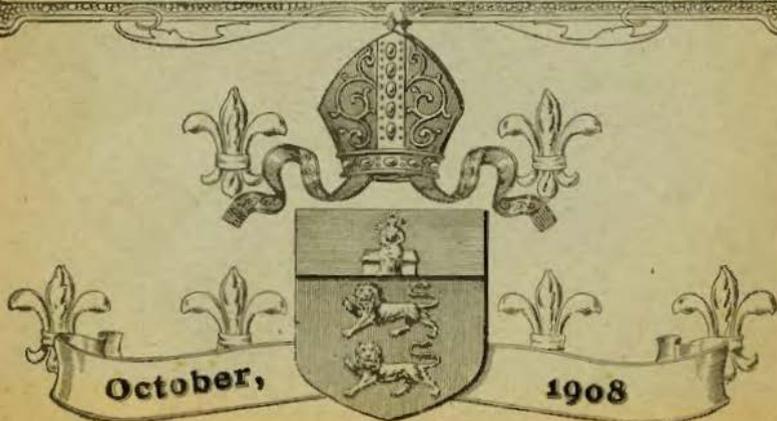
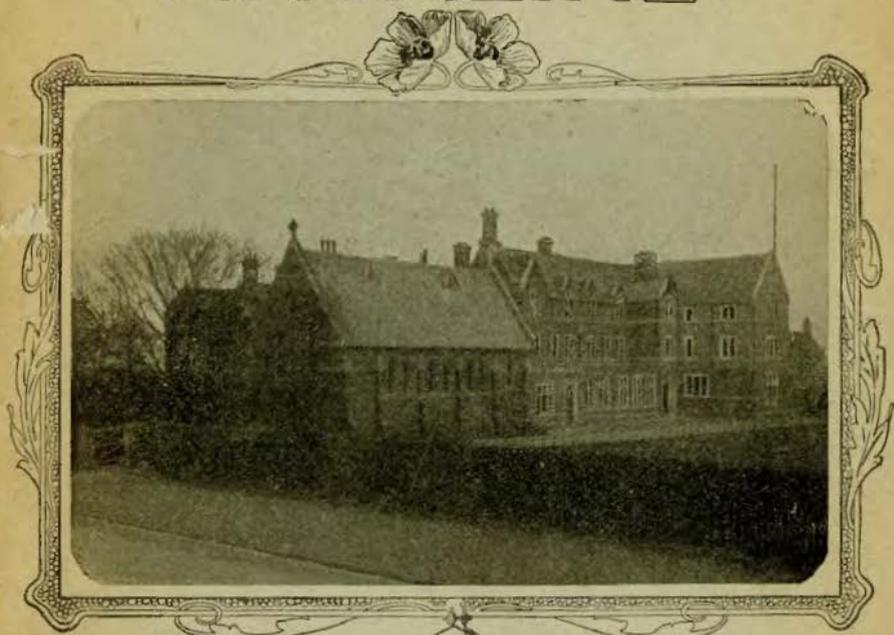
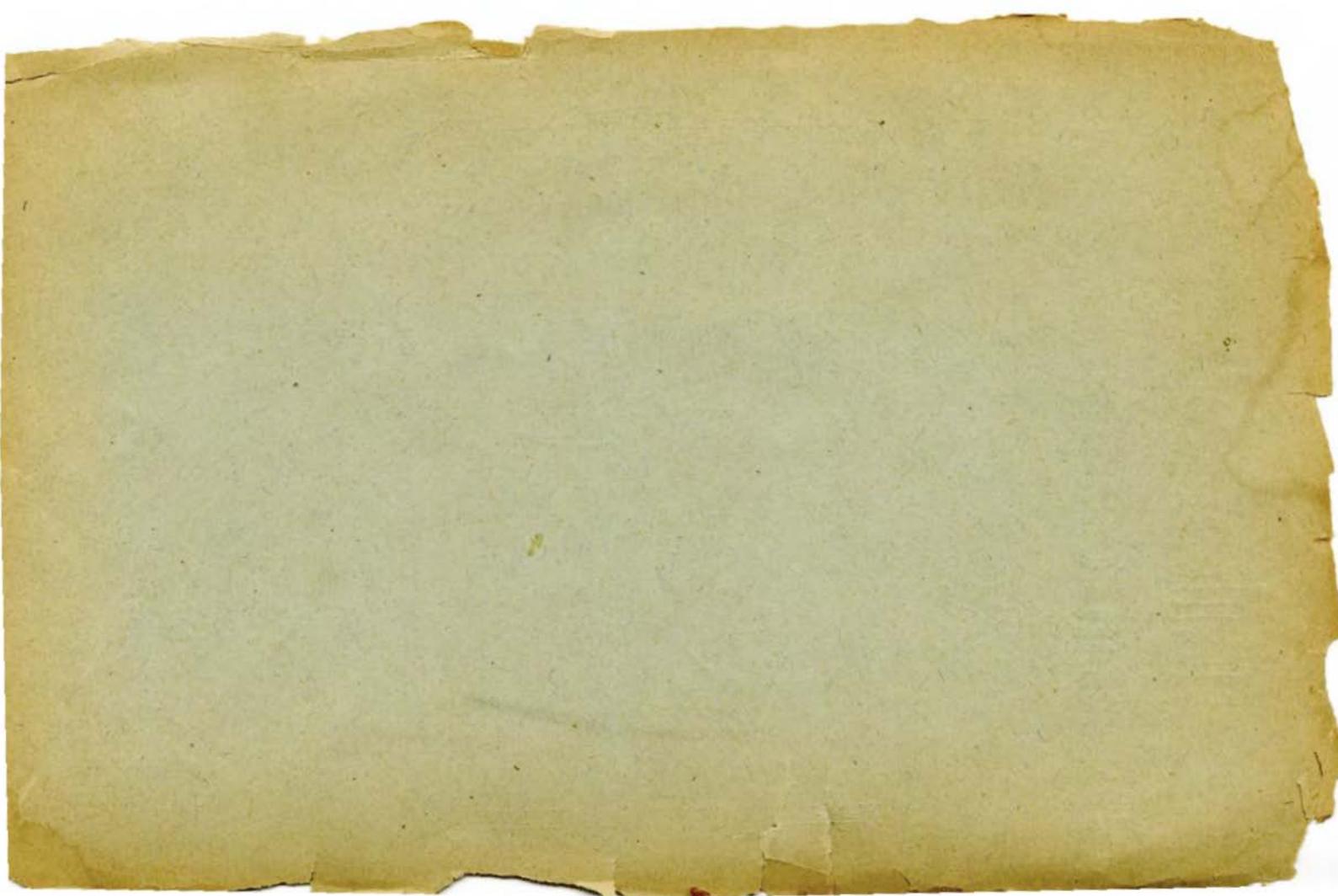


LINCOLN
Diocesan Training College
MAGAZINE





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.

COLLEGE PRAYER.

Almighty God, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, regard, we beseech Thee, with Thy love and favour, our College. Be pleased to prosper with Thy blessing those who teach and those who are taught therein. Grant that all who have been trained within its walls may be faithful in their vocation, of one heart and of one mind, adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. Grant this for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

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), including postage, can be obtained through the Secretary, Miss Elwell.

ASSOCIATION CORRESPONDENTS.

College.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Name of Correspondent.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
1864-1896	Miss Elwell ..	.. Training College, Lincoln.
1897	Miss E. Ayres ..	.. "Opawa," Monks Road, Lincoln.
1898	Miss W. M. Brown ..	.. "Opawa," Monks Road, Lincoln.
1899	Miss Ada Brown ..	.. 85 Thorpe Rd., Melton Mowbray.
1900	Miss Alice Mackintosh	"Whynscar," Yarborough Rd., Lincoln.
1901	Miss Jessie Drake ..	.. 18 Lower Grove Road, West Park, Chesterfield
1902	Miss Edith Barker ..	.. Pupil Teachers' Centre, Gains- borough.
1903	Miss Ada Doodson ..	.. 15 Charles Street, Bolton Road, Pendleton, Manchester.
1903	Miss Elsie Botterill ..	.. School House, Wilnecote, Tam- worth.
* 1904	Miss Mary Hoole ..	.. 3 Horace Street, Boston.
1904	Miss Edith Shekell ..	.. 4 Abbey Walk, Grimsby.
1905	Miss Ida Gibbon ..	.. Oak Dene, Bolton Road, Irlams o' th' Heights, Manchester.
1905	Miss Jessie Stringer ..	.. 6 Richmond Road, Lincoln.
1906	Miss Gertrude Border ..	.. 25 Sibthorp Street, Lincoln.
1906	Miss Edith Jordan ..	.. 17 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
1907	Miss Margaret Wickham	The Deanery, Lincoln.
1907	Miss Margaret Wilson	Schoolhouse, Denham, Bury St. Edmunds, Norfolk.
1908	Miss Annie Bailey ..	.. 20 Kemp Street, Fleetwood.
1908	Miss Winifred Marden	10 Silverdale Terrace, Kingswood, near Bristol.

* Note change of Address.

PRINCIPAL'S LETTER.

OCTOBER 22ND, 1908.

DEAR PAST AND PRESENT STUDENTS,

I feel that I cannot be too thankful that under existing circumstances, and in spite of the persistent attempts of the enemies of the Church of England to undermine and if possible destroy her influence over the children of the land by persecuting the teachers, yet the work of the College has gone on steadily and quietly, and each year sees a fresh addition made to the ranks of Church of England teachers, loyal and true to the Church and filled with but one aim, to do their very best to bring up her children carefully and rightly. We hear a great deal just now about societies for teaching of morality to the children, as though our Church of England teachers had not been carrying on this very teaching for years past; it all really shows how little many people know of the

work which the Church has been doing, and is doing for the children. And in connection with this, I should much like to bring to your notice a most excellent little book called "A Scheme of Moral Teaching," price sixpence, brought out by Canon Bernard; it is a most helpful little book and should be in the hands of every teacher, specially at a time like this when people seem to be quite ignorant of the great work of Moral Teaching which has been going on for years past in our Church schools. You are, I know, glad to feel that you belong to a college whose students have been and are recognised as high-minded and high-toned teachers, whose great aim is to look upon their work with and for the children as part of Christ's own work, and so long as our schools are staffed with teachers who make this their chief aim, we need not fear what the result of all this sad strife and contention will be. Our numbers here are, as most of you know, steadily increasing, and yet we do not lose the real home-feeling which has been such a special characteristic of the college; it takes a little longer for us to get to know the students individually, but I know they feel that the College is for their two years a real home, as I also know is the feeling of you all who are away teaching in schools all over England, when you come here to see us and to find a hearty welcome from us all.

Yours very sincerely,

A. W. ROWE.

PAST STUDENTS' ADDRESSES, 1904-6.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Violet Bedford,	c/o Mrs. Border, 25 Sibthorp Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. Plowright (Jessie Birchenough)	3 Alderbury Villas, Lower Rd., Kenley, Surrey.
Gertrude Border,	25 Sibthorp Street, Lincoln.
Alice Bristow,	68 Swallowfield Road, Old Charlton, S.E.
May Burgess,	36 Balham Grove, Balham, London, S.E.
Minnie Callender,	20 Springfield Place, Leeds.
Alice Charters,	202 Western Road, Crookes, Sheffield.
Katherine Close,	205 St. James' Road, Croydon.
Frances Cooper,	Felixstowe House, 242 Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington.
Bessie Corfield,	8 Eccleston Road, Wigan.
Christabel Crossland,	School House, Oglourue S. Andrew, Marlborough.
Ethel Ellisson,	Hoyland Road, Hoyland Common, near Barnsley.
May Fenton,	Felixstowe House, 242 Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington.
Florence Friswell,	66 Caledonian Road, Leeds.
Charlotte Gallimore,	18 Leamington Street, Crookesmoor, Sheffield.
Ethel Gibson,	29 Frankland Terrace, Leopold Street, Leeds.
Isabel Greene,	202 Western Road, Crookes, Sheffield.

- Elsie Hacker, 36 Hindhouse Lane, Firvale, Sheffield.
 Elsie Harrison, Bowmont House, Tynemouth.
 Gertrude Hipwell, 97 Harcourt Road, Sheffield.
 Florence Hotham, 284 Harehills Lane, Leeds.
 Olive Jackson, 59 Saville Park Street, Halifax.
 Lilian Jones, 40 Whitbread Road, Brockley, London, S.E.
 Edith Jordan, 17 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
 Maud Jubb, 96 Basford Street, Darnall, Sheffield.
 Louie Langford, The Chestnuts, Mapperley Hill, Nottingham.
 Gertrude Leeming, 31 Hampden Place, Halifax.
 Violet Lynn, 13 Manton Street, Cowley Road, Oxford.
 Irene Marden, c/o Mrs. Robson, 106 Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
 Kerr Maxwell, 295 New Road, Portsmouth.
 Ina McWhan, 29 Cottage Road, Far Headingley, Leeds.
 Mrs. Allsop (Viola Moore), 50 Nelson Road, N. Great Yarmouth
 Beatrice Newbould, 19 Glenton Road, Lewisham, S.E.
 Esther Newton, 129 Medlock Road, Woodhouses, Ashton-u-Lyne.
 Kate Oldfield, 205 Firth Park Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
 Mary Palmer, 21 King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.
 Ellen Perks, Wormley Rectory, Broxbourne, Herts.
 Mary Pinck, Griffin Vicarage, Blackburn.
 Ethel Podmore, 13 Crown Street, Port Talbot, S. Wales.
 Elsie Preston, 31 Dudley Road, Grantham.
 Alice Robertshaw, Willow Cottage, Great Horton, Bradford.
 Alice Rodgers, 67 Idsworth Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
 Violet Searby, 49 Newport, Lincoln.
 Annie Spencer, The Cottage, Dobroyd Castle, Todmorden, Yorkshire.
 Caroline Spencer, Normanby, Doncaster.
 Mrs. Lockyer (Edith Sutton), 3 Moundfield Road, Stamford Hill, N.
 Louise Swales, Clevedon House, Clevedon Terrace, Darlington.
 Jessie Thomson, 3 Warwick Road, Coventry.
 Gladys Thornton, Schoolhouse, Alexandra Street, Goole.
 Louie Vezey, Braeside, Hewitt Road, Harringay, London, N.
 Edith West, 192 City Road, Sheffield.
 Jessie West, Kingsway, Goole, Yorkshire.
 Ruth Wilkinson, 12 Northolme, Gainsborough.
 Rhoda Winterbotham, Stanley House, Meersbrook Road, Sheffield.
 Amy Wyatt, 51 Crampton Road, Penge, London, S.E.

 OLD STUDENTS' PAGES.

MARRIAGES.

LOCKYER—SUTTON. On the 5th August, 1907, at the Parish Church, Ilkeston, by the Rev. Charles Mollan Williams, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Kewley, M.A., Rector of Stanton-by-Dale, Councillor Frank Joshua Lockyer, Registrar of Births

and Deaths for Shoreditch South, eldest son of the late Walter Lockyer, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of Councillor J. Sutton, and grand-daughter of the late Alderman John Moss. (Lincoln, 1905-6).

FISK-SATTIN—CULTER. On April 16th, Henry Jordan Fisk-Sattin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fisk (Mary Rollinson, Lincoln, 1876-7), to Norah Evelyn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Cutter, 1835 Francisco Street, Berkeley, California.

MOXON—WILDING. At the Parish Church of St. Mary, Prestwich, Manchester, on April 29th, 1908, Alfred James Moxon, of Liverpool, to Bertha Jane Wilding (Lincoln, 1897-99).

