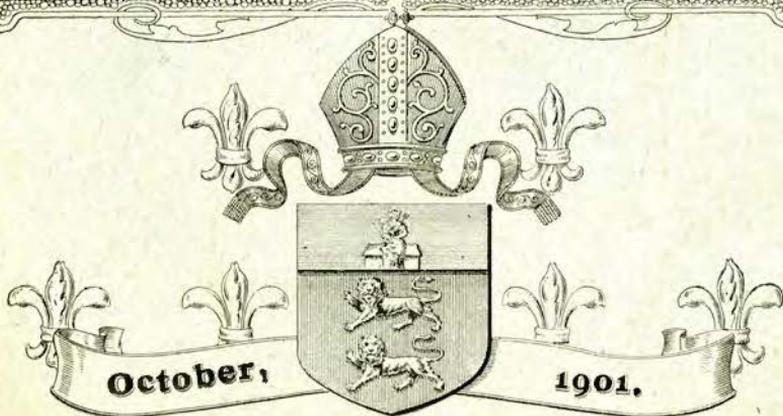
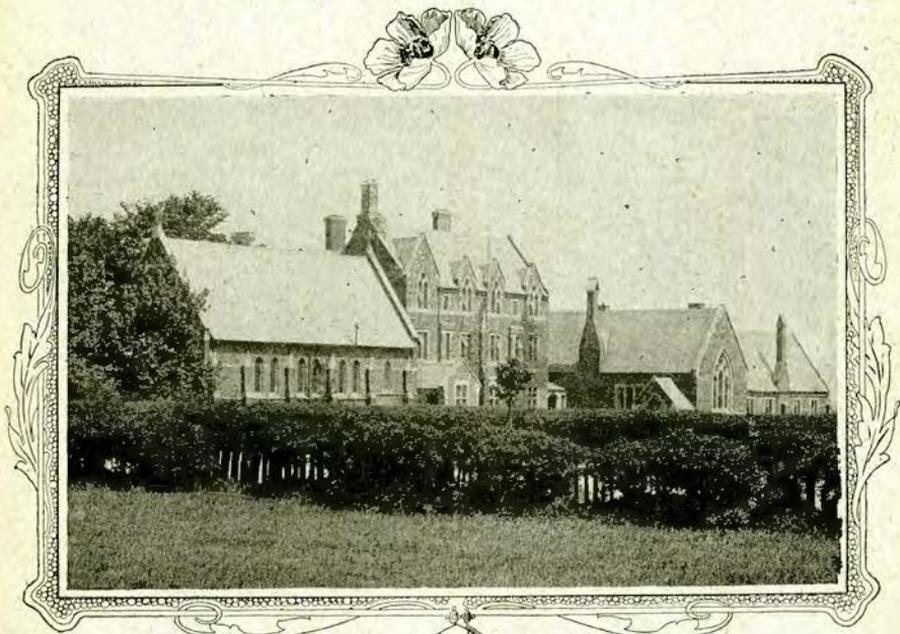
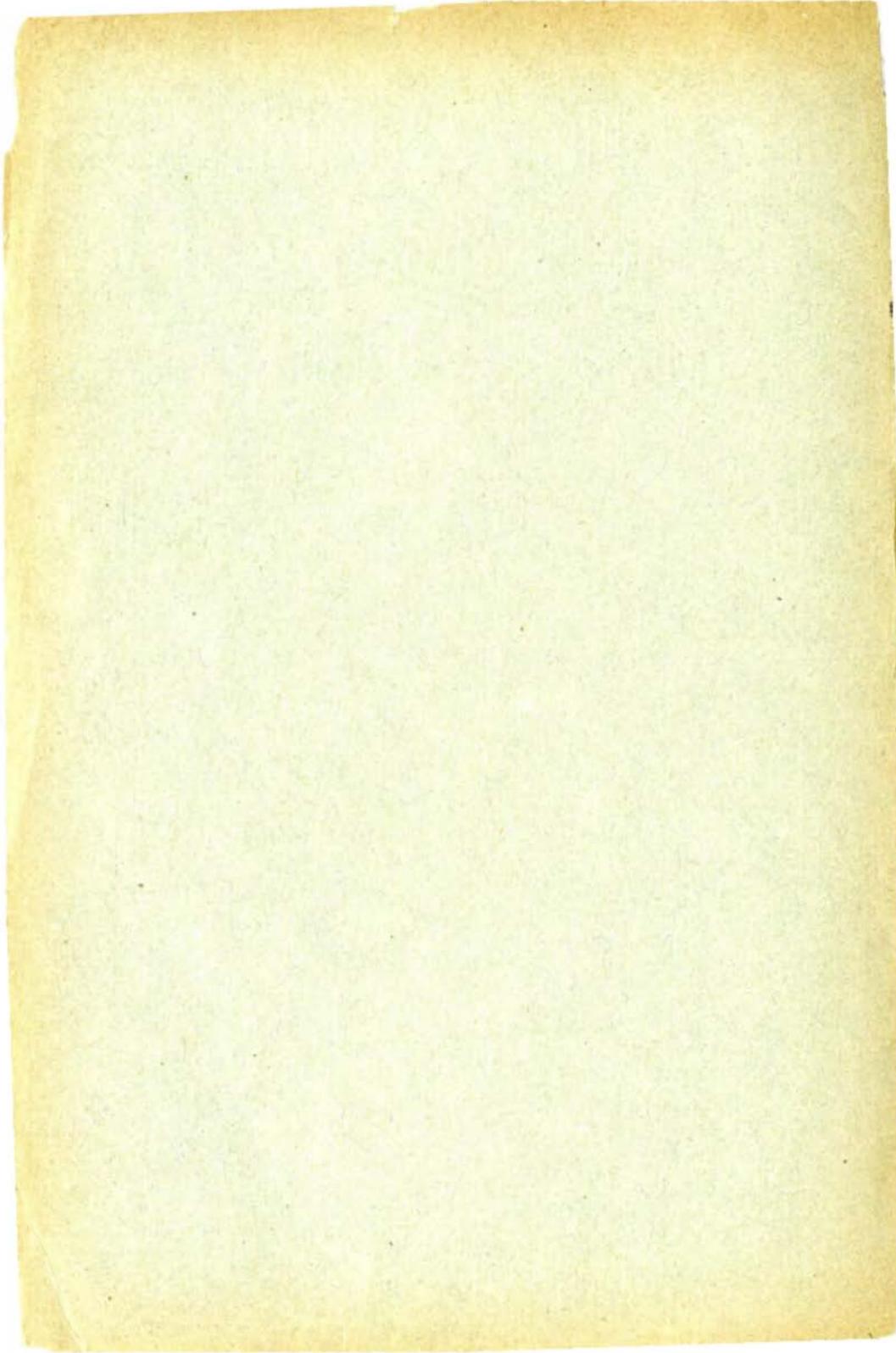


LINCOLN
Diocesan Training College
MAGAZINE





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 recognise their responsibilities 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, Miss Elwell.

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

MEMBERS.

- 1862 Annie J. Morrison
 1864 Elizabeth Lowndes (Mrs. Edwards)
 1866 Alice P. Twist (Mrs. Twigg)
 1867 Sarah Ann Wright (Mrs. Dawber), Louisa Hamm
 1868 Rebecca Haynes (Mrs. Hemsley)
 1870 Annie Elizabeth Whitworth (Mrs. Hutchinson)
 1871 Sarah Pearson, Alice Kent (Mrs. Howe)
 1872 Elizabeth Brummitt
 1873 Sarah Elizabeth Sutcliffe (Mrs. Watson), Elizabeth Watson
 (Mrs. Dixon), Sarah Thorpe (Mrs. Shelton), Margaret
 Elwell, Emma Shotton, Fanny Utting (Mrs. Norman)
 1874 Annie Georgina Selvage, Martha Ann Greaves, Clara
 Brummitt, Annie Smith (Mrs. Orme)
 1875 Elizabeth Satchell (Mrs. Williams), Fanny Burton (Mrs.
 Milner), Selina Goodwin
 1876 Annie Harrington (Mrs. C. J. Robbins), Elsie Robb (Mrs.
 A. Logsdail)

- 1877 Hannah Bell
 1878 Ellen Wilson (Mrs. Hoades)
 1879 Selina Dix, Alice Whiteley, Maud Bourne, Annie Morley
 (Mrs. Clayton)
 1880 Maud Etchells (A.T.S.) (Mrs. Dean), Jane Platt (A.T.S.)
 1881 Mary Williamson
 1882 Mary Turner, Jessie Bourne, Amy Beddoe, Susannah Brown
 1884 Essie Ruth Conway, Florence White, Laura Smith, Eliza
 Bass
 1885 Eunice B. Turner
 1886 Annie Glover, Emma Cook, Ada Mary Whitehead
 1887 Hannah Thomason, Frances Elwell
 1888 Jane Martin, Frances Wells, Rosa Preston, Emma Johnson
 (Mrs. Hamer), Frances Calver
 1889 Emma Wilkinson, Jessie Hutchison
 1890 Charlotte Watson, Florence Aughtie
 1891 Mary Bell, Gertrude Whattam, Laura A. A. Wilkinson
 1892 Albina Elston, Agnes Radford, Kathleen Huddleston, Carrie
 Poole, Agnes Short
 1893 Gertrude Radford, May Kent, Elizabeth Robinson, Edith
 Martin, Sarah E. Clubb
 1894 Ada Aughtie, Emma F. Whattam, Sarah Calver
 1895 Frances Crombie, Millie Vernon, Alice Greening, Frances
 Bishell
 1896 Mary Wileman, Annie Meadows, Annie Harvey, Amy Swift,
 Ethelen King, Kathleen Avis, Rosa Hill, Alice Hill,
 Mary Crowther, Annie Mackridge (Mrs. Atkinson)
 1897 Kate Whattam, Edith Hales, Eleanor Walker, Jessie Betson,
 May Charlton, Mary Footitt, Annie Taylor, Marian
 Trevitt, Lucy Bignell, Ada Preston, Elizabeth Wardman
 1898 Alice Falkinder, Gertrude Kenning, Marianne Thomson,
 Minnie Sells, Alice Upton, Ethel Craft, Carrie Moreton,
 Margaret Harrison, Harriet M. Coales, Jane Eggleston,
 Minnie Rimmington, Alice Dunbar, Ada Rimmington,
 Nora Murray, Evelina Schröder, Susannah Sargisson,
 Rose Naylor (Mrs. Tom Carter), Winifred Brown, Emily
 Ayres, Gertrude Hemsley, Gertrude Hodgson, Eleanor
 Walpole
 1899 Ada Brown, Lucy Maud Marrows, Bertha Wilding, Florence
 Howard, Margaret Hamilton Smith, Annie Amelia Har-
 rison, Mary Ellen Lamming, Augusta Tanner, Margaret
 A. Glenn, Susannah Dewis, Priscilla Johnson, Helen M.
 Simons, Elizabeth Taylor, Lily A. Mottram, Ethel Rose
 Stapleton, Annie King, Marian S. Grundy, Ada Louisa
 Davis, Alethea Hildred, Edith Hillyer, Gertrude Tall,
 Mary E. Simmonds, Emily Wales, Mildred Vaughan,
 Gertrude Goulding, Ada Johnson, Alice Child, Gertrude
 Stallibrass, Edith Mary Hibbitt, Grace Harlock

- 1900 Alice Mackintosh, Edith Nightingarl, Grace Hemsley, Emily Waite, Rhoda Wallis, Lucy Myers, Agnes Hornsey, Grace Shacklock. Louisa Caunt, Rose Knowlson, Alice Perkins, Georgina Walker, Gertrude Billett, Frances Randle, Amy Wright, Lucy Roberts, Daisy Jenner, Annie Bird, Annie Burton, Jane Leach, Edith Newton, Edith Parkinson, Florence Yardley, Alice Shirley Charlotte Sheppard, Florence Scarlett
- 1901 Mary Bannister, Annie Bugg, Ethel Bemrose, Beatrice Boulton, Cerise Cameron, Ethel Cheshire, Margaret Cooper, Marian Clayton, Kate Chapple, Laura Davis, Mary Dent, Jessie Drake, Elsie Drake, Lilian France, Henrietta Griffiths, Florence Harrand, Clarice Hughes, Rose Knowlson, Alice Langford, Jennie Leonard, May Libby, Ethel March, Arabella Nield, Ita Peet, Elsie Piper, Elizabeth Pendlebury, Ethel Ryley, Adela Smeeton, Ethel Wright, Jessie Wilson

EDITORIAL.

