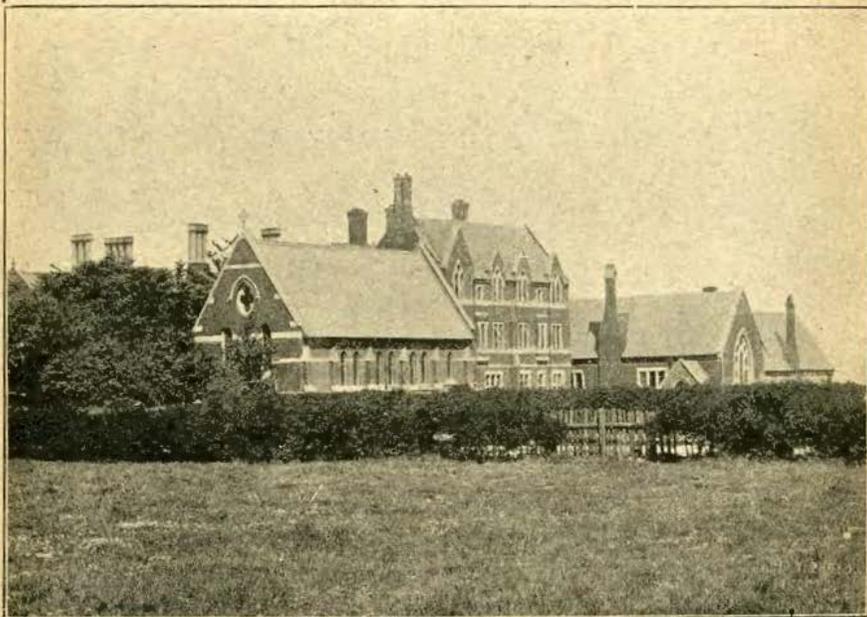
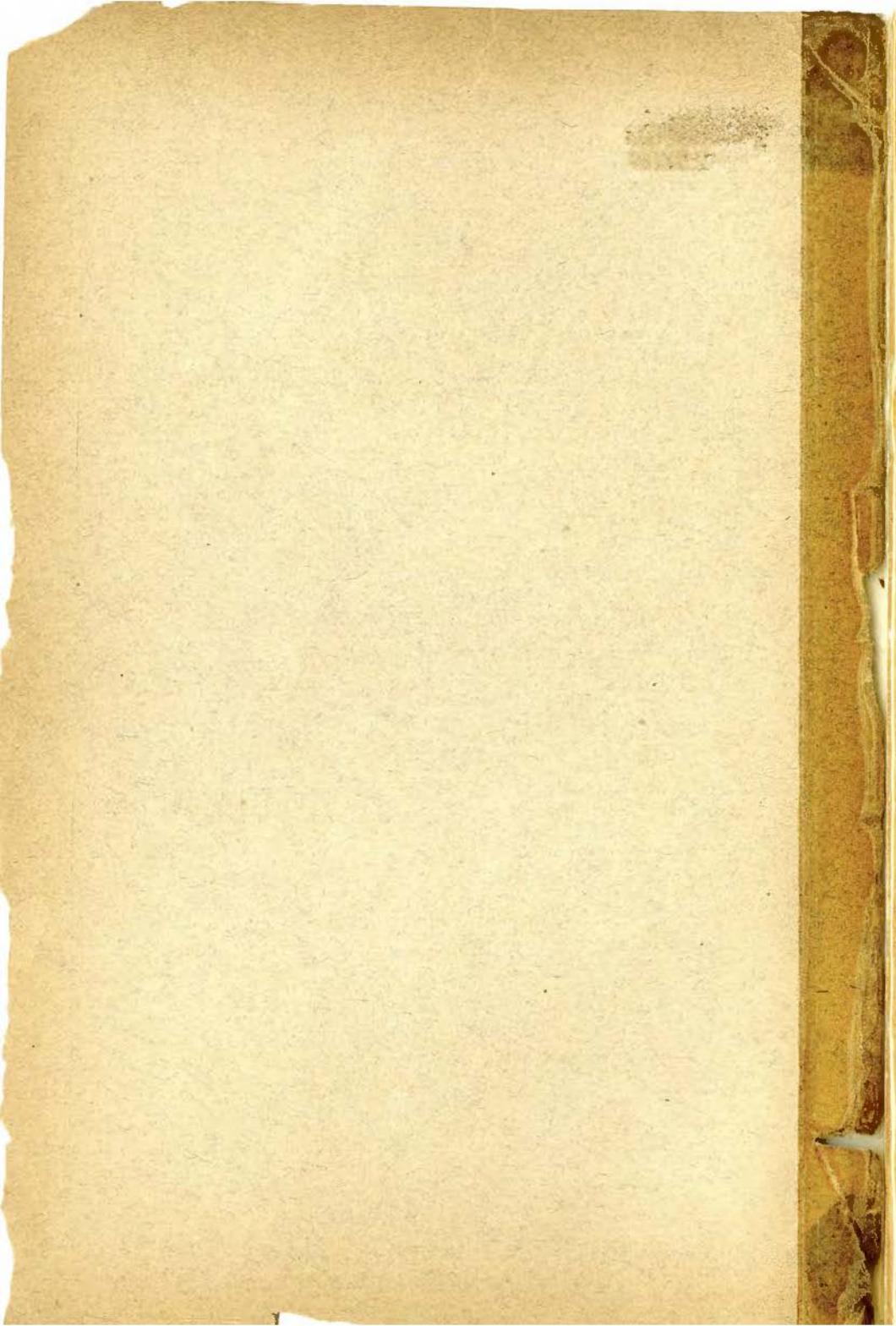


Lincoln Training College
Magazine.



APRIL, 1898.



EDITORIAL.