HASTINGS—TAYLOR. On June 8th, 1908, at St. Wulfran's Church, Grantham, Harold J. Hastings to Elizabeth Taylor (Lincoln, 1898-9). 8 Alderney St., Nottingham.

HORTON—MARRWS. On July 22nd, 1908, at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Healing, by the Rev. W. A. Cottee, M.A., of Kingerby, assisted by the Rev. W. Barber, of St. James', Grimsby, Frederick William Horton to Lucy Maude Marrows (Lincoln, 1898-9), eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Marrows, Briarfield, Healing. Lindhurst, Healing, Grimsby.

CROSS—LAMB. On July 23rd, at Holy Trinity Church, Old Clee, Hubert, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cross, of Highfield, Cleethorpes, to Evelina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lamb, 88 Lord St., Grimsby, (Lincoln, 1901-2). 99 Freeston St., Cleethorpes.

ALLSOP—MOORE. On July 25th, at the Parish Church, Great Yarmouth, by the Vicar, Rev. Canon Willink, M.A., Charles Cole-ridge Allsop, of Orpington, to Viola Lorina Moore (Lincoln, 1904-6), only daughter of Mr. G. D. Moore, of Great Yarmouth.

* * *

BIRTHS.

On May 1st, to Thomas and Amy Atkinson (Amy Tassell, Lincoln, 1895-6), a daughter, Evelyn May.

On May 28th (Ascension Day), to John and Alice Cleworth (Alice Williamson, Lincoln, 1895-6), a daughter, Eveline.

On May 29th, at Mazatlan, Mexico, to Thomas Hallowes and Elsie Vaughan (Elsie Piper, Lincoln, 1900-1), a son, Thomas Richard.

On June 8th, at 265 Western Road, Crookes, Sheffield, to Frederick and Mary E. Tillbrook (Mary E. Arscott, Lincoln, 1900-2), a daughter, Mary.

* * *

DEATH.

On July 14th, Agnes Amy (Agnes Hornsey, Lincoln, 1899-1900), the dearly beloved wife of Walter Hargreaves, of West Stockwith.

* * *

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

Miss Gertrude West, St. John's, Cricket Road, Infants', Sheffield. Head.

Miss Ethel Gibbs, Park Lane Infants', Hornchurch, Essex. Head.

Miss A. E. Pearce, Barnard Castle C. of E. School. Head.
 Miss Ethel Maguire, St. Philip's Infants', Salford. Head.

* * *

Miss Annie Bugg has passed the Frœbel Examination, Part I.,
 and Miss Rose Wade Part II. of the same examination.

* * *

PRESENTATION.

"To celebrate the completion of her twenty-eighth year of continuous service as head mistress of the Kensington Infants' School, Ilkeston, Miss Annie Aldridge entertained a party of guests in the schools, when the occasion was seized by the teachers and a few friends to present her with a valuable token of the regard in which she is held, in the shape of a beautiful gold watch. The Town Clerk, in making the presentation alluded to Miss Aldridge's long and faithful service in the kindest terms, and eulogised her conduct as headmistress of the school, which had been such that he had never known a single case of a parent making any complaint. So long had she been at the school that, no doubt, she was now teaching the children of those who were formerly her scholars. He wished her many years of happy life and service. (Loud applause). The Town Clerk also referred in the kindest terms to the presence of Mr. Aldridge, who, though well over eighty years of age, is remarkably hale and alert. Miss Aldridge acknowledged the gift and the kind words with which it was accompanied, in her own pleasant way.—Mr. Aldridge also replied in a few appropriate words.—Councillor Shakespeare, on behalf of the Education Committee, congratulated Miss Aldridge on not only possessing the regard and confidence of the Committee, but the esteem and the affection of her staff, which was a high tribute to her lovable character. Mr. Truman, whose wife was a college friend of Miss Aldridge, also added a few words of congratulation and appreciation, and the singing of 'God save the King' ended the pleasant little ceremony."

LINCOLN "CONFERENCE RE-UNION," HASTINGS.

THE Lincoln "Conference" Re-union was held at Hastings, April 21st, when twenty-one former students with several friends met to enjoy afternoon tea. Among those present were some who have grown to regard this meeting as a strong link in the chain of life's friendships; some who have met thus (and *could* only meet thus) for many years, and all were glad to re-unite and to hear or relate in an hour more than could be written in much longer period. The writer, after a recent visit to Lincoln on behalf of the Benevolent and Orphan Fund (when Canon Rowe's hospitality made the occasion very enjoyable) was able to speak of that *new* Lincoln where many excellent plans have superseded the sterner rule of the sixties, seventies, eighties, where finer buildings, larger library, lovelier chapel, extended grounds, and many other advantages have been

added to all that was best in the *old* Lincoln around which our thoughts and prayers often gather. Froken Anna L. Lessel, of Gothenburg, related some of her impressions of English men whom she had found very kind, English women whom she thought insufficiently represented on the Executive, and English weather which, though Easter was so late and we were in the south, was undoubtedly cold and bleak. Again we had to regret want of success in both elections, and again to deplore that the women who clamour for representation so often *forget to vote!* Miss Conway moved a vote of thanks to Miss Selvage for arranging the meeting, and this was seconded by Miss Dix.

Those present were :—Misses M. Stansfield, A. Taylor, L. Warren, C. A. Withers, E. Botterill, E. A. Austin, M. A. Greaves, S. Barrand, E. R. Conway, C. Moreton, M. Moreton, A. Pepperdine, A. G. Selvage, S. Dix, Mesdames Helliwell (L. E. Thomas), Foxon (G. Hemsley), Nash (E. Roden), Crapper (B. Wright), Edwards (E. Lowndes), Hodges (J. Banks), and Shelton (S. Thorpe), *not* in chronological order this time! The visitors included Froken Anna Lessel, Misses L. Taylor, E. Masters, Crapper, and Withers.

A signed card was again sent to Miss Elwell as a remembrance.

Lancashire is to have the next Conference, and Miss Selvage, Hainton School, Lincoln, will be glad to hear from those attending Morecambe about a month before Easter, 1909.

S. DIX.

Letters have been received from Miss Maude Bourne, Perth, Western Australia; Miss E. A. Robinson, Assam; Mrs. Hopf, Kalkbank, Transvaal; Miss Phœbe Bury, Cawnpore, and from Miss Minnie Fèvre, who has recently gone to South Africa to mission work at St. Peter's, Grahamstown. Miss Fèvre is working up to Christmas at St. Mark's Mission House, North End, Port Elizabeth. Mrs. Logsdail returned to India on October 14th, sailing by the *City of Paris*, from Birkenhead.

THE WHITSUNTIDE RE-UNION.

THE memorable re-union of 1908 was ushered in very very early on the morning of Saturday, not as befitted such an important occasion, by a peal of trumpets, but by a peal of half-muffled and delighted squeaks. These sounds proceeded from the depths of several dormitories within the historic walls of Lincoln Training College, and announced to a sleepy and wondering world that the first batch of happy reunionists had arrived and were paying a "timely" visit to their slumbering daughters. Although enthusiasm did not in all cases reach the pitch that sent some of us thus flying to Lincoln in midnight trains, yet as the day wore on, and party after party of old students began to throng the corridors,

it became evident that the eagerness with which each successive re-union is greeted had suffered no diminution in the present year.

The festival began officially with the usual reception, and this gave us just sufficient time to realise that we were here, not as formal guests hedged in by stiff ceremonial, but as happy children returning to a well-beloved home; then, all too soon, because it meant that one phase of re-union was over, but all too tardily because we were waiting for it so anxiously, came the bell that summoned us to the Lecture Hall and the Operetta. Everyone was filled with eager anticipation respecting the entertainment to be given by the Second Years. Memories of the operettas given at previous re-unions were vividly recalled, fragments of some haunting melody, a dainty dance, some grotesque scene which could only take place in those mystic realms of fairy-land, returned with wonderful clearness, and reminiscences of the past were mingled with speculations as to this year's entertainment. When at last the strains of the introductory movement were heard amidst the throng of voices, an expectant hush silenced even the most loquacious. The operetta chosen was "Queen Mab and the Kobolds" (Charles Braun) and the programme was as follows:—

CHARACTERS.	
Queen Mab	FLORENCE BINNS
Beeswing	HENRIETTA POWELL
Honeysuckle	ANNIE GAWTHORPE
Peas Blossom	DOROTHY FIELD
Pooka, King of the Kobolds	KATHARINE SEARBY
Jester	ELIZABETH BURRANS
Fairy Chancellor	KATHLEEN HEWITT
Jailor	MAY CLIFTON
Kobold Sentry	LAURA KING
Heralds	ROSE WILSON ALICE PAYNE

Choruses of FAIRIES (Heralds, Guards, Flowers of Spring, Summer,
Autumn and Winter.)

Act I.

1. CHORUS - - - - - Lament of the Captive Fairies
2. SONG (*Honeysuckle*) and CHORUS - - - - - The White Dove
3. SONG (*Pooka*) and DANCE - - - - - The Kobold King
4. CHORUS OF FAIRIES - - - - - "Sisters dear"
5. SONG (*Jester*) - - - - - Pooka and the Fairies
6. INSTRUMENTAL - - - - - March of the Fairy Guards
7. CHORUS - - - - - "All hail! great Mab"
8. CHORUS, SOLO, and DANCE - - - - - "Away, away to Fairyland"

Act II.

9. CHORUS - - - - - "Spirits of light and air are we"
10. TRIO and CHORUS - - - - - "Twas in the earliest hour of night"
11. SOLO (*Queen Mab*) - - - - - "Sacred Love"
12. FINALE - - - - - "Stars are twinkling"

The first scene takes place in the Castle of Pooka, King of the Kobolds, a race of mischievous gnomes, whose quaint antics in different parts of the play afforded unbounded amusement to the

delighted spectators. They have cruelly captured a number of Queen Mab's attendants who are found dolefully bewailing their unhappy plight in the chorus "Lament of the Captive Fairies." Each fairy was clad in a dainty dress representing some flower, and all the delicate shades of colour and the ingenious designs combined to make the scene one of irresistible charm. The fairies' pitiable condition, however, is soon to be ameliorated, for Honey-suckle relates how the Lord Chancellor disguised as a White Dove has discovered their misfortune and has given his promise that Queen Mab and her guards shall soon liberate them.

Next, King Pooka, accompanied by the Jester and other friends, is introduced to the interested spectators, and the grotesque movements of the incorrigible gnomes evoked great amusement. Much credit is due to the ingenuity of those who arranged the dances which evoked rounds of applause. The fairy guards of Queen Mab then appear, with true soldierly dignity and martial tread. One could not do otherwise than admire their military precision. They*finally storm the castle of the Kobolds, and Pooka with his terrified attendants are commanded to be bound to the chariot of Queen Mab and are taken as prisoners to Fairy-land.

Scene II. opens with a pageant of the fairies of the flowers of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter who have gathered together to pay their tribute of homage to their beloved Queen. The heroine of the operetta now appears, and with her are the Chancellor, courtiers, and rescued fairies. The abject Pooka and the other prisoners are brought forth to be tried. The Queen's song, "Sacred Love," called forth unstinted applause, and an encore could not be denied. Of course everything ends quite happily; the Kobolds are forgiven, their cumbrous chains removed, and the chorus "Stars are twinkling round the moon" brings the operetta to a close.

A glance at the clock assured us that although the operetta had not in reality passed as quickly as it appeared to our enthralled imagination, still there was time enough before leaving, to visit a few of the old familiar haunts. We were all bubbling over with happiness and we showed it in strange and unpremeditated ways; we sang the most swinging of the old national songs which we used to sing with so much gusto in college, we organised impromptu processions—in fact, we strained our privileges as guests almost to breaking point in our endeavours to express some of the feelings of joy which had taken possession of us. But we did not fail to notice that busy hands had been at work to beautify the scenes which are already beautified by so many happy memories, and the decorations on which the first years had spent so much time and thought called forth expressions of merited approval and delight as we passed from room to room. Finally, when no excuse could

be found for lingering any longer within the College precincts, we left for our respective temporary homes, satisfied that we were getting the very greatest possible enjoyment out of Re-union, and that there were two more days to come.

On Sunday, the programme was as in former years: the Cathedral claimed the usual large number for the morning services, and the afternoon was marked by that pleasant function—afternoon tea in the Lecture Hall. Then came what is always one of the most appreciated and best remembered events of Re-union, the service in the Chapel. Always impressive, the college service assumes on this occasion a solemnity which is almost awe-inspiring, and as the old familiar responses and hymns come ringing so heartily from the many voices, there are few whose memories do not wander back at some time during the service to the quiet, happy Sunday evenings of their college days.

Monday's events included service in the college chapel, followed by a hockey match and a tennis tournament, both of them between past and present students. The weather was all that could be desired, and the games were much enjoyed by players and spectators alike. The results were quite satisfactory, for while the present students secured an easy victory at hockey, the old students managed to recover the laurels at tennis.

In the evening came the last and crowning event in the shape of a dance, and a supper. The Common Room and Dining Hall were arranged for the dancing, while the first-year class room was converted into a charming supper room. At supper, the Principal, on behalf of himself, Mrs. Rowe, and the staff, assured us of what we knew already, namely, the great pleasure they had in welcoming us there. He also alluded to the regretted absence of one who had so greatly helped to make that gathering the success it was, referring, as all present are aware, to the sudden bereavement which had withdrawn Miss Elwell from our midst. The Principal very rightly expressed the deep sympathy which we all felt on this occasion, but he did not add, as we should like to do that in her entire forgetfulness of self and her anxiety that nothing should cloud our happiness, Miss Elwell taught us a lesson which we can never forget. Supper over, the dancing continued until nearly midnight, and was only interrupted when Mr. Dunkerton kindly acceded to the fervent appeals of all to favour us with some of his delightful songs. Some of Mr. Dunkerton's songs such as "The Ould Plaid Shawl" we feel to be peculiarly our property, and so long as Mr. Dunkerton will continue to indulge us with those, we shall continue to accord him the same merited applause.

Dancing and songs alike at an end, all joined hands in a huge ring and the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" echoed through the room, until breathless and hoarse we at last realised that re-unions like all other good things *must* come to an end, and with many ex-

pressions of gratitude to the Principal, Mrs. Rowe, and the Staff for their exceeding great kindness, we at last slowly dispersed. Let us only hope that the promises made to each other to come again next year can and will be kept, and then we may look forward to another re-union as delightful and enjoyable as this one.

