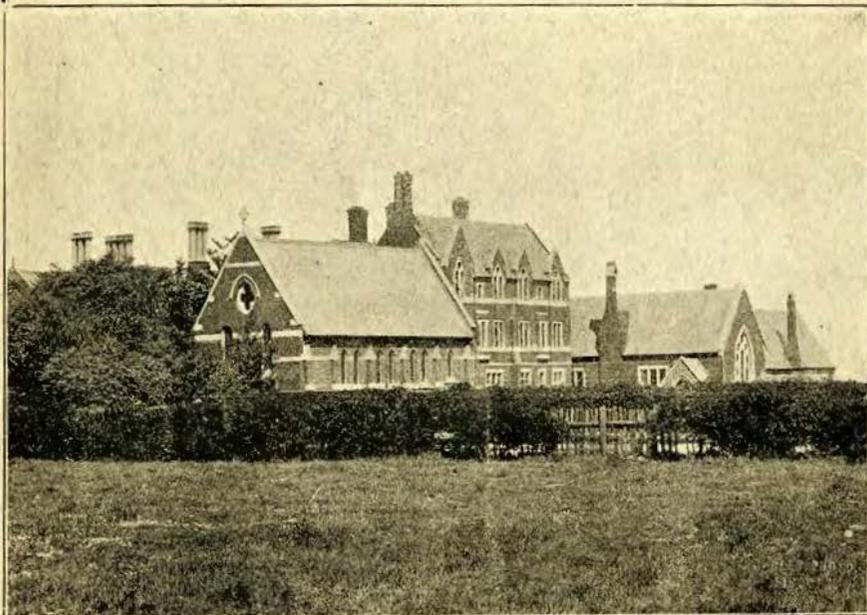
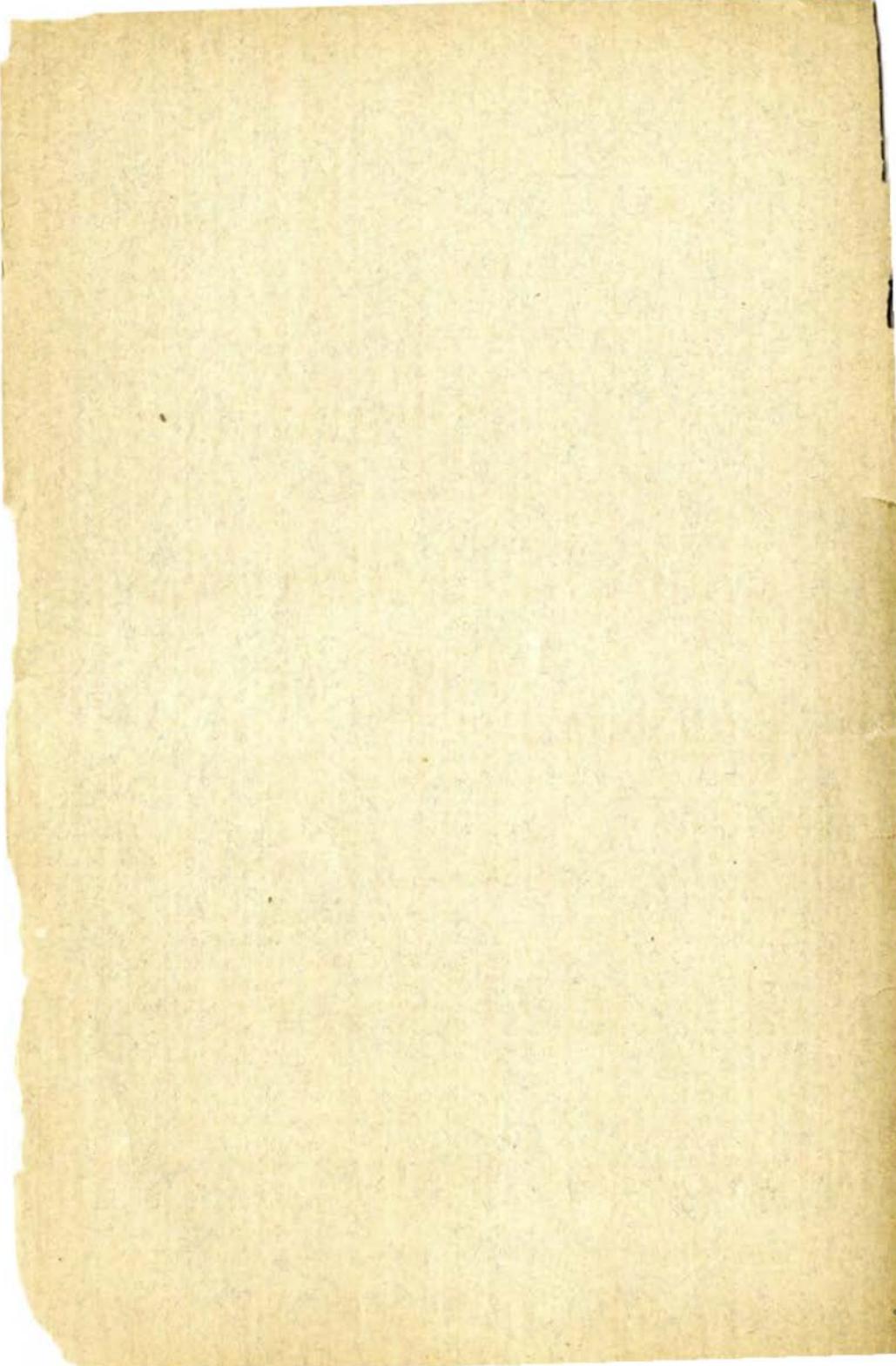


Lincoln Training College
Magazine.



APRIL, 1899.



THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Aim of Association :—

To be a means of binding past Students to one another, and to the College.

Its constitution is as follows :—

Members, comprising Students trained in the College, Ex-Officio Members The President (the Principal) and the College Staff.

RULES OF MEMBERSHIP.

- 1.—Members of the Association shall receive the Holy Communion at least once a month.
- 2.—They shall use the College prayer said daily in Chapel.
- 3.—They shall endeavour, as far as circumstances permit, by some voluntary service to the Church, to recognize their responsibility as Church-trained Teachers.
- 4.—They shall pay a yearly subscription of 2/6, 1/- of which will be given to the Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution.

Members receive the College Magazine free of charge, and are entitled to wear the College Association Badge. The Card of membership and the Badge, 3/1, or 8/3 (in silver gilt), including postage, can be obtained from the Secretary.

The subscription to be forwarded to the Secretary, Training College, Lincoln, each year BEFORE December 1st.

EDITORIAL.

