	Address.
<i>b</i> Caroline Arnold ... ..		8, Northgate, Lincoln
Harriett Arrowsmith. ... ..		
Bessie Boys ... ..		
<i>e</i> Eliza Denton... ..		The Augusta School, Umtata, S. Africa
Emma Alice Ducker..	Mrs. Lewis ...	
Kate Fearfield... ..		
Isabel Forfar ... ..		
Elizabeth Gee... ..		
<i>e</i> Alice Ann Gregory... ..		School House, Old Shoreham, Sussex
<i>ab</i> Mary Jarvis ... ..		Bleak House, Brentwood
Mary Elizabeth Kaye ... ..		
<i>b</i> Alice Kent ... ..	Mrs. Howe ...	Welbourne, Lincoln.
<i>b</i> Elizabeth Minard ...	Mrs. Seels ...	20, Whitworth St., Newark.
<i>b</i> Sarah Pearson ... ..		Earl's Colne, Halstead, Essex
<i>ab</i> Amelia B. Smith... ..		National School, Carlton, Notts.

Sarah Eliz. Taylor... .. Infant School, Rotherham

Fanny Watson ... Mrs. Welsh,  
died 1889

Emma Wilkinson ... Mrs. Chrishan.. Board School, Hull

aFanny Wye ... .. School House, Shepton  
Mallet

- a. The Editor thanks all those who kindly sent additions or corrections to these names.
- b. Either came or hoped to have been present at the Re-union in 1889.
- c. Her daughter, Millicent Bramley, entered College in September, but had to leave after two months on account of her health.
- d. Has just retired from school work in London.
- e. Takes the Magazine.

#### CORRECTION.

1865.

Address.

Mary C. Snaith ... not married ... School House, Old Somerby,  
Grantham.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

**The Bazaar.**—The usually regular routine of the College was agreeably disturbed during the week of the Bazaar, the advent of which had occupied the minds of all for some weeks previously. The majority of our readers will know that the Bazaar was for the purpose of raising funds to supply better accommodation in the College, and for necessary improvements. It was at first intended to designate it only by the name of "Sale of Work," but so numerous and hearty were the responses to appeals, that the results enabled us to give it the higher title—"Bazaar." It took place on Wednesday, September 30th, and the day following. The first day was perfect as regards weather, it being the finest day since the beginning of the Term, for which all were grateful. The Bazaar was declared open at 2-30 by Mrs. Burton, whose kind service and words were fully appreciated. It was held in the Lecture Hall. This historic room underwent a complete transformation, under the supervision of Miss Turner, assisted by a Committee of Second Years. It was gracefully draped and festooned with red and green curtains (kindly lent by Mr. Bainbridge) here and there enlivened by lovely bunches of red Autumn berries, and ivy. The severe and stern beauty (!) of fireplaces and cupboards was also softened in the same way, amply repaying the decorators for their work. One of the prettiest portions was the corner opposite the Chapel door, it being charmingly arranged with curtains, red berries and corn. Groups of flags were arranged over the pictures, and in fact the whole scene was very striking, presenting somewhat of an Eastern picture with its bright colour and gay

festoons. The stalls, of which there were five, were tastefully arranged, and indicated by their numerous articles, both plain and fancy, the generous way in which appeals had been met. At the top of the room stood the Refreshment Stall, (always an important item at a Bazaar) presided over by Mrs. Sparke, an old Student, and Mrs. Hudson, with the following Second-Year Students:—Lucy Bignell, Jemima Mountford, Louisa Pettifer and Annie Lovell. Everything was to be found on this stall that would appeal to the taste of the most fastidious of epicures. In connection with the Refreshment Stall a portion of the room had been screened off, and small tables were placed, where tea and coffee were served from the Dining Hall; this part of the proceedings was admirably kept going by the College Servants, the waiting on the guests being undertaken with untiring energy by the Students of the Refreshment Stall. Strains of sweet music charmed the ears at intervals during the Afternoon and Evening, and much fun and amusement were obtained from the tête-à-tête tea parties, of which the resident Students will have many pleasant recollections. Under the windows stood Miss Elwell's Stall, presided over by Mrs. Rowe and Miss Elwell, assisted by Eleanor Walker, Emily Gardiner, Lilian Chapple and Jessie Betson. Next to this stall was the Students' Stall (nearly all the articles being made or presented by present Students) with Miss Turner at its head, assisted by Mary Footit, Edith Hales, Kate Whattam, Judith Hopkinson and May Charlton. One of the most noticeable features of this Stall was a complete outfit for a child of six, made by the Students, it being a specimen of the high standard of needlework taught in the College. The dresses were made by Miss Turner, one being white silk, and the other pink, trimmed with guipure lace. Facing these stalls stood the School Stall on which could be found an infinite variety of useful garments; this was superintended by Miss Johnson, Miss E. Whattam, assisted by Maud Withersby and Emma Clarke. By the side of this stood the Bran Tub—a never-failing source of amusement—ably presided over by Martin Dunkerton. In conjunction with this was a small Jumble Stall with Marian Trevitt, Annie Taylor, and Lizzie Wardman in attendance, where buyers were inveigled into parting with their last pennies in exchange for the variety of articles which it displayed. Among other amusements was a Fortune-telling Doll (dressed most daintily, and worked very cleverly by the authoress of this.—ED.), where, for a penny, one could, as the lawyers say, "hear something to one's advantage." Near the chapel door stood the Plant and Flower Stall, most charmingly arranged in tiers, tapering from a wide base to a small summit, like a floral pyramid. This work of art was carried out by Miss Kent and Miss Vernon, Nellie Bexon and Annie Hamblett helping to dispose of its treasures. Here could be found "the last rose of summer," side by side with lovely hot-house plants and flowers. When tired of spending