A. A. YEOMANS, }
A. M. ROYCE, } 1905-7.

The following old Students were present—

Before

- 1900 Mrs. Hemsley (Rebecca Haynes), Mrs. Howe (Alice Kent), Miss Hannah Bell, Mrs. Wright (Ada Whitehead), Mrs. Hailey (Julie Thompson), Mrs. Chester (Eleanor Johnson), Miss Gertrude Radford, Miss Emma Whattam, Miss Mary Wileman, Miss Kate Whattam.
1900. Miss Alice Mackintosh.
1901. Misses Jessie Wilson, Annie Bugg, Elizabeth Pendlebury.
1902. Misses Annie Porter, Ethel Budd, Eleanor Donson, May Hulse, Isabella Shiach.
1903. Misses Ada Ashton, Jennie Pollard, Emily Barker, Mary E. Croasdale, Amy Oakes, Elsie Botterill, Ruth Wilson, Gertrude Salt, Ada Doodson, Edith Berry, Florence Williams, Eleanor Stewart, Bessie Watson, Julia Jarvis, Mary Rawcliffe, Ethel Ogden, Margaret Clarke.
1904. Misses Rose Wade, Mary Hoole, Elsie Penzer, Mabel Fountain, Ethel Maguire.
1905. Misses Jessie Jones, Connie Penzer, Bertha Dickens.
1906. Misses Edith West, Louie Vezey, Lilian Jones, Gladys Thornton, Amy Wyatt, Violet Bedford, Gertrude Border, Ina McWhan, Mary Pinck, Annie Spencer, Gertrude Leeming, Kerr Maxwell, Violet Searby, Ruth Wilkinson.
1907. Misses Maude Pell, Mary Coxon, Elsie Hollom, Katherine Bice, Dorothea Playl, Daisy Wyatt, May Hopper, Edith Atkin, Edith Hurry, Elizabeth Doodson, Mary Dodgson, Mary Jackson, Marion Golby, Marie Moore, Bessie Hague, Margaret Wickham, Clara Mountford, Blanche Davey, Frances Thomas, Frances Crompton, Ada Hinton, Marion Percy, Mary Palin, Margaret Antcliffe, Florence Tue, Mildred Gosling, Agnes Garratt, Annie Reddish, Metta Jabet, Sarah Ainley, Magdalen Ross, Nora Kimbell, Annie Royce, Mary Caine, Edith Wand, Edith French, Lilian Westland, Alice Yeomans, Wilhelmina Nunn, Mildred Ellisson, Mary Cook, Beatrice Dobson, May Shapley, Alice Smith, Florence Milner, Gertrude Watson, Margaret Wilson.

"A SECOND JOURNEY TO MAZATLAN."

THE last number of the magazine brought us an account of a journey to Mazatlan, and no doubt filled many others besides myself with a longing to visit Mexico. I little thought as I read it that my wishes were so soon to be fulfilled, or that I should in this number be writing of my own journey, though by a different route, to this same wonderful Mazatlan.

The *Celtic*, by which I was to travel to New York, left Liverpool on January 22nd, just as a new term was starting at College. It is a beautiful boat, so large that I lost my way more than once in trying to find cabin or dining-room.

We spent Thursday morning in Queenstown harbour waiting for mails and listening to the excited conversation of some Irish women who came on board to sell lace and fruit. It was rather a cold grey morning, but the breakers along the coast were lovely. Next morning we were out of sight of land, the water was a glorious deep green, and the spray was dashing right up over the decks. I should very much like to say I enjoyed it immensely. I tried hard to think I did, but it was not a success; supper had no attractions, and I was very glad to turn in early. Next day was cold and rough; but I felt quite happy again and was able to play deck billiards and quoits and really appreciate the splendid waves. One afternoon we had sports in which I won a potato race.

We reached New York early on the 31st, a sunny, frosty, very cold morning. The decks were frozen, all the ropes and sides of the vessels fringed with great icicles, and everything inland was thick with snow. I had only about four hours in New York and saw very little except the "Singer" and "Times" buildings which made me feel quite giddy. A G.F.S. lady met me and helped me with my luggage, took me across to the Central Station, an enormous, palatial place, where she introduced me to a nice American girl who took me out to lunch and finally saw me into the train for Chicago at six o'clock. Very soon a black porter made up my berth, and I was asleep in a few minutes. I woke to find the train nearing Niagara. It was snowing fast when the train stopped and a porter called out "Falls View." We all ran about ten yards from the train through the snow up to our knees, and found ourselves looking sheer down over the falls, great masses of grey water, clouds of spray rising up to the top of the Falls again; great blocks of ice swirling along at the foot, the air thick with snow and the sky above as grey as the water. It was all over in a few minutes, the train moved on, and I have been trying ever since to realize that I have seen Niagara. Towards evening a boy came in carrying a basket full of roses. Imagine my astonishment when he presented me and each of the other ladies in the car with a lovely pink rose. On the card tied to its stem with ribbon was printed "With the compliments of the Michigan Central Railway."

I was hoping to reach Chicago about nine, and catch a through train to San Francisco about ten, but the time passed a great deal more quickly than the train, and it was nearly one before we crawled into Chicago. Of course the last train had gone, so I followed the advice of a friendly porter and tried to sleep on a very slippery sofa in the waiting-room. Early in the morning I got some coffee and went across to the other station to find to my disgust that there was no train until six o'clock at night.

It was very cold, but sunny and bright, and I was glad to get a little exercise, so set out to find a church. A lady of whom I asked the way, happened to be English, and on her way to St. James', so we went on together. The service is almost the same as ours and the singing was nice. In the afternoon I rambled about, but did not find the best parts of Chicago, and my chief impressions are overhead railways, many tram lines, and piles of very dirty snow. The Overland Limited, as the through train to the Pacific is called, is certainly most beautifully fitted up, and I thoroughly enjoyed the next three days. The last car—the Observation Car—had big plate-glass windows, comfortable arm-chairs, a writing table, and a little library with plenty of magazines. At the end of all was a platform partly roofed in, with rails on the sides where you could sit or stand in the fresh air and look right back up the track. The first two days we passed through most desolate country, as flat as our Fens but without their beauty. Everything was the colour of baked clay; there were no trees, nothing but stalks of withered Indian corn. Even the little pools of water which were few and far between failed to give any colour as they were frozen hard. The hills too, when we neared the Rockies, were all this same toneless tint. However, on Wednesday morning, the sun rose, lighting up the tops of the mountains covered with snow, and directly after breakfast I went out on to the platform where I spent the whole of the rest of the day. It seemed impossible to leave such scenery for a moment. All the morning we were climbing slowly up the Sierras, crossing frozen rivers and great fields of dazzling white snow. The pine trees were covered too, and made beautiful white fringes to some of the peaks against a regular summer blue sky. Once we saw a great deep blue lake far below us surrounded with snow-covered pines. For forty-three miles we passed through snow sheds, but we could see fairly well through the wood-work, and they are not smoky like our tunnels. Soon after lunch we begun to descend, and I had to hold on to the railings we were going so fast. The air was simply perfect, and it was wonderful to watch the snow gradually disappearing as we seemed to pass from autumn to spring, right into mid-summer, and finally at the foot of the mountains saw vines and peach orchards, roses in full flower, and oranges hanging ripe on the trees. Some of the gorges and canyons were lovely, not at all awful looking on such a day,

the rocks all warm reds and browns, the grass and trees vivid green, and rivers full of little waterfalls at the foot. One canyon is called the Blue Canyon. It is so deep that as you look across it everything takes the colour of distant hills, such a wonderful effect. We reached Oakland at eight o'clock, and crossed the bay on the ferry, seeing all the lights of San Francisco on the shores and hills opposite. I had been wondering how I should recognise the friends who were meeting me, as we had never met before, but we found each other at once, and I thoroughly appreciated the welcome they gave me. We found that the Pacific Mail boat did not leave until Feb. 13th, so I saw most of the sights of San Francisco. The bay certainly is beautiful with its many islands, and hills on all its shores, but at present the city itself is rather depressing. The streets are all in confusion owing to the amount of building which is being done, and there are still great waste places full of bricks and rusty iron and steel frames which have been twisted into fantastic shapes by the fire. I went into Chinatown and saw such funny little children dressed in very gay colours, but I think they must look prettier in their own land, and I am sure pig-tails are out of keeping with ordinary houses. I saw also the Italian and Portuguese quarters, and on the way to the docks passed through streets where all the signs were in Greek.

The *Indiana* left at midday on the 13th, a perfect summer day, not at all too hot, with a lovely cool breeze. We kept within sight of land for two days, on Sunday passing quite close to two battle-ships, part of the Pacific fleet which is on its way to San Francisco. The *Indiana* is quite a small boat and she had been disinfected with sulphur before leaving Frisco; but I had my tiny cabin to myself and a port hole through which I could see the sun rise over the water, besides which I had, as I thought, entered on the last stage of my journey. We anchored late on Wednesday night under a great rock on which stands the light-house, the highest in the world, and you may imagine how much I slept that night. Early in the morning the doctor came on board and announced that no one was to land until Friday, and that then I was to go to the quarantine island until Sunday. They had had cases of bubonic plague in San Francisco so that there was a ten days' quarantine for all vessels leaving that port. My brother and his wife came out in a boat so that I was able to talk to them from the deck, but it was very tantalizing not to be able to go off with them after all this time. However it was something to have seen them, and Thursday passed quickly as we sat on deck and watched the harbour, such a pretty one, lovely rocks and the town itself all white and red, with the two spires of the church white against a background of palm trees. Next morning my brother took me ashore, but then had to leave me with a native who fortunately spoke English. First I had to take a sulphur shower bath, and then "Bob" took me to my new quarters. The island is sandy and flat, covered with

cocoa-nut palms under which are a number of little huts, in the upper storey of one of which I was to stay. The walls were white-washed (I wish the floor had been). The furniture consisted of a little wooden table, a very rickety chair, a canvas bed, a pillow stuffed with hay, a jug and basin, no soap and no towel, but, which no doubt ought to have made up, a spittoon. There were four doors opening on to a verandah from which two staircases led to a verandah below which again led into the "restaurant," so called because it had a long table and several chairs. Here we had meals which were brought over from a little hotel in Mazatlan. At first the only inhabitants of the island were the two Indians who met the boat, a Mexican in a hut a few yards from mine, some hens and dogs and two goats, but during the morning two American men came to another hut, and it was very nice to hear voices speaking English. My brother brought me over a hamper in the afternoon, as they had heard accounts of quarantine meals, and amongst other good things I found a familiar little packet and promised myself a really good English cup of tea. But alas! I had no notion of the Spanish for hot water, and after spending a long time over a contrivance of hair pins and the lamp, had to content myself with thinking how good the tea would taste on Sunday. As soon as it was dark I locked up all my four doors and was just going to sleep when I heard sounds as if a small army was tearing round the verandah and half way up the stairs. I was just going to rush to the window and call for the Americans, and had had time to wonder if they had been murdered first, when the "wild Indians," as I thought them, raised their voices, and I recognised the two wretched little goats of which I told you before. They kept up their games at intervals all night, and my only consolation was that they treated the other huts in the same way, and had startled the Americans so much that they forgot to laugh at my terrors. The next day four more people came to the island, one, a lady whose husband could speak Spanish, so the goats were tied up. In the afternoon my brother and sister came, and though we were obliged to sit one at each end of a long bench, with a block of wood a few inches square to separate us, we did not find it difficult to talk.

Sunday morning came at last bringing with it my brother, and I said good-bye to the island without a pang. We came straight through this curious little town, climbed a hill as steep as and considerably more rocky than the Steep at home, and found my sister in the garden watering bulbs which like myself had come out from Lincoln, and I felt that my journey was really at an end at last.

MILDRED A. VAUGHAN.

IN THE LAND OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

DEAR EDITOR,

As one of the *grandmothers* of the "Lindum Colonia" Training College I have always taken marked interest in the articles and sketches which appear from time to time from past and present students, many of them sent from foreign lands, and containing vivid accounts of the grandeur and magnificence of their travels and of their adopted countries. Nevertheless our dear old England possesses beauty-spots all its own, and for picturesqueness of scenery, salubrity of atmosphere, and historic interest, few districts in the United Kingdom can vie with "The land of John Halifax, Gentleman."

Our most successful novelists have generally produced their best work when living in the spot inhabited by the characters they were creating, so that however fictitious the persons themselves may be, the scenery at any rate should be really true to nature, and the novel full of local colour. Before Miss Muloch thought of "John Halifax," her health broke down. This induced her to take up her residence at "Rose Cottage," where she could reap the benefit of the healthful and invigorating breezes which prevail in the neighbourhood, and which are famed for their life-giving ozone.

As "Rose Cottage" figures so largely in the book, we may as well describe it. John Halifax (when he and Phineas were on their way to it for the latter to recuperate after his illness) called it "such a nice, nice cottage on the slope of Enderley Flat, a cottage—Rose Cottage—for it is all in a bush of cluster roses up to the very roof." Later on, the cottage became very dear to them both, and Phineas himself says, "I never in all my life had seen such a bush of bloom. They hung in clusters—those roses—a dozen in a group, pressing their pinky cheeks together in a mass of family fragrance, pushing in at the parlour windows and climbing even to the attic. There was a yellow jasmine over one porch, and a woodbine at the other; but the general impression it gave was "Roses"—nothing but roses.

But readers of the book may well ask with Phineas, "Where is Enderley?" "Did you ever hear of Enderley Flat?" replied John, "the highest table land in England,—such a fresh, free, breezy spot;—how the wind sweeps over it! I can feel it on my face still."

There are few people in the neighbourhood who do not recognize the above description as referring to Amberley Common. Amberley, slightly changed by the novelist to Enderley, is situated on the southern slope of Minchinhampton Common, famous for its camps of the early Britons, of the Romans, and later on of the Danes;

and famous in these modern times for its renowned golf-links, which attract golfers from every part of Great Britain.

Roman remains are abundant; here can be traced a proper agger or vallum with its corresponding ditch or fosse. These earth-works extend for nearly three miles to a smaller common known as "Woeful Dane Bottom," where the Danes sustained a severe defeat. Folk-lore hath it that on one part of the Common may be found a rare anemone, deep red in colour, and said only to grow where Danes have shed their blood.

The head-quarters of the Golfing Club is "The Old Lodge," a gabled mansion of the Tudor period, situated in the centre of the Common, and formerly used by Henry VIII. as a hunting-box.

This Common forms the summit of one of the most beautiful table-lands in England, covering a thousand acres and standing at an elevation of 500 feet above the surrounding district and 700 feet above the sea level, amidst the peaks and spurs of the Cotswolds; a broad green sweep, "nothing but sky and common,—common and sky."

Minchinhampton Common was given to the parish by Dame Alice Hampton in the reign of Henry VIII., and, as the name of the town implies, it was once the Nun's Town, having been given by William the Conqueror to the Abbess of Caen, Normandy.

It was in mediæval times a centre of monastic life, and a church stood there long before the present building, in which Miss Muloch frequently worshipped, was erected. There is a very beautiful rose window, which is much admired by visitors.

The Market House is a remarkable and picturesque reminder of the Flemish people, who introduced the cloth trade into the west country. It was built in 1698, and was also used for entertainments, and here the famous Mrs. Siddons performed in her early days, before she became "Tragedy Queen" of Drury Lane.

From the common there is on each side a steep—in some places precipitous—descent. On the north-west the descent is into the beautiful valley of Stroudwater, comprising the village of Brimscombe and the town of Stroud: on the south lies Nailsworth, and south-west the old Roman station of Woodchester. These descents are intersected by coombes and deep ravines,—ancient water courses, draining down to the Severn.

The way on to the Common from Amberley "is extremely dangerous after dark, except to those who know it well"—"but the minute one begins climbing Amberley Hill, all the worries drop off like an incubus, and one wakes into a fresh, beautiful life." "You may lie on the common and hear the church bells ringing—some distant and some near" (twenty-three churches may be seen with the glass and the eye). On climbing a little higher still, and looking to the west, some nine miles distant is the estuary of the Severn "glittering like a great diamond that some young Titaness has flung out of her necklace down among the hills."

There is something so gloriously free in this high level common : "As flat," said John Halifax, "as if my Titaness had found a little Mont Blanc, and amused herself with patting it down like a dough cake."