For the first time in its short history, our Magazine is late in appearing, but as every spare moment has been taken up with getting the College ready for the Students, and these preparations were only just completed on the very day of their coming, we feel that all our readers will readily excuse the delay and will fully appreciate the great difficulty of bringing it out at all, a difficulty which nothing but the well-known devotion of the Sub-Editor to any work which she undertakes, could have surmounted. But we have not only had to contend with the thousand-and-one preparations which had to be made, but also to consider several other important matters, first and foremost being the Bazaar, which is to be held about the second week in July, in the College grounds, and for which past Students in all parts of the land have already begun to work, and we hope more still will begin to work. Then at the end of our last College year, sometime in June, we were suddenly informed that each College was to draw up its own syllabus in future and to make arrangements for examining its own Students, as the Certificate Examination in July, 1902, will be the last which the Board of Education will hold. So the College staff, including the Sub-Editor of the Magazine, had to take this most important matter into consideration and evolve a syllabus that should meet the requirements of the Board of Education and at the same time lighten the burden of work which lies so heavily on all, and get a syllabus which should be distinctly more useful and more really instructive than the syllabus has hitherto been. We are glad to say that this has been done with the complete approval of the Board of Education. Enough has been said

to show the difficulties which have lain in the way of bringing out this number of our Magazine, but we should also like to draw the attention of our readers to the great change which has taken place in the College, and to the still greater sense of responsibility which we feel is lying upon us all, in one having so rapidly changed from being one of the smallest Colleges into being one of the largest. There is however one desire that is uppermost with us all, and that is to let it be seen and felt that it is quite possible even with this great increase in the number of our Students still to retain the home feeling and all the mutual confidence and happiness between the Students themselves and between the Students and the Staff which had for so many years been the characteristic features of this College—in this we are sure that we shall have all the hearty good wishes and even something more from all our past Students, and from all who take such a deep interest in the true welfare of this College, and the real end and aim of all education that is rightly so called.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDINGS,

SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1901.

(The following account is taken, with some additions, from the "Nottingham Daily Guardian" and the Lincoln papers.)

The new wing of the Lincoln Diocesan Training College, an addition which practically doubles the accommodation of the Institution, was dedicated on Thursday afternoon by the Bishop, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly.

Of late years the great need for an increased number of efficient teachers has been emphasized in season and out of season, and it has been a regrettable fact that large numbers of girls who successfully passed their scholarship examination could not obtain admission to Colleges. At Lincoln alone, indeed, from 200 to 300 applications for admission have had annually to be declined, and to remedy in some degree this serious defect, the Lincoln Training College has just been enlarged, at a total cost of something like £7,000, exclusive of the expense of furnishing. The architect was Mr. H. H. Dunn, and the builders were Messrs. Wright & Son, of Lincoln. The area of the ground belonging to the College is between five and six acres, and the extension covers about half-an-acre. The new building is a fine structure of red brick, with stone windows of large size, giving an abundance of light and air. The rooms are, without exception, bright and well furnished, and the Students' Common Room and the dormitories in particular, remind one more of "home, sweet home" than a College.

The ground-floor buildings comprise the Students' Common Room, 41ft. by 25ft., and of lofty height, and from this access is gained by large folding doors to the Dining-hall, which is 50ft. long, and of the same width as the Common Room. There is also a Students' Class-room with capacity for 60 Students, and the new premises are connected with the old by a covered passage. The lavatories and boot-room are also to be found on the ground floor. On the first floor are three governesses' rooms—bed and sitting-rooms combined, two of which look eastward, and command an excellent view of the surrounding country. These rooms seem admirably suited for the purpose to which they are devoted, being spacious in size, cosy, and well lighted. One of the large dormitories is also situated on this floor. In size it is exactly similar to the second one immediately above it, and is 70ft. long by 26ft. wide. The room contains no less than eleven large windows, and here again the position gives a splendid outlook. In fact this is a characteristic of the whole erection. The rooms are divided into cubicles, each provided with bookcase in addition to the ordinary bedroom furniture, and so arranged that nearly all the occupants have windows. Ample provision has been made in the way of fire-escapes. From the windows of the dormitory on the first floor the occupants may step out on to the flat roof of the Common Room, from which runs a ladder affixed to the wall, on the same principle as that adopted at the County Hospital. From the dormitory above there is access by another ladder to this flat roof, thus giving a complete and safe descent from the top of the buildings to the ground. The place is well supplied with fitted bathrooms, two on the first and two on the second floor, and there are also four dress rooms on each story.

Proceeding further up the stairs, which, by the way, are broad, well lighted, and easy of ascent, we come to the second floor, where the sick rooms are situated, together with the large dormitory already mentioned, nurses' room, box room, and another governess's room.

The other improvements include the enlargement of the chapel, by the building of an entirely new aisle on the northern side, with handsome arches on stone pillars; the extension of the Governesses' Common Room for a distance of some ten feet to the south, the erection of a wide and handsome stone staircase in the old buildings, in place of the old, narrow one.

A new entrance, and a sitting-room for the head governess have also been built on the south side, and the old class-room has been considerably enlarged, and is being fitted up as a Science Room, where the Students will not only attend lectures, but carry on practical experiments.

The gardens have been considerably extended by taking in the field on the north side of the buildings.

The dedication ceremony took place on Thursday afternoon, in the dining-hall, and was witnessed by a large assembly.

In addition to the Lord Bishop, there were present the Mayor (Mr. C. W. Pennell), the Dean and Mrs. Wickham, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, Mrs. and Miss Kaye, the Archdeacon of Stow, the Sub-Dean, the Chancellor, Canons Hodgkinson, Hutton, Hudson, Blenkin, Revs. W. De Foe Boker, E. Akenhead, and T. H. Vines, Mr. Garfit, Mrs. and Miss White, Miss Boothby, Mr. Illman, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. and Miss Townsend, Miss Rogers, Miss Gamson, Mrs. King and Miss Gilliat, Mrs. Kinnear, Canon and Mrs. Leigh Bennett, Miss Wordsworth, Rev. W. and Mrs. Upton, Mrs. and Miss Blenkin, Rev. B. Hancock, Rev. T. H. Chatterton, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. E. Akenhead, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Hemsley, Miss Fisher, Mrs. A. Garfit, Mrs. and Miss Mitchinson, Miss Footman, Mr. and Mrs. Hallows, Mrs. and Miss Vaughan, Rev. J. and Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. and Miss Ruston, Mrs. Vines, Dr. Lowe, Mr. Gadsby, the Misses Coates, the Misses Clements, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Canon, Mrs. and Miss Nevile, Mr. and Mrs. Torr, Mr. and Mrs. Minton, Rev. D. Moore, Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Truman, Mrs. Boradaile, Captain Reeve-King, Mr. A. H. and Miss Leslie Melville, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Scott, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Dawber, Rev. A. Curtois, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Rev. E. Lauderdale, Mr. Hebb, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerton, Dr. and Mrs. Stitt Thomson, Mr. Rose, Rev. F. H. Dalby, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wharton, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sibthorp, Mrs. Crowfoot, Mr. and Miss Finch, Mrs. Frost, Col. and Mrs. Warrener, Canon Vincent Jackson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Buttery, Miss Epton, Miss Waddington, Mrs. Reeve. A large number of old Students and other friends of the College were present.

The Dean, on behalf of the committee and subscribers, requested the Bishop to dedicate the new buildings to the service of Almighty God, and the increased usefulness of the College in training for the Church and nation an additional number of school-mistresses.

The Lord Bishop said he thankfully and gladly acceded to the request which the Dean had so graciously made, and he declared these new buildings open, with the earnest prayer that they might become channels of blessings, both to the Church and nation, and he dedicated them to the honour of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

The hymn "O God our help in ages past" was then sung, and special collects were said, including the "College" prayer, and the following prayer of dedication:

"O most gracious Lord, who in years gone by didst put it into the heart of Thy servants to found this College, we thank

Thee for the manifest tokens of Thy blessing resting on their work, and that Thou hast permitted us, who come after, to increase the same by these additional buildings; and though we be not worthy to offer anything unto Thee, yet we beseech Thee graciously to accept the Dedication of that which Thou hast enabled Thy servants to accomplish for the training of teachers in the Faith of Thy Holy Church, and grant that the work of our hands may ever bear fruit to Thy honour and glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Bishop then delivered an address,^o observing that the importance of such institutions as that needed no pointing out. It was obvious that if children were to be taught, teachers should be sufficiently trained. He had always felt it to be a cruel wrong, both to teachers and to children, if teachers were sent to teach before they were fully qualified. (Applause.) That education was necessary, and that children must be taught had become obvious to them all, but the children of the nation must be kept level in their education with the children of surrounding nations if the commercial prosperity of the country were to be maintained. Year after year the demand for skilled labour was more present, and year after year the intercourse between nations becomes closer and quicker. Therefore, it behoves them to keep their children up to the level, at least, of the children of other nations. If any proof of what he said were required, he thought the fact that during the recent meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, it was exceedingly remarkable and very valuable to reflect that they had a section devoted to educational science, under the presidency of Sir John Gorst. It showed, he thought, that education was seen by those in authority in the nation to be of real national value. But they should not, he thought, merely be content even with such a high aim as that. They were not merely content to educate children in order to secure the commercial prosperity of England: they wanted something even higher than that—something that would last longer than that, and they believed that while they attained to something higher, and something that would last longer, that they would not hinder, but would perfect that very commercial prosperity which was on all hands so much to be desired. (Applause.) Surely what they felt was that God in His goodness, through the great commercial position of England, was putting England in touch with all parts of the world, and they had to remember that, at present, only about one-third of the whole world knew God in the full way in which they believed God willed that He should be known. Therefore, what they wanted was that while their children, when they grew up to be men and women going out on the great lines of commercial activity throughout the whole world they should, as far as possible, witness for God; that they should be, in the face of the world that knew not God, as evidence to them of the rest-

fulness, peace, and of the highest happiness which came to those who were taught in God's own way to love Him, and in Him and through Him to love one another. That was what they longed for, to send out their children through the great commercial channels which God had provided for them as witnesses for Him, that they might help to bring about His own great desire, which was to have all men come back to Him, through the power of His Son Jesus Christ. They wanted them to be Christian children while they were children, and to grow up to be Christian men and women afterwards—good examples of the Christian life while they stopped at home, good neighbours and citizens while they remained in England, and, the world-wide through, a good example of what a child of God, wherever his country or home might be. If that were so, then we knew hardly any better way in which that good result could be brought about than by means of personal influence, which was really one of the great secrets of teaching. It was the character of the teacher which won the child. Having dwelt further on the importance of teaching, his Lordship said, that whatever changes might be in store for elementary or secondary education, he believed they would hold a great power for influence if they kept the children of other schools under true Christian teachers, loyal to the Church of England, and in their Christianity, honestly conformable to it. That was what they desired to have, and he did not know at that moment anything of greater importance for England than to see the necessity of teaching her children to do what they could to provide Christian teachers. Continuing, his Lordship referred to the good work done by the Principal of the College (Canon Rowe), which had led to the necessity of enlarging it, and he was thankful they had carried through the scheme. (Applause.)

The Rev. De Foe Baker gave an epitome of the work done, and said that there was a net gain in accommodation of 42 new cubicles, making cubicles now for 83 Resident Students. There were eight governesses, and three of them were additional. There were 27 Second-Year Students, and fourteen were there for one year only, so that when they left College at the end of July next there would be 41 going out. There were 63 First-Year Students, and 21 Day Students. In all, there were in the College 83 Resident Students and 21 Day Students; total number, 104. Speaking of the cost of the additions, the rev. gentleman explained that the estimated cost of the architect was £6,142, and the contract was £5,319, nearly £500 under the estimate. The committee, however, had ordered additional work, and the cost was £6 003, or £140 less than the estimate. As the work went on, necessary expenses were forced upon the committee, and the total cost was raised to over £7,170. With regard to the receipts, the total donations, including grants, amounted to £4,712 14s. 6d. Miss Elwell had collected close upon £290—(applause)—by indefatigable work, and

interest at the bank brought in £62, making a total of £5,044 16s. 2d. In addition to that, £600 had been received from other sources, and it would be seen that there was about £1,500 still to be made up. Towards that, the Staff had been contemplating the holding of a Bazaar next July, and he hoped that £500 was a moderate estimate of what would be realized. After that, there would be a balance of £1,000 still to be raised.

The Dean of Lincoln moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop for dedicating the buildings and for the address.—The Mayor of Lincoln seconded, and the proposition was carried, the Bishop replying briefly.

Chancellor Crowfoot moved a vote of thanks to Canon Rowe, the Principal, to Mrs. Rowe, and the Staff of the College.—Mr. J. H. Davies seconded, and the resolution was carried, after which Principal Rowe responded, and moved a vote of thanks to the architect, Mr. H. Dunn.—Dr. G. M. Lowe seconded, and the proposition was carried.—On the proposition of Canon Hodgkinson, seconded by Canon Blenkin, a vote of thanks was accorded to the secretary (Rev. De Foe Baker), who replied.

After the close of the ceremony tea was served in the Lecture Hall, and the Staff and Students conducted parties of visitors over the buildings.

The Principal, Staff, and Students were all present at an early celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral on Thursday, the Bishop being the celebrant.

CHAPEL ENLARGEMENT FUND.

Subscriptions previously acknowledged ... £232 10s. 5d.