money on all the alluring things displayed in the Lecture Hall, Edith Hales and Kate Whattam were ready to lead the visitors to another and important feature of the Bazaar, which was taking place in the Infants' School, namely, a series of Tableaux from Tennyson's "Princess." These were arranged and carried out by the untiring energy of Miss Aughtie and Miss Deeley, and performed by the First Year Students. The latter were thus able to feel that, although they had only just entered the College, they were by no means excluded from its pleasures and interests. The Tableaux were admirably portrayed, even to the smallest details. The "Princess" series was succeeded by others from well-known nursery rhymes; Humpty Dumpty, Jack Horner, and Little Miss Muffett, causing much merriment. In the interval between each Tableau, Mr Dunkerton gave a short song, in every case harmonising with the character of the Tableau. He was ably accompanied by Mr. Robinson. Among those who kindly assisted in the Tableaux were Mr. Pelton, who showed the lime-light, and Judith Hopkinson, who read the scenes. Undoubtedly the Bazaar was a grand success, and to no one is this more due than to Miss Elwell and the other Members of the Staff, all of whom worked with indefatigable energy, and to whom the present Students and forthcoming generation will owe an everlasting debt of gratitude." (Contributed by May Charlton, 2nd year).

The proceeds of the Bazaar, including many liberal donations from past Students, reached the very gratifying sum of £136, after deducting expenses. Had space permitted, we should like to have added a complete list of all those who either sent sums of money or gifts for sale, and the Principal and Miss Elwell take this opportunity of thanking most heartily *all* those who helped in any way to make the bazaar such a great success, and hope a visit to see the result of it all will be made sooner or later. Should any contributions not have been acknowledged, Miss Elwell hopes that the donors will kindly forgive the oversight.

No time was lost in setting to work to spend the money when we had once got it, and six o'clock in the morning of November 2nd, saw a band of workmen taking possession of the stone passages, and quickly leaving the inmates of the College to get about as best they could on mother earth or planks as they pulled up the old well-worn stone slabs. Certainly great credit is due to the workmen for their patience (a constant flight of more than fifty individuals over their work made one realize how necessary this virtue was!) and the rapidity with which they laid the cement and tiles, staying late in the evening and the whole of one night to get on with the work, which was finished only just before the Scholarship Candidates came tramping in on December 14th. The tiles are a warm red colour, with a black line down each side, and are laid in squares in the passages, and in the entrance they are diamond shaped and of a more elaborate design. The special