The western face of the Cotswolds is broken by the Vale of Stonehouse and the Severn, which divides the Northern from the Southern Cotswolds. This inlet is about two miles wide at its entrance, and two miles deep, but contracts as it advances ; and passing eastward into the mass of the Cotswolds it is the approach to various tortuous gorge-like valleys, each of which, as it winds up into the range of hills, breaks into numerous smaller lateral valleys, and into coumbes, dells, and glens, each having its own local name, as the Vales of Oozles, Painswick, Slad, Steanbridge, Stroud, Chalford, and Nailsworth, each of them having a stream of water, with its tributary feeders, falling into the Froom at Stroud.

Standing on "the terrace" we gaze on a magnificent panorama. The Common here drops abruptly into the pretty valley dividing it from Woodchester, which covers the opposite hillside, the notable features visible being a large and handsome Dominican priory erected in 1858, which educates candidates for the priesthood, and a Franciscan convent. On all sides are gentlemen's seats and grand old-world Tudor houses and cottages, perched eyrie-wise amongst the surrounding clumps of woodland, whilst far away to the west rise "the everlasting hills."

Strolling on the border of the Common we pass through the pretty hamlets of Littleworth and Houndscroft, and after traversing Rodborough Common we reach the "Fort." This building, which has a castellated appearance, was built in 1761. Its towering position makes it a most conspicuous object, and from it we get a glorious view which is probably unparalleled in England.

Nestling at the foot to the north-west is the busy town of Stroud, whose mills have clothed the great army of our King and country, and which in Miss Muloch's time was noted for its manufacture of broadcloth.

In front of the Fort stretches the noble valley of the Severn ; beyond, the smoke arising from the Forest of Dean is clearly visible, and beyond that again the "Black Mountains of Wales," whilst the lofty Sugar Loaf near Abergavenny may be distinctly seen on the western horizon in the light of a clear summer day, or when clothed with ice and snow in winter. To the right are the Malvern Hills, and on the left are discernible the Wiltshire Downs.

The great vale of the Severn, with its wide expanse of gleaming water, when viewed from the hills on either side, furnishes an interesting and beautiful scene of churches, mansions, manufactories, woods, meadows, and water reposing on the sides and in the hollow of the hills, suggesting ideas of industry, wealth, and social comfort.

It is probable that at a not very remote geological period the Severn Valley formed a gulf of the sea separating England and Wales, and that the entire region had been subsequently elevated, causing the retirement of the waters. The lateral vale of Stonehouse must at that period have formed an inlet of the sea, whilst Minchinhampton Common gives evidences of having been at one time submerged.

Miss Muloch's descriptions of the scenery of this part of the county of Gloucester are wonderfully vivid and faithful. Thus she describes the sunrise on "the Terrace"—"misty and gray; but oh, so heavenly fair! with a pearly network of dewy gossamer underfoot, and overhead countless thistledowns, flying about like fairy chariots, hurrying out of the light of the sun which had only mounted high enough above the Flat to touch the horizon of hills opposite and the tops of my four poplars, leaving Rose Cottage and the valley below it all in morning shadow."

To the left of "the Terrace" lay that quiet wood which the authoress so lovingly describes: "that wood—dear and familiar as it was. Its like I have never since seen. It was small—so small that in its darkest depths you might catch the sunshine lighting up the branches of its outside trees. A young wood—composed of beeches and Scotch firs" growing up side by side—the Adam and Eve in this forest Eden. "There was . . . no choking undergrowth . . . nothing but mosses, woodbine, and ferns; and between the boles of the trees you could trace vista after vista, as between the slender pillars of a cathedral aisle," and through its length ran "a talking stream."

If one could see through the beechwood, there would be visible a large cloth mill. "Such a fine cloth-mill," said John Halifax. "I have been all over it. If the owner would put aside his old Flemish stolidity! I do believe he and his ancestors have gone on in the same way, and with almost the same machinery, ever since Queen Elizabeth's time." In later years, when prosperity had rewarded John Halifax's early industry, he became the owner of this cloth mill, and when Lord Luxmore, "the villain" of the book, cut off John's water supply, he introduced steam power, and the old "Flemish stolidity" had to make way for modern improvements.

Woodchester is a village of remarkable historical interest, but its chief claim to fame is its extensive Roman remains. Many years ago there was discovered in the old church-yard a tessellated pavement, twenty-five feet in diameter, which according to Lysons is "for its size and richness of ornament, superior to any found in Britain, and equalled by few in any province of the Roman Empire." Several fragments of statues and glazed pottery, pieces of stag-horns, broken glass and coins, were amongst the ruins. Of the coins, one of the large brass ones was of Hadrian, and another of Lucilla, whilst a quantity of gold coins of the reign of Edward VI. have been discovered here.

Continuing southwards, Woodchester merges into the small town of Nailsworth, also of historical interest. The Chapel, built in the 14th century, is supposed to have been demolished at the time of the suppression of the lesser monasteries, having only the walls standing. Athelbald, King of Mercia, granted the estates of Woodchester and Nailsworth to the then Bishop of Worcester, with the idea of purchasing an "Entrance to the Eternal Kingdom of Heaven."

Leading from Nailsworth on to the Common there is a zigzag road known as the "W." This drive reveals some beautiful scenery, Avening valley stretching away in one direction, and Horsley in another, the road to the latter place gradually rising until it is lost in the Kingscote woods.

Beyond that is Uley Bury. This "Bury" was originally the "Aldershot" of the many Roman camps in the district. The Tumulus is a huge tomb which is probably four or five thousand years old. There can be no doubt that this tomb was built by neolithic man. Skeletons, with skulls of the Iberian type, were found when the tomb was originally opened. Outside, look all round at the panorama, and realize how much of poetry and beauty there were in the thought of burying their great dead in such a beautiful situation. You can walk or drive round the Tumulus a distance of one mile. On every hand you have ravishing views of charming villages in the valleys, and beyond, the town of Dursley, nestling in its beauty under the lee of Stinchcombe Hill.

This is the top of the Cotswolds, and in returning you may stroll through Woodchester Park, a walk of singular and changing beauty. The drive is six miles long, traversed by a stream which forms five lakes at different altitudes. The lakes are bordered with charming flowers, including lilies of the valley and roses of Sharon, each in great profusion, whilst in the lakes occasionally big fish roll, or on which moor-hens dart.

On its northern side Minchinhampton Common has a steep, almost a precipitous descent into the "Golden Valley," so named by Queen Victoria in her early days, on account of its wealth of beeches, which, when October begins to fling her gaudy colours about, change their hue from green and ruddy brown to the most brilliant and beautiful yellow.

Pope is said to have written his poetry in the Golden Valley, and surely he must have received plenty of inspiration from this superlatively beautiful little bit of "John Halifax land." One might wander into the depths of the glorious woods and get lost, or lie down to rest like Una with that radiant golden curtain closing overhead. A particularly favourite wood is full of sweet odours, and leads down to the edge of a lake, where sunlight and shadow dapple the water. Here you could dream during a long afternoon, hearing only now and then the sharp cry of a water-hen or the coo of a woodpigeon. Everything is still. Nature is at her

evening prayer, until a blithe blackbird arouses himself to say:—
 "God's in His Heaven;
 All's right with the world."

The village of Chalford occupies the valley and the hillside to the left of the stream. It is almost Swiss-like in its picturesqueness. Zigzag footpaths lead to dwellings perched wherever they can find a hold on the steep brae, and some are so inserted on the hillside that you ascend to the lower storey and descend to the upper, the whole appearance suggesting that a huge pepper-box had been shaken and the houses taken root as they fell. Coals are carried to the cottages in panniers on donkeys' backs, and ladders are laid on to the sloping gardens to give a foothold when planting seeds and vegetables.

Rose Cottage and Amberley Village are to-day unaltered from what they were when Miss Muloch resided there half-a-century ago, or as they were fifty years before that, when John Halifax and Phineas drove over from Tewkesbury—the "Norton Bury" of the novel, where Abel Fletcher had his tan-yard.

To-day travellers from Tewkesbury to Amberley, if they take the route followed by John, must pass the quaint hostelry called "The Bear," "where Bruin still swings aloft, brown and fierce, on an old-fashioned sign." Amberley is as charmingly picturesque as at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Standing on "the Terrace," with the church behind and God's acre in front, we can look over to Nunnerly Hill, with its four tall poplars, "three together and one apart." Enderley Mills are still in existence. Beechwood, "the great house" at Enderley, where John Halifax went to reside after the labour of twenty-five years had won for him the position he desired, stands on the slope of the hill below Rose Cottage, and "the dear wood" and the talking stream are still in evidence; below is "a dear smiling valley, holding many a little nest of an English home."

Some time ago I spent a day in "Norton Bury" and my courteous host took me over the grand old abbey, with its historic organ and tuneful chimes. He shewed me a beautiful tablet erected in one of the aisles to Miss Muloch's memory, and I was much struck with the tracery in the marble of the lace cap with lapels which she wore in the style adopted in the sixties.

I was also shown many other points of interest, notably "Dr. Jessop's house," where John first met Ursula March; "the tan-yard," "Abel Fletcher's house," "the large square, chiefly grass, level as a bowling-green, with borders round, the kitchen and fruit garden, the high wall, and the river Avon."

It may not be generally known how Miss Muloch became Mrs. Craik. It was during middle age that she resided in a country house, whose grounds bordered on to a line of railway. An accident occurred, and her men-servants, who went to render help, brought back the maimed body of a gentleman.

A doctor was requisitioned, and it was found that both his legs were broken, but with skill and good nursing he recovered, and Miss Muloch became Mrs. Craik.

MARY WHITE (*nee* Watson),
(Lincoln, 1867-8.)

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Association and Magazine Subscriptions for the current year are due in January.

Miss Elwell will be glad if Subscriptions may be paid as early in the year as possible. Great practical inconvenience is caused by want of punctuality in payment, since a heavy bill for printing the Magazine has to be met in April and November, and as at the present the Magazine does not pay its way, the cost of sending out reminders is a serious item.

Magazines cannot be sent to subscribers whose subscriptions are more than two years in arrear.

Annual Subscriptions to Magazine 1/- for Non-Association Members.

The Association Subscription of 2/6 includes that for the Magazine.

It is requested that all changes of address may at once be notified to the Correspondent for the year. Magazines constantly go astray from neglect to do this.

It is requested that Subscribers will communicate with Miss Elwell if the Spring number fails to reach them before the end of April, or the Autumn one before the end of the first week in November.

LINCOLN MINSTER.
QUEEN OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

BY JAMES KING, B.D.,
*Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick-on-Tweed, England's most
Northern Church.*

IN the course of my peregrinations, I, last week, visited Lincoln, which I regard as one of the most interesting towns in England. The Psalmist's patriotic outburst of praise—"beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth" uttered in favour of Jerusalem, finds fitting expression in this charming city. Its early history is lost in the darkness of the past, but we know that in the time of the Romans, only York and St. Albans took precedence of Lincoln, and while the place is interesting to the archæologist as preserving British, Roman, Anglian, Danish, and Norman relics, it is especially interesting to the student of architecture, who may here trace step by step the gradual development of every style of mediæval masonry. York Minster is spoken of as the *king* of English Cathedrals, and Professor Lethaby in a recent volume declares that "Westminster Abbey is the supreme work of art in the world"; but if York in its solemn grandeur is accounted the *king*, then may it aptly be said that Lincoln is the stately *queen*, while Westminster Abbey with its matchless beauty is the *princess royal* of Anglican sanctuaries. The only relic of the ancient Britons in the city is a fosse or ditch crossing a field in the grounds of the Diocesan Training College, and this hollow probably indicates the northern limit of a British camp. The Roman "Lindum Colonia" contracted into Lincoln, was a miniature of the mother city of Rome. "Lindum" is derived from the British "linn" a pool, and "dum" a fortified hill, indicating the stronghold crowning the height that rose above the pool or mere, formerly covering the ground of the lower part of the town. Roman Lincoln consisted of a four-sided rectangular camp, fortified by a deep ditch, earthen mound, and massive wall ten feet thick, twenty feet high, faced with ashlar and formed chiefly of rubble welded together with hot lime. The east wall crossed the cathedral area, and its foundations still exist under the floor of the eastern transept. Huge decaying fragments of Roman masonry yet remain, the best preserved portion being on the north side.

The massive Roman arch known as "Newport Arch," was the northern entrance of Lindum Colonia, and is the only Roman gateway in England with the exception of that at Colchester. This great arch, sixteen feet in diameter, is formed of huge wedge-

shaped archstones of oolite, and forms one of the most interesting relics of Roman occupation in Britain. The colony of Lindum was settled about A.D. 100, and both wall and arch were probably founded by Hadrian, one of the best and noblest of the Roman Emperors. Hadrian spent many years in the east and seemed to become enamoured of the colossal masonry of Egypt, and restored throughout the Roman Empire the marvels of that ancient country. Hadrian's Tomb in the centre of Rome, now known as the Castle of St. Angelo, is a gigantic edifice, while his palace near Tivoli, known as Hadrian's Villa, is the largest royal palace in the world. In A.D. 120 Hadrian was in Britain, and founded the great Roman Wall, seventy miles long, extending from the Tyne to the Solway Firth, and probably on the same visit to this country this emperor founded the Roman wall and Roman arch of Lincoln.

The Roman Basilica, or hall of justice, lately brought to light in the centre of the town is one of the finest Roman buildings discovered in England, rivalling in extent the vast basilicas of the Roman Forum.

When in the fifth century the Roman soldiers were withdrawn from Britain to defend their tottering empire, barbarous hordes of Anglo-Saxons poured into Lincoln, and perpetrated fearful havoc, by sweeping away works of art, and trampling upon civilisation and religion. The Christian faith was rekindled in Lincoln by St. Paulinus, bishop of York and chaplain of Queen Ethelberga, wife of Edwin king of Northumbria. Here he built a church named Paulinus after its founder, and now represented by the modern church of St. Paul's. In 1068, William the Conqueror converted the English fortress into a Norman stronghold, and in 1074, Remigius, the first Norman bishop, founded the glorious Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the top of the hill. The rearing of the vast work extended over eighteen years, and the church was ready for consecration in 1092, but three days before the appointed time, Remigius passed to his rest. The central portion of the west front and the semi-circular apse buried under the choir floor are all that remain of the Norman church, which was a plain, unadorned fabric of stern simplicity, affording a good instance of the early Norman masonry of the Conqueror's reign. For four centuries, the Cathedral grew in size and dignity, till it attained its present unrivalled majesty and beauty, affording to the student the best gradual development of successive styles from Norman to Tudor. In fact, Lincoln Cathedral shows about a dozen outstanding features, some of them unique and of the highest interest in the study of mediæval architecture. A very quaint feature of the west front is a black band of rude sculptures in "bas relief" representing Scriptural subjects, extending along the early Norman stonework, and inserted by Remigius in his new church as sacred relics of an earlier age. They are probably Saxon work and may

belong to the early times of Wilfred and Paulinus. Fifty years after the death of the first Norman prelate, Bishop Alexander, surnamed the Magnificent, extended and raised the Norman façade, enriching the surface with several series of interlacing arcades rising tier above tier. He also inserted three magnificent doorways in the early Norman masonry, richly adorned with delicate diaper-work, affording a rich example of very late Norman decoration. The saintly Hugh of Avalon, Bishop of Lincoln, one of the holiest and most devoted of prelates, erected the present choir, and died in 1200 shortly after its completion. His work is the earliest instance of pure Early-English or "lancet" Gothic. The spacious Chapter House was erected twenty-five years later, and is a noble instance of the lancet style, although it lacks the richness of that of Westminster and the lofty grace of the chapter house of York. Bishop Grossetête, one of the most illustrious prelates of the English Church, built the present nave and the lower part of the central tower, both of which were finished before his death in 1253. A distinguishing mark of his masonry consists of lattice-work or reticulated panelling, carved lozenge-wise on the face of the masonry, analogous to the diapered surface of Westminster Abbey. The Great Transept was completed in Grossetête's time, and the rose-window in the north gable, known as the "Dean's Eye," is a good illustration of "plate tracery," while the rose window in the south gable, known as the "Bishop's Eye," affords an excellent instance of delicate *bar tracery*. The latest portion of the sanctuary is the unrivalled "Angel Choir," which was finished in 1281, about a dozen years after the completion of Westminster Abbey, and forms the eastern limb of the fabric. It receives its name from the sculptured angels in the spandrels of the triforium, like the censing angels in the transepts of Westminster, which in other respects served as a model for this highly enriched work. This Angel Choir is an admirable specimen of the period when Gothic had reached the highest point of beauty, while the great east window is the noblest example of geometrical decorated work in the kingdom. In simple dignity, delicate beauty and queenly repose the choir is not surpassed by any Gothic building in the world, and fitly merits Freeman's eulogy:—"It is one of the loveliest of human works; the proportion of the side elevation, and the beauty of details are both simply perfect."