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Mrs. Robinson				Mrs. Twigg (Alice Twist)	1	1	0
(Alice Marshall)	0	5	0	Mrs. Body (Rose Lumby)	0	8	0
Miss G. Kenning ...	0	5	0	Miss L. Humphreys ...	1	1	0
Miss S. Barrand ...	0	5	0	Mrs. Lea (Annie Churm)	0	10	0
Miss A. Child ...	0	7	6	Mr. W. Manby ...	2	2	0
Mrs. Landale				Mr. T. W. Dunkerton ..	0	10	6
(Sophia Mayger)	2	0	0	Miss M. E. Bowden ..	1	0	0
Miss M. Vickers ...	0	2	6	Miss R. Bland...	0	7	6
Mrs. Hudson				Mrs. Burrill			
(Lucy Chamberlin)	0	10	0	(Ruth Peckover)	1	0	0
Miss E. Wardman ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Smith			
Mr. W. Birkett ...	0	10	6	(Mary Rawding)	1	0	0

£	s	d	£	s	d					
Miss F. Haskoll	...	0	5	0	Miss E. Warren	...	0	10	6	
Rev. J. Seymour Griffith	1	1	0	Mr. Collis	...	...	0	10	0
Mrs. Baguley (M. Buckley)	0	10	0	Mr. J. D. Fisher	.	1	0	0		
Miss Ward (<i>Ratby</i>)	...	0	4	0	Miss A. Ogden	..	0	10	0	
Miss E. J. Bass	...	0	5	0	Miss F. Sutcliffe	...	0	10	6	
Miss L. Horsfall	...	0	5	0	Miss M. Crowther					
Rev. Henry Elwell	...	0	10	6	(<i>2nd Subscription</i>)	0	17	6		
Mrs. Clayton					Miss A. Jarvis...	...	0	5	0	
(Annie Morley)	0	6	0	Miss Leach						
Mrs. E. Stanley				(<i>2nd Subscription</i>)	0	2	6			
(Alice Healey)	0	3	0	Miss M. Simmons	...	1	1	0		
Mrs. Latham	...	0	5	0	Dr. G. J. Bennett	...	1	1	0	
Miss H. Naylor	...	0	2	6	Mrs. Aughtie	...	0	10	0	
Miss Laura Smith	...	0	5	0	Miss L. Lewis	0	10	0
Mrs. Ellison					Miss G. Radford					
(Florence Nicholson)	0	10	0	(<i>2nd Subscription</i>)	0	10	0			
Miss M. Wileman	...	0	10	0	Mr. Sharpley Bainbridge	2	2	0		
Mrs. Lilburn	...	0	5	0	Miss Evelina Lamb	...	0	3	0	
Mrs. Page (Sarah Boys)	0	5	0	Rev. J. Gurnhill	...	0	10	6		
Mr. R. J. Ward	...	1	1	0	Rev. Canon Rowe					
Miss R. Knowlson					(<i>2nd Subscription</i>)	2	2	0		
(<i>2nd Subscription</i>)	0	6	0	Mrs. Rowe						
Mr. Johnson (<i>Bedworth</i>)	1	1	0	(<i>2nd Subscription</i>)	1	1	0			
Mrs. Argyle					Rev. Canon T. S. Nelson	1	1	0		
(Sarah Sumner)	0	5	0	Offertory at Cathedral,						
Mrs. Fidoe				September 19th	3	0	3			
(Lizzie Pinchin)	0	5	0	Mr. Rosser	...	...	0	10	0
Mrs. White (Laura Castle)	0	5	0	Mrs. Sparke	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Chaffer (Nancy Seed)	1	1	0	Miss Bellamy	...	...	0	10	0
Miss F. Wells	...	0	10	0	The Mayor of Lincoln,					
Miss A. Taylor	...	0	5	0	(C. W. Pennell, Esq.)	2	2	0		
Miss E. Wilson					Mrs. Garnham					
(<i>Sheffield</i>)	0	10	0	(Fanny Blunden)	1	1	0			
Rev. E. Akenhead	...	1	1	0						

COLLECTING CARDS.

£	s	d	£	s	d				
Miss S. Hardy	...	0	4	0	Miss M. Charlton	...	1	15	0
Mr. Ward (<i>Newport</i>)	..	2	0	0	Miss J. Bourne	...	0	16	6
Mrs. Waldran					Miss E. R. Cook	...	1	0	0
(Kate Parkinson)	1	0	0	Miss S. J. Smithson	...	0	7	0	
Misses Jessie and Elsie				Miss A. Vernon	...	0	10	0	
Drake	...	1	10	0	Miss Aughtie	...	0	11	6
Miss I. Shiach					Miss E. Pendlebury	...	0	16	0
(<i>2nd Collection</i>)	0	13	6						

PAST STUDENTS, 1888—1889.

<i>Left in 1888.</i>	<i>Married Name or other Particulars.</i>	<i>Last known Address.</i>
aElizabeth Abbott..	... ..	Sconce Villa, Victoria street, Newark
aFrances Calver ...	... ..	46 Denmark-rd., Southport
Blanche Goodwin...	... ..
aJane Hill	... ..	The School, Gedling, Nottingham
aAda Ireson ...	Mrs. Ilett	12 Bishop-street, Mansfield
aEmma Johnson...	Mrs. Hamer	2 Yarboro' street, Grimsby
aJane Martin	... ..	St. Peter's Home, Grahams- town
Alice McCreath ...	Mrs. Percy	31 Colwick-road, Sneinton, Notts.
Mary McKie ...	Mrs. Baxter	Alfred-street, Handsworth, Birmingham
Emily Orbell ...	Mrs. Hill ...	The Elms, Chapel, nr. Alford
Amy Osborne ..	Mrs. Wilkinson	Schoolhouse, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham, nr. Sheffield
aEllen Pears ...	... ..	Mask Farm, Market Weigh- ton, Yorks. <i>The School. Sancton R.S. 1880</i>
aRosa Preston ...	... ..	71 Dixon-street, Lincoln
Lucy Richardson...	... ..	6 Victoria-st., St. Stephen's, Norwich
Mabel Spooner ...	Mrs. Speechley	1 Collett-road, Bermond- sey, S.E.
aEmily Thomas ...	Mrs. Quenby	Folly Farm, Wootton Keeley, Bedfordshire
aFrances Wells ...	... ..	329 Barnsley-road, Sheffield
Alice Whitehead ...	... ..	30 Bridget-street, Rugby
aLouisa Wright ...	... ..	15 Cambridge-terrace, Otley, Yorkshire
	<i>Married Name or other Particulars.</i>	<i>Last known Address.</i>
<i>Left in 1889.</i>		
Elizabeth Benstead	Died	
Adah Bostridge ...		
aEleanor Castle ...	Mrs. Yates	Dale-street, Rugby
Annie Churm ...	Mrs. F. H. Lea	Wycliffe House, Lutterworth
Clara Crosby ...		
Sarah Dawes ...	... ..	66 Burngreave-rd., Sheffield
Louisa Hardwick ..	... ..	123 Victoria-street, Burton- on-Trent
aEmily Hooton ...	Mrs. Kelly	Houghton School, Elkesley, Retford
Caroline Howard...		
aJessie Hutchison...	... ..	110 Sandsfield-lane, Gains- borough
	<i>(Chapel Warden)</i>	

Annie Jarvis	...	...	...	Albion House, Middleston, Wakefield
Rosamond Leggott..				
Annie Moore	...			
<i>a</i> Frances Seed	...	Mrs. Blackhurst		Ulneswalton, Preston
<i>a</i> Marian Stansfield..	...	...		114 Swinley-road, Wigan
Fanny Summers	...			
<i>a</i> Ada Sykes	...	...	...	Wood-lane, Beverley
Catherine Tate	...	...	...	46 Pendrill-street, Spring Bank, Hull
Annie Topping	...	Died Feb. 27, 1900.		
Elizabeth Warren ..	...	...	...	Kestor-lane, Longridge, Preston
<i>a</i> Emma Wilkinson..	...	...	...	Clifton-road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire

a Takes the College Magazine.

The Editor thanks all those who kindly sent additions or corrections to this list, and will be grateful for any further information with regard to those Students whose addresses do not appear.

“OLD CODE SUBJECTS FROM TO-DAY'S STANDPOINT.”

The following paper was read by Mrs. Baguley (Mary Buckley, Lincoln, 1869-70) at the Education Conference held at Nottingham in the summer, and is inserted by her permission. We feel sure that old Lincoln Students will read it with interest, coming as it does from one who has worked so long and well in the cause of education:—

“Education means the training and development of the physical, mental, and moral powers of the child so as to fit it to become a responsible member of society and capable of undertaking the work and duties which would devolve on it with pleasure and profit to itself and with benefit to the community. It also includes the imparting of that common knowledge which is indispensable in the business of life. The Act of 1870 found education in a deplorable state, in spite of the noble efforts which had been made by various religious bodies to cope with it. Parents, even of the intelligent artisan and trading class, would not voluntarily deprive themselves of the help or earnings of their children and impose a tax on themselves in the form of school fees. The children objected to the discipline, restraint, and application required in school when they had grown accustomed to the laxity and freedom of the streets. Teachers were generally untrained or ill-trained, and the supply even of these was inadequate to meet the demand, so that the staff of a school usually consisted of the head and four

or five pupil teachers. His Majesty's inspectors were mostly new to and ignorant of the work. Yet they must require the full "tale of bricks," for their's it was to assess the payment on results. Under these conditions the task of the lawmakers was no easy one. In their wisdom, they decided that only a limited number of subjects should be taught, but all should be on rigid cast-iron lines. The reading must be fluent and meanings known; sums must be four in number, and spelling errors must not exceed three. Parsing and analysis might be selected from Shakespeare or Milton. Recitation must be from a standard poet. Needlework within the six standards must include the cutting out of garments in material; patches on calico, flannel, and print; gussets, tucks, and marking, in addition to the ordinary stitches; while Swiss and ordinary darning were required also. Every child was examined in every subject and each pass noted, and when it became a question of pass or failure, and the former means a permit to work, the anxiety was as great on the child's part as the teacher's, whose professional status and, probably, salary also hung on the result. Girls were on a lower plane than boys. They could be taught under most circumstances neither geography, history, nor drawing. Now, could any good result from such a system as this? Undoubtedly, yes. The work in itself was disciplinary. It was of necessity thorough, as far as it went. These two qualities were invaluable when we consider the mental condition and moral surroundings of many of the children. It was also fairly uniform, and that was of no small importance, owing to the migration of scholars in those early years of compulsory education. Certainly, the schools lacked brightness and beauty. The strain and worry, not so much of the work as of the result of examination, told sadly on both teachers and taught. The work was solely utilitarian, but through it the children gradually learnt self-reliance, some concentration of thought, comparative accuracy, and dogged perseverance—no mean qualities—and the bright and intelligent child was not gorged and surfeited and made nervous and hysterical by excessive brain-work. Yet at the end of its school-life it held in its hand a clue, with which to find its way through life. Surely these were steps in the right direction, although hard to tread. I am old-fashioned enough to prefer, with its many drawbacks, the old dry framework of the "seventies" to some of the flimsy tinsel of the present day. The clever child suffers now; the weak and defective child suffered then. In the old days the sharp child ruminated, while he waited for his slow-thinking brother, and he left school with few certificates, but with an aptitude and avidity for work, for his brain had not been unduly strained at the period of its most rapid growth. After many tinkering a new Code, virtually our present one, appeared, which introduced an entirely new state of things. The rigidity and uniformity were swept away. Managers and teachers might do as they liked, both as to matter and manner. Old things had passed

away; all had become new. Anything, everything, and with a little tact and diplomacy almost nothing might pass muster. Here was elasticity indeed. So much so, in fact, as almost to lose cohesion. The present order leaves everything, while the old left nothing to the individuality of the teacher. This is an undoubted evil or a great gain, and the aims, ideals, and character of the teacher will decide which. The true educationist has now unlimited power! He can, in the highest sense, educate! Instruction may be given so as to imbue the pupils with noble ambitions, while opportunities occur to restrain the base and low. He may show the beauty of life and nature, as well as the mysteries of science and the creations of art. He may arouse enthusiasm and put life and interest into what was formerly a dry skeleton only. Nay, his very zeal may be a temptation, and he may attempt so much that the structure will lack stability. Perhaps the greatest danger is that the brighter and more interesting subjects may be considered of first importance, and that the solid, useful, but less showy ones may be left to take care of themselves. Let us beware of this, and with the many privileges of the new, not forget the solid work of the old. Reading, free, fluent, intelligent, is the key to all knowledge, and may be also a recreation and delight, if properly taught. How few children leave school knowing anything of the works of our great writers. Is it not a reproach to us that Shakespeare, Dickens, and Thackeray are much better known in Continental and American schools than in ours? If children were led to see the beauty of poetry and good literature lit up by the enthusiasm of the teacher, surely the taste for the "penny dreadful" would cease to exist, and it would be less necessary to entice students to the evening classes with socials, picnics, &c. Arithmetic and grammar are invaluable factors in mental development, and in the hands of skilful teachers, may be made as interesting as history and geography. Reduce the arithmetic to the problems connected with every-day life, and the child will revel in them. But do not entirely leave the big sums of the old time. The training is good for fixing the attention and for gaining mechanical accuracy. These are difficult and not pleasant exercises, but they give excellent training. If the grammar be taught, not in the old dry way, but having the old accuracy, blended with the life-giving intelligence of the new, and if correlated with reading and composition, oral and written, as it should be, what a different aspect it would wear to teacher and pupil. The requirements of needlework are now such as may be fairly expected from children, and the subject is taught generally in a practical fashion. Physical exercises are beginning to take their right place. Under the old system the body received little or no recognition. Yet, it is a well-known fact that a sound mind cannot exist in an unsound body. The country's welfare demands that the physique of her people shall be cultivated. This cannot be done in a perfunctory manner