"Monument" of the Bazaar, however, is what externally looks like a porch to the College entrance; inside it is really an extension of the passage, terminating in a fine window filled with Cathedral glass, which in time will have two shields inserted bearing the Diocesan Arms. The door is to the West of this extension (looking towards the Chapel), and so saving the "sweep" straight up the passage of the not altogether unknown gales which seem to take unwonted pleasure in careering round the College. The old cupboard in this entrance has been extended on either side, and deprived of the upper part, which has gone to crown another new cupboard in the recess where the table and the old drawing-desk have stood for many ages—indeed, the Governesses seem to be so well supplied with cupboard room, that they hardly know how to appreciate it all enough after the very cramped quarters they have had to make the best of for so long. A new map cupboard in the class-room seems likely to preserve the maps better, and additional wings to the Library, and top to the Museum, to give ample opportunity for increasing books and specimens. The Governesses' sitting-room has been very much improved by a really beautiful sideboard; we think the College is indebted, probably, as much, if not more, to the kind friend who procured this than the actual sum paid for it. Two stoves in the Lecture Hall have added, if not altogether in appearance, certainly very materially in personal comfort to the Students working there, as an even heat is dispersed all over the room. Another stove, in place of the old one in the entrance, warms the house upstairs as well as down, and the passages no longer feel so chilling as of old. A stove in Chapel (and with this we end our heating report!) makes us think occasionally it is possible to be too warm even there, which is certainly a new sensation in winter time. We must not pretend to say that the proceeds of the Bazaar alone have accomplished all these alterations and improvements in the old College, for when the Committee realized how the College rose "to the occasion" and did its "level best" to improve itself, they gladly allowed a sum to be spent on the necessary alterations in addition to the Bazaar Fund, and their appreciation of what has been done is shown in the Annual Report presented to the Diocesan Board of Education, in which our Secretary (the Rev. W. De Foe Baker) writes, "During the year 1896 a great improvement has been made in the Institution by the addition of an Entrance Porch, and the greatly-needed re-paving of the Entrance Hall and Passage with tiles in place of the much-worn stone pavement. This work was initiated and carried through by the Governesses of the College, who, amid their other duties, made time to get up a Sale of Work, which was held early in October, by which they realized £136, and placed it to the credit of the Institution. All friends of the College will concur in the hearty thanks accorded by the Committee to Miss Elwell and her fellow-workers, for their zeal for the good of the

College." A great addition to the teaching power of the College, which we have become possessed of, is a beautiful lantern, invaluable in illustrating lectures. The "trial trip," as it were, was made one Monday in February, when Mr. Mantle very kindly brought up a number of slides of the Cathedral and bits of old Lincoln. This exhibition proved the lantern to be a thoroughly good one, and we foresee endless profit and pleasure to both Lecturer and Students in the use of it. Certainly this was the case on March 5th, when the first lantern lecture was given by Miss Turner. The subject was "1000 miles up the Nile" (Africa is one of the syllabus subjects for both years), and each of the beautiful slides was made good use of in illustrating Miss Turner's clear and admirable lecture. The first attempt of Miss Aughtie and Miss Waddington at manipulating the lantern, after Mr. Mantle's most kind instructions, was quite successful, comparatively few of the slides finding themselves upside down!

\* \* \*

Judith Hopkinson (2nd Year Student) gives us the following account of the G.F.S. Meeting held here in October last:—"On Friday evening, October 23rd, in the time devoted to matters outside the ordinary College routine, the Students assembled in the Lecture Hall to meet Mrs. Rogers, a Deputation from the G.F.S., who had kindly come to speak to them about this Society. Mrs. Rogers spoke most pleasantly and kindly, making all feel that it was a pleasure to her to come to the College and see its inhabitants. She said her object in doing so was to interest the Students in the G.F.S., with a view to their working it later in the parishes to which they might be going. No one could know the children and help them as their teachers could, but she said it was sad to see how many girls left school at a most impressionable age to go into the world, perhaps, without a friend to help them. The organization of the G.F.S. is such that a girl belonging to it cannot be lost sight of. If she leaves her first G.F.S. friend, she can be recommended to another in her new home. The objects of the Society are—to encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, and thrift. Mrs. Rogers spoke most feelingly of a teacher's difficulties, and appreciatively of a teacher's work, saying that they could give most valuable help through their work to this Society, and asked the Students to remember this when they went to their Schools. After what seemed a very short three-quarters of an hour to those present, Mrs. Rogers brought her address to an end, and everyone joined heartily in the vote of thanks proposed to her by the Principal."

\* \* \*

We had the good fortune last term to receive a visit from Miss E. P. Hughes, who came to talk to us about the Observation of Children, a study which is likely to be of great use and infinite help

to us as skilled teachers of the future. Since old Students, who are now actually with children in schools have even more opportunity of studying them than those who are now in College, and since we know that all old Students are anxious to keep abreast of the times—a task by no means easy in the nineteenth century—we think they will like to know somewhat of Miss Hughes' views on "Child Study." We were glad that the Lecture was of a practical nature, and that instead of hearing theories on the subject, we had a description of the methods of Child Observation in use at the Cambridge Teachers' College, of which Miss Hughes is the Principal. Before beginning the description, however, the Lecturer remarked that although she considered the study of children important to all teachers, she found that it was especially so to her Students, many of whom previous to their entrance to College had been living away from children among books and with older minds. In consequence of this, some had almost forgotten child-life, in fact, in some cases, they seemed to understand children so little that, as her hearers well knew, they fell far behind the Elementary Teacher in maintaining the discipline so essential to good work.