No. 7. April, 1898! Can it be that we have really entered upon our fourth year? Where are all forebodings of failure which certain nameless critics freely indulged in when the College Magazine was started in 1895? But we must not be too elated, for we feel that we are on the eve of changes which threaten not merely the success of the College Magazine, but the very existence of the College itself. The report of the Departmental Commission upon Pupil Teachers has just been issued, and the suggestions contained in it and the changes recommended will certainly startle out of their senses those who have been comfortably satisfied with things as they are. There can be no doubt in any reasonable person's mind that the whole Pupil Teacher system was a bad one from the beginning, and has been becoming steadily worse as the standard of education and the demands it has made on the Teachers have increased. As it is been carried on now it is nothing else than a species of grievous slave driving, and the poor Pupil Teachers have a real bad time of it, except in such schools, and they are comparatively very few, as are sufficiently staffed to allow them a little time to themselves each day. Moreover the admission of the Article 68 without any guarantee whatever that they are qualified to teach either Religious knowledge or Secular knowledge has filled our elementary schools with a large number of so-called Teachers who have really no title to the name, and can only "look after" the children, and even that in a very imperfect way. But if the recommendations of the Commission be carried out, our Training Colleges will not be filled with Pupil Teachers any longer, as those recommendations seem likely to end in doing away with Pupil Teachers altogether and substituting Article 51 in their place, or Girls from High Schools, who shall pass the Queen's Scholarship Examination. Certainly the effect of those recommendations, if carried out, cannot fail to be to the great advantage of the Teachers as a class, and of the Elementary Schools as regards the kind of education which will be given and the general style and tone of management. We should perhaps say of the *surviving* Elementary Schools, for it looks very much as if a large number will be inevitably swept away in the effort to carry out these changes, we sincerely hope that the interval which must elapse before these recommendations can be carried but will be spent in so preparing our Church Schools for the changes that they will come out of it much better and much more firmly fixed in every respect, for it seems quite clear that the people of England will not rest satisfied with Schools where the Christian faith is not really and truly taught by Teachers who themselves believe in what they teach. As some of our readers

may not have seen the Report, we append a summary of the changes recommended.

1. No children shall be employed to teach in any capacity who are less than thirteen years of age, or who, if more than thirteen years of age, are not qualified for employment under the first Schedule of the Elementary Education Act of 1876.

2. The Department should cease to recognise Probationers in Urban Schools.

3. Candidates for the office of Pupil Teacher should be recognised as Probationers in Urban Schools, only under certain conditions.

4. Pupil Teachers should not be admitted in Urban Schools until the age of fifteen, but might in Rural Schools, with the special consent of the Inspector, be admitted from the age of fourteen. After 1900 the age should be raised to sixteen for Urban Schools and fifteen for Rural Schools.

5. Managers should be required to certify as at present that the candidate and that their hours are such as offer proper opportunities for private study.

6. No Pupil Teacher should be employed in any School in which there are not at least two Adult Teachers employed.

7. The number of Pupil Teachers employed in a School should not exceed two for the principal Certificated Teacher and one for each additional Certificated Teacher.

8. After the year 1900 Pupil Teachers should be employed in those Schools only in which the Head Teacher is recommended by the Inspector as qualified to superintend Pupil Teachers.

9. The time for which Pupil Teachers are employed in Schools should not exceed four meetings a week in the case of First and second year Pupil Teachers, or six meetings a week in the case of Third and Fourth Year Pupil Teachers.

10. First and Second Year Pupil Teachers should not be counted on the staff for the purpose of Article 73, and should not be responsible for a class.

11. Third and Fourth Year Pupil Teachers should be allowed in addition to undertake the above-mentioned duties, to take charge under the supervision of the Head Teacher, of a class not exceeding twenty-five in average attendance, and to mark the Register.

12. Instruction of Pupil Teachers should, where possible, be given in a centre conducted in accordance with the conditions specified, or in a Secondary School under arrangements approved by the Department.

13. Pupil Teachers obtaining *less than 30 per cent.* of the total number of marks obtainable for obligatory subjects should be considered to have failed in two Examinations and should cease to be recognised by the Department from the date at which such failure is announced to the Managers.

14. *Teachers under Article 68.* The number of Teachers

recognised under Article 68 in any School should not exceed one for each Certificated Teacher employed in the School.

15. Candidates for employment under Article 68 should be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Inspector an Entrance Examination.

16. Teachers employed under Article 68 should be required to pass annually to the satisfaction of the Inspector an examination.

16. After 1900 no Teacher should be recognised under this Article who is not already so recognised at that date."

PAST STUDENTS, 1874—5.

1874.	Married Name.	Last Known Address.
bClara Brummit ...		9, Henrietta Street, Spalding.
aCaroline Sophia Coleman		St. Marylebone Southall Schools, London, W.
aJane Coombe ...	Mrs. Reed ...	Bargate, Grimsby.
ocEllen Sarah Ann Cresswell	Mrs. Lawrence..	40, Salisbury Road, Birch- field, Birmingham.
bEllen Crowther ...	Mrs. Ralphs ...	Blenheim Place, Dukinfield, Cheshire.
bMary Featherstone	Mrs. Gray ...	4, Londesboro' Street, Hall
Mary Fish	?	?
abEliza Gopsill ...		Rose Cottage, Sovereign Place Butts., Coventry.
bcMartha Ann Greaves		33, Fern Street Coppice, Oldham.
Julia Hanley ..	<i>Wheat</i>	Hilda Girls' School, New Clee, Grimsby.
bHannah Mary Hodgkinson	<i>W. Jones</i>	Post S. Mary, Isle of Man
aAnnie Jackson . .		Queen's Walk Board School, Nottingham.
cMary Elizabeth Leech		Higher Grade Board School W. Hartlepool.
Eliza Paling ...	Mrs. Gelsthorpe	died 1894 in Lincoln.
Mary Peck	?	?
bcAnnie Georgina Selvage		Hainton, Lincoln.
aSarah Ann Smith	Mrs. Orme ...	Hartshorne, Burton-on-Trent
Emily Stephenson	?	Gainsborough.
aMercy Clara Surplice	Mrs. Northwood	Birmingham.
cdAlice Wareing ...	Mrs. Wynter ...	27, Whittingstall Road, Fulham, London, S.W
bcEmmeline Wharton		Spital, Chesterfield.
aAmelia Wood ...		S. Philips, Nottingham.

1875.

a	Sarah Allen	...	?	S. John's School, Radcliffe, W. Manchester.
a	Elizabeth Mary			
			Bayly died ?	
bcd	Marian Brittain Mrs. Turner	...		48, Windsor Road, Forest Gate, London, E. <i>Hemclough Grove Pl. Wanslead</i>
bc	Catherine Eliza Mrs. H.			
		Brown	Speechley	16 Castle Gate, Newark.
bc	Fanny Burton ... Mrs. Milner	...		Hardwick Road, Sherwood, Nottingham.
	Mary Louisa Carr			Infant School, Bawtry.
a	Selina Compson...	Mrs. Gibson	...	Hawthorne Villa, Forest Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
	Emma Dawber	...	died 1881...	...
b	Selina Goodwin	...		Pleasley, Mansfield, Notts.
	Amelia Ellen			Infant School, Whitwell, Chesterfield.
		Johncock		
	Lily Annie S. Lever			?
a	Elizabeth Marian			6, Western Terrace, Northampton.
		Porteous Mrs. Murfin	...	
	Mary Hannah			<i>Jitenson</i>
		Richmond		Tilenson , Trentham.
a	Edith Roden	...	Mrs. Nash	...
				8, Upper Street, James Street, Brighton.
a	Annie Sanderson Mrs. W.S. Elenor			Wesleyan School, Winchester.
a	Elizabeth Satchell Mrs. Williams	...		2, Frances Street, Nottingham.
bc	Sarah Sumner	...		Central Infant School, Bedworth, Nuneaton.