We may fairly take it for granted now that our Magazine is so well established, that there is no longer any need to introduce each number to its readers, or to mention the addition which the fresh comer makes to the family, but we are very glad to see that it certainly has served to bring out very strongly the close connection which exists between the life and progress of the College in its Central Home, and the wider life and still greater progress in the wide world outside it. As each generation of Students passes out from it into the world, it is not merely that we feel we are sending every year a fresh band of earnest workers to strengthen the hands of those who have preceded them, but that there are ever more and more hearts that are bound up with the welfare of the College, and that are ever turning with loving thought and true help to their second home. But this, then, makes it all the more necessary to give those who pass out into the world the opportunity so greatly valued of revisiting the College from time to time, and by

the means of our Association with its College Prayer and its Badge, to make them feel that they are still valued members of it, and are still helping on the good work that is being done there. In this way the Students for the time being learn to see what a great work is really being done by their own Elder Sisters, and at the same time it cannot fail to be a source of much gratification to those same Elder Sisters to see what their own good work and influence in their College days has developed into, while the younger in their turn are impressed with a sense of their own responsibility for carefully maintaining the same high tone and principle, and for earnestly carrying on the same conscientious work which has been handed down to them, and which they have to hand on to others coming after them. And there is yet another side to this, and that is, that amid all the changes that have taken place and are taking place in Education our Past Students have shewn themselves fully equal to adapt themselves and their teaching to this improved state of things, and to keep well to the front of it, thereby giving the clearest evidence of the great value of a College training, inasmuch as it not only fits them for the work immediately before them, but distinctly enables them to make the best use of increased opportunities as they arise.

And this is an exhortation in the most practical form to Present Students to rise to their responsibilities, and to feel that School Managers and School Boards are looking to them, in this age of constant advance, to mould the forces at work in the world of Primary Education, so that all the methods adopted in the training and teaching of the children in our Elementary Schools may tend to the glory of God, the good of Christ's Church, and the real well being of the children themselves.

In this way we may well look forward to great good arising out of our Re-unions and our Association, the latter perhaps more especially, inasmuch as it is so increasing in numbers, that after a time we shall be unable to invite to the Whitsuntide Re-unions any who do not belong to it.

PAST STUDENTS, 1878—79.

Left in 1878.	Married Name.	Last known Address.
<i>a</i> Annie E. Atkin ...	Mrs. Tincknell	13, Wellington Street, New Swindon
<i>a</i> Harriet Bingham	Mrs. Ogle ...	Spital Terrace, Gainsboro'
<i>b</i> Edith Stafford Browne	Mrs. Willey ...	45, Tyrell Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
<i>a</i> Elizabeth Dunbar		100, Linnæus Street, Hull
<i>ab</i> Sarah Ellen Fletcher		14, Willoughby Avenue, Lenton Boulevard

Left in 1878.	Married Name.	Last known Address.
Flora Mercy Ford...		St. Paul's School, Birmingham
<i>a</i> Annie R. Gibbons		Wellington, New Zealand
<i>ab</i> Charlotte M. Herbert	Mrs. Agutter...	22, Primrose Hill, Northampton
<i>a</i> Helen Hollinshead	Mrs. Nathan Mutch	Rochdale
<i>bc</i> Lucy Mary Humphreys		31, Sutherland Place, Bayswater, W.
<i>bd</i> Emily Mary Lloyd,	died September 12th, 1893.	
<i>a</i> Rose Lumby ...	Mrs. Boddy ...	Markham Clinton, Retford
<i>b</i> Emma S. Swift ...		63, Denmark Road, Peckham, S.E.
<i>a</i> Elizabeth Ann Tyson	Mrs. Waterhouse,	died January 18th, 1890
<i>bc</i> Mary Vickers ..		St. Faith's Girls' School, Lincoln
<i>a</i> Catherine Webster	Mrs. Holderness	British School, Eastwood, Notts.
<i>a</i> Sarah Whitehead		10, Seedley Crescent, Pendleton, Manchester
<i>b</i> Ellen Wilson ...	Mrs. Hoades ...	Holy Trinity Infants' School, Gainsboro'
<i>a</i> Martha Jane Wright		Grantham

Left in 1879.	Married Name.	Last known Address.
Ellen Burgh		
<i>c</i> Caroline Bolton ...	Mrs. Gleeson...	21, Bonnymuir Place, Aberdeen
<i>c</i> Matilda Bourne .		St. Luke's Girls' School, Kingston-on-Thames
Mary Braden ...	Mrs. Humphreys	19, Colville Street, Nottingham
<i>a</i> Jane Castle ...		Romford
Joanna Chapman		
<i>a</i> Lucy Chamberlin	Mrs. Hodson...	Leeds
<i>bc</i> Annie Wood Coope	Mrs. Rowley...	68, Queen Street, Hull
<i>bc</i> Selina Dix ...		Wheatley Street Girls' School, Coventry
Jane Fox		

	Left in 1879.	Married Name.	Last known Address.
d	Elizabeth Ann Gibbs		
	Mary Ellen Land		
b	Emily Lawrie	... Mrs. Herrick...	30, Eades Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.
b	Ann e Ellen Morley	Mrs. Clayton...	Lincoln.
c	Nancy Seed	... Mrs. Chaffer ..	Lansdowne Hall Road Avenue, Handsworth, Birmingham
a	Sarah Ward	...	Norwich
a	Annie Emily	Warner Mrs. Sargeant	Melbourne, Australia
bc	Mary Alice	Whiteley	20, Dunkerley Street, Oldham
bc	Louisa Wileman	Mrs. Quibell ..	13, Sutton Road, Walsall

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 in 1889.

c.—Takes the Magazine.

d.—Chapel Warden.

The following Address given by CANON NELSON has been sent to us by an old Student. We have been unable to discover when or where it was given, but we gladly insert it, for we feel that it will be fully appreciated by all his Past Students, since every line of it is so truly characteristic of him and so vividly reminds us of the strong way in which he put forward that "purpose of heart" which he sought to implant in every teacher; truly we may say of him, that "He being dead yet speaketh."

FAITH, ACTION, AND PRAYER,

BY CANON HECTOR NELSON,

Principal of the Training College, Lincoln.

The subject of my paper is "Faith, Action, and Prayer." Of the two first Faith and Action, it may be said that they are simply the two sides of the same golden shield. I am not speaking in any strict theological language, though, I hope, in a very true way. In the shield it is concave and convex. In the human soul it is the subjective and objective. The arm that wields the shield, which remember was a weapon of offence as well as defence, is hidden. The faith that prompts the action cannot be measured. Few can dive very deeply into the motives and springs of action in others, and those who best can do so do not generally represent character of the highest tone, and yet so far as we can do so I think we find this to be true—that faith and action grow together or together are dwarfed—that as men believe, so they act—that if their faith is deep, their action is prompt and energetic—if faith is weak, their action is flabby.

I think I can realize this to you in two ways, in ordinary life and in Holy Scripture. We pass through a city like yours or mine, and meet a man of whom we have long since taken the measure. He tells us some wild report on some serious matter, calling for distinct action, if true; but we don't believe it, and before we have got home we have forgotten it. We *do* nothing—action is nil; but before we reach home, we meet the anxious face of a trusted servant, most valued in herself, and who never deceived us, and she tells us that our child has met with a serious accident. We have perfect faith in her. We have faith, too, in the medical profession, and instantly seek that aid. In each case our action is exactly proportioned to our faith. In the same way, in the famous passage of the Epistle to the Hebrews, we have a *few* words touching the subjective character of Faith—"the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen;" but the main part of the explanation concerns itself not with the subjective state and condition, but with the palpable and objective, in fact with what men *did*. Abraham's faith is measured by his action. Because Noah believed, he did so and so; because Jacob did, he acted in this or that way. Faith and Action *are* the two sides of the same golden shield.