to be of use. It should be a matter of daily and hourly exercise, and not merely an examination subject. Those who are weakly, or otherwise at a disadvantage, should have as far as we can give it, a chance to become strong and fit for the great struggle for existence, which is, to many, so severe that we cannot even in fancy realise it. Drawing and music have made great strides under recent codes. Both subjects have much to recommend them as refining influences on taste and character, and as pure and wholesome recreations; while the hand and eye-training of drawing may be invaluable from a commercial point of view. Spelling, that bugbear of the old days, may or may not be learnt through word building, but it is possible to do it through reading and composition, and the lessons taught by the Manchester Exhibition should be utilised in the teaching of this and kindred subjects. The education of England is still chaotic and unsatisfactory. Much is yet needed in methods and correlation of work and subjects. I trust that much of the American spirit may be introduced, so that our teaching may gain in intelligence, and yet develop originality and individuality. Above all, head teachers should cultivate in themselves and their staffs the feeling of responsibility. For, after all, in dealing with the individual child, the personal character of the teacher is more important than the code. That can only give the rough frame-work, it is ours to clothe it with life and beauty. In preparing this paper a question has suggested itself, which, although somewhat irrelevant to the subject, yet arises out of it, and so encourages me to mention it. Does the training of the present day give the child the idea that manual labour is degrading? If so, something is wrong! Is it a healthy sign that our boys want easy, gentlemanly occupations, with no hard work attached? The lathe, the plane, the trowel are held in contempt. Our girls, too, despise domestic work and home life, and being often as well equipped educationally as their brothers, are ousting them from office, counting-house, and warehouse. Is this society's mode of compensation and sending men to do men's work? Let us impress our children with the idea that the only indignity in labour is to do it in an ignoble fashion. The Code does not affect the teacher apart from his work, but I can hardly ignore the fact that his social position has decidedly improved since 1870. Still, it is not what it should be, considering the responsibility and dignity of the work. Is the reason this, that many enter the profession not realising its highest aims, and having no ideals or low ones? If we fully appreciate and love our work, although we may receive little of the world's awards or regards, we may yet have the consciousness of having rescued many otherwise wasted lives, of having opened up a career to many a bright child that but for our influence might have been closed, and we have also the feeling that we wield a power, if rightly directed, as glorious, if much more limited, as that of the statesman."

A VISIT TO NÄÄS (SWEDEN),

September 2nd, 3rd, & 4th, 1901.

Fröken Jonsson and I left Gothenburg about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, September 2nd. The railway line ran through a valley with wooded hills on either side. Much of the land was under rough cultivation, and the brightly painted wooden farm houses made a pretty picture in the landscape. At one time we skirted a mountain lake for about a mile, the opposite shore of which, clothed with pines and firs, rose to a considerable height. Arrived at Floda station my friend discovered Herr Otto Salomon on the platform. We at once made our way to him, and Fröken Jonsson having presented me to him as an English teacher, four years a Member of the Executive of the National Union of Teachers, Herr Salomon gave me a cordial invitation to stay a day or two at Nääs. Fröken Jonsson had prepared me for this possible invitation, and so I replied that I should be pleased to stay until Monday evening. We then went on to Nääs, which is three miles from Floda station by road, or two miles by steamer across a lake, which is one of three, all connected by narrow channels with each other, and which afford the Nääs students plenty of boating, fishing, and bathing. We two went by a footpath which led us up and down the heather-covered hills, past a gleaming white church, newly built, just outside the boundary of Nääs, till we reached the gates and entered the famous avenue of birch trees which leads to Nääs Hall, a fine mansion standing on the brow of a hill, and emerging from a forest of trees. This hall was the residence of Herr Abrahamson, the founder of the Nääs Sloyd School, and is not occupied now, but is kept in perfect order, and visitors are shown over it *free* by an attendant. It is full of art treasures, and gives a stranger some idea of the house-life of Swedish gentlefolks. The large reception-room in the Hall is often used for educational meetings, and at the end of every course of lectures, the students assemble there and receive their certificates at the hands of Herr Salomon. Instead of going up to the Hall, Fröken Jonsson and I turned off to the left, and went to "The Home of the Silver Birches," as Herr Salomon's residence is called. We were here introduced to several of the lady tutors, one of whom took us to the "guest room" which we were to occupy. I ought perhaps to have said that I had noticed various wooden houses dotted about in the park, of which I found that the smaller ones were the lodgings of the students, and the larger ones the workshops and lecture-halls. One large house contained the "common" or reception-room, the large and small dining-rooms with a few bedrooms over them. We had just time to visit the Hall before 5 o'clock dinner, which was served in Swedish fashion, and consisted of excellent vegetable soup, slices of some kind of meat with

potatoes, and the inevitable bread and butter, with glasses of milk or water.

After dinner we all adjourned to the reception-room, which was soon to me a veritable "Tower of Babel," since the hundred and fifty students consisted of people from nearly all over the world—British, American, French, German, Dutch, Belgian, Spanish, Italian, Polish, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish, Egyptian, &c. Three were at the piano, some were playing billiards, others chess, draughts, &c.; others again were reading or writing letters, but many of them were simply enjoying a laugh and a talk. After prayers at which Herr Salomon was present only as a spectator, we had supper consisting of coffee, bread and butter, at 9 o'clock, and very soon after the students began to disperse, and by 10 o'clock we had all retired to rest.

Sunday morning broke upon us with brilliant sunshine, and we expected a lovely day, but alas! very soon after breakfast the rain began to descend and continued a steady downpour all day. Some of the students made themselves snug in their bedrooms, others put on waterproofs and trudged off to the church before mentioned, but I did not join them, as the Lutheran service is very long and very monotonous, and consequently very tiring for one who does not understand the language. The congregation sit the whole time of service, even for the singing, and the only time they rise is when the text is given out before the sermon, which, to be considered good, must be long and very elaborate in language. I preferred the "common" room to getting wet in going to a service that would weary me. Most part of the day was spent in reading, talking, and music, and Fröken Jonsson had to leave about 7 o'clock in the evening for Gothenburg in order to be ready for school on Monday morning. There were only three meals on Sunday, breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Coffee was served in the reception-room at 8 o'clock, and very soon after the students retired to rest. Herr and Fru Salomon were in and out the reception-room constantly, chatting in the most friendly manner with one or other of the students, Fröken Jonsson, and myself.

Monday morning was warm and bright, and I had half-an-hour's walk by the lake before the breakfast bell rang at 7-30. There was a hasty rush to the dining-rooms, where healthy appetites soon disposed of porridge, bread and butter, eggs, and coffee. Then all the English-speaking students assembled in the reception-room for a few minutes, to sing a hymn and repeat the Lord's Prayer, after which they all bustled off to the workshops, and I went with them. Work began punctually at 8 o'clock. Every student had a carpenter's bench and tools, and I wandered from one bench to another watching the work on different models. There was no restriction as to talking or moving about the room. The tutor in this room was a lady. I must say there was great enthusiasm over

the work, nay, even some excitement, for it was the last week of the course, when each student has to invent an original model, plan it, draw it, and make it. Full marks for this original model make a considerable difference in the student's certificate; the teacher is not allowed to give the slightest help. At 10-30 they all dashed out for ten minutes of Swedish drill, which they seemed to enjoy. The drill teacher was a Swedish lady, dressed in national costume. After the drill all went back to work until 12-30. Fru Salomon then took me down to the Swedish workshop, where all the students could speak either French, German, or Swedish, and the tutor was a Swede, capable of speaking these three languages. They were all doing the same kind of woodwork as the English students, but here, instead of talking, were singing over their work.

Adjoining this workshop was the room for drawing, presided over by a Swedish lady. This had been full on Saturday, but was nearly empty now. One other workshop I visited where there were only Swedes, who were taking a more advanced course under a Swedish tutor.

Dinner was served at one o'clock, and afternoon work began at two o'clock. The other two classes had had their lecture in the morning, so they went back to their benches, whilst the English folk repaired to the large hall of the Seminarium for their lecture given by Herr Salomon. I confess I did not understand the lecture very well, because it was a link in the chain of reasoning begun before, and I had not heard that, so could not connect this with it, though the Director spoke very good English. At the conclusion of the lecture I had a little chat with Herr Salomon, who showed me many pictures, many models, and many books, and gave me several of the latter, including the one he himself had written for the Paris Exhibition. Herr and Fru Salomon then took leave of me, telling me their carriage would come to the reception-room at four o'clock to take me to Floda station. They were both of them well pleased to hear I had so thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Nääs. The course lasts six weeks—the lectures are free; the students have to provide their own books and pay about 10 kroner (11/3) per week for board and lodging.

The next Friday I had the pleasure of meeting a party of the English students at Gothenburg station, and taking them to the Sloyd Magasin, where much of the work done by the boys in the Gothenburg schools is sold, and where Herr Hans Hallén, the Sloyd Inspector met us and took us to see some classes of Sloyd, two of wood-work and two of metal-work, in the Oscar Fredrik School.

The following Wednes'ay I bade my Nääs acquaintances "Good-bye" on the deck of the "Cameo"—they were returning to England—I was about to start for Stockholm.

A. G. SELVAGE.

"A HOLIDAY IN CORNWALL."

(Miss Elwell wishes for an account of my Holiday, so of course she must have it, and have it now.)

The Guard called "Right away," and my friend and I exchanged congratulatory glances, at the thought that our next duty was to invigorate the body and rejuvenate the mind with charms of seascape and landscape, cavern and tor, valley and moor, birds and flowers, principally amongst the Ancient Britons and the Cornish Heights. The route was southward, through the Midlands "to the West," and the journey was broken at Plymouth, Exeter, and Truro. At Plymouth we stood on the Hoe, where the "game of bowls" was finished before the advancing Armada had attention, went up the old lighthouse which once warned sailors with candles off the Eddystone, and peered out seawards on stately men-of-war and merchant ships, some near the shore, others "far on the deep," each a link of the chains which bind the "Homeland" to every other clime where the Union Jack waves telling of Empire, Brotherhood, Freedom, and Justice—then we turned our eyes landward, where Britannia holds her trident on soil honey-combed with fortifications, and where the lamps were beginning to light the streets. We thought that Winstanley and Smeaton, Drake and Raleigh would want a walk to pick some primroses which have *not* changed since their day, before they could realise this was Plymouth Sound and Hoe. Strengthened with this naval power we added restful peace by looking on the broad river, and sauntering round the Cathedral Closets, and abiding awhile within the Cathedrals, at Exeter and Truro, and read the mural tablets, bent our heads before torn colours, loved by the women, and died for by the "Men of Devon," studied the "Women's Window," and emerged, murmuring anent those waiting "Till the Third Day," "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

After passing over the bridge which begins in Devon and ends in Cornwall, we travelled more gently to Truro, and proceeded at once to its most beautiful fane. We trod the ancient Church which is welded into the modern Cathedral, and realised again the long continuity of "guidance into (or at any rate towards) all Truth," wondered what it was like "A Moment After." "Our Father" called Archbishop Benson's spirit hence, and left the last-built portion to walk under the shadow of the trees on white roadways, in silence awhile, for we had been shewn of "the infiniteness of the infinite."

Returning to the station we started for Penzance, and real seawater splashed us a welcome thereto, into the railway carriage, just before the station was entered. Here and around (notably at Gulval) plants of sub-tropics grow and flourish in the open air, gentle tides brings seaweeds to our feet, murmuring, "Call us not

weeds, we are flowers of the sea," and many people gather round the Market Cross. When we walked by the sea to Newlyn we passed many nets, some drying, others being washed or mended, and we met one who we fancy must be a Commodore with medals galore, testimonials by the ream, and a pension. We strolled on and into the Fisherman's Church, saw something of the work of Newlyn artists, and were there whispered of the number of the stars.

Next day we turned the other way, traversed the old town Marazion, and went on inland over good roads to St. Hilary, where we deciphered words on monuments from the days of Constantine to the days of Victoria, which remained where they had been first placed. These were in the churchyard, and we proceeded into the porch and perused two documents of more than passing interest. The first recorded the visit of a Government Official to the burial ground, the second ordered it to be henceforth closed to burials, and was dated two days later, and both bore the London post-mark! On the return journey we turned aside to visit one of the many places named after Perran—this one, Perran Uthnoe, and the scene of many shipwrecks. We saw the tide "as it were a high wall," and quite understood that no vessel tossed there by a storm could hope to escape.