- a. The Editor thanks all those who kindly sent additions or corrections to these names.
- b. Came or hoped to be present at the Re-union, 1889.
- c. Takes the Magazine.
- d. Chapel Wardens.

THE "ACTING TEACHERS SCHOOL."

We are indebted to Mrs. Hemsley (Rebecca Haynes, 1867—68) for the following account of the "Acting Teachers School," opened in 1874, one of the years of this Number's "Past Students."

"The "Acting Teachers School" in connection with Lincoln T.C., was opened in August, 1874, and for three years did really good work. To depend entirely on one's memory for facts relating to it after so long a time, is, however, a somewhat difficult matter, so it is hoped that any inaccuracies of detail may be overlooked by those whom it may concern.

The School owed its origin chiefly to the difficulty that was experienced by the Country Clergy in obtaining *trained*, certificated mistresses, *willing* to undertake village schools; and also to the difficulty that existed in finding places in the Training College for their village-trained Pupil-Teachers, who then, as now, found it difficult to compete with their sisters of the towns. It was thought that if such a school were opened, girls from the villages might come for one term or two, or even for a year—more, of course, if the expenses could be met—and while being prepared for the Queen's Scholarship, or the First or Second Year's Certificate, receive also some training in the Practising Schools. They would, moreover, have the advantage of attending model and criticism lessons at the College, as well as any special lecture that might be given by the Principal and others.

Pupils also would be admitted, who not desiring to become teachers, wished to avail themselves of the education offered.

A sum of money was collected in the diocese, which, with the fees (30/- per quarter per pupil), it was hoped the scheme could be worked. A suitable room, 32ft. by 16ft., was secured in Spital Street—at that time a new street—and the school opened with a good number of pupils, under the management of Miss Lake (now Mrs. Staniland, of North Leverton). At Easter, 1876, she was succeeded by Mrs. Hemsley, who continued the work till the funds came to an end in October, 1877.

The one great drawback to the school was the inadequate accommodation for lodging the girls. They were boarded for the most part in the cottages near Spital Street, at a moderate charge per week—but the parents or friends (especially those who came over to Lincoln to see for themselves) objected in many cases to this arrangement. Could they have boarded with the Mistress, and have been entirely under her supervision, in all probability the school would have been in existence still—it certainly would have paid its way well, and with a good balance at the end of each year.

The following is a list of those who passed through the School in the three years of its existence (written from memory with the help of Mrs. Dean).

*b*Miss Ridley (Cambridge).
 Miss Broadbent (Dewsbury).
*b*Miss H. Dowman (Hackthorn).
*b*Miss Maria Erle (Retford).
*a*Miss Jane Ann Platt, Mrs. Dean, (Oldham).
*b*Miss Swift (Sleaford).
*a*Miss Julia Longland (Sleaford).
*c*Miss Sophia Barrand (Heydour).
*c*Miss Mary Briars (S. Helens).
*b*Miss Hawkins (London).
*b*Miss Carter.

*b*Miss Fanny Canty (Claxby).
*c*Miss Elsie Robb (Aberdeen).
 Miss Mary Hall (Lincoln) died.
*a*Miss Clara Robinson (Lincoln).
*a*Miss Ellen Clark "
*a*Miss Sarah Holland "
*a*Miss Grace Andrew "
*c*Miss Jane Barraclough, Mrs. Yates, (Lincoln).
 Miss Louisa Barraclough (Lincoln) died.
 Miss Elizabeth Kemp (Mrs. Hall) Lincoln.

Miss M. E. Sumner (Lincoln).	<i>a</i> Miss Annie Bell (Carlisle).
<i>b</i> Miss Annette Deacon (Abingdon).	<i>b</i> Miss Hannah Cross (Huntingdon).
Miss S. J. Turnbull.	<i>a</i> Miss Margaret Lewin (Dundee).
Miss Hensman.	<i>a</i> Miss Cox (Dundee).
<i>a</i> Miss Rhoda Wren (Bedford).	<i>a</i> Miss Hand (Bardney).
<i>a</i> Miss Charlotte Elsom (London).	<i>a</i> Miss Ward (Lincoln).
Miss M. A. Gilliatt (Fiskerton).	<i>c</i> Miss Rose Lumby (Donington).
Miss Emily Jones (Cheltenham).	Miss Ellen Stancliffe (Halifax).
<i>b</i> Miss Barratt (Hartswell).	<i>c</i> Miss Emily Reid (Leicester).
<i>b</i> Miss Albina Wing (Hull).	<i>b</i> Miss Fletcher " "
	Miss Bertha Lewin (Glaston).

a. Passed Scholarship. *b.* Passed Certificate. *c.* Entered College.

For some little time after the School was actually closed, a few pupils kept applying either to the Principal of the College, or to Mrs. Hemsley, for help — whenever it could be satisfactorily arranged the help was given, Canon Nelson kindly allowing them to attend Lectures at the College, and Mrs. Hemsley giving the other necessary preparation. Miss Maud Etchells, now at Gt. Paxton, S. Neots, was the last of these pupils.

Canon Blenkin and everyone connected with the School took very great interest in it, and the result of its work, shews that it was, at least, needful.

REBECCA HEMSLEY.

Lincoln, *February 8th*, 1898.

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Missionary Intercession Service for this term was held on February 18th, and before the service Miss Foxley, one of the ladies working in this Mission, gave a very interesting address illustrated by the lantern. As her work for the last three years has been in the same place where Miss Nelson now is, her account was of special interest, and also the lantern slides depicting the Girls' School and country round Mbwani. Miss Nelson, who landed in Zanzibar on the 29th of September, seems to have thrown herself into the work of this school at once, and in spite of the difficulty of learning quite a new and most difficult language, is already teaching and taking up specially the work amongst the Pupil teachers. Her letters are full of interest and happiness in her work, and so far her health is standing that extremely trying climate. The following account of two weddings which she has sent for our Magazine give us a very real picture of the life out there.