But dipping down, if we may, more deeply in the sources of action, what is it that feeds faith? Of course it is prayer—prayer in all its many phases, from that high-wrought frame in which, at The Eucharist, we strive to realize the mystery of the Incarnation, and the Atonement, down to that simple habit of mind in which men pray (much more frequently than they think they do) when, in a thousand little perplexities and apparently conflicting duties, they pause for a moment, with the thought of God in their hearts, and silently ask, "what wouldst *Thou* have me do?"

We are *Teachers*, and it is prayer in connection with us and our work upon which I would dwell, and if my remarks shall seem somewhat miscellaneous, let me say at least that they are all based on personal or other communicated experience.

I. Each engagement and profession in life must necessarily call for special duties, and expose us to special temptations, against which thoughtfully-selected prayers and trained ejaculations are the special safeguards. Let me quote then a short and simple prayer, which I have reason to know is by many habitually used, and beyond the limits of my own College:—

O Almighty Lord, and Father of us all—who has placed so many of Thy little ones under our care—grant us help to bring them up for Thee. Help us for their sakes to subdue our own faults and weaknesses, and make us faithful in the discharge of every appointed duty. Make us love our work, and to find in it comfort, solace and support. Grant us the love of those for whom we work, and a right judgment in all things, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Dwell on this for a moment in connection with the great festival of last Sunday* "a *right judgment* in all things," as springing from the gift of the Holy Ghost. How unlike popular religion, which makes the excitement of the feelings rather than the guidance of the mind, the end to be aimed at. In religious exercises and services, no poetry of John Keble's is of more value than the first prose sentence of his Preface to the "Christian Year." "Next to a sound rule of Faith, there is nothing of so much consequence as a *sober* standard of feeling in matters of practical religion." I have seen many pictures in which the attempt was made to portray the scene of the first Whit-Sunday. Alas, too many of them were full of Frenchified attitudinising, while that of the great and good Giotto, alone of all that I have seen, represents the Apostles seated, calm and thoughtful, waiting God's gift before they entered on their working, evidently asking for a right judgment in all things.

II. Another point connected with this subject is our School Prayers, of which I have brought several copies, such as we have prepared for our own schools, and for our Students in their schools, if approved, and several copies of which I have placed in the hands of your Secretary. School Prayers should be a service—not a continuous utterance. We know well what the ideal of prayer is. It should search our faults and seek forgiveness of them; it should prove

*The Address was delivered in Whitsun week.

our needs, and ask for help in them; it should recognize blessings and give thanks; it should realize and strive to appreciate God's goodness and greatness, and praise Him, therefore. But it is a lowlier thought than any of these which I would put before you in connection with a *form* of prayer to be used in schools. It is the semi-conscious subjective blessing which often attends it. The same applies to certain forms of family prayer. The words are often repeated; they are stamped upon the memory. If they are simple and to the point they become part of the furniture of the mind. There will not have been much conscious energizing in the matter; but somehow, in a heart of average sincerity, they have done a work in moulding it. The thoughts within the words have become a standard of reference, a code of self-examination, almost an ethical system. I have known all this in the case of some family prayers (not so much in use now as in the days gone by)—Bishop Blomfield's.

III. Another most important suggestion, well realized by most of you, and which I would not care to dwell on—if a long life's experience engaged beyond most men's in all kinds of teaching had not made me painfully acquainted with its importance. It is *do* try all you can to teach your children to pray with the understanding as well as with the heart. I do not believe that all of yourselves have at all an adequate notion of how much this suggestion is needed. In the case of the Corinthians, to whom St. Paul first gave this advice, it was meant as a warning against the wild rhapsodies indulged in at their meetings—not the use of foreign languages as our erroneous translation renders it with us; I want to aid you against the utter want of *any meaning*, or the very wrong meaning which children (and grown up people too), attach to familiar words. Do fight against this. What is the Litany to many a sweet intelligent child, quite capable to grasp it in the concrete? What is it, often, but a set of words utterly devoid of ideas? They do not apply it to cases. They hear of the fatherless and widow, but never apply it to the mother and children next door to them. It is not merely the hard words, or words which have slipped from their original moorings, whose meanings escape them—phrases most familiar to us pass through the ear to the brain of the child, make their impression, are retained by the memory, are reproduced—but have never had a fraction of an idea connected with them, and never will have while life lasts—and this not among the poor and less educated, but among some of the best educated of those I am now addressing. It is one of the saddest laws of mental culture that the utmost familiarity with words is no guarantee of acquaintance with their meaning. I could quote passages from the Psalms, familiar to you all, and I should not expect many of you to apprehend the meaning. To illustrate this fact, which I had realized very early in my course, I taught a clever little boy to repeat a whole Greek chorus by heart, and with some considerable unction, to the surprise and somewhat to the annoyance of his gifted and scholarly father. As in teaching mathematics nothing so clarifies our own minds as explaining little difficulties to pupils, so in opening out the meaning of our Church Services to children we are helped back, and this is one of our great privileges, into the elementary simplicity of religion; we forget the shibboleths and mannerism—the miserable controversies of the day. You may call it a fool's Paradise, but a Paradise, indeed, it is to those who love the work compared with the fierce heat of some and the icy coldness of some other people's work.

Professionally, I have to dwell much on this weak side of our mental work. If it would not appear somewhat irreverent, and in some cases intensely grotesque, I could illustrate it in a thousand ways, but I will leave it with this summary—never be content till you have tied on all expressions in the Prayers to persons and cases in actual life. Never believe that the children understand the simplest expressions till they have translated them by an adequate paraphrase.

IV. Again. A weak point in our religious teaching is the view inculcated that attendance at religious services is for the sake of some good we may get from them. That is the way the object is put. Surely it is a very inadequate view. Public worship is not merely a special kind of class teaching. I know

that our service book has, arising from the history of its framing, an intensely educational character in the multitude of its addresses, in its synonymous expressions, in the aim of its rubrics, and in other ways—but we do not go to church so much to get as to give—to give thanks and praise, to thank Him for what He does for us, to praise Him for what He is in *Himself*—you cannot think what a different aspect is given to public services when this, rather than the educational view predominates. And when you come to examine the question closely, this is clearly the leading idea of our Matins and Evensong. They are simply Holy Scripture interspersed with psalmody, and that which is their characteristic even now was still more so in their first construction, when we began with the Lord's Prayer, and thus soon stepped into the Psalmody, and ended at the third Collect very soon after the Psalmody was completed. We have in our hearts too little that is Eucharistic even in the Eucharist itself. The average-minded Englishman throws his heart much more into his Litany than into Jubilant Psalms or the "Gloria in excelsis." There are too many expressions on the lips which find slight echo in the hearts, e.g., "Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits." "O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men." Advancing life makes us serious; but why (except for sin) should it make us sad? To us grown men the Litany must be fuller than to the children of meaning; but why rob the children of their Hosannah?