The south-east porch, designed as the state entrance for the Bishop, possesses much splendour, and its peculiar position is unique in English cathedrals, though common in French Churches. The screen, with its richly carved diapered ornamentation, is a splendid example of Edwardian work, and the rich arched doorways on either side leading into the choir aisles are enriched with deeply undercut foliage not surpassed in exquisite delicacy in the whole range of English art. The Central Tower with its faultless

outline has all the grace of those of Canterbury and Gloucester, and is the loftiest mediæval square tower in England. The Cathedral, viewed from the Castle battlements, with its colossal outline dominating the city, and its triple coronal of towers soaring high in mid-air, and standing out in bold relief against the clear blue sky, presents a vision of matchless beauty which finds expression in the lofty language of the Hebrew bard—"Beautiful for situation the joy of the whole earth, is our holy and our beautiful house where our fathers worshipped Thee." Strong are its foundations, solid its walls, massive its towers—and though "the snow-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples shall dissolve," this glorious Minster will continue to delight worlds yet unborn, till a thousand years have rolled away, breaking their noiseless waves on the dim shores of eternity.

Know you a college where the green leaves creep
All through the summer till they shyly peep
Over the house-top ; and the bent sprays fall
Half down the windows of a lecture hall ?

There when the swallows build in early spring,
Ere bud the chestnuts, every captive thing
Sleeps through the March winds bleak, till April's tear
Pleads for her children, and the wee things hear.

There, too, September shakes his gentlest mist
Over the roses ; and the peas resist
Daring October as he woos to rest
Each weary little petal to his breast.

Red, golden autumn treasures ere they fall,
Vie with the ivy on the old south wall ;
Peep where the tendrils are so closely laid ;
There lies the nest a pair of robins made.

Then seek the corner where the creepers raise
Their brightest glory in a blush of praise,
Where never heedless foot or alien trod ;
Kneel and pray softly : 'tis the House of God.

E. M. BUTTERWORTH.

COLLEGE NOTES.

STAFF.

Miss Maud Segar, B.Sc., Liverpool University, has been appointed on the Staff.

It is with great regret that we announce the retirement of the Hon. Mrs. Colborne from the post of Directress of Needlework, a post which she has held for many years, and with much success. Her gracious and kindly courtesy robbed her yearly visit of anything like examination terrors, and her warm appreciation of good work in what is certainly a most important subject in Elementary Schools, was an inspiration and help both to teacher and students.

We can only hope in saying good-bye that she may be spared long to enjoy to the full the rest from the strenuous work to which she has given so much of her life.

We are fortunate in having as her successor, Miss Dickson, who has twice visited the College to inspect the domestic arrangements.

* * *

CERTIFICATE LIST.

The Certificate List arrived on September 27th. All the Students passed, and the following Students gained distinction :—

Kate Burton	Music
Mary Cox	English
Dorothy Field	Teaching
Winifred Marden	Music, Teaching, History and Geography
Etta Powell	Teaching
Jessie Pritchett	English
Ethel Read	Music
Elsie Roberts	English
Maude Robertshaw ..	Music
Clarice Rushforth ..	Music
Katherine Searby ..	Teaching
Jane Stewart	Music, Teaching
Winifred Westland ..	Music Teaching
Edith Whitehead	English History, Geography, French

The following Students passed in the Optional Subjects of French and English :—

Annie Bailey	French
Bessie Burrans	English
Elsie Clifton	English
Nancy Flowers	French
Amelia Gillatt	English
Maude Jackson	French
Katherine Johnson ..	French
Winifred Marden	French
Alice Payne	French
Etta Powell	French
Jessie Pritchett	English
Ethel Read	French
Elsie Roberts	English
May Samuels	English
K. Kesterton Sanders ..	English
Katherine Searby	French
Nora Seward	English
Edith Thompson	English
Edith Whitehead	French

Canon Reynolds' Report. June 18th, 1908.

DEAR CANON ROWE.

There are no changes to notice this year, and your arrangement for worship and instruction are all that can be desired.

The answering of the Juniors was excellent, they showed no signs of being tired as might have been expected—they thought correctly and quickly and showed accurate spiritual knowledge.

The Seniors were very good, their tone and spirit were excellent, their knowledge did not impress me as deep or full, but it was pleasantly produced.

I heard eight lessons, the notes were quite helpful in suggesting the mind of the teacher, and all the lessons were reverently given.

* * *

(Details of lessons heard).

All the residents are confirmed; five juniors received no religious instruction as P.T.'s from Council Schools.

The College is again one of those where one feels no anxiety as to the thoroughness of the work or excellency of spirit.

* * *

Oxford University Extension Lectures. Lecturer—J. STOUGHTON HOLBORN, Subject: "Browning" and "Matthew Arnold."

Examiner's Report.

The work done by the candidates was decidedly creditable, viewed as a whole.

More than a quarter deserved distinction, and two or three more came very near.

The best work was exceedingly good. There was no question which some candidates did not attempt, and some good work was done on nearly all the questions.

Excellent individual answers were written on the qualities of the two poets, 'The Ring and the Book,' on 'Pathos,' on 'The Adverse Criticism of Browning,' on the 'Value of the best poetry,' on 'Poems suitable for children,' and (perhaps particularly) on 'Sohrab and Rustum.'

Apart from occasional slipshod expression, and a very few cases of mis-spelling, probably due to haste or inadvertence, the chief criticisms I should make are two: (1) The importance of illustrations in discussing poetry was not always kept in mind, and (2) Technical terms (like the word 'classical') were occasionally used without sufficient explanation.

On the whole, judging from the papers, I should infer that the candidates had read the two poets with care and attention, and had profited by their study, and by the instruction they had received; and above all that real *interest* had been aroused.

Signed, A. SIDGWICK, M.A.

Lecturer's Report.

The work at Lincoln has been very encouraging. Practically every student has shown real interest and enthusiasm in the work, and the essays were thoughtful and painstaking.

There is a remarkably even level of attainment that characterises the work of this Centre; more than one would expect merely from the fact that the students' writing all belong to one year.

There is an evidence of very careful teaching, and the standard as a whole is unusually high. *Signed, J. STOUGHTON HOLBORN.*

Passed with Distinction:—

Prize Winners.

Clifton, Elsie G.	Gillatt, Gertrude A.	Payne, Alice E.
Bailey, Annie	Hebblewhite, Katie	Pritchett, Jessie E.
Clifton, Gertrude M.	Marden, Winifred A.	Roberts, Elsie

Satisfied the Examiner.

Bedford, Lily A. M.	Newey, Florence A.	Spencer, Gertrude E.
Bielby, Emily H.	Powell, Edith H.M.	Stewart, Jane
Burrans, Elizabeth	Robertshaw, Maude	Taylor, Emily
Clifton, Lilian D.	Rowe, Gertrude	Thompson, Edith
Cox, Mary A.	Rushforth, Clarice A.	Westland, Winifred A.
Field, Dorothy K.	Samuels, Helena M.	Whitham, Annie E.
Flowers, Annie O.	Sanders, Kate A. K.	Wilson, Rose E.
Hutchinson, A. W. W.	Searby, Katherine	
Marshall, Beatrice E.	Seward, Nora M.	

* * *

The University Extension Lectures, always a source both of pleasure and profit in the Lent Term, took the form this year of a course of lectures on "Robert Browning and Matthew Arnold," by R. B. Stoughton Holborn, M.A. Four of the lectures were on Browning, the fourth and fifth only being devoted to Arnold.

Mr. Holborn's reading of Browning's Poems was very much appreciated, and many of the difficulties which had hitherto beset students, with regard to the reading of passages, were dispelled merely by the elucidating inflections of his voice.

A great difficulty in the studying of Browning was felt to be that of completely detaching the personality of the poet from that of the characters depicted in his poems, and a most interesting lecture was given on "The Veiled Personality." "Above all," Mr. Holborn said, "it is essential to remember that it is impossible to determine Browning's own opinions from the opinions of the dramatic characters in his poems:—

"Hoity toity! A street to explore,
Your house the exception! "With this same key
Shakespeare unlocked his heart," "once more!
Did Shakespeare? If so the less Shakespeare he!
"Which of you I did enable
Once to slip inside my breast,
There to catalogue and label
What I like least, what love best?"

As the lectures continued, Browning mounted higher and higher in the estimation of the students; familiarity bred an ever-increasing admiration for his genius, and much good-natured controversy took place between partisans of Tennyson and Browning, Tennyson having been first favourite before the study of Browning, was commenced. It was even suggested by certain enthusiastic supporters on both sides, that the question should be decided in bloodless "trial by combat" on the hockey field. Ardent admirers of Tennyson frequently drew attention to rhymes such as 'spirits' and 'weary toe' and were often heard quoting the first line of 'The Grammarian's Funeral': 'Let us begin and carry up this corpse,' most unfairly attempting to pass it off as a typical line in Browning's poetry.

The strong, vigorous optimism of Browning, did not fail to impress itself on the students, who carried away from the study of his works the picture of:—

" One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were worsted wrong would triumph,
Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake."

Arnold, though far less general a favourite than Browning, had many staunch admirers, some few indeed who delighted more in his works than in those of his great contemporary. Certainly "Sohrab and Rustum" and "The Forsaken Merman" ranked among the first favourites in the class, while "Resignation," with its "chiselled and classic perfection" was dear to many of the students.

A specially delightful feature of the course was the fact that Mr. Holborn allowed the students to set their own subjects for essays, when those which he suggested failed to appeal to them. Needless to say the privilege was hailed with delight and taken advantage of with avidity when the essays proposed by the lecturer included such subjects as "Discuss the Drawing of a Soul as given in one of Browning's Poems." "Browning from the point of view of a beginner" was felt by the majority to be more in accordance with their knowledge and ability.

Altogether the course was a most delightful one, and the enjoyment with which the last lecture on Browning was heard was tempered by a sincere regret that it was indeed "the last," a regret which owed but little of its poignancy to the fact that the last of the lectures heralded the beginning of the examination.

ELSIE CLIFTON,

Second Year.

*Examination Concert.**(Reprinted from the Lincoln Gazette.)*

EXAMINATION IN SINGING.

At the Training College, Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, the annual examination of the students in singing was held, Dr. A. Somervell being the examiner. In response to the invitation of the Principal (Canon Rowe) and Mrs. Rowe and the Staff, there was a large number of visitors, amongst whom were the City Sheriff (Mr. W. R. Lilly), Canon and Miss Hodgkinson, the Rev. E. Akenhead, Mrs. Rd. Mason, Miss Piper, Dr. and Mrs. Stitt Thomson, Mrs. Barclay, Miss Ashburner, Mrs. Cowburn, Miss Tryon, Miss Townsend, Miss Vaughan, Mrs. and Miss Blenkin, Miss Norton, and many old students. Mr. E. Dunkerton conducted the singing, and Miss Bedford was most efficient as an accompanist. The lengthy programme was opened by Brahms' beautiful song, "Greeting," given by a chorus of second year students. Some five or six other songs were also given in a most pleasing manner by this chorus, and, if any might be said to excel in prettiness, "Day-break," "A Rustic Song," and "Sing me a Song of Spring," must certainly be mentioned. The first year students then gave a most delightful series of songs. The rendering throughout was quite up to the mark, and guided by the expert hand of Mr. Dunkerton, the students succeeded in giving the large gathering a really enjoyable concert. A series of national songs were sung by the same chorus. This terminated the first half of the programme, and during the interval that followed, tea, coffee, and light refreshments were handed round in the students' common room. The second part of the programme took the shape of a pretty and amusing operetta, entitled, "Queen Mab and the Kobolds," and this was produced in a most praiseworthy style. Miss Florence Binns is deserving of great praise for her portrayal of "Queen Mab," as are the Misses Henrietta Powell, Annie Gawthorpe, and Dorothy Field, who as fairies acted their parts with grace. Miss Katherine Searby, as the King of the Kobolds, was most successful, handling a somewhat difficult role with the greatest ease. Others character who deserve a word of praise are Miss Elizabeth Burrans, Miss Kathleen Hewitt, Miss May Clifton, Miss Laura King, Miss Rose Wilson, and Miss Alice Payne. The piece concluded with a beautiful song entitled, "Stars are Twinkling," and a tableaux scene showing to full advantage the beautiful costumes of the performers.

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PRIZE DAY.

(Reprinted from the Lincoln Gazette, and the Lincolnshire Chronicle.)

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Lincoln Diocesan Training College took place on Saturday afternoon, when the prizes gained by students during the year were presented by the

Lord Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. E. King). There was a large gathering of students, clergy, and friends, presided over by the Principal of the College (Rev. Canon Rowe, M.A.). Amongst those present were Mrs. Rowe, Miss Elwell (Head Mistress), Mrs. and Miss Vaughan, Dean Wickham and Mrs. Wickham, Canon and Mrs. Vines, Mr. A. and Mrs. Garfit, Major and Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Stitt Thomson, Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Bott, Rev. C. and Miss Warren, Rev. E. and Mrs. Akenhead, Rev. J. Potts, the City Sheriff (Mr. W. R. Lilly) and others.

In addressing the gathering, Canon Rowe referred to the changes which had been effected in education during recent years, and then alluded to the work of the College. He remarked how valuable the University Extension Lectures had been to the college work, and stated that he had just received a report from an examination inspector in connection therewith which referred to the excellent individual work of the students. Continuing—he said he did not believe in the attempt of the present day to get a system of moral education, without the foundation of definite religious teaching. (Applause). It seemed in this and other lands to have only resulted in a terrible increase of juvenile crime, and in the construction of all sense of parental responsibility. At any rate, in the Church training colleges there could be, and should be, no question about it. As regarded the students of that College, he was thankful to say not only had they definite religious teaching, but had, what was invaluable to themselves, a reverent feeling in regard to it. He thanked the Committee for the unfailing interest which they took in the College, their readiness to carry out any suggested improvements, and for allowing him a free hand in all college matters, and also returned thanks to the Staff for their excellent work, and loyalty in carrying out the college regulations and work. In conclusion, he remarked that 58 students out of 115 had received first-class awards in Religious Knowledge, a large number had obtained second, and a few third.