MWENI, ZANZIBAR,

November 17th, 1897.

Whilst it is still quite fresh in my mind I want to tell you

about our weddings yesterday. Jessie and Sophie, both from the Industrial side of the school, were the brides. Blase and Godfrey two of Mr. Roberts' Industrial boys in Zanzibar, were the bridegrooms. As far as I was concerned the proceedings began last Thursday, when Miss Barraud and I conducted the brides into town (Zanzibar) to buy their trousseaux. They had each 17 rupees given them, and had been able to save something of their own besides. As a visit to the Hindi shops where they make most of their purchases has been denied to the girls since May on account of the smallpox, Miss Barraud decided to take *all* the Industrial girls and one or two school girls besides, so we made a party of 22 when we started about 8 o'clock. Our first misfortune was that the "wheels" did not come for me, being such a new comer I was not supposed to be able to walk the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but was to be pushed by our second gardener, a terribly-ragged old man, in this sort of carpet deck-chair on wheels, it is really rather a comfortable method of procedure, and distinctly dignified! However, after a time Nicholas turned up, and we caught up Miss Barraud and the girls at Kiungani. We went first to the Hospital, leaving the girls outside to call on their friends in the Christian houses round the Cathedral, then came misfortune No. 2 in the shape of a tremendous shower lasting more than an hour. After that we sallied forth to buy food for the children (bread, fruit, and a little fish already cooked), and left them at a room we had hired at the "Strangers Rest," whilst we lunched at the Hospital. Immediately after lunch we picked them up, and the real business of the day began. We marched single file through the narrow streets, Miss Barraud at the head, I at the tail of the procession, all through the quarter where the Hindi shops are (the streets were all in a swim). When we came to a shop the children thought promising, we halted, but the first six times or so, by the time the rearward and I came up, the van had found the shop was bad—things too expensive or not worth buying—they did it all in the most lordly way, waving their hands like duchesses, and marching about as if they were lords of creation, not recently slaves! Finally, however, a shop pleased them, and six or eight entered and were accommodated with low boxes as seats (I stayed outside, it was so hot), and then such a bargaining began, it was a good bit better than a play. The brides themselves were perfectly impassive! their friends bargained and bought for them, though I fancy if they had disliked a thing *very* much they would somehow have made it known—a friend even carried the money. They bought "sheeties," cups and saucers, a teapot, an umbrella, etc. After all 20 had spent their money in perhaps 12 different shops, we went back to the Hospital, had tea, rested a little, and started home about 5. Every child was carrying something, mostly on their heads, except the brides, who kept up the character of quiet depression all through. It was a most picturesque party I viewed from the luxury of my "wheels" on the way home.

Monday afternoon we had to have a general half-holiday for preparations, and the girls worked with a will to get everything tidied up for Tuesday's feast. We turned the desks out of the school, put tables and tablecloths instead, and counted out 90 plates for our party, put extra places in chapel, etc. As Godfrey was the head of the Industrial House in town a point was stretched, and all 39 boys asked; then each bride asked 20 guests, and there were extra ones too. The service was at 7 o'clock. We chanted the Psalm, and it was followed by a Choral Celebration. The boys from town arrived first, then various friends from the village and town; then the girls were brought in, and finally, Miss Barraud brought in the brides—they looked so wonderfully nice and modest in white dresses, sashes and kofias, and shoulder knots of flowers, all scented; the bridegrooms, too, in their long white kanzus (Godfrey had a silk one!) and black waistcoats. One feels *what* these Christian weddings are to the future of Africa, and one was thankful to have it so quiet and orderly, with the celebration afterwards. Miss Thackeray gave each bride away, poor girls, they have no mother but her. After the service the brides and bridegrooms came to our sitting-room and had tea and biscuits, and received the congratulations of their friends till about 10, when they were so tired Miss Thackeray took the girls upstairs to rest. We had breakfast as soon after church as it could be got ready, and then turned to and laid the tables for the feast. Each guest has a "portion," those of the actual wedding party (brides, bridegrooms, and best men) being of the nature of Benjamin's, and what is not eaten at the time is taken away. This time we provided rice curry, a bundle of dates, bananas, and sugar cane for each person, and the tables were completely cleared. After the feast came our lunch and usual rest, the guests meanwhile marching about the garden; at 2 o'clock we had a drumming, to which the whole village came. It seemed that Jessie belonged to the Digo tribe, so all the Wadigos near asked if they might come for a special dance belonging to their tribe to the honour of the bride. Sophie and Jessie were each provided with a chair, and looked on whilst men only danced in a ring in front of them. Poor Sophie did not see much, for she was crying the whole time. They went on dancing without ceasing till 4 o'clock, and there is certainly something very fascinating about watching them, one doesn't wish to join, but one can't take one's eyes off it; soon after we made a big procession, drums and all, and conducted the newly-married couples to their houses, both on this shamba. We came to Jessie's first, she and her mother-in-law entered it alone and shut the door, then Blase went and knocked, and Jessie admitted him; then we went to Sophie's house, here the ceremony was more exciting, for *her* mother-in-law kept running backwards and forwards putting earth on her head, apparently very excited, and finally ran into the house with Sophie on her back. We all followed, and found a house in which I could just stand upright, divided into two rooms,

each crammed full with women, and Sophie sitting in the inner one crying her heart out. We were each well sprinkled with rose water, and then came away *very* thankful it had gone off without any hitches of any sort, and likewise very tired. We are very glad the children are not gone further away, they are only 14 and 15 years old, and there would be so many temptations for them in town, whereas here we can look after them. Each bride and each bridegroom had an umbrella held over them as they walked to their houses; it did look so quaint. There is a tradition that on one occasion at a former wedding the mother-in-law was seen following behind the umbrella with the luggage on her head; one wonders how the mother-in-law at an English wedding would like to follow the wedding carriage in the omnibus with the luggage! not much, I think.