The Lecturer then roughly divided children into three classes, those who might be called centres of activity, generally the bright and clever children of the class; those who might be called centres of torpidity, the dull and heavy children so difficult to arouse; and those who might be called normal, that delightful class of children who might be trusted to work without special supervision.

The first kind of observation made might be described as a class observation. Students go to the schools and observe the same class for two hours under different conditions, during different lessons, and under different teachers. They make careful notes at the time, and write a full description of all they have seen on their return. The second kind is of a more individual nature. Students invite some of the children they have been teaching during the week to a party, they give them a simple tea, play games with them, and then each Student carries off the one or two children she has selected to study to her own room, to amuse and observe according to her own sweet fancy. The third is another kind of class observation; Students again go down to the schools and choose two or three children in a class for special observation. They write down immediately their first opinion of these children they have selected, they then observe them very carefully during school hours, and then write down their final opinion, comparing it with the first. As may be imagined, Students occasionally disagree as to the character of a child, and the Principal is called upon to go down to the school and decide between them. The fourth is the most interesting method of all, the observation of an individual child for at least ten hours during the vacation. Students select some child of their acquaintance and study her in play, in work, and in all possible ways. Then, as in all cases, they make a careful record of all they have noticed.

Miss Hughes, in closing, advised us in no case of child observation to trust to our memories, but to write down the result of our study as soon as possible.

We need not say that we enjoyed this "talk" very much, and we felt deeply grateful to Miss Hughes for finding time in her busy life to come to us. We are thinking now how we can apply this new knowledge to our own particular case, and in our own particular circumstances.

Knowledge of children is best obtained first hand, at the same time old and present Students will not despise Professor Sully's "Studies of Childhood" (Longman), nor Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age."

Will old Students not forget that each can collect excellent material for the Psychologist, and help to extend the knowledge of childhood and child-life.

\* \* \*

The Bishop, with his kind and characteristic thoughtfulness, presented the Principal, in November last, to the Prebendal Stall of Biggleswade and Canonry in the Cathedral held by our late Principal for thirty-one years, thus showing his appreciation of the good work still carried on in the College by his successor. The Installation took place on December 4th. It is interesting to look back in the Cathedral records, and see who has occupied this Stall as far back as 1276. It must have been an important one at one time, judging by the fact that several of its occupants became bishops.

\* \* \*

We have good news, through Miss Annie Norton, who went out last Autumn to join the Grahamstown Mission, of the work our two Students are doing there. They were all able to meet at S. Peter's Home, Grahamstown, at Christmas, which must have been very pleasant for them, and must have made it feel more homelike. If space only permitted we should like to insert a long and interesting letter from Annie Meadows, which reached us last October, full of news of the voyage, and of her first impressions on landing and beginning her work; as it is, we can only give some notes from it. At one point in the voyage the rain seems to have astonished her, as it would us, no doubt, the size of each rain-drop appearing to "fill a bucket." The Equator was disappointing. "It was quite cold when we crossed the Equator. To my great disappointment we crossed it in the night, so I could neither look out for the famous 'line' nor feel the 'jerk' as we passed it!" After describing the landing at Port Elizabeth, and the lovely journey by rail from there to Grahamstown, she says. "I finally arrived at our destination about 7 o'clock in the evening. 'The Home' is a large roomy place, which reminds me of College in many respects, whilst everyone was so kind that I soon felt at home." Annie stayed there a fortnight, and writes very amusingly

of one adventure she had. "On coming home from the Cathedral on Sunday night I got into a quagmire, and fell into a ditch, and stumbled over a boulder. On asking what road it was, I was informed, 'The High Street!'" Going on to Keiskama Hock, not by rail, but in such a shaky conveyance that she says, "I did wish I was an india-rubber ball," she arrived at the Pupil Teachers' centre there, and describes it as "a very pretty place, quite shut in by mountains, with little streams which are a great boon in this country. The weather now (*i.e.*, in October) is like our nice Midsummer days, a hot and early summer is predicted. This district is the 'Garden of S. Africa,' though just now the locusts are resuming their ravages; I saw a brown cloud of them in coming here. The natives are very interesting, the Christians dress in suitable clothing, but the heathen or 'red clays' only wear their blankets. Most of the services are in Kaffir (we hear that Annie is beginning to learn it), and the people seem wonderfully earnest and reverent. It is a musical language, and does not contain so many 'clicks' as I imagined. My pupils are a mixed class of girls and boys (?) whose ages run from 13 to 26. They are to be next year's First Years, except one young giant, who is going in for his Second Year this Christmas. They behave very well, but know so very little. I have to make things quite as simple for them as for St. I. children, whereas the P.T.'s exams. are harder than ours, and no difference is made between them and Europeans, so I have my work set, but think I shall like it, though it is very trying sometimes. You see they have *no* general knowledge and no books, and understand English imperfectly. I shall be glad when the new building is finished, and wish someone would leave the Mission £1,000! We have *no* apparatus, and the work might be extended in so many ways. Well, I am sure you have had enough of these yarns. I can't write many letters, because of the time, but all contributions are thankfully received. I often picture to myself what you are all doing. Many thanks for the nice letters I have had."