Connected with this offering of prayer and praise, I would say a word about the children's offering of alms. It is a thing which may be taught. I knew a child, living in a very retired part of the country, who, for some years after she had been an habitual attendant at church, had no notion that money had any other use than to give at the collection in church. We must have all known how delighted children are to give towards some testimonial to a teacher, how they will have it that something of their own should be expended. At the first communions, they should be instructed not to give too much. There is a temptation; but what they can sustain, even though it be the smallest coin, and so, more and more, religious services will be the offering of thanks and praise, and people won't go home on Sundays disappointed because they have not heard a sermon which they liked.

V. A powerful aid in our religious teaching is religious poetry (and, in fact, all really good poetry), for Christian Faith is a thing very like *baptised imagination*, and the poets have made us heirs of the best and most beautiful thoughts which we possess. In the days when men, now old, were young, we had but two generally known, Milton and Herbert, and the ponderous learning of the one, and the extraordinary quaintness of the other were somewhat repellent, except to earnest seekers. Hundreds had Milton on their shelves who had never read one book through. Some thought Herbert one who played the grotesque with matters of religion; but, now-a-days, we are rich indeed in poetry suitable for every period of life. There is a sense in which I have often maintained that Keble's "Lyra Innocentium" is the very best book on School Management. Why? From its true knowledge of child nature, and from the beautiful way in which that knowledge is utilised and applied. In his humility, he speaks of it as designed for nurses and that class of teachers. That man must have been very weak of heart, however rich in knowledge who, being thrown among children, has not found the book most useful. We have a living writer, too, who has done as much as John Keble to supply our wants in that direction. Mrs. Alexander's "Hymns and Poems for Children" mark an epoch in our religious teaching. Having them, we can hardly now see what we could have done without them. Pictures appeal to the eye and mind. Poetry appeals to the imagination and the affections, and through the subtle influence of rhythm wins its way to the very springs of our being.

I may, in passing, notice another use of these and such like hymns. There comes a time, as life draws to its close, when the body has lost its strength, and the mind is enfeebled, when the intellect can no longer exert itself, and the wings of aspiration are clogged (I am speaking of what I have witnessed), when a once powerful mind could only rise to the level of what we are dwelling on—

the simple hymns of infancy—and thus the second childhood became the re-production, sweet and simple as the first. In conclusion :

VI. Of course the text of Scripture for us to have often on the lips and in the mind is, "Thou that teachest another teachest thou not Thyself." This is our danger. The world often smiles on us (not always unjustly) when it calls us "*pedagogues*." There are some of us who leave on the mind the impression that they are aware that "wisdom will die with THEM." There are some who regard it as one of their primary duties to inaugurate a society in the spirit of a Trades Union. There is a temptation in our work to neglect the care of ourselves, while so much engaged in the care of others. I do not think that the spirit of self-improvement in the teacher is so strong as in earlier days it used to be. There is, however, in our work a correction of our temptation. "The bane and the antidote are before us." We are all of us marvellously influenced by those with whom we have to deal. Let us try and yield *ourselves* to the better influences which children exert :

" Purpose of heart with kindness,
The pure and single eye,
And the frank truth of opening youth,
Grant me before I die."

There is so much to help us in our profession—an income certain, if moderate, not fluctuating. It is for ever brought before us that we do not exist for ourselves. We need not doubt but that we are equal to our work, for competent judges have assured us of that. How little interference have we in that, compared with others in theirs. How small, on the whole, are our temptations. What a growing respect there is in the nation for our occupation, so contrasted with what was the case fifty years ago. The friendships of pupil and teacher (as I well know) are by no means the least valued friendships after all. How late into life, if only blessed with tolerable health, we can carry on our life's work ; what ample time for recreation, usually such as the tradesman and many professional men never know. How little has our professional income suffered in the deep depression which has overtaken thousands upon thousands in the land. No difficulty about that which vexes the hearts of many—the education of our children, the main part of that we can do ourselves. I speak as one who has at different times taken a part in every existing class of education in this country, and my heart is warm with gratitude for my lot ; only one serious thought sometimes clouds it a little : of what far more serious condemnation shall we (compared with others) be deserving if, when the time comes, it shall be found that we have fallen far short of what we might have done, that we had the lamps but not the oil, or have wrapped our talent in a napkin ?

LECTURE BY DR. LOWE.

On February 16th, we had the pleasure of listening to one of Dr. Lowe's science lectures, lectures always keenly appreciated by the Students. The very hearty applause at the conclusion most certainly proved that they thoroughly enjoyed this one, and Students generally will be gratified to know that Dr. Lowe, on his part, always values highly the appreciation of a Student audience. He began his lecture by comparing the estimation in which science is now held with its status when Sir Isaac Newton propounded his theories. Then men of science were regarded as unpractical visionaries, whereas now men of business look to the scientist for new ideas which shall affect the practical affairs of life, and of this the discovery of the Röntgen rays, whose value is already so well known, forms a notable example, but in addition to

this in the recent discovery of wireless telegraphy we have an application of scientific knowledge which is almost revolutionizing our methods of communication. After mentioning the three forms of matter, the lecturer proceeded to show by reference to a group of billiard balls how the theory of the spherical form of the molecules of matter necessarily implied interspaces in all bodies, however apparently compact and dense. Thus it is possible for the hypothetical substance *ether* to penetrate all matter, and therefore its waves (or vibrations) may also pass through all substances. The nature of wave motion is well illustrated by the ripples in a pond when a stone is thrown into it, or by the waving heads of corn in a field where each particle has a pendulum-like motion of its own within a limited space, while the wave moves on.

So the sun as the excitant sends off waves in every direction which pass through dark stellar space, and reach our atmosphere, and this being loaded with particles reflects the waves in every direction, thus causing the dispersion of light. The wave motion of light is of inconceivable rapidity far exceeding the velocity of sound waves. The lowest audible note is caused by waves at the rate of 16 to the second, the shrillest audible note, by waves of 30,000 to the second. Light waves, however, vary from 400 trillions (400,000,000,000,000,000,000) in a second to 790 trillions in a second. The former produce the sensation of red light, the latter of violet. The intermediate colour is green. There are similar waves with more than 790 trillion vibrations to the second, which produce something which is not light, but which may be converted into light. And there are still other waves than these, for electric currents are supposed to be wave motions, but their nature and wave length are yet unknown, though a recent discovery has made a great stride in that direction. It has long been known that parallel telegraph or telephone wires affect each other, that if you "telephoned" to your butcher for a leg of mutton, there was a possibility of a message for castor oil reaching him, the second message being sent by some one else on another wire. When, in 1895, the cable communication between Oban and the Isle of Mull broke down, advantage was taken of the above fact, and communication was restored by Mr. Preece by utilising parallel wires on each side of the Channel, and transmitting signals across the space by these electro-magnetic waves.

Signor Marconi has made these waves a subject of investigation and has been engaged in perfecting a method of signalling without wires. The English Government has encouraged his researches, and are ready to adopt his system for communications between the coast and the lightships.