We know that two other offers were made to our girls on Tuesday, and there were consultations between the "heads of departments" as to whether engagements should be allowed and "written down." It is intensely amusing, and we laugh a good deal over each affair, especially when, as in one case, the proposal was made in semi-public, and Miss Sharpe interpreted it all to us, but deep down we know it is of the utmost importance that the marriages should be suitable and happy. I see I have not told you of the grand plaiting of the hair which went on both before our journey to town and before the wedding. The night before each function the Industrial girls were *all* either acting as barbers or being operated on; they put on a plentiful supply of cocoa-nut oil first, and then made quantities of little plaits in parallel lines from the forehead to the neck, and if only the plait will hang down a little behind it gives great satisfaction. For the wedding some of them went so far as to have a woman from the shamba to do it for them, then they pay her. African children are so different to English—they never ask anything for themselves, but always send a friend; then they can't endure being quick, it told to do anything their first thought is to sit down and do nothing, what they do when taken on to a man-of-war I cannot think, the smartness required there is entirely contrary to their nature; then they never do anything straight, they dislike regular meals, but much prefer to eat all about anywhere, and you see quite tinies cooking messes for themselves in the playground, in their playtime, in a broken cocoa-nut shell, or anything they can find. Dignity in their eyes does not consist in work but in doing nothing, and being waited on, and it seems best for us in this matter to follow their lead, though it is infinitely more trouble to make them do a thing than to do it oneself.

ELLEN M. NELSON.

THE GRAHAMSTOWN MISSION.

On November 24th, after the Missionary Intercession Service, the Mother Superior of S. Peter's Home, Grahamstown, gave an address to the Students and Associates in the Lecture Hall. She traced the development of S. Peter's Home from its beginning, showing how the work gradually grew and extended. The account of the early years of the Mission was most interesting, and the simple way in which the Mother spoke of her own experiences was most graphic, showing what great results arose out of the zeal and energy of one devoted woman. The Students were deeply interested in the further account of the different schools and the work going on in these schools, especially in the Training College for Teachers which had been started and carried on amidst so many difficulties, and in which one of our own Students (Annie Meadows) is now at work.

Simultaneous with the news of the supposed failure in the Certificate Examination, Gertrude Baguley was pronounced by our doctors to be unfit for College work on account of her health, and she was strongly advised to go abroad. The Mother Superior of S. Peter's Home was at once communicated with, and it was settled that she should go out to join the Grahamstown Mission; she sailed at the end of October for S. Africa, and arrived there on November 30th. From such graphic accounts as hers and Annie Meadows of that journey across the Atlantic, we ought to be very familiar with the geography of that part of the world. Gertrude's descriptions do credit to her training under Miss Turner, of whom she was reminded, she says, in passing Cape Finisterre and seeing a gorgeous sunset over sea and land. Her next experience was not so pleasant, as they seem to have come in for a terrific storm. On November 5th, she writes: "I got up before six o'clock for I wanted to see the Peak of Teneriffe from the distance. It was a sight I shall never forget. The Peak towered up above us, but we did not see the top till later in the day, for great dark clouds were rolling over it. How small I felt as I gazed upwards, almost as though I were in another world. The Peak is very rugged and bare looking; there are no trees up its sides, but there *are* little huts or chalets perched about which look like dolls' houses from a distance. The town itself is situated among the mountains, and looked very pretty, the houses are white and painted with a variety of gay colours. I can only describe the town as seen from a distance, as I am sorry to say it was too rough to think of landing. We took on board a great quantity of coal, and the noise from the machines was simply distracting. We had not been at Teneriffe more than twenty minutes when the sides of the ship were literally swarming with Portuguese. Oh, how I laughed at them, we could not tell what they said; they brought their goods, and soon the decks of the ship were transformed into markets. Fancy goods, such as beautiful Maltese shawls, tablecloths, etc., were among the chief things exhibited, and fruits of all kinds were abundant. The

Portuguese are the most unaccountable cheats that I ever heard of, they ask for *three* times the value of a thing, knowing you won't pay it, so they put it on only to take it off again. I was greatly amused at the little black boys; some of the men threw money into the sea and sent these boys in to fetch it, they dived into the sea and found it as easily as though they were on land, they just look like little monkeys climbing about. We left Teneriffe about 6 o'clock; the sun was just setting, and the clouds had disappeared for a while, which enabled us to get a lovely view of the Peak. We could see quite plainly from the deck its huge "back," down which the rain had been sweeping in clouds, then clearing off for an hour or two; one of its sides is seaward, a sheer precipice of perpendicular rock. You may walk to the edge and look straight down nearly 2,000 feet into the boiling waters below. The sunset *was* lovely, but, alas, its colours soon faded, and a black cloud rising minute by minute soon covered the luminous sky, very grand it was with its trailing skirts blotting out the horizon and coming nearer and nearer till it was down upon it. I never saw such rain, it was not simply a downpour but a deluge, and we had to rush down and give up the idea of watching the rapidly-retreating Teneriffe. November 30th we arrived at Port Elizabeth, where Sister Charlotte met me and took me to the Mission House, where I stayed until 9 o'clock in the evening, then I left for Grahamstown, and arrived there at 6 o'clock the following morning—think of it, taking *nine* hours to ride 100 miles! I *was* pleased to reach my journey's end. The Sisters are most kind. Sister Florence (Miss Florence Norton, of Lincoln) met me, and enquired after everyone at the College. I am to begin teaching, and have a school of my own after Christmas."

Gertrude's next news was not so good, she has been obliged to leave Grahamstown as the climate there did not suit her, and she has now gone up country to undertake private teaching. We shall hope to hear that she is deriving more benefit from the climate further inland than she did near the sea.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Towards the end of September the Students, in detachments, were very kindly allowed by Mr. Allis to visit the interesting Roman remains in his cellar in Bailgate, he, adding greatly to the interest of these visits, by giving the history of this bit of old Lincoln. Each Student had the satisfaction of standing on the actual portion of the old Ermine Street, now 9 feet below the present road, and still to be seen in this cellar with the bases of the great massive columns of some Roman Forum standing near it. Mr. Allis has also a very valuable collection of Roman Antiquities, which were much appreciated by his visitors.

* * *

The Certificate List on September 23rd was disappointing to

more Colleges than one. The two Students whose failure we had to notify, and who in consequence had had to resign their places in College, were in a subsequent list stated to have passed by "my Lords." Fanny Schröder, we were glad to be able to welcome back to College, having permission under the circumstances to do so, the other, Gertrude Baguley, was already on the way to S. Africa. In the meantime their places had been filled by Gertrude Tall, of Morton School, Gainsboro', and Emily Wales, of Gt. Paxton School, S. Neots.