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We have two gifts for the Library and Museum to record, that for the former being from "Edna Lyall" herself, in the shape of all her well-known and much-appreciated novels. Just before their arrival, the Principal received the following letter:—"Dear Sir,—You asked me some little time ago for some of my novels for the Training School Library, I am ordering them to be forwarded to you, and send them in memory of Mr. Hector Nelson, who was one of my kindest friends in Lincoln. Believe me, yours sincerely, A. E. BAYLEY 'Edna Lyall'".

Miss Elwell has presented a beautiful little collection of different varieties of wood to the Museum.

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A Magazine Club, chiefly to provide light literature, and some

more suitable for Sunday reading too, has been started by the Students this term. Annie Taylor (2nd year), Ada Rimmington (1st year), Librarians; Emily Gardner (2nd year), and Winifred Brown (1st year) Treasurers. The Subscription is  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a week, and the Magazines, etc., chosen by vote are:—"The 19th Century," "Atalanta," "Cassell's Family Magazine," "The Quiver," "Woman at Home," "Girls' Own Paper," "Good Words," "Architecture," and "The Weekly Times."

The Debating Society <sup>\*</sup> <sup>\*</sup> appointed <sup>\*</sup> for this Session Judith Hopkinson as its President, and May Charlton and Jemima Mountford as Vice-Presidents. As before, each subject was proposed by a Second and First-year Student and opposed by a Student of each year. The subjects have been:—No. I. "That the savage is in a greater state of happiness than civilized man;" No. II. "That the influence of the theatre of the present day is beneficial;" No. III. "That life at the present day is lived at too great a pace;" No. IV. "That a limited monarchy is a better form of government than a Republic;" No. V. "That King Charles I. is deserving of the title of 'Martyr.'" No. I.—This was proposed by Edith Hales and Margaret Harrison, and opposed by Marion Trevitt. The latter's party, including the Principal and Miss Aughtie, who both made able speeches, gained the day. No. II. subject was proposed by Jessie Betson and Carrie Moreton and opposed by Lucy Bignell and Gertrude Hemsley. This created a good deal of discussion, and ended with an amendment being carried:—"That with alterations presided over by Committees, the influence of theatres might be beneficial." The proposition side came over *en masse* to the opposition, which created a good deal of amusement, as they seemed to be quite innocent of the step they were taking. No. III. produced much amusement in discussing it. It was proposed by Annie Taylor and Ada Rimmington, and opposed by Lizzie Wardman and Minnie Sells. Fortunately for the Education Department these two latter Students upheld them most thoroughly in their share of driving life in these days at too great a pace, one indeed asserted that "she does not think they give them at all too much to do, and that she is never so happy as when she has a book in her hand." The proposing side, however ably this was put before them, did not swerve from their proposition that we in College at any rate *do* live at far too great a pace. No. IV., as far as can be gathered from the very meagre minutes and the Editor's recollection, fell rather flat. It was proposed by Nelly Walker and Rose Naylor, and opposed by Nelly Bexon and Gertrude Hemsley. The proposition was carried. Various subjects were suggested after this Debate for the following one, No. V. gaining the greater number of votes. Ada Preston and Emily Ayres, in a most loyal spirit maintained the right of King Charles to the title of a martyr,

whilst Emily Gardner, whose paper was read by Annie Taylor, as she was unfortunately not well enough to read it herself, and Minnie Sells declared with decided anti-loyalist feeling "that he had really no claim to that title." Though the Principal and we believe all the Governesses took this view of the case, the Royalist party were in the majority, and by five votes carried their proposition.