Another day was spent on St. Michael his Mount. We walked over the Causeway to it when the tide was out, and returned by boat (two miles the boatman said) over deep water which came in while we were in the Castle. The entrance door was barred with huge bolts, "not to keep out burglars, we do not fear them, but to keep out the wind and sea in rough weather," we were told. We heard the tones of the organ inside as we climbed the Tower, and we thought of the names of the Saints (bestowed as place names in the county, therefore familiar to the Celts, but not found in our Calendar, though "Saxon and Norman and Danes we be") who would be first to meet the Archangel should he alight there to summon them. We discovered over fifty Cornish Saints, new to us. Then we went on the Coach to Land's End, something like ten miles, came near remnants of the faith and worship of days long before Cæsar came, many in number, and huge in size, and the startled bird's cry seemed to be an echo of cries to Baal, the Sun-god there. A guide took us to the Logan Rock poised above the sea high up; it weighed tons, but was capable of being set in rocking motion by a child. Then we looked down to where the Atlantic Cable was worked, passed the "first and last" house, and felt awed among visible signs of the mighty forces of nature round Land's End. Standing on a stone between land and sea, we heard words of a good son of the Church recited—composed there I fancy—which the guide will repeat to you when you get there, and which will keep well and safely till then. We spent a few hours at Helston on our way to St. Ives.

We paced the street with running water one side, entered "God's Acre" and the open Church (we found most of the Cornish Churches on the latch), gazed rapt at The Transfiguration as pourtrayed on the east window, next followed the water till we arrived where the fresh met the salt, then returned to the station with plenty of greenery overhead and on either hand.

We found St. Ives well worth a visit; its old-world streets are so narrow one can shake hands across, its newer villas beyond the Malakoff are up to date and well-situated; its Bay (said to resemble the Bay of Naples) is near, and an old sailor told us "Fish is taken out of the bay every working day." Inlaid on the floor of the Market are the words "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day," and the signs of the inns are printed "Licensed for six days." Natural grandeur was seen at Clodgy, where the Atlantic dashes through a narrow channel between high rocks and the mainland, and roars as it passes, and further revelations were received by riding to Gurnard's Head. An ancient dame told us she "was ninety-two and had no ailment," and her family "belonged to a good race"—and truly the upright gait and open look of "One and All" (the county motto) confirmed her statement.

Knill's monument is a curious memento of a curious man of St. Ives, and there are curious ceremonies now connected with his name. What is the occupation of the people here? Well, they catch, cure, eat and sell pilchards and other fish; they treat their visitors well; and they pray in the Litany that the Almighty "will give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, and the harvest of the sea."

A small place near appeared to have one natural production, namely granite; we wondered how the natives could extract the bare necessities of life from their "corner of the earth," but they looked happy and contented. A northward run and we changed at Par, then about a couple of stoppages and we arrived at Newquay. As a rule, the outlook in Cornwall is devoid of trees—indeed, a proverb has it the country "does not produce wood enough to make a coffin," but we *did* see trees on this journey, which, if they could not compete with others in girth, made up for that in number and luxuriant undergrowth, mixed with unailing quantities of china clay, and picturesque granitic masses covered with moss and lichen fed by trickling streams. Newquay itself is a town which has grown in half a century from a few fishing huts on fern-clad shores to be the chief in the district. Its water supply, drainage, and hotel accommodation are good, it possesses miles and miles of firm sand, caverns capacious enough to hold a large audience on camp stools for a concert at low tides, a natural pier a mile long, from whence we saw the exquisite sunsets "no human power could pourtray, and no human language describe." The air, which has not been breathed since it left America, is pure and strong, ladies will need to tie their hats on, and gentlemen may go out in a boat

if they are accompanied by a man who knows the currents. Its attitude one day in August was so wild that the Black Flag of Danger was hoisted near the Atlantic Hotel, to warn visitors not to be too familiar with the rolling breakers. Cut off at high tide by the sea in the Channel, but approachable over a plank bridge at low tide, is a village where the sea has much encroached, but where can be seen a Church of great antiquity, (its sanctuary larger than its nave,) in connection with which was once apparently a community of Religious Brothers. The priest of the present day is "passing rich on forty pounds a year," and the inhabitants look as if they lived their lives without receiving most of the things we mean when we ask for our "daily bread."

We worked from Wadebridge again round Rock St. Minver, Padstow, and Port Isaac. Not long since, missing a train at Wadebridge meant waiting half-a-week for the next; we saw many trains in one day, and remember the place because we offered a goose the remainder of our lunch, and were then followed by many geese, who were civil while the food lasted, but made very rude remarks when the supply ceased. We know "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," but that day we had too much nonsense, and learned that "Geese are known by the company they keep." We had secured rooms at Rock St. Minver, journeyed thereto in the "Bus," and were welcomed in the middle of the street by the whole of the household—master, mistress, family and dog—who seemed as if they could not do enough for us before we departed.

Rock is noticeable for the huge sandbanks thrown up on one side of the tidal river, and for a lost village buried under the sands near. We attended service in a tiny Church which had, by loving hands, been literally dug out of the sands; how long it had been under no one knows. We saw more rabbits on the Sandhills than persons in the three nearest villages.

Next day we crossed the ferry to Padstow, which was all alive with the excitement of the Visitors' Regatta, and seemed flourishing, in spite of the Sand Bar which so greatly impedes navigation, and which enabled us to understand all that "Crossing the Bar" might mean. We rode to Port Isaac, and learned on the way that the natives "thought much of their gulls; if a visitor killed a gull, he may expect to be *nearly* killed for it." We thought much of the gulls before we left; wild sea fowl they may be, but these told the approach of incoming boats, walked about the beach like tame ducks, ate in the street, and one lame one fed from a plate in our landlady's hand. We heard from an old sailor that the gulls liked adult men better than boys, and he shewed us where they reared their young, and told us their life history. Those Port Isaac boys seemed as much at home swimming in the sea as the fishes, and we should like to hear the after-remarks of a class of town boys, could one of these have raced them once at their swimming lesson.

Shortly after midnight we were startled by hearing the sound of skyrockets, and the heart-rending cry of "Man the lifeboat." Two minutes later the landlady told us it was a surprise call for practice, and we saw the whole performance needed in time of peril. We beheld apparently super-human efforts put forth, as this boat was drawn down a steep incline and round a sharp corner by *men*, and started on rehearsal of her errand of mercy, and next day we inspected the whole apparatus as the "cleaning up" was performed. Then we had time to ponder on the transfer to life-saving, of the strength, endurance, and skill formerly devoted to smuggling and wrecking, which transfer exhibited the fact that even in this world Christian Love does "gather grapes of thorns."

As to lifeboats, one belonged to almost every place we visited on the Cornish coast, and records are kept of the lives saved by their brave crews. Delabole and Trébarwith are at no great distance from Port Isaac; the former has interesting quarries, the latter a lovely strand, and both exhibit signs on the roadsides how genial spring must have met winter half-way.

Within easy walking distance of Trebarwith is an enchanting region indeed. "The Coming of Arthur," "The Passing of Arthur," "These to his Memory," etc., to the end, are entrancing read anywhere, but read at Tintagel, among the ruins of Arthur's impregnable castle, with the same everlasting hills, and ever-restless waves around, one feels the Idylls are inspired, and it needs the prickly gorse not far away to remind us we are still on ordinary soil. We went to Camelord (Camelot) to visit "Arthur's Grave" at Slaughter Bridge. Looking up from the massive stone by the waterside, we mildly inquired how long it was since King Arthur fought there, and it took all our good manners to keep our faces straight, when the small guide gravely stated, "I don't know *exactly*, but it was before I was born." He left us intending to find out whether it was in the time of his father or his grandfather, and, as the Cornish boys are intelligent, and this one had "not finished serving his time" in the excellent school near, I expect he has found some one to tell him more "exactly" before now. Then we journeyed to Boscastle, where the tiny harbour is said to resemble Balaclava, and where the rocks seem to have it all their own way and be in a position to say to the wild waves, which advance like prancing horses, "Thus far and no further." Visitors can reach the Coastguard Look-out Station some days, guided over the cliffs by the white-washed stones, or pulling themselves up by the strong wire as the Coastguards do; but, "when the wind blows in from the sea" they will not be able to stand up there; and the number of life-belts fixed near, as well as the records in the churchyards, tell plainly of many, "Through the great sea, Thou, Lord didst call them home." The view from the top amply repaid us for the climb, and the sound of the sea thundering under as we passed near the "blow-hole," and the sight of the deep

dark water opposite in Black-a-pits chasm, made us experience a feeling of relief, when we witnessed the boats round the last corner into the harbour.

It is little wonder the Cornish folk are God fearing, and no wonder their percentage of crime is the lowest of all the counties. Nor is it surprising if superstitions linger in the land of echoes, for sounds of the sea travel underground, and cause rumblings and subterranean sounds far inland, which are calculated to raise nameless terrors in timid human beings.

Another day we took the opposite direction up the small river, passed some quiet anglers, then found it all country; grass and bramble, flower and fern, reeds and mosses claimed our attention till we arrived at a farm where each cow, horse, donkey or fowl seemed to feel injured till it had been addressed, and had replied to our greeting in its own language. We noticed many varieties of fern, and more of the graceful *Osmunda* than would suffice to stock a dozen Botanical Gardens. A summer thunder shower suggested what it might be like at Boscastle in winter, before we left nature's ramparts guarding the long straggling village, for another fishing village not far from the Lizard.

Between the Railway Station and this village lay a stretch of moorland about ten miles broad, no doubt dreary in wet or foggy weather, but health-giving and lovely now, covered with heather—the common pink varieties, and the rare and lovely white one, which is found in perfection only on serpentine rocks. The industry of the village is crab fishing for men and boys; the girls and women mend nets and do the cooking. A resident, who had travelled, told us no fish caught there was sold till the men had selected all they needed for crab-bait, and he had known them use turbot as bait for crabs! It was delightful to converse with these villagers. With them the blind are "dark," the deaf "thick," those departed this life "gone back," ordinary rain "dew," and storms "wind-rain from the coast-shore." The sanitary arrangements here were good, and time sped all too quickly, although the postman brought letters in by noon on Saturday and the outer post left about two in the afternoon, when the office work was finished till the next Monday. Then Saturday evening all the boats came in and were put up and the harbour cleared, "for the next day was the Sabbath."

A visit to the Twin Lighthouse of the Lizard, and we had before us evidence of the great power of the mind of man in utilizing the forces of nature, to bring about what he desired. We started with candle lights, and finished here with a four-fold provision (oil and electricity) that lights should not fail at these "Coastwise Lights" of the Lizard, where each and every vessel must report itself as it "comes up," "beats in," or "passes outward bound." We watched conversations held by extending arms and waving flags, and were interested by genial replies to our

questions. We did not hear "the syren hoot and roar," but, glancing at the capacity of its mouthpiece, we took the man's word for all it *could* do, to make itself heard in a thick fog.

Our last excursion was to an opening which cannot be adequately described. Around us were huge serpentine blocks, all colours, polished by the waves of centuries, bold bluffs of headland indented by large caverns, seals in one cave, a deeply indented gorge where fresh water entered the sea, vast waters before us of every tint, and uninhabited space behind where we could see no one but ourselves from the horizon on one side to the offing on the other.

From these notes you will gather we returned to our work, in a busy manufacturing town, with fresh energy, and many recollections of restful peace connected with our holidays.

FLORA M. FORD.

THE WHITSUNTIDE RE-UNION OF 1901.

For some time previously those "old" Students who were fortunate enough to receive and be able to accept the invitation for the Whitsuntide Re-union had been eagerly looking forward to May 25th.

About eighty invitations had been sent out, and friend hoped to meet friend after a separation, in many cases, of several years.

There were a few arrivals on Friday evening, but the greater number were not able to reach Lincoln until the Saturday morning. Many and pleasant were the meetings which took place in the familiar streets and on the platform at the station. "Why, you don't look a bit altered!" was the universal remark, after the first greetings had been exchanged.

In the afternoon many repaired to the Cathedral to enjoy the beautiful service which recalled so vividly the old College days.

In the evening the visitors were welcomed at the College by Canon and Mrs. Rowe, and there was a good deal of noise and laughter in the class-room, which had been tastefully arranged as a drawing-room by a committee of Students.

At seven o'clock all repaired to the Lecture-hall, and awaited the performance by the present Students of the operetta, "The Snow Queen." The dresses were very pretty and original, and showed great skill on the part of both makers and designers. The piece was very short, and the audience were sorry when it was over. Clarice Hughes made a very majestic Snow Queen, and several of the characters deserve special mention, notably Elsie Piper and Mary Dent.

After numerous "Good-nights," the visitors proceeded to the rooms which had been engaged for them near the College.

The heavy rain on Sunday morning prevented many from

attending the early service at the Cathedral, but a few braved the elements, and enjoyed the service thoroughly.