Dr. Lowe then proceeded to show a working model of Marconi's apparatus, lent to him as a very special privilege.

In the transmitting apparatus, a battery and conduction coil, generate a current which gives a spark of great intensity but not necessarily of great length; in the case of the model shown the

spark was only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The electro-magnetic waves are sent off from the spark in every direction and are made to give up their message by a receiver. This consists of a weak electric circuit generated by two dry voltaic cells, the two terminals being enclosed in a narrow tube, called the "coherer." They are here separated by a powder consisting of filings of nickel and silver, mixed with a little mercury. When at rest this powder is a non-conductor and prevents the electric circuit from being complete. When, however, the electric waves from the transmitter reach the powder, the particles of the latter become polarised, the metallic particles arrange themselves in rows, and in this condition no longer resist the passage of the current. The circuit is complete, and the bell connected with it rings, or the needle oscillates. By stopping the current in the transmitter the waves cease to pass, and the powder becomes again inert, and by alternately sending and stopping the waves the message may be sent according to a pre-arranged code. The instrument for connecting and breaking the current is known as a Morse key. The powder would have a tendency to remain in its polarised condition, but by an ingenious arrangement the hammer of the bell in its recoil strikes the tube containing the powder and disarranges it. One great advantage is that whereas the ordinary telegraph wires become disarranged by storms or lose their power of transmission in the face of magnetic storms, yet a message may be sent by Marconi's apparatus for a considerable distance, in any direction, and through any obstacle, since nothing can stay the progress of the electro-magnetic waves which respect *no* form of matter, and hence penetrate to a greater degree than even the Röntgen rays.

In the case of the working model shown, the waves failed to show respect even for the forms of the Principal and Dr. Lowe, and bombarded the powder when they were guarding it with their persons. Messages have even been sent through, or round, or over a mountain; in fact, nothing has yet been found which will impede the passage of the waves. In practical working some difficulties may be foreseen. For instance, the same transmitter may send messages to a dozen receivers; hence what can prevent an enemy's ship from reading a message not meant for their benefit? It has been found, however, that the transmitter and receiver may be as it were attuned to each other, by varying the composition of the powder, so that only a receiver so attuned will receive the message sent from the transmitter. Dr. Lowe then proceeded to elucidate several points in connection with light which he had already referred to. He first described Professor Tyndall's apparatus for demonstrating the darkness of stellar space. This consisted of a large square box, black inside and painted with glycerine, and containing two windows at opposite ends. After this was allowed to remain perfectly stationary for some time, all the dust particles settled, and were retained by the glycerine. An electric beam was then sent through, and though the beam could be seen to enter and then emerge from the box,

yet within all was in absolute darkness. Thus, if it were possible to keep the atmosphere of a room perfectly still for several days, the familiar solid-looking sunbeam which comes from a hole in the shutter, would disappear.

It is an interesting fact that of the three orthodox primary colours, red, blue and yellow, yellow has now been rejected by scientists, and green taken in its place. This seems more in accord with nature, for green is the most restful colour to the eye, and is the colour of nature itself. If any coloured plant be taken, for instance a scarlet Poinsettia bract, and placed in spirits of wine, it is curious to note that the solution is always green, and if this green solution be acted upon by acids all the colours of the spectrum from green down to red may be produced in turn, while if acted upon by alkalis all the colours from green up to violet are produced. The cause of the coloration of plants is still an unsolved mystery, and one which offers a good field for scientific investigation.

There are, as before said, vibrations of a similar nature to light rays, which do not affect the sense of sight; those coarser than red rays, which cause a sensation of heat, and those finer than the violet rays, which affect sensitised photographic plates.

It is considered quite possible that insects or other animals *may* be able to see these rays. By the use of a hollow lens, filled with a solution of iodine, it is possible to stop the light rays and bring the dark heat rays to a focus. These will give heat enough to make objects red-hot, thus converting dark heat rays into light rays. It was by experiments with the dark ultra-violet rays that Professor Röntgen was enabled to make those rays manifest themselves as light. Crookes and Leonard both made important discoveries of ultra-violet rays, and Leonard had found that they could be made to penetrate cardboard, and prophesied that rays would be found to penetrate even more solid substances.

Dr. Lowe then exhibited the well-known Gessler tubes, from which the air is partially exhausted, and when an electric current is passed through it causes fluorescence. A tube containing Barium salts continues to glow even after the exciting cause has been removed. Röntgen found that when the air was still further exhausted, the tubes give off rays, which though ordinarily invisible will affect certain substances. Paper painted with Sulphate of Quinine will glow with a beautiful iridescent blue, and a screen of Platino-Cyanide of Barium becomes fluorescent; and the rays will also affect sensitised photographic plates. They will penetrate wood, flesh and many other substances, though not metals, bone or ordinary English glass which contains lead. Since Professor Röntgen found that these rays did not seem to be affected by the ordinary laws of refraction and reflection of light, he termed them the X or "unknown" rays, and a Crookes' tube in which the air has been exhausted to $\frac{1}{1000000}$ of an atmosphere is used to develop them.

After the close of the lecture, some interesting lantern slides of X ray photographs were shewn.

The Students, much to their delight, were allowed to handle the Barium screen for themselves, and view their own and their friends' bones. They were also much interested in seeing the expansion of the lungs and the movement of the diaphragm in breathing.

Many interesting photographs were handed round, including two which were photographs of electric sparks, one from the negative and the other from the positive terminal, both of which were exceedingly beautiful.

At the conclusion, several most hearty rounds of applause were given to Dr. Lowe for his kindness in coming to lecture, and so heartily did the Students clap, that the vibrations caused the bell of Marconi's model also to join in the applause.

FLORENCE AUGHTIE.

LETTER FROM AFRICA.

The following letter has just been received from Gertrude Baguley, and will be of special interest to her own Year :—

c/o R. H. Smith, Esq., Mount Prospect,
P.O., Sterkspruit, Herschel, Cape Colony,
S. Africa

Jan. 24, 1899.

I was very pleased to get your letter on Sunday, for it is a very long time since I heard from any one at College. It is nice to know that although I am far, far away some of the old friends in the old country still remember and think about me. I have been anxious about my health myself for a long time now, but I am feeling better now that I have had a long rest, and the doctor says I shall get quite well if I take great care of myself. I have had two very bad attacks of influenza within two months and they have left me very weak. However, I am hoping for better health this year.

I opened School again last Monday after six weeks' holiday, and a very happy one too. Really people *have* been kind to me, although only one short year ago I was a perfect stranger to them. I go to Mr. Dodds' at Sterkspruit just like going home. They told me on Christmas Day they regarded me as one of the family, so you see I could not be among kinder people, and I ought to be happy. I have been out a great deal these holidays. The Wednesday before Christmas Day I went to Lady Grey to a Concert. I was looking forward to spending a very pleasant evening but was disappointed. It was the School Concert, and everything was going on very nicely when the Dutch Boers began to quarrel about the Concert being given in English. They got more than excited, and began to curse and swear most-terribly. After about three-quarters of the hour's going on like this they subsided a little. Well, to crown all when the people stood up to sing the National Anthem the Dutchmen hissed as loudly as they could—and they call themselves "*loyal*"—a very funny way of showing it, I said. Race hatred is simply appalling out here. The Dutch say it is the English, but this Concert decided that. It is the Dutch themselves who cause all these disturbances in the Colony. They are very excited now owing to this uproar on the Rand. The Colony itself is in an awful state. It *cannot* possibly go on like this, there will have to be war, and the sooner it comes the better. No one can have even the remotest idea of the state in which things are unless they live in the Colony. I do not want to go to any more Concerts!