[We are rather glad to find that Education, even in the present day, has not quite rooted out the Apostle's command, "Honour the King," however much it may lead us to acknowledge the very grievous faults of which King Charles was guilty.—*Sub-Editor.*]

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On Thursday evening, March 10th, a most interesting lecture was given by Dr. Lowe to the Students upon the X Rays, and so clearly did he speak upon a subject so difficult in itself and so hard to put into plain language, as not only to show how thoroughly he had studied it himself, but also to enable the Students to gain a very fair idea of it. After throwing upon the screen by the aid of the magic lantern several slides, shewing first a beam of light falling upon a prism and split up into the prismatic spectrum, and then the tubes used in concentrating the X Rays by Gessler, Crookes, Lennard, and Röntgen, Dr. Lowe pointed out the directions which the invisible rays took: first the Heat Rays near the Red End of the spectrum, and then the Actinic Rays near the Violet End, explaining that outside these latter some other rays had been discovered, and their effect being unknown they were named the X, or unknown, Rays. He then related how the discovery of some important effects of these rays was due to an accident, for Röntgen had been shewing some experiments with them to his young son, and upon going to a drawer in a table in the same room some time after, in which he had some photographic plates, he discovered that though the drawer had been closed, yet the lock of the drawer was visibly imprinted on each one of the plates. This at once led him to try experiments with a view to concentrate and direct these rays with Crookes' and Lennard's tubes, when he found that though the air had been exhausted in these tubes, yet if even the 10,000th part of an atmosphere remained the rays were diverted, and it was not until he contrived a tube in which there was but the millionth part of an atmosphere that the X Rays were not diverted. He then discovered that these rays could be made to pass through flesh and through wood, and even an 18-inch brick wall, but that they would not except in the case of aluminium pass through metal, and so he contrived a tube with a piece of platinum at one end so placed that when the rays entered at the opposite end they were deflected by the metal, and made to cast upon sensitised glass or paper the perfect shadow of any object coming between them and the glass or paper. By this means as they passed through the flesh a perfect image of the bones and of any metallic substance in the flesh, such as a needle or

bullet, could be thrown upon the glass plate or the prepared paper. He then shewed by the use of his battery and the Röntgen tubes how the effect of the rays became visible by chemical action, and then taking a frame containing a board which had been painted with a flourescent preparation, and holding it so that the rays struck upon it, he shewed that his hand placed behind the board yet became so clearly visible in front that every bone could be easily seen, and was plainly seen by each one of his audience as they filed by in turn. He also exhibited some excellent photographs taken with the X Rays, some on glass and some on prepared paper, two of which were specially interesting, one of a partridge with a shot in its windpipe, which seemed to shew that the cause of the well-known towering was due to the shot preventing the free course of air in the bones and air sacs, and so to an extra effort on the part of the bird to prevent its falling; and the other of a hedgehog shewing clearly that it is a carnivorous animal, as gamekeepers always have declared, and other people have denied. A most interesting and instructive lecture was brought to a close by Dr. Lowe kindly taking photographs of two hands with the X Rays.

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Old Students will be interested to hear of some changes made in the arrangement of our Practice of Teaching, as the Education Department now very reasonably calls it.

We went down to the Schools at the usual time of the year, towards the end of the Michaelmas Term, but instead of teaching in the morning and having our ordinary College work in the afternoon, or *vice versa*, lectures were stopped entirely for the time; all of us, both Years, spent the whole day in the schools either teaching or observing, and prepared our lessons in the evening. We had heard that something of this kind was done elsewhere, and we were very glad that a somewhat similar experiment was tried with us. Students who remember the difficulty of old time, the problem as to how we should divide our mental energies between lectures and lessons, will understand that we liked a plan that afforded us the opportunity of using our best powers for our lessons, especially too as with this arrangement we needed only to spend three weeks in the schools, instead of nearly six. We wonder if our lessons were on the whole better in consequence; we hope so. Naturally since both Years were "let loose" at once we required more schools, and as might be expected, the Vicars, Managers, and Head Teachers came to our aid as they always do, and gave us all we required in this respect. Miss Vickers, Head Mistress of St. Faith's, Miss Vernon, Head Mistress of Westgate Infants', and Mr. Davey, Head Master of the Westgate Boys', threw open their schools for our benefit. We very much appreciated their goodness, as we do that of all whose Schools we visit.

This arrangement also involved another thing, that the students working downhill should dine at a restaurant, a novelty in College life very much enjoyed.

The next important change is, that instead of the Criticism lessons in the time-honoured form—a good one, but one of which we had wearied, all the Second Years go into the Practising Schools on Tuesday afternoon; nine of them give lessons under these more natural conditions, and the others listen and observe. The Principal, with the rest of the staff, criticize—usually in different rooms, sometimes hearing one kind of lesson, sometimes another, at others only parts of several. Each lesson begins at the same time—2-15, and each is of twenty minutes' duration, at the end of which time all meet in one of the class-rooms for the full criticism.