Then there was afternoon tea at the College. Some of the old Students preferred to be with the present ones in the Dining-room, while the others trooped into the Lecture-hall, which looked very pretty with its dainty tea tables and flowers.

Evening Service in the Cathedral followed, and another pleasant day was over.

The sun was shining brilliantly the next morning, and all anticipated an enjoyable time out of doors. There was a good gathering in the enlarged Recreation Ground, where spirited games of cricket and tennis were soon in full swing. The onlookers showed great enthusiasm, and their applause was deserved by the players. The "old" Students were not so old that they could not play cricket, and, if the present Students did win, they had to fight very hard for it, for the "old ones" did not intend to be ignominiously beaten.

Then the cry on all sides was, "Have you seen the New Buildings?" and guides were quite willing to show the unfamiliar visitor over the pile. The "New Buildings" seemed to be as much approved by the old students as by the present ones.

In the afternoon Dr. Bennett very kindly gave an Organ Recital, which was thoroughly appreciated. The following is the programme:—

ORGAN RECITAL.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sonata (No. 1) in F minor | - - - - | Mendelssohn |
| (a) Allegro | (b) Andante | |
| (c) Adagio | (d) Allegro | |
| 2. Lamentation (in D minor) | - - - - | Guilmant |
| 3. Allegro moderato | - - - - | Widor |
| 4. Minuet and Trio | - - - - | Sterndale Bennett |
| 5. Offertoire in G | - - - - | Salomé |

After tea the visitors once more assembled at the College, and, at 7 o'clock an interesting concert was given by the present Students. An excellent programme had been arranged, and it was difficult to decide which item was liked best. Mr. Dunkerton, as always, was enthusiastically received.

CONCERT.

WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 27th, 1901, at Seven o'clock.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. Chorus | - "The Lord is my Shepherd" | - Schubert |
| | SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS. | |
| 2. Song | - "Abide with me" | - Liddle |
| | Miss P. JOHNSON. | |
| 3. Pianoforte Solo | - | - |
| | Miss M. BROMHALL. | |
| 4. Song | - "Asthore" | - Trotter |
| | Miss K. CHAPPLE. | |

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 5. Song | Mr. DUNKERTON. | |
| 6. Part Song | "Now May again" | <i>Mendelssohn</i> |
| | FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS. | |
| 7. Violin Solo | Miss A. MACKINTOSH. | |
| 8. Part Song | "The death of Trenar" | <i>Brahms</i> |
| | SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS. | |
| 9. Pianoforte Solo | Miss A. PEARCE. | |
| 10. Song | "The Wanderer" | <i>Schubert</i> |
| | Miss M. DENT. | |
| 11. Part Song | "Softly the moonlight" | <i>Iliffe</i> |
| | FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS | |
| 12. Song | "Oh, promise me" | <i>De Koven</i> |
| | Miss C. HUGHES. | |
| 13. Song | Mr. DUNKERTON. | |
| 14. Part Song | "Serenade". | <i>Schubert</i> |
| | SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS. | |

The school-room had been transformed into a supper-room, and the decoration and arrangements generally reflected great credit on the busy workers. Canon Rowe made the visitors feel that he never forgets them wherever they are, and that he is always pleased to see them.

By this time the lecture-hall had been cleared for dancing, and a lively programme was gone through. Those who did not dance found quite enough to talk about, and the time passed all too quickly. At last 'Auld lang syne' had to be sung, and the visitors began to separate.

The next day all had to settle down again to work, but it will be a long time before the Re-union will be forgotten. Of course, ours was the nicest that has ever taken place, and we all feel how much we owe to Miss Elwell and all those who helped to make everything so enjoyable. A. MACKINTOSH, E. NIGHTINGALE.

The following old Students were present at the Re-union :—

1867. Mrs. Dawber (Sarah Ann Wright), Mrs. Stallibrass (Harriet Mounteney).
 1868. Mrs. Hemsley (Rebecca Haynes).
 1871. Mrs. Howe (Alice Kent).
 1876. Mrs. R. Truman (Ellen Bostock).
 1877. Misses Hannah Bell, Sophia Barrand, Mrs. Crapper (Bertha Wright).
 1878. Mrs. Hoades (Ellen Wilson).
 1879. Mrs. Chaffer (Nancy Seed).
 1882. Miss Susannah Brown.
 1884. Miss Eliza Bass, Mrs. Fidoe (Lizzie Pinchin).
 1886. Misses Annie Glover, Ada Whitehead.

1888. Misses Frances Wells, Frances Calver.
 1889. Mrs. Yates (Eleanor Castle).
 1891. Miss Gertrude Whattam.
 1893. Misses May Kent, Elizabeth Robinson, Gertrude Radford.
 1894. Misses Sarah Calver, Emma Whattam.
 1895. Misses Amelia Vernon, Frances Bishell.
 1896. Misses Annie Meadows, Rose Hill, Kathleen Avis, Mary Wileman.
 1897. Misses Marian Trevitt, Elizabeth Wardman, Annie Taylor, Mary Foottit, Kate Whattam.
 1898. Mrs. Carter (Rose Naylor), Misses Gertrude Kenuing, Evelina Schröder, Jane Eggleston, Winifred Brown, Emily Ayres, Ethel Craft.
 1899. Misses Emily Wales, Gertrude Goulding, Lucy Marrows, Edith Hibbitt, Bertha Wilding, Susannah Dewis, Priscilla Johnson, Mary Lamming, Ethel Stapleton, Ada Davis, Gertrude Stallibrass, Helen Simons.
 1900. Misses Edith Parkinson, Florence Yardley, Jane Leech, Emily Waite, Lucy Myers, Annie Burton, Frances Randle, Ethel Ryley, Edith Newton, Agnes Hornsey, Rhoda Wallis, Alice Perkins, Amy Wright, Alice Shirley, Annie Bird, Alice Mackintosh, Daisy Jenner, Edith Nightingarl, Gertrude Billett, Louisa Caunt.

 PRIZE DAY.

 INTERESTING SPEECHES ON THE HISTORY OF
 THE INSTITUTION.

(Reprinted from the "Lincoln Gazette.")

The annual prize distribution in connection with this College took place on Saturday afternoon, June 29th, there being a large number of visitors and old students present to witness the ceremony. The chair was taken by Archdeacon Kaye, and he was accompanied by the Principal (Canon Rowe), Dean Wickham and the Misses Wickham, Mrs. and the Misses Kaye, Chancellor, Mrs. and Miss Crowfoot, Archdeacon, Mrs. and Mrs. Bond, Canon, Mrs. and Miss Leigh Bennett, Canon, Mrs. and Miss Hodgkinson, Canon, Mrs. and Miss Blenkin, Sub-Dean and Mrs. Leeke, Rev. E and Mrs. Akenhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davies, Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. and Miss Burton, Dr. and Mrs. Mansel Sympton, Rev. T. H. Vines, Miss Melville, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Williams, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. and Miss Lowe, Mrs. St. Leger, Mrs and Miss Mitchinson, Dr. and Mrs. Stitt-Thomson, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hallowes, Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Rice, and other friends.

The Principal (Canon Rowe) said that the Bishop, who had generally given the prizes away, had been called to the consecration of the Bishop of Oxford, in consequence of which the Arch-

deacon had kindly consented to take his lordship's place. The Canon then spoke of the work of the institution, and said that it was first started as a men's college, but it had to be given up. It was afterwards started by Bishop Jackson as a training college for women, and it then proved a success, chiefly through Bishop Jackson and Canon Nelson, its first principal. He owed a great deal to the Dean of Lincoln, not only for starting the enlargement fund with such a very liberal donation, but also for the great interest he took in the work. (Hear, hear.) He also had to thank the staff for the able way in which they had assisted him, and especially one, if he might make a selection, Miss Elwell.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful Students by the Archdeacon, after which he delivered an address, in which he said that he did not like the great interval of space which separated himself from the Students (who were all sitting behind the visitors at the back of the hall), and he hoped next time that the visitors would let the Students be nearer, as they were surely the principal persons present on such an occasion. He said that out of 55 years' work he was for 40 years acting manager in the principal school in the city, so he claimed to know something of elementary education. Speaking of the history of the College, he said that it was indebted for its existence to the National Society, which was a society for the education of the children of the poor in the principles of the established Church. The county of Lincoln—he might say the diocese—was among the first, if not the very first, to take up the work of the society, under the guidance and the superintendence of the then Bishop of Lincoln (Bishop Tomlin). Young men at that time were a little ambitious, and a little too proud to be educated at Lincoln, and thought that if they were to become masters of national schools they must be trained in London, and consequently the school there failed as a training college for masters, but it did not fail either as a school for the sons of gentlemen in the middle class of life or others who were not prepared to bear the expense of their large public schools. It was found it was not answering the purpose for which it was founded, and consequently towards the close of his father's life, or immediately after it, the school was closed, and it was Bishop Jackson who very wisely determined to open it as a college for the training of mistresses. It was enlarged at that time, and he must not omit to say that it owed its success largely to the personal influence of Bishop Jackson. Proceeding, Archdeacon Kaye asked them to try to avoid in life if they could the distinction called secular work. He could not hear that distinction between secular teaching and religious teaching. All secular teaching was religious if conducted in the right spirit to a right end. (Applause.)

Dean Wickham said he had been asked to talk about the new buildings. All he would say to them was "Go and look at them." He proposed a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Kaye for his attendance, and for giving away the prizes.

Archdeacon Bond seconded, the vote being heartily carried.

Canon Hodgkinson proposed a vote of thanks to the Principal, Canon Rowe, which was carried.

The visitors, staff, and students then adjourned to the Principal's garden, where tea was served.

The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Religious Knowledge (the Bishop's prize), Jessie Drake, two vols. Edersheim; first class, Ita Peet, Emma Austen, Laura Davis, Ethel Wright. Reading (Canon Blenkin's prize), Mary Dent. Teaching (Miss Melville's prize), Elsie Piper. Theory of Teaching, Jessie Drake. Composition (not taken by Jessie Drake), Emma Austen. Algebra, Jessie Wilson. Needlework (Mrs. Ruston's prize), Arabella Nield. Music (the Precentor's prize), Mary Dent, Clarice Hughes. English Literature (Mr. Shuttleworth's prize), Jessie Drake. Geography (the Chancellor's prize), Marian Clayton. History (not taken by Jessie Drake), Marian Clayton. Domestic Economy, Cerise Cameron. French (not taken by Jessie Drake), Jessie Wilson. Physiography, Ethel Marsh. Illustration prize, Elsie Piper. General Knowledge, Jessie Drake. Position prize, Jessie Drake.

FIRST YEAR.

Religious Knowledge (the Dean's prize), Edith Barker; first class, Eleanor Donson, Annie Porter, Annie Schofield, Mary Arscott, Margaret Partridge, Maud Johnson, Ethel Radford, Lallah Robertson, Ellen Simpson, Marjorie Mullins, Ellen Smith. Reading, Mary Arscott. Theory of Teaching, Edith Barker. Kindergarten, Lallah Robertson. Composition (not taken by Phœbe Bury), Marjorie Mullins. Arithmetic, Edith Barker. Needlework, Annie Schofield. Theory of Music, Annie Porter. Literature, Phœbe Bury. Geography, Mary Arscott. History, Phœbe Bury. Domestic Economy, Marjorie Mullins. French (not taken by Edith Barker), Margaret Partridge. Physiography (Mr. Birkett's prize), Phœbe Bury. Biology, Marjorie Mullins. General Knowledge, Mary Arscott. Position prize, Edith Barker.

OLD STUDENTS' PAGE.

MARRIAGES.

“A bright and happy wedding took place in Denton Church on December 20th, when Eleanor Streeton (1895-6) was married to Frederick W. Harmston. Her future home will be at Polwarth, in Warwickshire, where her husband has a good post in the large Church Schools there.

A large gathering had assembled in church, and punctually at one o'clock the bridal party arrived. The bride was dressed in white with orange blossoms in her hair, and carried a lovely bouquet. Her father gave her away, and she was attended by two

bridesmaids who had very pretty shower bouquets of yellow and white. The service was choral. Miss Streeton received over eighty presents, including many gifts from her old scholars, a green leather handbag from the Vicar of Grantham, and a silver teapot from the mistresses at Grantham School."—*From G. F. S. Diocesan Leaflet.*

At the Cathedral, Southwell, on April 11th, by the Rev. E. A. Coghill, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Edward James Fuller, of Melton Mowbray, to Mary Vickers (1877-8).

At St. Mary's, Blymhill, Staffordshire, on July 24th, by the Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman, Richard Gossop, head-master of the Burley National Schools, to Edith Jane Hales (Lincoln, 1896-7).

At St. Mary's Church, Oldham, by the Rev. Bernard Taylor (brother of the bridegroom), A. E. Taylor, of Lees, Oldham, to Emily Gertrude Mayall (Lincoln, 1890-1), eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Mayall, of Heybrook, Rochdale.

The bride wore a very pretty tucked gown of ivory tucked and embroidered silk, with chiffon picture hat, and carried a large shower bouquet of white roses and maiden-hair fern.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable and beautiful presents.

* * *

BIRTHS.