* * *

On October 8th, the Second Year Students, under the leadership of Gertrude Hemsley, gave a grand Concert and Entertainment to the rest of the College. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and tableaux. The Lecture Hall, not for the first time doing duty as a concert room, was decorated with ferns, palms, ivy, etc., and shadowy figures fitted across the stage at intervals to draw the curtains. The tableaux depicted the following scenes, and were brilliantly illuminated by Bengal lights:—"Tea and Scandal" (three animated gossips in mob caps); "Pyramus and Thisbi" (with a remarkable wall); "Home they brought her warrior dead" (pathetic in the extreme); "Girls, old and new" (the latter style evidently finding the greater favour); "Britannia" (perfectly worthy of "ruling the waves"); "Before and After," in two parts (a melancholy tragedy of the direful effects of marriage on man's gallantry, vividly depicted by the marvellous change of the lady's countenance.) Mr. Dunkerton's two songs, needless to say, were very much appreciated. Altogether the entertainment was a grand success, and "Good Night" and "God Save the Queen" brought a thoroughly enjoyable evening to a close. (Contributed by Mildred Vaughan, First Year Student.)

* * *

G.F.S. On Friday Evening, November 12th, Mrs Winder, of Sheffield, spoke to the Students on the aim and work of the Girls' Friendly Society. In the course of an earnest and powerful appeal to them in their positions as teachers to help in the great and most important work of this Society, she gave a short sketch of its foundation twenty-two years ago by Miss Townsend, and of the wonderful growth of its organization, until it now numbers, in England and Wales alone, more than 150,000 Members and 32,000 Associates. After describing the working of the Society, Mrs. Winder went on to explain that its great aim was, first of all, *mutual help*; and gave many touching instances from the Queen downwards, where the gulf between those of widely-varying circumstances had been bridged over by means of the G.F.S. Purity, again in the widest sense of the word—purity of thought, of word, and of deed was another of the great reasons for thus banding together; and Mrs. Winder urged her hearers, most eloquently, to do all in their power to stem the current of morbid, unhealthy, sensational literature, which of late years had flooded the country

by absolutely refusing to buy or read such books; pointing out that the law that "the demand creates the supply" holds good in this as in other matters.

On the Feast of the Purification, at the evening Service, the following Students were admitted members:—Emily Ayres, Winifred Brown, Harriet Coales, Gertrude Hemsley, Gertrude Kenning, Caroline Moreton, Ada Swaby (Second Year), Ada Brown, Susannah Dewis, Margaret Glenn, Gertrude Goulding, Grace Harlock, Edith Hibbitt, Edith Hillyer, Priscilla Johnson, Annie King, Mary Lamming, Helen Simons, Gertrude Stallibrass, Gertrude Tall, Mildred Vaughan (First Year).

The Certificate Dance came off on December 9th, the Lecture Hall was made very gay with flags, etc., in honour of the Jubilee Year. The Shrove Tuesday Dance was characterised by the Minuet Waltz, a very graceful dance, which one member, at least, in this household thinks a great improvement on the Pas de Quatre!

There were 80 Candidates up for Scholarship Week, December 13th—17th. The Students who stayed up to act "Grandmothers and Mothers" to those in College, were Norah Murray, Ada Rimmington, and Caroline Moreton (2nd Year), Mildred Vaughan, Priscilla Johnson, and Bertha Wilding (1st Year).

College Flag Fund.—The following Subscribers to our Magazine responded to the request made in the last number for subscriptions to this fund:—The Principal, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Giles, Misses Elwell, Turner, Aughtie, Deeley, Waddington, A. Buckle, M. Port, M. Etchells, S. Rodgers, M. Bell, M. Gell, F. Tomline, S. Sumner, L. A. Hamm, E. B. Turner, A. Aram, A. Williamson, S. Pearson, E. Chadwick, J. Betson, G. Radford, C. Taylor, J. & R. Woolley, A. Finch, E. Bass, S. Moreton, E. Robinson, A. Radford and Friend, A. Beddoe, M. A. Greeves, E. Buckley and Friend, L. Gossling, E. Grindrod, A. Gray, M. Holding, M. A. Whitehead, E. Wharton, C. Keyworth, J. Bourne, A. Elston, E. Wilkinson, E. Gardner, M. Footitt, A. Brookes, A. Pepperdine, M. Wileman, M. Flewitt, A. Allcock, B. Robertson, Mrs. Goodyear, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Crapper, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Chaffer, Mrs. Garham. Soon, however, after the October Magazine was published, Mrs. Dean (Miss Platt, of the Acting Teachers' School, 1874) asked to be allowed to present both flag and flagstaff, which request, needless to say, we only too gladly accepted, and we feel sure we may in the name of all past, as well as present Students, take this opportunity of thanking her most heartily for her beautiful gift to the College. Now that the flag has been presented, we hope the contributors to the fund for providing it will allow the subscriptions, which amount to £1 13s. 4d., to be spent on some other adornment for the College;

unfortunately, the amount will not go very far towards providing what we at once raise our ideas to. A seat in our new entrance is one particular need just now and though some of us are rather divided in opinion as to how much carving, etc., it should display, none of us are divided in feeling the need of such a useful piece of furniture as it would certainly prove to be. Another need is an ornamental outside lamp for the new entrance, which, as our readers may remember, is at present not lighted at all outside.

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Unfurling the Flag.—"The Flagstaff had been up (in the centre of the south front of the College) and the beautiful flag, the white ensign, with the Union Jack in one corner, had arrived some weeks before the long-wished-for ceremony of unfurling it took place. This was accomplished on S. Valentine's Day, which was one of those lovely days we have had so large a share of this winter. The ceremony began at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the children from the Practising Schools were arranged in a semi-circle in front of the College, the Students standing behind. Various friends, in addition to the other members of the College, and several parents of the children, helped to make a large number to witness this all-important event. The school children, certainly, were breathless with excitement, when Canon Rowe ascended the gaily decorated platform under the flagstaff, with Miss Margaret Kaye, Miss Kaye, and Lieutenant Henry Nevile, R.N. The Principal said he had to thank three people for the afternoon's ceremony, Mrs. Dean, for giving the flag and flagstaff; Miss Margaret Kaye, for coming to unfurl the flag; and Lieutenant Nevile, for enlightening them as to *how* to unfurl it. This latter had been a great difficulty, for no one had felt competent enough to do it, until Lieutenant Nevile had kindly offered his services. The Principal said the want of a flag had been greatly felt on Jubilee Day, when all the College had been able to do was to show two small ones at the gate. This certainly was not as it should be, and Miss Waddington determined that a flag worthy of the College should be got as soon as possible. Small subscriptions were asked for in the Magazine, which, however, had not reached the necessary sum when Mrs. Dean, who, though not an old Student, had been connected with the College as a member of the Acting Teachers' School, offered most kindly to give both flag and flagstaff. The Principal then explained why Miss Margaret Kaye had been asked to unfurl the flag, she being the youngest granddaughter (living in Lincoln) of the two founders of the College, Bishop Kaye and Bishop Jackson. A very pretty part of the ceremony then took place, namely, the presentation to Miss Margaret Kaye of a beautiful shower bouquet, composed of red tulips, white orchids, and blue hyacinths, and tied with a large bow of the same coloured ribbon. It was presented by the smallest boy and girl in the Infant School, each wearing a shoulder knot of red, white, and blue, and a very pretty sight it was to see these