This part of the new plan is somewhat unsatisfactory, as naturally we cannot get all the criticisms finished by three o'clock; some have to be given privately afterwards. However, perhaps we shall be able to alter this in the future; at present, we hope at least that this arrangement will make our examination lessons seem quite ordinary events, and will prevent any 'rustiness' in our practical work. Thus the 150 hours required of us are spent somewhat in this fashion: each Student of each year has on an average seventy-two hours in the schools during the three weeks of the Michaelmas term, and eight hours in Criticism lessons in the Practising Schools during the Lent or Midsummer terms. Then in the weekly Criticism time on Tuesday afternoons both Years have Teaching Exercises separately during the Michaelmas term: the Second Years have the Criticism lessons in the schools, and the First Years continue their Teaching Exercises during the Lent term: the First Years hope (!) to have Criticism lessons in the schools, whilst the Second Years will have an opportunity of discussing different methods of teaching various subjects during the Midsummer term. Such discussions should be a great help to our theory, as the syllabus this year says not only the different methods of organizing and managing but also *teaching* an elementary school.

We are delighted to say that some most enterprising and energetic Second Years are taking a course of Dramatic History this term in the Practising Schools. In spite of numerous drawbacks we feel confident the experiment will meet with success. We reserve full details until our next issue, when we shall have been able to judge of the results.

A plan also has been started with the object of giving us an opportunity of observing children. Some of us are keenly interested in this work, and as there are many drawbacks to the visit of a whole year at one time to a school for this purpose, we are allowed to go in non-lecture hours and observe, provided that on our return we write a full description of our study and keep a careful record of the exact time spent in this manner. Naturally this time will be subtracted from the 150 hours. We hope our observations will be worth sending to the psychologists. The Second Years will visit the High School this Term, and Mr. Birkett has kindly promised to give us two Model Lessons, one in Science the other in Arithmetic.

Mr. Birkett is Head-Master of the Lincoln Higher Grade School, and a most successful teacher, so that we feel we are extremely fortunate in hearing him, and as we are trying to get as much variety of experience as possible, we are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity of hearing a teacher from a different kind of school.

[May we take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to the Mistresses of the Practising Schools for falling in so delightfully with our new arrangements. They seem, judging from their actions, to think it a duty and a pleasure to help us.]

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A similar Entertainment to the one last year was given by the now Second Year Students on Saturday Evening, March 18th, in the Lecture Hall. It was admirably carried out under the leadership of May Charlton again. We cannot insert all the programme, which included, as well as vocal and instrumental music, recitations and tableaux. These were charmingly arranged and illuminated with "real proper" lights this time.

The following characters were depicted:—"The Sleeping Beauty," "Music, Song, Dance," "Portia and Shylock," "The Gipsy's warning," "Cinderella and her Sisters," "Cinderella and the Prince"; Annie Taylor's rendering of "Aunt Tabitha" quite brought the house down, and Ada Preston and Jessie Betson's recitations were equally good. Mr. Dunkerton, who had most kindly spared the time to come, sang as he always does with that special charm of his, which we in Lincoln not unnaturally think unique. Jessie Betson, Lilian Chapple, and Annie Lovell's piano solos and accompaniments were much appreciated; a large share of the latter fell to Jessie Betson, who was untiring in her performance of them. The very pretty Plantation Song, "Good-Night," sung by all the Artistes, Cinderella and her Prince still in costume, followed by "God save the Queen," ended this very enjoyable evening.

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All sympathizing fellow-students will congratulate the two students, who failed last year in their Certificate Examination, when they hear that one came out in the 1st and one in the 2nd class in the Certificate Examination of last July.

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The Students of Mary Tanfield's year (1895) will be glad to hear that her health has so far returned as to enable her to take up School work again, and she has a post at Beverley.

#### APPOINTMENTS, 1896-7.

Annie Mackridge, S. Matthias' Schools, Great Howard Street,  
Liverpool. Salary £78. H.  
Amy Swift, Cunningham Schools, Lowestoft. Salary £65. A.

## RE-APPOINTMENTS, 1896-7.

Clara Bruxby (1893-4), Ossington School, Newark. H.  
 Edith Amos (1894-5), Page Green School, Tottenham. (London  
 School Board.) A.

## NOTICES.

- March 26. Religious Knowledge Examination.  
 „ 29—April 3. College Examinations.  
 April 10—May 1. Easter Vacation.  
 May 17. Mr. Oakley's Inspection.  
 June 2. Dr. McNaught's Examination.  
 „ 7. Whitsuntide Gathering and Dance.  
 „ 14. Model and Freehand Examination.  
 „ 15. Light and Shade „  
 „ 16. Geometry „  
 „ 24. Physiography „  
 July 10. Prize Giving.  
 „ 12. Certificate Examination begins.  
 „ 17. Summer Vacation.