At 16, Howe-street, Higher Broughton, Mrs. Wilson (Anna Kimbell, 1882-3), a daughter, Kathleen Mary.

January 4th, at Kilpin Hill, Staincliffe, Dewsbury, Mrs. Scalbert (Alice Abbey, 1889-0), a son, Frank Leslie.

At Drury-lane, Lincoln, Mrs. Chester (Eleanor Johnson (1892 3), a daughter, Mary.

* * *

DEATHS.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Hardy, of Cranleigh, one of the oldest friends of the College, and well known to old Lincoln Students as the husband of Miss Hall. Mr. Hardy, who was one of the kindest and most genial of men, had been for many years a much-esteemed master in Cranleigh School, where he also filled the post of Bursar. Our sincerest sympathy is with Mrs. Hardy and her son and daughter.

We have also sadly to record the loss of one of Lincoln's most gifted Students, Miss Sarah Jane Hamm (1863-4), who passed to her Rest a few weeks ago.

After filling the post of Head-Governess at Norwich Training College for a short time, and then studying at Newnham, she was appointed Head-Mistress of the High School at Canterbury, where she worked for many years, until failing health compelled her to resign.

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE opening of this new College year, which has been in many ways, begun so brightly and hopefully, has had one note of deep sadness in the thought that *one* of the merry band of Students, who left in July, looking forward to a happy holiday, to be followed by another year of happy work in College, would return no more. MARY FLINT has been called to her Rest, after a short and painful illness, which developed only a few days after her arrival at Oughterard, in County Galway, where she and her parents were spending their holidays. It was thought that the crisis had passed, but a sudden relapse set in, and she passed away at an early hour on the following morning. She had won the love and respect of us all by her gentle life, her ready sympathy, and her earnest work, and while we mourn for her home ones in their great sorrow, we are conscious too of our own very real loss—the loss of a personal friend, and one of our *good* Students.

* * *

Oratorio Service at the Cathedral.—On April 31st a very fine rendering of Spohr's *Last Judgment* was given by the Cathedral Choir, assisted by the Lincoln Musical Society, and the College attended *en masse*. The orchestra was a very fine one, and the whole service was most beautiful and impressive.

* * *

On Thursday, April 25th, Dr. McNaught, H.M. Inspector of Music in Training Colleges, came to hold his Annual Inspection. On this occasion a change was made, which enabled the Students and Miss Elwell to enjoy the Concert in the evening without any thoughts of the morrow, for Dr. McNaught heard the solos, and took the Ear Tests and the Time Tests in the morning and afternoon, before, instead of after the Concert. The Hall had been arranged and decorated with flowers, with even more taste than usual, and we had a much better selection of plants and flowers from Mr. Illman, so that with the help of the screens, which were kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Bainbridge, the appearance of the room was particularly bright and pleasing. Punctually at 8-15 Dr. McNaught took his seat in front of the visitors, with Dr.

Bennett on one side and the Principal on the other, and this was the signal as usual for the First Year Students to enter and take up their places preparatory to singing their Part Songs.

These were rendered with the accuracy and taste which generally distinguish even the First Years, and gave abundant evidence of the great pains which had been bestowed upon their training, and of the spirit with which they had entered into it.

The Second Year Part Songs followed, and their finished singing of such difficult music was at once apparent, and must have satisfied even such critical ears as Miss Elwell's and Mr. Dunkerton's.

In the second part, the Operetta of the *Snow Queen*, light and pretty music, and so in itself a relief to the Students, was given with much spirit—the singing, the acting, and the dresses were exceedingly good.

Clarice Hughes looked every inch a Queen, and spoke and acted with a queenly haughtiness that well became her. Ita Peet and Alice Langford as Kaye and Gerda, took their parts simply and easily, and Mary Dent, as the Witch woman—with her beautiful deep voice and finished singing—made such a great impression that the audience would not be satisfied without an encore. The Frost Genius (Elsie Piper), with the soft spot in her heart, was the moving spirit of the whole, and acted her part to the life. The Chorus of Ice Maidens, in their snow-white dresses, sparkling with frost, and the Flower Maidens, with their exceedingly pretty dresses most artistically arranged as separate flowers, and their elegant dancing movements, filled up and completed the whole scene, so that it was one of the prettiest and best rendered of the Operettas which we have had at Lincoln.

As on previous occasions, Miss Turner gave invaluable assistance to the Students both with their acting and their dresses. Thanks are also due to the accompanists, Mabel Bromball and Ellie Pearce, and very special ones to Mr. T. W. Dunkerton, who most kindly accompanied not only for the concert, but for several of the examination songs.

A. W. R.

Sir Frederick Bridge's Lecture on "Shakespeare and Music."

—There was great joy in the College when it became known that sufficient tickets even for our large household would be given by the Public Library Committee for the much-anticipated lecture by "Westminster" Bridge. There was much pride also when it further transpired that Dr. Bennett had asked of the Principal that a certain number of the Students, some of them selected by himself from his observation at the Examination Concert, might assist in singing the illustrations. The lecture was given in a most delightful style, sparkling with humour, and illustrated as it was by songs from Miss Kate Cherry, of London, Mr. Dunkerton and Mr. Woodward, of the Cathedral Choir, together with what Sir Frederick himself termed an admirable chorus of ladies and

gentlemen under the direction of Dr. Bennett, two hours passed away with surprising rapidity.

The Students taking part were Clarice Hughes, Mary Dent, Alice Langford, May Libby, Kate Chapple, Florence Harrand, Arabella Nield, Mary Bannister, and Marian Clayton, together with Miss Aughtie and Miss Elwell.

* * *

Visit by Old Students—On May 20th, the Rev. Hugh Lloyd (son of the late Rector of Rand, who was for many years Secretary for the College), Miss Marian Stansfield, and Miss Millie Staveley, brought over a party of pupil-teachers from Wigan to this ancient city of Lincoln. Canon Rowe acted as guide over the Cathedral, and then, after attending the four o'clock service, the whole party came to the College, had tea in the Principal's dining-room, and before leaving inspected the buildings, new and old.

* * *

Visit to Sudbrooke.—Through the kindness of C. C. Sibthorp, Esq., one of our Committee, a most delightful excursion was made on Saturday, the 1st of June, to Sudbrooke Holme, one of the most beautiful of those "stately homes of England" of which we are so proud. The Principal, Miss Gill, and most of the Students went by train—the rest of the Staff took a select band of cyclists by road. The weather was perfect, the grounds with their wealth of trees in their first exquisite greenness were perfect; so were the rows on the lake, so was the tea which our kind host and hostess so generously gave us. We certainly all felt that it had been an ideal 1st of June, and quite an ideal preparation for the ordeal of the Inspectors' visits in the next week.

* * *

On June 19th, the Rev. C. Longridge, Warden of the Guild of the Good Shepherd, gave an address before Evensong on "Beauty," the leading thought of which was the *divinity* of all true beauty.

* * *

The Sports were held on June 22nd, and Mrs. Blenkin very kindly came to present the prizes. The programme was a long and exciting one, and the general style, especially in the jumping shewed that tremendous improvement had been made since last year, Elsie Piper and Elsie Drake being excellent. Unfortunately a heavy storm of rain came on during the adjournment for tea, but Mrs. Blenkin was able to come again on Tuesday, when the programme was finished merrily. The Tennis medal was won by Phoebe Bury; that for "General excellence in sports" by Nellie Smith, while Marian Clayton's name is inscribed on the Hockey Shield as captain of the winning team (Blues).

* * *

Gifts to the College.—Additions to the portraits in the Lecture-hall have been numerous, thanks to the kindness of our

friends. Archdeacon and Mrs. Kaye sent up for the Opening Day a framed portrait of Bishop Jackson, to whom the College owed so much in its early days; Mr. and Mrs. R. Truman (Ellen Bostock), of Nottingham, have given a likeness of Bishop Wordsworth, in a most handsome frame; while the Committee for the presentation of the portrait of Bishop King, sent to the College one of the proof engravings. The Second Years of 1901 have given the first picture for the Students' Common Room—a beautiful photogravure representing "The return of Persephone." Jessie Drake presented it on behalf of her Year, at the close of morning lecture, and the Principal in thanking the Students, gave a short description of that loveliest of all the old myths. The First Years have given vases; and Mr. Arthur Leslie-Melville has most kindly added to the comfort of the Students by sending up five delightfully-cushioned basket chairs.

Maud Johnson, one of the present Second Years, has given two white embroidered Offertory Bags, beautifully worked by herself. She will like to remember that they were used at the first Early Celebration in the enlarged Chapel.

* * *

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Canon Reynolds' General Report.

May 29th, 1901.

Dear Canon Rowe,

Your College maintains its high tone and happy spirit; your new Chapel will be a great improvement, and the new buildings seem well adapted to increase the influence of your College: it is certainly a great advantage to be able to add 42 resident Students. I hope you may be able to extend the personal influence you have always exercised.

To hold service in a class-room is a novel experience for me in your College; there was, however, no perceptible lack of attention to what I had to say to the Students there. The answering of the First Year shewed a real insight into the important matters about which I questioned them: the answering was ready, pleasing, and shewed thought. The Second Year also did very well, they have evidently acquired much thorough knowledge which can scarcely fail to be of use to them in their after work, and they produced their knowledge in an attractive manner. (Here followed detailed criticisms of the lessons given in school.)

The College as usual impressed me as trying not only to do the work, but to do it in the best possible manner, and as far as I can see, it succeeds.

Yours sincerely,

BERNARD REYNOLDS,

Archbishop's Inspector.

General Report, BY MR. SCOTT COWARD.

The College is in course of enlargement; and several important additions to its accommodation are included in the scheme

which provides for a considerable addition to the existing number of Students.

They are trained on sound lines; and a good deal of variety is introduced into the professional part of their work. The lessons heard were carefully prepared and delivered with effect, and were generally good examples of practical teaching.

I was especially struck with the French teaching, the exercises in recitation in that language being very creditable.

The Staff co-operate heartily with the Principal in his efforts to make the College efficient.

Needlework, BY HON. MRS. COLBORNE.

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.—The Students and children were bright and in sympathy with each other, the results of the lessons were consequently very satisfactory. The needlework in the finished garments and in the certificate examination was very good; the cutting-out tests had apparently presented some difficulties, as in several cases they were sent up in a very unfinished state.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.—The quality of the work at the certificate examination was very good, but the amount accomplished in the allotted time was very small.

Music, BY SIR JOHN STAINER.—There was no falling-off in the careful preparation which the Students of this College have always shewn. When it is stated that nineteen out of twenty-five carried off full marks, more need not be said. A very beautiful selection of songs, in which some of the best English, French, German, and Italian masters were represented, were sung with great refinement and taste. The evening performance of the Choral classes—always interesting—was on this occasion, varied by the performance in costume of Jacobi's Operetta *Cinderella*, in which many of the Students shewed histrionic as well as musical ability. The music of the programme proper, consisted of the following Part Songs, sung by the Juniors: *A Night Hymn at Sea* (Goring Thomas), *The Gardener* (Brahms), *The Merry Beggars* (Cunningham Woods). The Seniors gave Mendelssohn's Motet *Laudate pueri Dominum*, Brahms' *A March Night*. Coleridge Taylor's *We strew these Opiate Flowers*, and Schubert's *God in Nature*. All were well-rendered, but special praise is due to Students and Teacher alike for the admirable performance of Schubert's fine, but difficult motet.

Sadly indeed do we send out this, the last report of our dear friend and examiner, Sir John Stainer. Since that Palm Sunday at Verona, much has been written in his praise as a great Church musician and composer, and a Christian gentlemen, and still all too little, for "cold print" is utterly inadequate to pourtray a personality so genial, so overflowing with sympathy and kindness, and so full of whatever else is included in that intangible

quality called *charm*. There is no need to remind Students whom he examined, of his courtesy and patience and encouragement, of his keen sense of humour, of his delight in imparting from his own rich stores of knowledge, of the kindly word of advice. All these, and more besides, combined to make what had been beforehand a dreaded ten minutes, one of the happiest of recollections. None, said Sir Hubert Parry, when succeeding him as Professor of Music at Oxford, but those whose inner vision was constitutionally oblique, could fail to appreciate the large-hearted generosity, the frank sincerity, open-mindedness, wide range of interests, shrewdness of judgment, vivacity of mind and intelligence, the constancy in labouring to accomplish perfectly whatever came to him to do, his loyalty to friends as well as to ideals, all of which combined to make Sir John Stainer a unique professor, and may we not add, a unique Examiner of Music in Training Colleges.

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OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR:—

Chapel Wardens.—Marjorie Mullins and Sarah Shepherd (Second Year); Gertrude Salt and Florence Williams (First Year).

Music.—Maud Johnson.

Debating Society.—President: Edith Barker; Vice-President: Margaret Clarke; Secretaries: Marjorie Mullins (Second Year), Ada Johnson (First Year).

Chapel Brasses.—Phoebe Bury, Nellie Smith (Second Year), Graeme Armstrong.