I spent a very quiet Christmas Day at home. The day after I went to Sterkspruit to a picnic. Picnics seem to be a speciality in the Colony. I enjoyed this one immensely. There were 21 of us, but the worst of it was that there were only five ladies! I went to three others during the two following

weeks. Then on the 10th of January I went up to Blikarra to spend the rest of my holidays, and I *did* have a happy time. The weather was splendid throughout although the day I returned I got wet through. We got caught in a thunderstorm amongst the mountains (the Drukenstert).

I have eight children in school now. They are getting on very well and do not give me much trouble. Yes, it does seem funny to have such a small school, but there is plenty of work. I have four different Standards, so my time is fully occupied. Then I have the two native girls for needlework.

Well, I think I have written quite enough about myself. I hope you have all spent a very happy Christmas. I suppose work is in full swing again. Really time *does* fly. I have been away from England now nearly 18 months. Three years will soon pass Give my love to everybody.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
GERTRUDE BAGULEY.

THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The following Students have become members of the newly-formed College Association, and forty of this number wear the Association Badge.

1870 A. E. Whitworth, (Mrs. Hutchinson)	1895 Frauces Crombie
1871 Sarah Pearson	1896 Mary Wileman
1873 Sarah E. Sutcliffe, (Mrs. Watson)	„ Annie Meadows
1874 Annie Selvage	„ Annie Harvey
„ Mary A. Greaves	„ Amy Swift
1875 Fanny Burton, (Mrs. Milner)	1897 Kate Whattam
„ Elizabeth Satchell, (Mrs. Williams)	„ Edith Hales
1876 Annie Harrington, (Mrs. C. J. Robbins)	„ Eleanor Walker
1880 Maud Etchells, (A. T. School)	„ Jessie Betson
1881 Mary Williamson	„ May Charlton
1882 Jessie E. Bourne	1898 Alice Falkinder
1885 Eunice B. Turner	„ Gertrude Kenning
1888 Jane Martin	„ Marian Thomson
1889 Emma Wilkinson	„ Minnie Sells
„ Jessie Hutchinson	„ Alice Upton
1890 Charlotte Watson	„ Ethel Craft
1892 Albina Elston	„ Carrie Morton
„ Agnes Radford	„ Margaret Harrison
„ Kathleen Huddleston	„ Harriett M. Coales
1898 Gertrude Radford	„ Jane Eggleston
„ May Kent	„ Minnie Rimmington
„ Elizabeth Robinson	„ Alice Dunbar
„ Edith Martin	„ Ada Rimmington
1894 Ada Aughtie	„ Norah Murray
„ Emma F. Whattam	„ Fanny Schröder
	„ Susannah Sargisson
	„ Rose Naylor
	„ Winifred Brown
	„ Emily Ayres
	„ Gertrude Hemsley
	„ Gertrude Hodgson

As all the Subscriptions were not received by the date specified, those for the Benevolent Society will not be sent up till the subscriptions for 1900 can be added.

WHITSUNTIDE RE-UNION, 1899.

Notices of the Re-union have been sent to all those Students who take the Magazine and whose Addresses are known of the first eleven years (1862-1873), as well as to all Members who joined the newly-formed College Association before the end of February, and we are hoping to see many of them present. Up to this date we are glad to hear that several Students of the early years hope to come, though many as we feared find it impossible to do so. The list of Lodgings will be sent to those who ask for them as early in May as is possible. They will be situated in the parish, as far as may be, and will we trust be found comfortable.

The Principal particularly requests that all those who are hoping to come, but have not returned their notices, will communicate with him, even if they do not require lodgings, before May 1st, as no one but those who have done so will be expected.

We hope to carry out the following programme, or something like it:—

Saturday Evening, May 20th, 7-8—Debate (see College Notes).

*Sunday Morning, May 21st 8—Celebration in Chapel or the Cathedral.

„ Afternoon, „ 3-15—Organ Recital in the Cathedral (see College Notes).

„ „ „ 5—Tea at the College.

* „ Evening, „ 6-30 or 7—Evening Service in the Cathedral or Chapel.

* Arrangements will be made, if possible, for these Services to be held in the Chapel for the sake of Old Students, but the numbers may make it impossible.

Monday Afternoon, May 22nd, 4—Evening Service in the Cathedral.

* „ Evening, „ 6-30—Operetta (by present Students).

„ „ „ 8—Supper.

„ „ „ 8-45—Songs by Mr. Dunkerton—Dancing.

* This Operetta, "The Enchanted Palace," is being prepared for the Singing Examination, and is the first of its kind that has been attempted in College.

The College, Principal's House, and Garden will be open from Saturday to Tuesday to all Past and Present Students.

COLLEGE NOTES.

By an oversight in our last number no mention was made of Mr. Whiteley, who so very kindly gave the Science Prize last year. Mr. Whiteley is connected with the College as a brother of one of our Students, Alice Whiteley (1878-79), and is one of H.M. Inspectors in Lancashire. We are very grateful to him for taking such interest in our College.

The Second Year's Entertainment came off on Saturday Evening, October 22nd. The programme shows how much getting up it required, and the "Head Girl," upon whom this duty devolves, deserves special credit for her able management on this occasion. The whole of her "troupe" showed, by the way the programme was carried through, how warmly they responded to her efforts and supported her throughout. The Shadow Play was a new feature in this entertainment, which is becoming an annual affair, and we owe special thanks to Miss Vaughan (Mildred Vaughan's sister) for the very kind assistance she gave in this, and we believe the success of it may be largely attributed to her. "The Three Old Maids," in costume, was admirably given, it would be difficult to say which of the charming "young maids" developed into the most objectionable "old one." If they preserve such gracefulness into old age they will hardly be entitled to be called such however. Mary Lamming's impersonation of "Chin Chin Chinaman" was most amusing, and the costume, very kindly lent for the occasion, added greatly to the effect. The costumes for all the tableaux were very "telling." The duet accompanying "King Cophetua" was deservedly encored, being sung by two Students, who at two days' notice took the place of the original singers who were unable to be present. Last, but by no means least, for we feel we ought to devote a special paragraph of thanks to them, we mention Mr. Dunkerton and Miss Creasey, who most kindly gave up their evening to be present, and added very much to the enjoyment of the programme by their songs. Past Students can thoroughly appreciate Mr. Dunkerton's rendering of "Come into the garden, Maud," and Miss Creasey, who made the Lecture Hall ring with her clear soprano notes, made not a few of us wish we could produce the same before Sir John Stainer.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

VIOLIN SOLO	"Shepherd's Dance"	A. BROWN
TABLEAU	"The Nurse"	
SONG	"Twilight Echoes"	P. JOHNSON
DUET	"Finculi, Fincula"	L. MARROWS & A. DAVIS
TABLEAU AND DUET	"King Cophetua"	A. TANNER & G. STALLIBRASS
SONG	"Angels ever bright and fair"	MISS CREASEY
SONG (in Costume)	"The Chinaman"	M. LAMMING
SONG	"Come into the garden, Maud"	MR. DUNKERTON

PART II.