1896.

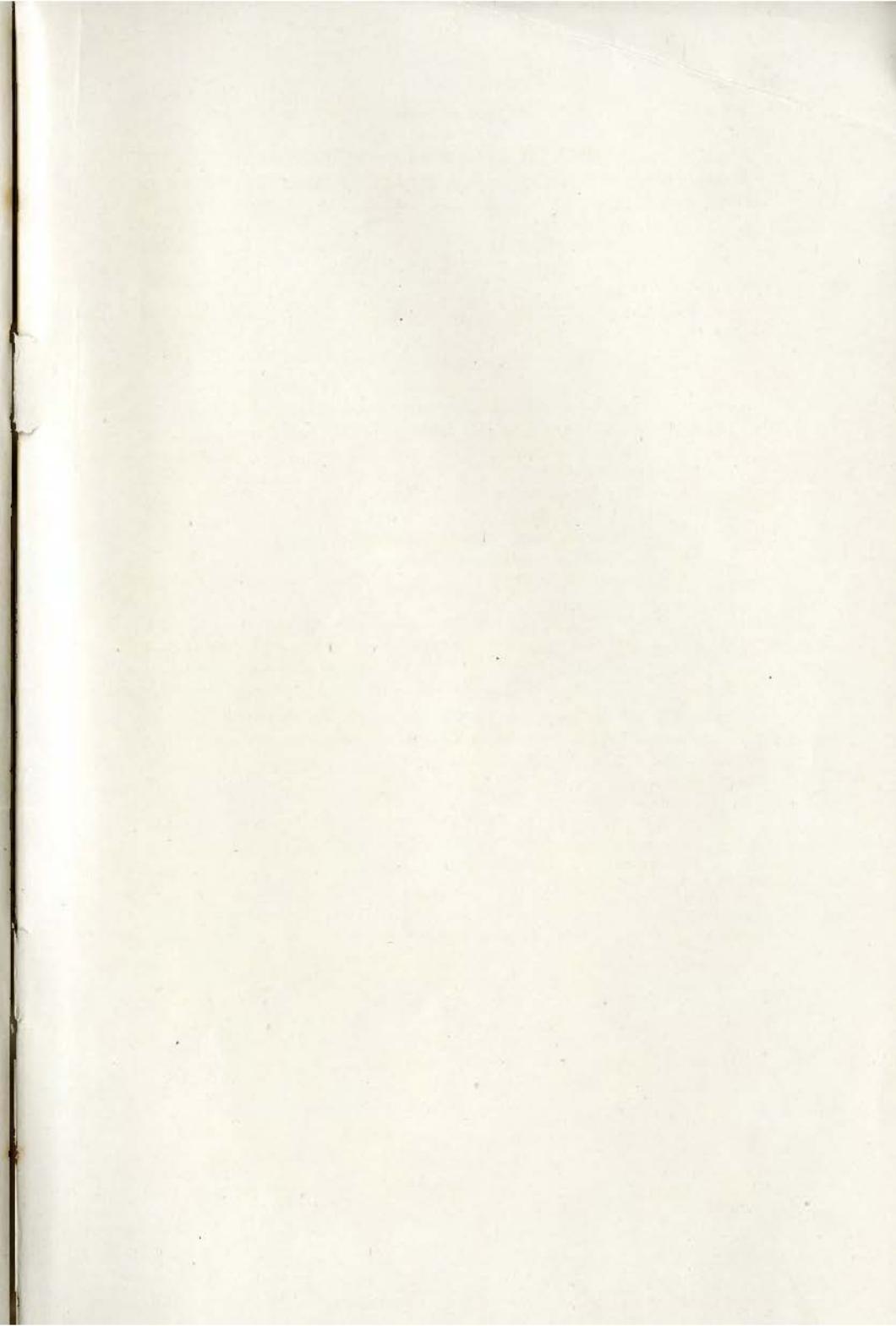
## MARRIAGE.

- Aug. 29. At All Saints' Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. H. A. Gem, Vicar, Sarah Ann Lake (1865-6, and Governess of Acting Teachers' School, 1874-6,) to John Stanniland, of North Leverton, Lincoln.

The Editors receive many kind letters from subscribers which they are not always able to acknowledge, but they would like them to know how much they are appreciated, and that news of them is always most welcome.

If subscribers fail to notify change of address the Editors cannot be responsible for the Magazine going astray.

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W. H. C. ...

APRIL 1891