The Bishop then presented the prizes to the successful students having a kindly word of greeting for each.

Addressing the company, the Bishop said he did not know of any part of the work going on in the diocese of which he could think with such restful confidence as the work at that College under the present Principal and Staff. He desired most heartily to thank Canon Rowe for the excellent work he had done, and the influence he had exercised over the College. He did not propose to allude to the political entanglement that had hampered our educational position during the past few years. He meant to try and forget that for a few moments. What we wanted to do was to consider for a moment where we were and what we wanted. We wanted to consider the wonderful extent of the area of educational subjects that were taught, and the improved methods of teaching. It was wonderful that we were where we were. What did we want? As

part of what we wanted he would only suggest to their consideration three words—relation, opportunity, and responsibility. Relation was coming out more and more. They heard a great deal about parents' rights; they wanted to hear a bit more about parents' responsibilities and duties. If they went into the relation of the children in the schools to the future families, they would see what a wide-reaching thought it would bring in upon them. They had to consider what would be the relation of some of the children to the social questions of the present. With the thought of relation came the thought of opportunity. They wanted to show to the people the real practical value of Christianity. They (the students) had largely the key to it in their hands. Would they try and make the children Christ-like children? The Pan-Anglican Congress missionary meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral his lordship described as a wonderful illustration of the possibility of our relations.

The City Sheriff proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop; and the Dean seconded. The Dean remarked that the Committee was very proud of the institution and of its success. There were between seventy and eighty of the former students of the College now teaching in Sheffield alone.

In putting the motion to the gathering the Dean humorously remarked that the ladies could vote upon that occasion.

The Bishop, in responding, remarked, amidst laughter, that, without committing himself to the whole of the suffragette movement, he very gratefully accepted their thanks.

This brought the ceremony to a close, and subsequently tea was partaken of in the College garden.

* * *

Sheffield School Practice.

By the courtesy of the Sheffield Education Authorities we were again able to visit certain of their schools in the early part of September, for the purposes of school practice. In spite of the unfailing kindness of everyone in Sheffield with whom we have to do, it is a somewhat nervous proceeding to scatter sixty-five people among the schools and 'rooms' of this great city, and the feeling was not lessened this year by the facts that the very ends of the earth, that is to say the most far distant tram termini, were embraced in the scenes of our 'prentice efforts,' and that we lacked the experienced control and guidance of Miss Vaughan. However, with the exception of a slight accident to Miss Butterworth, which has fortunately left no bad effects and which called forth yet warmer kindness on all sides, the practice was accomplished successfully, and with most beneficial effects upon all who shared in it.

The schools visited were:—Hillsbro' Girls' and Infants', Morley St. Senior, Burgoyne Road Girls', Firshill Girls', Pyebank Girls', St. Matthias' Infants', Huntsman's Gardens Senior and

Infants', Hammerton St. Mixed, Woodbourne Girls', Woodseats Infants', Norton Lees Senior, Junior and Infants', and Gleadless Road Girls' and Infants'.

Moreover we paid observation visits to:—The P.T. Centre, the three Defective Schools, Sharrow Lane Infants', Junior and Girls' Schools (these being the Practising Schools of the Sheffield Training College), the Blind Institution and the Truant School. More detailed accounts of the last two are given below.

Canon Rowe came over for three days in the middle of the time, and our first excitement having worn off, he was just in time to cheer his exiled flock, and make College seem not so far away after all. On the Saturday, some of us had a most delightful excursion into Derbyshire under the leadership of Miss Ruth Wheatcroft, while Miss Segar came over from Lincoln and took a hockey team to play against the Crookesmoor Ladies, the result being a drawn game—2 all.

There is no need to tell students of late years how kind and helpful we found head-teachers and assistants alike; how indefatigable was Mr. Quine in his plans for our profit and pleasure; how pleased we were to find old Lincoln students doing excellent work in the various schools, or how glad we felt on the evening of the 18th, to be safely back in College, which had suddenly become the very centre of our hopes and affections. We are now engaged in reading reports on the various special features we have noted, and if all the debates are as vigorous and enthusiastic as was that on the Defective Schools' work, we shall feel that the practice has made us think, has given us many ideas for future use, and has widened our outlook as well as helped us to gain more confidence and power for the ordinary routine of school-life.

A. MARTIN.

* * *

Country School Visits.

Early in May, arrangements began for visiting Country Schools, and as answers to preliminary letters brought several kind suggestions for after-school hours, in the end it was found possible to combine pleasure and work very effectively for everyone.

Six groups—designated respectively, walkers, cyclists, and 'trainites'—set off about 8 a.m., with faces as bright as the sunshine, and about 8 p.m. could have been seen converging streams of maidens bearing armfuls of wild flowers and talking excitedly as they met of 'the good time *we* have had.'

Ingham and Fillingham Schools had been followed by a visit to Fillingham Castle and its grounds; Skellingthorpe and Claxby had provided woods full of bluebells as well as the legitimate object of the journey; at Blankney there had been opportunity for a beautiful walk through Lord Londesborough's estate; the Reepham party had been joined by Canon and Mrs. Rowe and taken to the

lovely Sudbrooke Park, and the remaining section had had a royal time through the kindness of Colonel and Mrs. Conway-Gordon at Lynwode Manor.

We shall not easily forget the woods on that perfect spring day—the sheets of bluebells, the newly springing bracken like clenched wee baby fists, the violets, and forgetmenots, and the fragrant may blossom. The oft-reiterated remark of one favoured individual “I *hope* the others are enjoying themselves,” uttered in a tone that implied, “They can’t possibly be as much as we are,” was forgotten at night when all the happy experiences were recounted. We forbear to dwell upon the sad upliftedness of certain people who had been waited on by a *live* butler. Envious readers must not suppose that work was altogether forgotten. When the time came for reports to be read, we heard of wonderful nature study at Lynwode, (where moreover the mistress is an old Lincoln student, Miss Cerise Cameron) of ingenious history and weather charts and of the amusing danger signal for adopters of wrong positions. From Fillingham we had views of school gardens, of most original observation and composition, and from all came accounts of good work done under by no means easy conditions, yet often resulting in real individual effort—the very thing so much to be desired and yet so often missed in our great city schools with their unwieldy classes.

A. MARTIN.

* * *

Visit to Sheffield Institution for the Blind.

A visit to an Institution for the Blind is perhaps one of the most pitiful experiences of a lifetime, and it is hardly surprising that highly sensitive people almost dread it, however much they may sympathise with the poor sufferers. But at the Sheffield Blind School we felt almost ashamed of our fears, for the happy faces of the poor sightless children showed the real pleasure they felt at having so many visitors; and although their smiles may perhaps have made the scene all the more pathetic to us, it was evident that they neither realised their misfortune, nor their need of our sympathy.

After very interesting and instructive accounts given to us by Mr. Maddocks, from which we gathered many details with regard to the causes of blindness, the instruction of the blind, and the means for keeping up the school; the most interesting event of the afternoon happened, and our hearts throbbed with pity and pleasure as the little inmates entered the room, to the inspiring march, played on the organ by their blind music teacher. But soon the smiles of the children were reflected on our own faces as we listened to their beautiful hymns and songs, every word of which they knew by heart.

What a world of love and sympathy must fill the hearts of those who have the instruction of these blind children! The ordinary

routine of training is not necessary—just the powerful sympathy of speech and touch. This was realised as the little girls filed out, each holding the red overall of the one before her and steering a straight course by the side of the wall. Some of the older scholars remained and gave us exhibitions of reading and writing with the Braille alphabet, which is now so familiar to us, and though so poor a substitute to us when we close our eyes and try to make our fingers do their work, is yet a means of education and solace to those who have lost their most precious sense.

But our surprise and interest were even greater when we saw the beautiful knitted scarfs, slippers, gloves, socks, the crochet d'oyleys and other lace work made by the girls, and the brushes and mats so deftly made by the boys, who handled their tools and machinery with a skill which was quite beyond our comprehension.

The building itself, which is in the pleasantest part of Sheffield, had further surprises for us, for indeed we were enchanted with the beautiful dormitories; the rows of snowy counterpanes, brightened by the red linen blinds and night-dress cases. Everything had an air of light, cheerfulness, and homely comfort, and we could all echo Mr. Maddocks' statement that their school life is doubtless the happiest period of these children's lives.

In the play grounds and gardens the children had a royal time, running about and appreciating to the full the swings, skittles, and various other means of recreation.

Happily all the children are not totally blind, and it was with pleasure that one could occasionally detect a child who could see a little with even one eye, and for whom there was hope of more perfect vision. To go into all the various causes of blindness would take up far too much space and time; but the one that causes nearly fifty per cent. of all blindness is ophthalmia, a disease due to neglect of the proper cleansing of the child's eyes at birth. This evil is often owing to ignorance and should be brought before the notice of all.

The great and noble work done by Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks and their assistants has not only very happy but very useful results, for though the blind are almost always sure of help and sympathy, we learned that they are quite capable of earning a livelihood, and especially after receiving the training of an Institution for the Blind.

The memory of that afternoon must long remain with us, and more substantial reminiscences are the leaflet that Mr. Maddocks had so kindly had printed for us, and a specimen of the Braille writing deftly stylographed by a few of the girls.

M. A. CLARKE,

Second Year.

Visit to a Truant School.

Sheffield weather was not all that could be desired, but Saturday, the day of the walking tour proved itself an exception. All started from Sheffield in high spirits, carrying baskets of various sizes and shapes, or suspicious-looking parcels. After a walk of about five miles, through beautiful scenery, the party arrived at Hollow Meadows Truant School. From the front, the school had the appearance of a gentleman's well-kept country residence, due to the fact that the front rooms of the building belonged to the head-master, while the lawn and flower beds were kept in good order by the truant boys.

The visitors were met at the gate and given a hearty welcome by Mr. McHardy, the head-master, and his wife, and school-building and master, together made such an impression that more than one of the party suggested, that there was no wonder boys played truant if it meant being sent here.

After a few minutes rest and chat with Mr. McHardy about the general management of the school, the visitors were conducted to the schoolroom, through a large paved yard. Here, three or four extremely healthy looking individuals were engaged with brooms and hose giving the yard its weekly "swill." The schoolroom was made exceedingly bright and cheerful with plants, flowers, and pictures, and well-chosen mottoes such as "Try, try, try again," helped to decorate the walls. Only one class was in school, the rest of the boys being at work in the field, yard, or kitchens. From the schoolroom we passed through the kitchens, where several boys were engaged in domestic work, washing sheets, mangling, baking, etc., apparently, thoroughly enjoying their work.

The next item was a visit to the dormitories, which were spotlessly clean, bright, and airy. A master's room overlooked each end of the dormitory so there was not much chance of "pillow fights" or other bedroom sports. We were then taken through the diningroom where the tables were set ready for dinner. There could be no fear of "threepenny spills," or of having to give an explanation to the "crockery lady," for the large bare tables bore nothing but forks and large enamel plates. One could not help thinking that to be "dining-room orderly" there would be a comparatively easy task. Looking at the week's menu card hanging on the wall, we discovered that the dinner for that day consisted of a pound of suet pudding with 2 oz. of treacle, that, and the rest of the week's fare being plain, wholesome, and sufficient for the needs of growing boys, and much more satisfactory than the non-descript meals to which so many of them are accustomed in their own homes.

We next walked round the gardens where a great many boys were at work, digging, hoeing, and weeding. The produce of their labours, we were told, is sent to the Sheffield shops or sold to passers-by from the stall at the gate. They have about forty acres of land,

and the amount of produce can be gauged by the fact that £200 worth of strawberries had been sold during the past season.

One more interesting piece of apparatus remained to be seen. This was a huge stone trough, in which, we were told, nine or ten boys at a time took their weekly bath, giving opportunity for fine fun.

The whole aim of the school is "development." Not much could be done in six weeks (or fifteen weeks, if the boys have to return for a second offence) in the way of intellectual training, so by far the greatest importance is attached to physical and moral training, and with good results, for never was a happier, healthier, or more mischievous set of boys seen.

If the whole course of a boy's life, then, is altered by six weeks of such training, it shows what wonderful influence this master must have, and the immense amount of good done in the country if all truant schools be as efficient and high-toned as this one.

JESSIE WRIGHT,

Second Year.

* * *
The special Lent offerings, amounting this year to £2 16s. 3d., were given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Church Teachers' Benevolent Society. The sum sent up this year from the College Association, amounted to £23, being the proportion of one shilling each on 460 subscriptions. In connection with this may we again impress on members the importance of paying their Association subscriptions early in the year?

Our 112 votes were given as follows:—70 to Miss M. Harvey, of Wellingore (an old Lincoln student); 20 to Mr. Matthews (recommended by Mrs. Shelton); 10 to Mr. Brake, of Stamford; 6 to Miss Jacobs; 6 to Mrs. Moody.

* * *

Gifts to the College.

A set of beautiful Book-markers has been worked and given to the Chapel by Miss Lucy Martin.

Miss Hannah Bell has given 10s. to the fund for panelling the south and west walls of the Chapel. The Students who left in July, are also contributing to the same object, and their special gift will be the oak-panelling for the west wall. The order for this has been given, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in November. The design will be in harmony with, but necessarily simpler than the rich carved oak in the sanctuary.

The question of the long south wall is a more difficult one, as it would not be possible to panel it in sections, and anything in the shape of carved oak, must needs be costly.

The dull brick-work which has always somewhat marred the effect of the Reredos, has been covered as high as the stone band, with olive green hangings of rich stamped velvet, suspended from a rail of carved oak.

* * *

The Lincoln Diocesan Festival of the Girls' Friendly Society was held in the Cathedral, on Thursday, June 11th. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chichester, and the students had the honour of forming the choir.

The following is quoted from the Quarterly Diocesan Leaflet :—

It was a moving sight to see the nave of our much-loved Cathedral, dedicated as it is to S. Mary, filled from end to end with those whose aim it is to be true daughters of the Blessed Mother in purity and charity and self-sacrifice—"lilies amongst thorns." It must surely have been an inspiration to those who stood side by side in those long ranks—most of them in their early womanhood, to feel that the cause which brought them there was their united intention, God helping them, to hold up before the world a true pattern of what pure womanhood should be. In our separate experiences we sometimes get dismayed by the low level of thought on the subject in those around us, and our own standard is in danger of becoming a little lower, a little less exacting; but a service like that of the Diocesan Festival reminds us we do not stand alone, we are responsible to God and our Society, for any fall even in thought below the best and highest; and while that thought helps us to keep steady and firm, the knowledge of the numbers who are with us in the same endeavour kindles our enthusiasm and maintains our courage. Could we have in our hearts a worthier aim, a more inspiring hope than to grow more and more like her, most blessed amongst women, whom Jesus our Lord chose to be His Mother. Let this then be the abiding inspiration of our Festival that our daily effort shall be as followers of the example of the Holy Mother, to be faithful "Daughters of the King."

* * *

On April 3rd, the Staff and Students were present at a very beautiful rendering of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion Music, given in the Cathedral by the Cathedral Choir and the Lincoln Musical Society, under the conductorship of Dr. Bennett.

* * *

On April 6th, the Admission Service for G.F.S. Members was held at Evensong, in the College Chapel. The Hon. Edith St. Leger, Branch Secretary for Lincoln Diocese, was present. The anthem was, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

The following students were admitted :—Lily Bedford, Lilian Clifton, Alice Fisher, Amelia Gillatt, Jennie Kitchen, Clarice Rushforth, Rose Wilson, Lilian Fountain, Henrietta Kirby, Grace Neale, Florence Neaverson, Alice Walkden.