TABLEAU AND TRIO	"The three Old Maids"	A. CHILD, M. GLENN, & A. KING
DUET	"The Lover and his Lass"	MISS CREASEY & MR. DUNKERTON
SONG	"Queen of the Earth"	H. SIMONS
SONG	"The Princess and the Clown"	MISS CREASEY
SONG	"Angel Land"	A. JOHNSON

SHADOW PLAY—"LOCHINVAR."

Lochinvar	- - - - -	A. BROWN
Ellen	- - - - -	M. VAUGHAN
The Bride's Father	- - - - -	E. WALES
The Bride's Mother	- - - - -	F. HOWARD
The Bridegroom	- - - - -	E. TAYLOR

Chorus of Borderers, etc.

SONG AND CHORUS - "Good-night" - E. STAPLETON AND STUDENTS.
 "God Save Queen"

* * *

On October 27, twenty-three Students attended Mr. Stuart Vines' Lecture on Mountain Climbing, and immensely enjoyed the account of his perilous climb up Aconcagua, and his success in having attained a height very few can boast of having attained. The lecture was illustrated by some excellent slides. It adds to our interest in the Lecturer to know that he is a son of one of our Committee, who is also the Treasurer of the College.

* * *

On S.S. Simon and Jude's Day, October 28th, the Missionary Intercession Service was held, and before it the Rev. W. Sadler gave a very interesting lecture on the Holy Land, illustrated by some beautiful lantern slides. As Emissary to the Bishop in Jerusalem he has travelled through and become well acquainted with all those interesting and sacred spots in Palestine, and could bring before us most vividly the scenes which are so familiar to us by name through Bible History. He gave a short address in Chapel, on Mission Work amongst the Jews, and said how very noticeable the return of the Jews to their own land has been within the last ten or fifteen years.

* * *

S. Hugh's Day, November 17th, will long be remembered by all lovers of music in Lincoln, it being the day chosen for the opening of the New Organ in the Cathedral. Of course the College entered keenly into the enjoyment of the opening service. Every Student but an incapacitated one was present, and even the most unmusical amongst us, though such people are not *supposed* to exist in this far-famed musical establishment, must have appreciated the very beautiful service accompanied by no less a celebrated musician than Sir Walter Parratt of S. George's Chapel, Windsor. A regular octave of Recitals was held, at which of course the Students were not able to be present, excepting on the Sunday when they all formed part of one of the largest congregations that has ever assembled in the Cathedral in modern times, both in the afternoon and again in the evening, when the Bishop preached. Dr. Bennett, our very able organist, on both occasions gave his spell-bound listeners a very real treat by the masterly way in which he "handled" his magnificent instrument, modulating from the most tender and far-away melody to the thundering

which 80 feet pedal pipes can produce with such reality, that some of us almost imagined that the Great Tom Tower vibrated, and we believe that some glass in the Clerestory windows *did* resent the unusual tumult in those lofty quarters and left them once and for all.

Dr. Bennett has very kindly promised to give a Special Recital on Whit-Sunday Afternoon before the 4 o'clock service, for the express benefit of all Past Students who will be here for the Re-union, so that they may have a good opportunity of hearing our beautiful organ. We are very grateful to the Dean and Chapter for kindly allowing this, as well as to Dr. Bennett for providing such a treat.

* * *

On December 7th, a considerable number of the College household was present at a most enjoyable Concert in the Drill Hall. The performance was Berlioz's "Faust," and the orchestra for the occasion has rarely, if ever, been equalled at any concert in Lincoln. The College is well represented in the Chorus of the Lincoln Musical Society, six Students who are working in Lincoln, as well as most of the College Staff, belonging to it.

* * *

The work of last term ended as usual in the gaiety of the Certificate Dance on December 8th, and on Saturday, December 10th, all but the Six Students staying up for Scholarship week were off in the early hours of the morning for the Xmas holidays. Scholarship week passed much as usual, our "Grandmothers" (Priscilla Johnson, Mildred Vaughan and Bertha Wilding), and "Mothers" (Daisy Jenner, Alice Mackintosh, and Edith Nightingarl), doing their utmost to make this trying week happy to the "victims." We had about the same number of candidates as in past years. A good number of them came from old Students, and when these are looked back upon as "Students of the right kind," we look forward to having their "children" as worthy successors, and hope their names will appear "high up" in the List.

* * *

"Decline of the Debates" is, we believe, a correct and somewhat historically-sounding phrase! though it is rather a sad one to have to record.

The many series of Lantern Slides which can either be hired or borrowed by paying the carriage only now-a-days certainly tend to make the subjects which they illustrate still more interesting. This has very distinctly been the case this winter, though we cannot both be carried back into the past history of the Church, or up into the starry Heavens or into every corner of the Queen's Colonies and have time as well to debate on the various subjects prepared by the Committee of the Debating Society. The monthly Friday Evening "Debating hour" has been seized without any

scruples on the part of those who have given Lectures on these subjects. They tell you of course that it must be a 'dark' time of day, but they do not offer any *exchange* of hours! The Secretaries of the Debating Society can only present their minute book showing the result of *one* debate during the whole of this Session. This took place as early in the College year as September 30th. The subject was, "Are Manners on the Decline," and was proposed by Ethel Stapleton and Grace Hemsley, and opposed by Emily Wales and Gertrude Billett. Ethel Stapleton had left no room for doubt in her own mind, and was warmly supported by Grace Hemsley in this, that manners *are* very much on the decline, due greatly to the fact that life is too much of a rush to allow time for "manners" to be observed. The opposing party took a very opposite view of the case, pointing out that with increased education manners *had* improved in every direction. The sides of the house were very equal that night and the amendment was only carried by a majority of four votes.

A Debate is announced for the Saturday Evening before Whit-Sunday, when we hope for the presence of many Past Students. The subject being, "Do the present conditions under which Students work in College tend towards making their life happier than formerly?" Selected speakers will be chosen out of different years, and we hope a good many will find their recollection of their College life return so vividly and forcibly as to lead to a lively discussion.

* * *

Lantern Lectures.—A series of Lectures upon the early history of the Church, beginning from Apostolic times and carried down to the age when Lincoln Cathedral was first built, was given by the Principal, with the aid of some excellent Slides supplied by the Church Committee of the Church House Westminster. The Lectures were most interesting and most instructive, and served their purpose well, which was to carry on the Religious Instruction of the Students down to the time of the building of the Cathedral.

These were supplemented by a Lecture upon the history and architecture of the Cathedral itself, kindly given by Mr. Mantle, and illustrated by a new series of Slides by means of which the main features of the Cathedral, as well as some of the details in the Architecture, were clearly brought out. This will be still further illustrated by a visit paid to the Cathedral itself under the guidance of the Principal.