Games' Club.—President: Miss Vaughan; Vice-President: Miss Aughtie. Captains: *Cricket*.—Nellie Smith (Blue), Ethel Radford (Green). *Hockey*.—Phoebe Bury (Blue), Eleanor Donson (Green). *Tennis*.—Marjorie Mullins, Margaret Partridge. *Croquet*.—Maud Johnson. *Rangers: Hockey*.—Edith Barker. *Cricket*.—Annie Roberts. Secretary: Elsie Dawtrey. Treasurer: Miss Elwell.

College Magazine Club.—Librarians: Mary Arscott and Margaret Partridge (Second Year), Irene Gelsthorpe and Florence Stephenson (First Year). Treasurer: Miss Elwell. Collectors: Ethel Radford (Second Year and Staff); Ethel Ogden (First Year); Alice Smith (Day Students).

The Library.—Librarian: Miss Gill. Sub-Librarians: *Literature*.—Eleanor Donson. *History*.—Gertrude Bradwell. *Fiction*.—Edith Barker. *Technical*.—Elsie Dawtrey. *School Readers*.—Mabel Brounhall. *Illustrations*.—Ethel Radford. *Common Room Committee*.—Lallah Robertson Edith Barker, Marjorie Mullins, Ethel Radford (Second-Year), Gertrude Holroyd, Ada Doodson, Elsie Hunt, Bessie Watson (First-Year). Plants and Flowers: Margaret Partridge.

Dining-Room Superintendent.—Marjorie Mullins.

Lecture Hall.—Annie Scholfield.

Class Room.—Mary Arscott.

Science Room.—Elsie Dawber.

APPOINTMENTS OF STUDENTS WHO LEFT IN JULY.

- Mary Bannister, Carbrook Girls', Sheffield A £70.
 Ethel Bimrose, Lowestoft British. A. £70.
 Annie E. Bugg, Attercliffe Infants', Sheffield. A. £70.
 Beatrice Boulton, Pomona-street Board, Sheffield. A. £70.
 Cerise Cameron, Woolston National, Bletchley. H.
 Kate Chapple, Park Inf. Board School. A. £70.
 Ethel Cheshire, Leeds Board. A. £70.
 Marian Clayton, Leeds Board. A. £70.
 Margaret, Cooper, Bourne Star-lane Board. A. £65.
 Laura Davis, Coventry Board School. A. £75.
 Mary Dent, Rampton, Lincoln. H. £70.
 Elsie Drake, Brampton Inf. Board, Chesterfield. A. £80.
 Jessie Drake, Pupil Teachers' Centre, Chesterfield. A. £80.
 Lilian France, St. Thomas', Wigan. A. £65.
 Henrietta Griffiths. Not appointed.
 Florence Harrand, Tinsley Park-road Inf., Sheffield. A. £70.
 Clarice Hughes, Continuation Higher Grade, Lincoln. A.
 Alice Langford, Newhall Inf., Sheffield. A. £70.
 Jennie Leonard, Darnall Junior, Sheffield. A. £70.
 May Libby, Upper Kennington Board. A. £80.
 Ethel March, London Board. A. £80.
 Arabella Nield, Frodsham Girls'. A. £70.
 Ita Peet, Carbrook Girls', Sheffield. A. £70.
 Elsie Piper, Lincoln Practising Infants'. H. £75.
 Adela Smeeton, Cleasby Nat. H. £68 and House and Gas.
 Jessie Wilson, St. Andrew's Continuation School, Lincoln. A. £70.
 Ethel Wright, Castlegate Girls' Upper, Grautham. A. £75.
 Emma Austen, Hastings Board. H. £100.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

- Miss Winifred M. Browne, St. Swithin's Girls', Lincoln. Head.
 Miss Ada Davis, Boultham School, Lincoln. Head.
 Miss Lizzie Clubb, Trinity School, Burton-on-Trent. Head.
 Miss Evelina Schröder, Darlaston School, Wednesbury. Head.
 Miss May Kent, Training College, Lincoln. Assistant Governess.

STUDENTS WHO ENTERED IN SEPTEMBER.

Second-Year Students admitted under Article 115b.

		School in which Pupl or Assistant.	Teacher
Katherine Mary Antcliffe	...	Eckington Board	
Mary Elizabeth Brewer	...	Chesterfield Board	
Emma Sarah Brewin	...	Tiverton Board	
Mary Elizabeth Burley	...	Normanton Board	
Frances Annie Clarke	...	Baslow Church	
Annie Drury	...	Reading British	
Minnie Jane Fèvre	...	Carisbrooke Board	
Gertrude Alice Judd	...	Portsmouth Board	
Edith Mary Meats	...	Narborough C.E.	
Sarah Jane Parkes	...	Not a P.T.	
Ruth Spencer	..	Barnsley Board	
Lilian Kate Underhill	...	Exeter British	
Kate Lilian Webb	...	Berkhampstead Board	
Annie Ethel Willdig	...	Langley Board	

PARCHMENTS RECEIVED, JUNE, 1900—JUNE, 1901.

	LEFT IN		LEFT IN
Margaret Harrison	... 1898	Alice Falkinder	... 1898
Gertrude Hemsley	... „	Alethea Hildred	... 1899
Jane Eggleston	... „	Grace Harlock	... „
Ethel Craft	... „	Priscilla Johnson	... „
Kate Whattam	.. 1897	Emily Wales	... „
Evelina Schröder	. ... 1898	Edith Hibbitt	... „
Alice Upton	... „	Rose Knowlson	... 1900
Harriet Coales	... „	Helen Simons	... 1899
Elizabeth Taylor	... 1899	Lucy Marrows	... „
Alice Dunbar	... 1898	Alice Child	... „
Florence Howard	... 1899	Annie Harrison	... „
Ethel Stapleton	... „	Gertrude Stallibrass	... „
Gertrude Goulding	... „	Norah Murray	... 1898
Gertrude Tall	... „	Ada Davis	... „
Ada Johnson	... „	Lizzie Wardman	... 1897

King's Scholars in order of Merit.

		School in which a Pupil Teacher.	Number on Scholarship List.
Ada Doodson } Exhibitors ...		Manchester, Church	... 111
Ada Johnson }		Chester, Church ...	... 486
Amelia Gascoigne		Derby, Church ...	... 509
Elinor Stewart		Manchester, Church	... 674
Edith Norris		Hull, Board ...	... 817
Emilie Gertrude Salt }		Nottingham, Board	... 868
Gertrude Holroyd }		Ripponden, Church	... 868
Mabel Stuttle		London, Board ...	... 979
Alice Porter		Sheffield, Board ...	.. 1104
Elsie Beeching		Not a P.T. ...	... 1204
Jane E. Pollard		Hull, Board ...	... 1300
Annie Margaret Toulmin ...		Witham Marsh, Board	... 1395
Helen Pye		Chesterton, Church	.. 1447
Irene Gelsthorpe		Annesley Woodhouse, Board	1463
Florence Williams		Not a P.T. ...	... 1534
Ada Ashton		Widnes, Board ...	... 1738
Edith Millard		Not a P.T. ...	... 1821
Edith Burley		Leeds, Board ...	... 1861
Ada Graëme Armstrong ...		Sunderland, Board	... 1923
Mary Hawthorne }		Warrington, British	... 1961
Ruth Wilson }		Walgrove, Church	.. 1961
Frances Holmes		Bentham, Church	... 1977
Emily Holmes		Wales, Church ...	... 1994
Julia Jarvis		Wakefield, Church	.. 2023
Agnes Marriott }		Haggerston, Church	... 2023
Mary Rawcliffe }		Kirkham, Church	... 2108
Emily Shead }		Bromley, Board ...	... 2108
Edith M. Wood		Elkington, Church	... 2186
Emily Barker		Gunnergate, Church	... 2225
Beatrice Leighton }		Chesterfield, Board	... 2285
Ethel Peacock }		Leverington, Board	... 2285
Elsie Hunt }		Grantham, Church	... 2307
Annie Turner }		Barnsley, Board ...	... 2307
Nellie Walker		Selby, Church ...	... 2324
Annie Waugh		Sowerby Bridge, Board...	2338

	School in which a Pupil Teacher.	Number on Scholarship List
Amy Oakes	Sheffield, Board ...	2367
Evelyn Bakewell }	Keswick, Church...	2375
Maggie Walker }	Sheffield, Board ...	2375
Margaret Heritage	Nunhead, Board...	2411
Margaret Wood... ..	Eccleshall, Church ...	2424
Amy Holroyd }	Ripponden, Church ...	2468
Christine Skinner }	Sheffield, Church ...	2468
Margaret J. Hendry	Stockton-on-Tees, Board..	2480
Gertrude Maehan }	Wakefield, Board ...	2500
Florence Stephenson }	King's Lynn, Church ...	2500
Helen Marden }	Chertsey, Church ...	2500
Gertrude C. Pearson	Nuneaton, Church ...	2518
Jessie Fawcett }	New Clew, Church ...	2834
Frances Inman }	Sheffield, Board... ..	2834
Sarah Elsie Newill	Wolverhampton, Board...	2842
Alice H. Wilkinson	Hull, Board	2916
Lilian Corbett	Chester, Church	3009
Elsie H. Botterill	Wilnecote, Board	3074
Bessie Watson	Antingham, Board	3172
Mary Elieen Croasdale	Colne, Church	3306
Frances Evaline Johnson	Hull, Church	3350
Celia Rosalind Smith	Stamford, Church	3453
Rosa Maud Gouldthorpe	Barrow-on-Humber, Church	3534
Mary A. G. Holmes	Great Ponton, Church ...	3718
Ethel M. Ogden	Todmorden, Church	3783
Edith Berry	St. Swithin's, (Lincoln) Church... ..	3797
Lizzie Laura Enderby... ..	Grantham, Church	3985
Margaret Alice Clarke	Lincoln, Church	4585

EXAMINATION RESULTS—SECOND YEAR.

	Certificate Examinations.		Scrip- ture.	Drawing Examinations.				Physiography.		Biology
	Pt. I.	Pt. II.		Geom. Draw- ing.	Light and Shade.	Perspec- tive.	B.B. Draw- ing.	Elem.	Adv.	Elem. Sec. I.
Austen, Emma	1	1	1				2	1		
Bannister, Mary....	2	2	2				2		2	
Bimrose, Ethel	2	3	2				2		2	
Boulton, Beatrice..	2	3	0				2			
Bugg, Annie	1	3	3				2		2	
Cameron, Cerise....	2	2	2				1		1	
Chapple, Kate	1	1	2				2		2	
Cheshire, Ethel	2	1	2				2		1	P
Clayton, Marian	1	1	2				1		1	
Cooper, Margaret ..	2	3	3				2			P
Cooper, Margaret ..	1	2	1				2		2	
Davis, Laura	1	1	1				1		2	P
Dent, Mary	1	1	2	1			2		1	
Drake, Elsie	1	1	1				1		1	
Drake, Jessie	1	1	2				1		2	P
France, Lillian	1	2	2				2		2	
Griffith, Henrietta..	2	2	2				2		2	
Harrand, Florence..	1	1	3				2		2	
Hughes, Clarice	1	1	3				2		2	
Langford, Alice	1	2	2				2		2	
Leonard, Jennie	2	2	3				1		2	
Libby, May	2	1	3				2		2	
March, Ethel	1	3	3				1			
Nield, Arabella	1	3	2				1		2	
Pee, Ita	1	1	2	2			2			P
Piper, Elsie	2	3	3				1			
Smeeton, Adela	2	3	3				2			
Wilson, Jessie	1	1	2				1		2	
Wright, Ethel	1	1	1	2			2		2	

EXAMINATION RESULTS—FIRST YEAR.

Arscott, Mary E.	1	2	1				2			
Barker, Edith	1	1	1	2			2			P
Bradwell, Gertrude..	2	3	2				2			
Bromhall, Mabel ..	2	3	3	2			2	2		
Budd, Ethel	2	3	2				2	1		
Bury, Phoebe	2	1	2	2			2			
Dawtry, Elsie	2	3	3	2			2			
Donson, Eleanor ..	2	3	1				2			
Flint, Mary	3	3	2				2			P
Hacker, Lily	1	3	2				2			
Hulse, May	1	3	2				1			
Johnson, Maud	2	2	1				2		2	
Lamb, Evelina	1	3	2	2			2			P
Mullins, Marjorie ..	2	1	1				2			
Parke, Mary	2	3	3				2			
Partridge, Margaret..	2	1	1	2			2	2		
Pearce, Annie E.	2	3	2				2	1		
Porter, Annie	2	2	1				1			
Radford, Ethel	2	2	2				2	2		
Roberts, Annie E.	2	2	2				2			
Roberts, Ellen S.	2	2	1				2	2		
Robertson, Lallah ..	3	2	1				2			
Schofield, Annie....	1	2	2						2	
Shepherd, Sarah	2	3	2							
Shiach, Isabella	2	3	2				2	2		
Simpson, Ellen	2	2	2	2			2	1		
Smith, Alice	1	3	2	1			2	2		
Smith, Ellen	3	3	1				2	2		