two tiny people, with the bouquet nearly as big as themselves, walk up to the platform, and after sundry difficulties (for the steps were very steep) safely reach the top, and present the flowers with their best bows. The flag was then drawn to the top of the staff and unfurled by Miss Margaret Kaye. As it floated proudly over the College (the wind was kind to us on this occasion) "God Save the Queen" was sung, followed by three cheers for the flag which is to wave over Lincoln Training College, from henceforth, on all important occasions." (GERTRUDE HEMSLEY).

Mr. Hadley took this opportunity of photographing the College, which has not been done since the new entrance was built, and got a very good view of it, with the flag flying as well.

The first occasion thought worthy of its use was on February 28th, when H.M.I., Mr. Oakley, visited the College for his annual inspection. The following important events during the year (weather permitting!) will be observed by hoisting the flag—The Queen's Birthday and Accession Day, The Visits of Her Majesty's Inspectors, Whitsuntide, and the Prize Giving.

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A portrait of Bishop Kaye, whose connection with the College has been mentioned before in the Magazine (October, 1896) in a letter from the late Principal, has been presented by Archdeacon Kaye, and is hung in the Lecture Hall. Canon Nelson's letter, with its suggestion of a Window in the Chapel to commemorate this Bishop, was one of the last letters he wrote to the College before his death, and in it he enclosed a cheque for £3 to start a fund, which we hope some day may be added to sufficiently to enable us to carry out his wish. A design, representing the Venerable Bede, has been prepared by Mr. Elliot, of London, the artist who designed and painted the stained-glass windows we already possess in Chapel. The estimate he gives is £21 10s. Od.

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The Magazine Club has flourished during its first year of existence. Certainly, those Students who have time for lighter reading find it a benefit. The list of Magazines, etc., taken for this year, is as follows:—"The 19th Century," "Magazine of Art," "Atalanta," "Cassell's Family Magazine," "The Monthly Packet," "Chambers' Journal," "The Quiver," "Sunday Magazine," "Nelson and his Times," "Story of Africa," "The Queen's Empire," "Pictorial Europe," "Wellington and Waterloo," "G.F.S. Associates' Journal," and "The Weekly Times." The Club has contributed to the Library to be bound, "Sixty Years a Queen," "All about Animals," and "Pictorial England and Wales." Great credit for the success of the Club is due to the Librarians, whose duty it is to collect the Magazines every Saturday evening (not always an easy task), and to the Treasurers for collecting the subscriptions. This year's Librarians are: Caroline Moreton, Alice Dunbar (2nd year), Lucy Marrows, Marian Grundy (1st year); Treasurers: Margaret Harrison (2nd year), Priscilla Johnson (1st year).

About thirty Students, some of each year, have been attending a course of University Lectures this term on "England in the 18th Century," given by the Rev. W. Hudson Shaw. They have much appreciated his decisive dealing with the various characters and events which belong to this period of history.

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All old Students will be interested to hear that, by the kind permission of the Managers and Head Master (Mr. Birkett), the Continuation Boys' School has been added to our list of Schools visited for Practice. The Students who went there last term found they had plenty to do, that they had to spend very much time in preparation of the lessons, as there were only the higher standards there, but apparently they liked the work very much, and found the big classes of boys most stimulating. They felt encouraged, too, by the good report given them by the Head Master, and by his acknowledgment that the advantages were not all on one side—that the school not only helped them, but gained, by seeing their various methods, etc. S. Andrew's Schools, both mixed and Infants, threw open their doors to welcome us, and the Students who went there likewise received much good, and enjoyed the work. Certainly, many thanks are due to Mr. Birkett, and Mr. and Mrs. Read, for their kind help in making arrangements to receive the Students. Doubtless old Students frequently pay visits of observation to other schools to notice the different methods and organizations, and consequently they will like to know that H.M.I., Mr. Oakley, not only strongly recommends the practice, but urges the writing of a full and critical report of such visits, with a plan of the school and a description of the methods. We may add that the advantages gained are quite worth the trouble and extra work. There is a book well worth the reading, and one not long published—"Teaching and Organization," edited by P. A. Barnett, M.A. (Longman's). It is written for Secondary Teachers, but it contains suggestions useful to all. The chapters on the Teaching of Reading, and on the Teaching of English, will be found particularly helpful. (A. A. DEELEY, Mistress of Method).

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Mr. Oakley's visit, February 28th—March 4th, though bringing the usual dreaded feeling of being "inspected" to the nervous Student, also brings the pleasant knowledge of appreciation which he never fails to leave behind him, in every case where he feels it is justly deserved. He noticed specially the quiet and courteous bearing of the Students, and the way in which they were evidently encouraged to form their own opinions upon subjects, and to state them without fear of being snubbed. He suggested that the Students should pass the whole of their teaching time in one school, rather than divide it between three, and that visits of observation paid to certain schools, with a written report of all that they had observed, would make up for the want of general experience which might result from their teaching in one school only.

The Teaching Exercises given by the First Year Students, were specially approved of, and the Drawing Pictures on the Black Board, from memory, in a specified time. Mr. Oakley also mentioned, with special commendation, the Reading and Recitation of the Students of both years.