A Lecture upon the Heavens was also given by the Principal, and as bearing upon the special work of the Students in Physiography was very interesting to them. It was illustrated by an excellent series of Slides, very kindly lent by R. C. Nelson, Esq., showing the different Phases of the Moon, its extinct Craters and Rugged Mountains, the Eclipses of the Sun,—the spots in it, the Comets, the Nebulæ, and the Milky Way. This will be still further

illustrated by seeing the Moon itself by the aid of the Astronomical Telescope in the College.

Another excellent series of Lectures has been very kindly given by Miss Turner upon the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, chiefly the Australian and Canadian parts of it. They were illustrated by some exceedingly beautiful Slides, kindly lent for the purpose by the Agents in London, of the different Colonies. The Students are most grateful to Miss Turner for the great amount of care and time which she devoted to them, and for the very clear and interesting way in which she supplied them with full information about the Physical features of the various Countries and their great industries. Such Lectures certainly serve to make Geography what it really ought always to be, one of the most fascinating subjects of study.

We must add a few words of special thanks to Miss Aughtie and Miss Waddington for their excellent manipulation of the Lantern itself, without which the illustrations would have been a failure indeed.

* * *

The Students are again this year attending and much appreciating the Course of University Lectures which are being given in Lincoln on the Stuart period. As a rule we hear of the Lecturer complaining of the scarcity of papers prepared for him; we think such a complaint will not be made in Lincoln *this* year. Fifty-six from one house alone must surely satisfy the most omnivorous of Lecturers! We owe this course of Lectures on the syllabus subject to the kind arrangement of the Lincoln Secretary, Miss S. Wordsworth.

* * *

The College Magazine Club.—The following Magazines and Papers are being taken this year:—19th Century, Magazine of Art, Cassell's Family Magazine, The Quiver, Sunday Magazine, Good Words, Harper's Magazine, Wide World Magazine, Practical Teachers' Art Monthly, Commonwealth, Queen's Empire, Picturesque Europe, Our Earth and its Story, Peoples of the World, Wars of the Nineties, G.F.S. Associates' Journal, Weekly Times, The Churchwoman, The Spectator, Punch.

The Club has contributed to this Library to be bound:—Nelson and his times, Wellington and Waterloo, and The Story of Africa; other Magazines for the year 1897 were sold to out-going Students in July.

* * *

The Library.—The following books have been added to the "Fiction" Division this last year:—The King with Two Faces, Nansen's Farthest North, Awakening of Mary Fenwick, In the Sunshine of her Youth, Kit and Kitty, Mary Fenwick's Daughter,

Men of the Moss Hags, Mistress Dorothy Marvin, Phroso, The Red Cockade, Saracinesca, In Kedar's Tents, Simon Dale, Sir Gibbie, The Heroes, His Grace of Osmonde, In the Choir of Westminster Abbey. Edna Lyall's last book 'Hope the Hermit' has been presented by Miss Elwell. It will be read with special interest just now as it is written in the time of William and Mary, and so covers some of the ground of the history syllabus for this year.

* * *

A very sad piece of news was received in College at the beginning of this term of the illness of Alice Falkinder, who only left College last July. It has resulted in the amputation of one of her legs, which she has borne most bravely. We are very thankful to hear she is going on well and making a satisfactory recovery so far.

* * *

The Practising Schools.—In the Girls' School we have had another change this year. Eleanor Johnson (1892-93), has been appointed as an Assistant Mistress in the Langton High School, Canterbury. Agnes Radford (1891-92) has taken her place. The 1st Standard and 1st Class girls in the Infant School have been showing a very right Missionary spirit in making tiny garments for their little black sisters in Zanzibar, and this Lent of their own accord have provided a money-box for the same purpose and bring their half-pence to fill it.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jane Eggleston, Girls' School, Brigg, H. Salary £80.
Gertrude Hodgson, London School Board, A. Salary £85.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

A. L. Turner (1890-91), Girls' School, Melbourne, H.
Frances Crombie (1894-95), Girls' National School, Weybridge, Derbyshire.
Mary Wileman (1895-96), S. Faith's Infant School, Lincoln, H.
Ethel Craft (1896-97), S. Botolph's Girls' School, Lincoln, A.
Kate Whattam (1896-97), S. Botolph's Infant School, Lincoln, H.
Sarah Rodgers (1892-93), S. John's Infant School, Cowley, H.
Eleanor Johnson (1892-93), Langton High School, Canterbury, A.
Gertrude Radford, (1892-93). Southwark Board School, (Infants), Nottingham, H.
Agnes Radford, (1891-92), Girls' Practising School, Lincoln, H.
Gertrude Askew, (1892-93), Infant School, Worksop, Mansfield, H.

- Janet J. B. Jones (1889-90), Girls' School, Hendon, London, N.W., H.
 Laura A. A. Wilkinson (1890-91), Muster's Road Board School, West Bridgeford, H.
 Betsy Birkett (1868-69), Infant School, Burton, Lincoln, H.
 Harriet Coales (1897-98), All Saints, Gainsboro', A.
 Agnes Short, (1891-92), S. John's School, Gainsboro'.
 Margaret Harrison (1897-98), Board School, Runcorn, A.
 Gertrude Hemsley (1897-98), Board School, Hastings, A.

NOTICES.

- March 11-18. College Examination.
 „ 24. Religious Knowledge Examination.
 „ 25 to April 11th. Easter Vacation.
 April 18-20. Mr. Barnett's Inspection.
 May 3-4. Singing Examination.
 „ 20. Whitsuntide Re-union.
 June 12. Model and Freehand Examination.
 „ 18. Light and Shade.
 „ 14. Geometry.
 „ 22. Physiography.
 July 1. Prize Giving.
 „ 3. Certificate Examination begins.
 „ 8. Summer Vacation.

1898

BIRTH.

- At Tokio, Japan, the Wife of H. S. Bickerton Brindley (Adeline Bagshaw, 1891-92), of a Daughter.

1898.

MARRIAGE.

- Dec. 24.—At Wellingore, near Lincoln, by the Rev. Canon Matthew, Emily C. Thomas (1867-88), to Harry Quenby, Kempston, Bedfordshire.

If there are a sufficient number taking the Magazine who care to have it bound, a back in the College Colors with gilt lettering, to hold six numbers, can be obtained from the Editor. Price 1/-, or 1/3 including postage.

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/-, excepting to Members of the College Association.

COLLEGE.

Two years of labour
With hand and with brain,
Quickly they're passing,
To return ne'er again ;
Oh ! shall we look back in the far future years,
With joy that they're o'er, with their trials and cares.

Or shall we look back,
And with pleasure recall
The scenes then enacted,
And our friends, one and all,
With the bright merry chatter and innocent fun,
'Midst those loving companions now scattered and gone.

Aye ! all the small troubles
Old Time will efface,
And sweet happy mem'ries
Will crowd in their place.
And, many a time, in the years that will come :
We shall wish we once more might call College our home.

A. C. FINCH.