* * *

On April 9th, The Rev. W. R. C. King, Vicar of Coleby, gave an address, following an introductory one previously given by Canon Rowe, on the subject of the Pan-Anglican Congress. Mr. King spoke with great clearness and enthusiasm on the history, the aims,

and programme of this unique, and as it is hoped, epoch-making event in the history of our Church.

* * *

On May 8th, our old friend, Miss Selvage, of Hainton spoke on the subject of N.U.T.

* * *

First Years' Concert.

On May 22nd, a most enjoyable entertainment was given by the First Year Students. The programme was delightfully varied, and most skilfully carried out under the direction of Mary Clarke in the capacity of stage-manageress.

The programme opened with the duet "La Chasse Infernale," which was most effectively rendered by Amy Stimson and Winifred Moss, and was followed by a most appropriate and charming solo, entitled, "A Spring Song," from Lucy Watson. The green curtains, which had hitherto shrouded the greater part of the stage from the eyes of the audience were then drawn apart for the presentation of the next item on the programme, a scene from "The Merchant of Venice," which had been eagerly anticipated by the audience. Their expectations were more than fulfilled. The scene chosen (Act v. scene 1) was acted with great spirit and vivacity. Winifred Searby made a most gracious and charming, albeit necessarily slightly-displeased Portia, and Kate Ogle a very attractive and repentant Bassanio, while the bye-play between Nerissa and Gratiano (Florence Neaverson and Lottie Reddish) provoked much laughter. Antonio and Lorenzo were admirably represented by Alice Wood and Maud Broome, and the curtain fell amid enthusiastic applause. A very pretty vocal duet, "We Two," from W. Moss and L. Watson followed, W. Moss then entertained the audience with a pianoforte solo, and May James' delightful solo, "For All Eternity," was greatly appreciated, was followed by a scene (Act v. scene III.) from "The Winter's Tale." Paulina was most charmingly and sympathetically represented by Gladys Blake, while Daisy Kingan sustained the extremely difficult rôle of Leontes excellently throughout, and Florence Dickens made a very dainty Perdita. A most dramatic effect was obtained when Paulina drew back the curtain and disclosed the supposed statue of Hermione (Dorothy Staniforth) who maintained her trying posture admirably. The whole scene was most effectively acted, the costumes were appropriate and exceedingly pretty, and the vigorous applause which followed shewed that the audience had fully appreciated it.

After "A Creole Cradle Song," which was sympathetically sung by L. Watson, the pretty quartette "The Bluebells of Scotland" was sung by A. Stimson, M. James, E. Mobley, and B. Freshney, and the delightful evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Here's a Health unto His Majesty," "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the King" in commemoration of Empire Day, which fell on the following Sunday.

Our heartiest thanks are due to the First Year Students for their delightful entertainment, and in particular to Mary Clarke, who undertook the arduous duties of a stage-manageress, and Gladys Blake who superintended the designing of the costumes.

ELSIE CLIFTON,

* * *

Second Year.

Sports Day.

In some respects the day fixed for the Sports, Saturday, June 20th, was unfortunate. It occurred during the school fortnight of the First Years, who consequently were not in the best condition for running races, while a later date, owing to the big prize distribution and the Certificate Examination, was impossible. It has been suggested that the Sports should be held at the end of the Lent term, as being less congested than the Midsummer term, and being probably more favourable as regards the weather.

There were one or two new features this year. The heats were run off previously, experience having shown that to run heats and finals in one day was too wearing to the competitors. Throwing the cricket ball was omitted by the doctor's recommendation; those who entered for the skittles competition were debarred from entering for any other event, and a potato race was substituted for the flat race. Next year, as the potato race proved too arduous, the flat race will be again included in the events.

As no one may carry off more than three prizes, the one obtained by R. Flowers for the potato race was passed on to E. Hudson.

The following is the list of events with the prize winners:—

High Jump	(1st & 2nd Yrs.)	K. Searby, 3' 11"
Potato Race	(2nd Year)	J. Pritchett
	(1st ")	R. Flowers to E. Hudson
Obstacle Race	(2nd ")	N. Flowers
	(1st ")	J. Beevers
Hurdle Race	(2nd ")	N. Flowers
	(1st ")	R. Flowers
Egg and Spoon Race	(2nd ")	E. Clifton
	(1st ")	L. Fountain
Bicycle Obstacle Race	(2nd ")	E. Taylor
	(1st ")	R. Flowers
Skipping Race	(2nd ")	E. Taylor
	(1st ")	A. Wood
Sheep Folding Race ..	(2nd ")	L. King
	(1st ")	G. Blake
Skittles	(1st & 2nd Year)	Laura Clifton

The medal for help given in games and general excellence was awarded to N. Flowers.

Tennis Tournament ..	(2nd Year)	K. Searby
	(1st ")	R. Flowers

The distribution of prizes, etc., followed, which was kindly undertaken by Mrs. Rowe.

* * *

On June 27th, in the evening of Prize Day, and the last Saturday evening in college for many of the students, Mr. Dunkerton very kindly sang for us, as he has on many similar occasions. Mrs. Rowe also was good enough to sing several songs, and a very happy and restful hour was spent, tinged though it was with sadness for some of us by the thought that another of the "last times" was here, and that we had come to the "parting of the ways."

Ethel Read and Winifred Moss contributed pianoforte solos, and the students sang several national songs, and *con amore* "Will ye no' come back again?"

* * *

On Saturday, October 3rd, ten of the head teachers in whose schools the students had worked during their school-practice in Sheffield, accepted the invitation of the Principal and Mrs. Rowe to come over to Lincoln, for the afternoon. The programme included a visit to the Cathedral and the Old Palace gardens (this last by the special invitation of the Bishop) under the guidance of Canon Rowe.

As all the glory of our second summer was upon us, it was possible to have tea under the chestnut trees of the Principal's garden. The following ladies were present:—Miss Webb, Lady Superintendent of the G.F.S. Lodge where Miss Martin and a contingent of students were happily quartered during the Sheffield visit; the Misses Spencer, Hulse, Baldock, Carr, Derry, Hibberston, Knight, Kay, and Edgington.

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The Editor begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of magazines from the following Colleges:—Sheffield, ("The Crescent") Fishponds, Avery Hill, Home and Colonial, Tottenham, Grahams-town, Edgehill, Warrington,

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APPOINTMENT OF STUDENTS WHO LEFT JULY, 1908.

- Annie Bailey, Salford Education Committee. £75.
 Lily Bedford, Austen New Provided School. £75.
 Emily Bielby, Sheffield Education Committee. £75.
 Bessie Burrans, Hull Education Committee. £75.
 Kate Burton, West Torrington C.E., Lindsey C.C. £80.
 Elsie Clifton, Grimsby Education Committee. £75.
 May Clifton, Grimsby Education Committee. £75.
 Lilian Clifton, Grimsby Education Committee. £75.
 Mary Cox, London County Council. £90.
 Ada Evans, London County Council. £90.
 Dorothy Field, London County Council. £90.
 Alice Fisher, Sutton-in-Ashfield Infants' School. £75.
 Annie Flowers, Kingsley Street, Lincoln. £70.
 Phyllis Paget, Birmingham Education Committee. £75.
 Jessie Pritchett, Hucknall Torkard, P.T.C. £80.

- Edith Whitehead, Middleton C. of E. Mixed School. £75.
 Annie Gawthorpe, Halton Provided School, Leeds. £80.
 Amelia Gillatt, Ashby School, Doncaster. £75.
 Katie Hebblewhite, Infants' C. of E. School, Banbury. £70.
 Annie Hutchinson, Cabourne, near Caistor. £70.
 Maud Jackson, Halifax Education Committee. £75.
 Katherine Johnson, London County Council. £90.
 Jane Kitchen, S. Mary's, Kettering. £70.
 Ethel Mackman, Holy Trinity C. of E., Canterbury Road,
 Kilburn, N.W. £105.
 Jessie Maguire, Salford Education Committee. £75.
 Winifred Marden, High Street Council Girls', Kingswood,
 Bristol. £70.
 Amanda Newey, Welbeck Street Girls', Castleford. £75.
 Alice Payne, Girls' Practising School, Lincoln. £70.
 Clara Poole, Little Bentley, Essex. £70.
 Etta Powell, London County Council. £90.
 Esther Rawcliffe, Stormy Corner, Council School, Lancs. £95.
 Ethel Read, Keble Memorial C. of E. Harlesden, N.W.
 Maud Robertshaw, Bradford Education Committee. £75.
 Clarice Rushforth, Hull Education Committee. £70.
 Kessie Sanders, S. Andrew's Girls' School, Manchester. £75.
 Katharine Searby, London County Council. £90.
 Nora Seward, Cowley St. John's, Oxford (C. of E.). £75.
 Elsie Shoubridge, London County Council. £90.
 Gertrude Spencer, North Cotes C.E., Lincolnshire. £80.
 Jennie Stewart, Caldergate, Boys, Carlisle. £80.
 Ethel Stokes, West Bridgeford.
 Emily Taylor, Strand Street Girls' Council School, Grimsby. £75
 Winifred Westland, Heanor Girls' School. £75.
 Annie Whitham, Winesbank Mixed School, Sheffield. £75.
 Hilda Willett, Rochdale Education Committee. £70.
 Rose Wilson, Girls' Practising School, Lincoln. £70.
 Elsie Roberts, Swallow C.E. School, near Caistor. £75.

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OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR:—

Chapel Wardens.—Kate Ogle, Mary Wilkinson. First year not yet chosen.

Music.—Dora Davison, Helen Grosvenor.

College Magazine Club.—Librarians: Edith French, Eva Hudson (Second Year); Helena Hosker, Emma Richardson (First Year). 2. Collectors: Marie Ogden (Second Year); Olive Scott (First Year).

College Librarians.—Reference Library (Lecture Hall), Miss Bedford; Fiction Library (Common Room), Miss Martin; Divinity and Illustrated Books, Miss Webb.

Sub-Librarians.—Reference Library: May James, Florence Watson; Fiction Library, Ruth Flowers, Dorothy Taylor.

Chapel Brasses.—Florence Dickens, Ettie Hollywood, Gladys Reville.

Superintendents.—*Dining Hall.*—Melita Godfrey, Alice Iddon.*Lecture Hall.*—Mary Clarke.*Common Room.*—Alice Walkden.*First Year Class-room.*—Lucy Watson.*Small Class-room.*—Mary Atkin.*Art Room.*—Elsie Norris.*Science Room.*—Maud Broome.*Apparatus.*—Margaret Parks, Alice Wood.*Stationery.*—Daisy Kingan.*Prefects.*—

Upper King : Margaret Heath, Alice Iddon, Florence Neaverson, Lottie Reddish.

Lower King : Mary Clarke, Lilian Fountain, Winifred Searby, Jessie Wright.

Upper Wickham : Jessie Brooks, Annie Village.

Lower Wickham : Kate Ogle, Lucy Parry.

Nelson House :—

Upper Eight : Gladys Blake, Ettie Hollywood.

Lower Eight : Amy Stimson, Alice Wood.

Upper Five : Dora Davison.

Lower Five : Eva Hudson.

Nine Room : Edith French, Henrietta Kirby.

Two Room : Daisy Kingan.

Heads of Tables.—

No. 1.—Melita Godfrey, Alice Iddon.

No. 2.—Jessie Brooks, Mary Clarke.

No. 3.—Gladys Blake, Winifred Searby.

No. 4.—Florence Dickens, Margaret Heath.

No. 5.—Daisy Kingan, Alice Wood.

No. 6.—Edith French, Helen Grosvenor.

No. 7.—Lilian Fountain, Lottie Reddish.

No. 8.—May James, Kate Ogle.

No. 9.—Clara Jordan, May Wales.

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LIST OF STUDENTS ADMITTED SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Name of Student.	School in which a Pupil Teacher or Assistant.	Position on Preliminary Certificate Examination.
Alice L. Anderson	..Curtain Road. Girls', Shoreditch, London, E.C.	..Dist. in Hist., 1907
Mabel M. Auber	..Stapenhill Girls', Burton-on-Trent	..Pass
Clara Baguley	..Broomhouse Lane C. of E., Pendleton, Manchester.	..Matric. 2nd Class
Daisy Banks	..Wragby School, Lines.	..Pass 1906
aFlorence I. Bannister	National Infants' School, Scunthorpe, Doncaster	Pass
Winifred Barton	..Far Cotton Council, Northampton..	..Pass 1907
Florence Belton	..Wragby National School	..Pass

Name of Student.	School in which a Pupil Teacher or Assistant.	Position on Preliminary Certificate Examination.
Kate E. Brooks	.. Alvey Girls' School, Sleaford	Pass
Maude Burnham	.. British School, Princes Risboro' .. .. .	.. Pass
Beatrice Burrell	.. South Parade Girls' School, Tenby .. .. .	.. Dist. in Hist., 1907
Alice M. Butt	.. Bennerley St., Ilkeston	.. Pass
Daisy Butterworth	.. National School, Lofthouse, near Wakefield .. .. .	.. Pass
Rachel Byron-Scott	.. St. John's Girls' National School, Gainsborough .. .. .	.. Pass 1907
Helen Cary	.. Rampton School, Lincoln	.. Dist. in History 1907
Lily Cleve	.. St. John's Infants Grimsby	.. Pass 1907
Evelyn A. Cockshaw	.. Tootal Road Council School, Salford .. .. .	.. Matric. 1st Class
Elsie Coppen	.. St. Paul's Infants' School, Maidstone .. .. .	.. Pass 1907
Alice A. Davies	.. Not P.T. .. .. .	.. Oxford Senior Local
a Jane Donson	.. Holy Trinity Girls', Gainsborough .. .. .	.. Dist. in Math. and Science
Frances Drew	.. Firs Hill Council School, Sheffield .. .. .	.. Pass
Gladys Fell	.. North Cockerington National School .. .. .	.. Dist. in English & Geog.
a Mary G. Field	.. Infants' Council School, Holbeach .. .. .	.. Dist. in English
Mary Fordie	.. Western Road Council School, Sheffield .. .. .	.. Pass 1907
Annie Fort	.. Christ Church School, Colne	.. Pass 1907
Winifred Grassam	.. National School, Spalding	.. Pass
Florence Hague	.. Roomfield Council School, Todmorden .. .. .	.. Dist. in Math. & Science
Elsie M. Hall	.. S. Thomas', Primrose Hill, Pendleton, Manchester	.. Matric. 1st Class
b Maud Hartshorne	.. New Basford Council School, Notts. .. .. .	.. Dist. in Math. & Science
b Annie Herrick	.. Church Road Council School, Leyton .. .. .	.. Pass 1907
Gertrude Hipwell	.. Elm Rd. Council School, Wisbech .. .. .	.. Pass and Matric.
Helena Hosker	.. Newlands Avenue Infants' School, Hull .. .. .	.. Pass
Edith E. Howarth	.. Blackfriars Road Council School, Salford .. .. .	.. Pass
Lilian M. Knight	.. Galleywall Road S., Bermondsey, S.E. .. .. .	.. Pass in 1906-7
Clara Lacey	.. Princes Risboro' British School .. .. .	.. Dist. in English & Science
Elsie Lever	.. London St. Council School, Pendleton, Manchester	.. Matriculation 2nd Class
Frances McCormack	.. Not a Pupil Teacher	.. Dist. in Eng. Hist. & Geog.
Evelyn A. Merchant	.. S. Nicholas, Skirbeck, Boston	.. Pass
Jennie Miller	.. Infant School, Gurnell St., Scunthorpe .. .. .	.. Pass
Edith R. Mosley	.. Park Council School, Norwich Street, Sheffield	.. Pass
Margaret Moulds	.. Burton-le-Coggles, C.E. School	.. Pass 1907
Eveline Nicholson	.. Woodburn Council School, Sheffield .. .. .	.. Pass