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Though the Inspector's visit was over, we were not to be cheated of our annual "Recitation Evening," which we expect some day will develop into a "Theatrical Evening," for we certainly only want a few properties, and a curtain and stage, to make it such; we have the acting already. Some scenes from Hamlet were represented this year, and we should have liked more. Miss Turner had good reason to be satisfied with her "troupe," some of whom acted their parts particularly well. Winifred Brown's acting of Horatio was so perfectly natural that it made an excellent beginning, and Alice Falkinder put into the part, and the speech of the King, a quiet dignity which suited the character admirably. The soliloquy of Hamlet was given with a depth of concentrated passion by Ethel Craft, such as made it most lifelike. The acting of Polonius by Emily Ayres, and afterwards by Rose Naylor, was exactly suited to the character, and showed how well the minor parts had been studied. Norah Murray, in tone and expression, produced the feeling of the presence of the ghost in her audience, a great test of the naturalness of the acting. Ada Rimmington came off very fairly indeed, in that most difficult soliloquy of the King, but, perhaps, the best acting of all was that of Rose Naylor, in the Queen's interview with Hamlet, and Ada Swaby's, in the scene where Ophelia comes in towards the end. The acting of Rose Naylor was so well sustained in action as well as in expression, and Ada Swaby's acting of Ophelia in her madness was most touching in its simplicity. Where all was done so well, it seems almost invidious to make any special mention, but the minor parts were well sustained by all.

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The Debating Society.—We have had some excellent Debates this Session, and a marked improvement in the *courage* of the Members in speaking. The different types of womanhood in the first Debate, (Sept. 24th), "Is Caroline or Shirley the true type of Womanhood," called forth some very decided opinions on the subject, but Shirley won the day by 30 votes to 24. Ada Rimmington, seconded by Mildred Vaughan, opened the Debate in Shirley's favour; Minnie Sells and Margaret Glenn opposing them. The opposition in the second Debate, (Oct. 29th), "That the abolition of war would not be an unmixed good" was again defeated by a large majority of 38 to 17 votes. The proposer of this Debate was Ada Swaby, seconded by Augusta Tanner; the opposer, Harriett Coates, seconded by Ada Davis. The third Debate for November fell through for want of either speakers or time, the latter being a not unusual want in College life! This

term the opposition side in the January Debate, "That women should be allowed a vote in Parliament," carried with them nearly the whole of our very womanly and conservatively-minded household! Susannah Sargisson, as proposer, most ably pleaded for their rights, and was seconded by Grace Harlock in quite an eloquent speech, which, however, failed to move that large body of Students and most of the Staff who formed the opposition. The latter were supported in their theories by Marian Thomson as first Speaker (Rose Naylor kindly acting as her mouthpiece owing to her indisposition) and by Lucy Marrows as seconder, and they, by their very feminine dread of women's home duties becoming neglected, carried the day. The February Debate included three subjects, proposed that day only, for discussion, and the Speakers were chosen by lot. I. "That a platonic friendship is desirable." II. "That the pin is superior to the needle." III. "That Ghosts and Apparitions are not impossible." Number one was carried with one dissentient only, but not so number two, over which there was a very lengthy and vigorous discussion, as one might expect to hear in a community composed almost entirely of females, our only male member even voting in favour of the needle. Number three was left an open question, being, as the Principal said, a subject of far too serious and wide a character to be discussed at so short a notice.

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The Lantern Lectures began this winter on October 1st, with one on "Lincoln," very kindly given by Mr. Mantle, and on October 15th by another of Mr. Footman's very interesting ones, "As you like it." "France," "Italy," and "Spain," by Miss Turner; "Shakespeare" and "Wordsworth's Country," by the Principal; and the "Universities' Mission in Zanzibar," by Miss Foxley, have all had their special points of interest.

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APPOINTMENTS.

- Ellen M. Bexon, National Girls' School, Runcorn. A.
 Lilian M. Chapple, St. Barnabas' Mixed School London. Salary £65. A.
 Marian Trevitt, Brettenham Road Girls' School, Edmonton, N. Salary £70. A.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

- Edith Northey (1895-96), St. Paul's Infant School, Bedford.
 Annie Mackridge (1895-96), Stainton School, Maltby, Rotherham. H.
 Lucy Richardson (1887-88), Norwich.
 Edith Hales (1896-97), Burley in-Wharfedale. A.
 Mary Footitt (1896-97), Blue Coat Girls' School, Boston. H.
 Ada Preston (1896-97), Avenue Board School, Norwich. A.

Minnie Port (1894-95), Witham Marsh Infant School, Boston. H.
 Emma Wilkinson (1888-89), Infant School, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. H.

NOTICES.

March	23, 24.	Sir John Stainer's Inspection.
"	25.	Religious Knowledge Examination.
"	31.	to April 6. College Examination.
April	7.	" " 28. Easter Vacation.
May	29.	Whitsuntide Gathering.
"	30.	Old Students' Cricket Match and Dance.
June	13.	Model and Freehand Examination.
"	14.	Light and Shade.
"	15.	Geometry.
"	23.	Physiography.
July	9.	Prize Giving.
"	11.	Certificate Examination begins.
"	13.	College Sports.
"	16.	Summer Vacation.

1897.

MARRIAGES.

—At Sheffield, Adeline Bagshaw (1891-92), to H. S. Bickerton Brindley, of 3, Awoicho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.
 June 19.—At St. Margaret's Church, Burton-on-Trent, by the Rev. F. Beavan, M.A., Amy Ashforth (1889-90), to George J. S. Hollister (Cheltenham, 1889-90), of 83, Derby Road, Burton on-Trent.

1898.

Feb. 17.—Frances H. Seed (1888-89), to William Blackhurst, of Unles Walton.

The following, copied out of the "Teachers' College Cambridge Magazine, may be a useful suggestion:—"PLASTICINE."—A new material for modelling, of a greenish-grey colour. It possesses certain advantages over clay:—1. It is more plastic. 2. It does not stain or roughen the skin. 3. It is always plastic and requires no special preparation: if it should become at all hard, a little Vaseline will restore it. It is supplied by Chapman & Hall, 11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 1/2 per lb.

Query.—Can anyone tell the Editor the address of Miss E. A. Aldridge, late of Kensington Infant School, Nottingham?

If Subscribers fail to notify change of address, the Editor cannot be responsible for the Magazine going astray. The Magazine is published in April and October. Annual Subscription, 1/-.

COLLEGE.

'Twixt happiness and vice-versa one may choose,
View life in sombre shades or rainbow hues
At College, just as elsewhere.
Unless she sets herself to take things as they come,
Be happy with the rest, and fret not after home,
A girl should never come there.

Trials there are, and work for hand and brain,
Aye! sometimes all our labours seem in vain,
And hopeless all our striving;
But never, never energy should wane,
Each one should labour on, to victory gain,
All obstacles surviving

A miniature world is the Training College,
With all its social joys, the strife for knowledge,
And endless competition;
Yet small the sorrows seem when friends are nigh:
And oh! how oft when College time's gone by,
We'll wish its repetition.

A. C. FINCH.