Name of Student.	School in which a Pupil Teacher or Assistant.	Position on Preliminary Certificate Examination.
<i>b</i> Lucy Ogle ..	.. Parish Church Infants', Gainsborough ..	.. Pass
<i>c</i> Emily M. Parratt ..	.. S. John's C. of E., Whitby ..	.. Dist. in Hist., 1907
<i>a</i> Winifred Penzer ..	.. Middleton Street Council School, Hull ..	.. Dist. in Hist.
<i>a</i> Lilian E. Preston ..	.. Tamworth Infants' Council School ..	.. Pass
Emma B. Nicholson	Girls' National School, Spalding ..	.. Pass
Ida E. Rowett ..	.. S. Augustine's Council School, Newark-on-Trent ..	.. Dist. in Hist., 1907
Constance Sandiford	Leicester Road Council School, Salford ..	.. Dist. in English
Olive Scott ..	.. S. Swithin's Girls' School, Lincoln ..	.. Pass
Alice Semper ..	.. Dunston C.E. School, Lincoln, Dist. in Hist. & Geog.	
Olive Smalley ..	.. Brinsley Moor C. E. ..	.. Pass 1906-7
Elsie Stevenson ..	.. Werneth Council School, Coppice, Oldham ..	.. Dist. in Geography
Clarissa Stokes ..	.. Caythorpe Council School	.. Dist. in English & Science
Doris Stone ..	.. Langworthy Road Council School, Salford ..	.. Matric., 2nd Class
Helen M. Streader	S. Paul's School, Holly Walk, Leamington ..	.. Dist. in Geography
Sarah A. Sutcliffe ..	.. C. of E. Infants' School, Todmorden ..	.. Matric. and Pass
Ethel Tallents..	.. S. John's Girls' School, Gainsborough ..	.. Pass
Maud Till ..	.. Barcroft Street Infants', New Cleethorpes ..	.. Pass
Dorothy Ward ..	.. Scothorne C. of E. School, Lincoln ..	.. Dist. in Science
Annie M. Watts ..	.. Trumpington Road Girls', Forest Gate ..	.. Dist. in History, 1907
	<i>a</i> Sisters of old students.	
	<i>b</i> Daughters of old students.	
	<i>c</i> Niece of old students.	

Jane Donson and Gladys Fell gained the S.P.C.K. prizes given to those who obtained First Classes in the Archbishop's Examination.

DAY STUDENTS.

Nellie Baker ..	.. Holy Trinity, Burton-on-Trent ..	.. Pass
Marion Beck ..	.. Newton Solney, Burton-on-Trent ..	.. Pass
Dorothy Hearn ..	.. Victoria Road Infants' School, Burton-on-Trent ..	.. Pass
Lily Isaac ..	.. North Hykeham C. of E., Lincoln ..	.. Pass
Margaret A. Mackman	National School, Spalding	Pass 1906
Ethel M. Newton ..	.. Kingsley St. School, Lincoln, Pass	
Amy E. Peake ..	.. S. John Baptist School, Spalding ..	.. Dist. in History, 1907
May Redfern ..	.. Diocesan Practising Girls' School, Lincoln ..	.. Oxford Senior Local
May Robson ..	.. S. Botolph's, Lincoln ..	.. Pass
Georgiana Vickers ..	.. Monks Road Infants' Council School, Lincoln ..	.. Pass
Harriett Warren ..	.. S. Faith's Girls' School, Lincoln ..	.. Dist. in Science

PRIZE LIST, 1908. SECOND YEAR.

Religious Knowledge.

THE BISHOP'S PRIZE.
Annie Bailey Cathedrals and Abbeys in England and Wales.

FIRST CLASS.	PRIZE.
Winifred Westland	Gospels in Art.
Etta Powell	"
Elsie Roberts	"
Mary A. Cox	"
Amelia Gillatt	"
Edith Farmer	"
Jennie Stewart	"
Nancy Flowers	"
Dorothy Field	"
{ Katie Hebblewhite	"
{ Jane Kitchen	"
{ Alice Payne	"
{ Nora Seward	"
Winifred Marden	"
Lily Bedford	"
Phyllis Paget	"
Clara Poole	"
Elsie Clifton	"
Hannah Burton	"
Bessie Burrans	"
Emily Taylor	"
{ Annie Hutchinson	"
{ Gertrude Spencer	"
Helena Little	"
Kate Sanders	"
Katherine Johnson	"

FIRST YEAR.

Religious Knowledge.

THE DEAN'S PRIZE.
Margaret Heath Cathedrals and Abbeys in England and Wales.

FIRST CLASS.	
Ivy Kirk	Farrar's Life of St. Paul.
Jessie Brooks	"
Lucy Parry	"
Kate Ogle	"
Lilian Fountain	"
Ruth Flowers	"
Daisy Kingan	"
Maria Ogden	"
Jessie Wright	"
May James	"
Winifred Moss	"
{ Ethel Bellamy	"
{ Beatrice Bambridge	"
Melita Godfrey	"
{ Amy Stimson	"
{ Annie Village	"
Lucy Watson	"
Alice Wood	"
Gladys Blake	"
Alice Walkden	"
Gladys Reville	"
Emily Baldock	"
Lottie Wilkinson	"
Henrietta Kirby	"

- Margaret Baker .. Farrar's Life of St. Paul.
 Nellie Beevers
 Rosa Jackson
 Clara Jordan
 Jennie Beevers
 Mary Clarke
- Practical Teaching.* Miss MELVILLE'S PRIZE.
 Girls', Winifred Westland..Six "English Statesmen."
 Infants', Katharine Searby...."School of the Woods," "Briar Patch."
- Theory of Teaching.*
 Winifred Marden .. Milton
- Literature.* Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH'S PRIZE.
 Alice Payne Seven Scott's Novels.
- Composition.*
 Elsie Clifton Keats.
- Optional Literature.*
 Jessie Pritchett .. Five "English Men of Letters."
- History and Geography.* THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZE.
 Annie Bailey Ten "English Statesmen."
- Reading.* THE SUB-DEAN'S PRIZE.
 Dorothy Field Four Scott's Novels.
- Recitation.*
 Lilian Clifton Wordsworth.
- Mathematics.*
 1st Prize, Annie Bailey Four Vols. "Ruskin."
 2nd Prize, Ada Evans Longfellow.
- Science.*
 (General) Winifred Westland .."Flowers of the Field."
 (Nature Study) May Clifton .."Wild Flowers Month by Month."
- Drawing.*
 Katharine Searby .. "Beasts of the Field," "Northern Trails."
- Music.*
 Hannah Burton .. Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words."
- Miss Elwell's Prize.*
 Dorothy Field Songs "Golden Treasury."
- French.*
 Written, Annie Bailey Molière.
 Oral .. Ethel Read Three French Classics.
- Needlework.*
 Winifred Marden .. Writing Case.
- Position Prize.*
 Winifred Marden .. Ten "English Men of Letters."
- General Knowledge.* THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZE.
 2nd Year, Nancy Flowers "In the Border Country."
 1st Year, Henrietta Kirby Illustrated "Oxford" and "London."
- Head Girl's Prize.*
 Winifred Marden .. The College Badge.
- Dormitory Prize.* A Picture.
 Lower Eight.
- Cubicle Prize.*
 Kessie Sanders A. Picture
- Oxford University Extension Lecture Prize for History.*
 Elsie Clifton Creasy's "Twelve Decisive Battles of the World."
- Oxford University Extension Lecture Prize for Literature.*
 Elsie Clifton.

Before 1897—*continued.*

- Gertrude Radford, May Kent (Mrs. Hadfield), Elizabeth Robinson, Edith Martin (Mrs. Croft), Gertrude Askew, Eleanor Johnson (Mrs. Chester), Ada Aughtie, Emma F. Whattam, Sarah Calver, Eliza Dyson (Mrs. F. T. Clarke), Minnie Potts, Edith Macdonald (Mrs. Turner), Frances Crombie, Alice Greening, Frances Bishell (Mrs. Banks), Bessie Dawson (Mrs. Whitfield), Mary Wileman, Annie Meadows, Annie Harvey, Amy Swift, Rosa Hill (Mrs. Horton), Alice Hill, Mary Crowther, Ethelen King.
- 1897 Kate Whattam, Edith Hales (Mrs. Gossop), Eleanor Walker, Mary Footitt (Mrs. Crabtree), Annie Taylor, Marian Trevitt, Jemima Mountford.
- 1898 Alice Falkinder (Mrs. Handley), Gertrude Kenning, Marianne Thompson (Mrs. Hopf), Minnie Sells, Ethel Craft, Margaret Harrison, Harriet M. Coales, Jane Eggleston, Alice Upton, Minnie Rimmington (Mrs. Russon), Ada Rimmington, Susannah Sargisson, Rose Naylor (Mrs. Tom Carter), Winifred Brown, Emily Ayres, Gertrude Hemsley (Mrs. Foxon), Eleanor Walpole (Mrs. Gough).
- 1899 Ada Brown, Lucy Maud Marrows (Mrs. Horton), Bertha Wilding (Mrs. Moxon), Florence Howard, Annie Amelia Harrison, Mary Ellen Lamming, Augusta Tanner, Margaret A. Glenn, Susannah Dewis, Helen M. Simons, Elizabeth Taylor (Mrs. Hastings), Lily A. Mottram, Ethel Rose Stapleton, Marian S. Grundy (Mrs. Watson), Alethea Hildred, Gertrude Tall, Emily Wales (Mrs. T. Wayman), Mildred Vaughan, Gertrude Goulding, Ada Miraim Johnson, Alice Child, Gertrude Stallibrass, Edith Mary Hibbitt, Grace Harlock, Annie King, Mary Simmonds.
- 1900 Alice Mackintosh, Edith Nightingarl, Grace Hemsley, Rhoda Wallis, Rose Knowlson, Alice Perkins, Georgina Walker, Gertrude Billett, Frances Randle, Amy Wright, Lucy Roberts, Daisy Jenner, Annie Bird, Edith Newton (Mrs. Williams), Alice Shirley (Mrs. Garner), Florence Scarlett.
- 1901 Mary Bannister, Annie Bugg, Ethel Bimrose, Beatrice Boulbee, Cerise Cameron, Ethel Cheshire, Margaret Cooper, Marian Clayton (Mrs. Tyas), Kate Chapple, Mary Dent, Jessie Drake, Elsie Drake, Lilian France (Mrs. Powell), Henrietta Griffiths, Florence Harrant, Clarice Hughes, Emma Austen, Alice Langford, Jennie Leonard, Ethel March (Mrs. Umeauff), Ita Peet, Elsie Piper (Mrs. Vaughan), Elizabeth Pendlebury, Ethel Riley, Jessie Wilson.
- 1902 Katherine Antcliffe, Mary E. Arscott (Mrs. Tilbrook), Edith Barker, Gertrude Bradwell, Emma Brewin, Mabel Bromhall (Mrs. Meech), Ethel Budd, Mary Burley, Phœbe Bury, Frances Clarke, Elsie Dawtre, Annie Drury, Eleanor Donson, Minnie Févre, Lily Hacker, May Hulse, Maud Johnson, Gertrude Judd (Mrs. Burnicle), Evelina Lamb, (Mrs. Cross), Edith Meats, Marjorie Mullins (Mrs. Longden), Annie Helen Pearce, Sarah Parkes, Mary Parkes, Margaret Partridge, Annie Porter, Ethel Radford, Annie Roberts, Ellen Roberts, Lallah Robertson (Mrs. Bairstow), Annie Schofield, Sarah Shepherd, Isabella Shiach, Ellen Simpson, Alice Smith, Nellie Smith, Ruth Spencer, Lilian Underhill, Kate Webb, Ethel Willdig.
- 1903 Graeme Armstrong, Ada Ashton, Evelyn Bakewell, Emily Barker, Elsie Beeching, Edith Berry, Elsie Botterill, Edith Burley, Margaret Clarke, Lilian Corbett, Mary Croasdale, Ada Doodson, Laura Enderby, Jessie Fawcett, Amelia Gascoigne (Mrs. Berry), Irene Gelsthorpe, Rosa Gouldthorpe, Mary Hawthorne, Margaret Heritage, Emily Holmes, Frances Holmes, Jenny Hendry (Mrs. Hornsby), Amy Holroyd, Gertrude Holroyd, Elsie Hunt, Frances Inman, Julia Jarvis, Ada Johnson, Frances Eveline Johnson, Beatrice Leighton, Gertrude Machan, Helen Marden, Agnes Marriott, Edith Millard, Elsie Newill, Edith Norris, Amy Oakes, Ethel Ogden, Ethel Peacock, Gertrude

1903—*continued.*

- Pearson, Jane Pollard, Mary Rawcliffe, Gertrude Salt, Emily Shead, Christine Skinner, Celia Smith, Florence Stephenson, Elinor Stewart, Mabel Stuttle, Margaret Toulmin, Annie Turner (Mrs. Thickett), Maggie Walker, Nellie Walker, Bessie Watson, Annie Waugh, Frances Alice Wilkinson, Florence Williams, Ruth Wilson, Edith Wood, Margaret Wood.
- 1904 Mary Antcliffe, Margaret Arscott, Bertha Bannister, Eveline Best, Emily Mary Brown, Violet Brown, Gwendoline Clapp, Frederica Clissold, Maud Collitt, Florence Davies, Ethel Dent, Lilian Dickinson, Alethea Durant, Charlotte Fenwick, Mabel Fountain, Ethel Gibbs, Edith Halliday, Mabel Hamm, Lucy Hartley, Mary Hoole, Eleanor Ives, Sarah Kenworthy, Edith Laver, Ethel Maguire, Ethelind Morris, Alice Muddimer, Hilda Oliver, Mabel Panton, Edith Parlett, Elsie Penzer, Janet Pressick, Rachel Rawnsley, Kate Richardson, Edith Sheckell, Gertrude Smith, Florence Tipping, Theodora Trotter, Rosa Wade, Eva Waller, Winifred Waller, Ethel Ward, Maud Weaver, Ruth Wheatcroft, Elsie Wilkinson, Constance Williams, Emily Wood, Matilda Wood.
- 1905 Elizabeth Bailey, Helena Bott, Ethel Brickell, Elizabeth Bunting, Elizabeth Burge (Mrs. Lewis), Ada Clarke, Elizabeth Comer, Florence Dawe, Bertha Dickens, Ethel Drury, Ethel Fox, Ida Gibbon, Lilian Gibbs, Dorothy Gibson, May Gibson, Lily Gouldthorpe, Jennie Greenep, Ida Hartley, Margaret Harvey, Lilian Henchcliffe, Ethel Heslop, Eva Hinton, Ellen Hornsby, Mabel Househam, Gertrude Hurst, Jessie Jones, Margaret Jones, Charlotte Langford, Jessie Linnell, Laura Mann, Rose Mawer, Beatrice Mortlock, Mabel Noble, Violet Nuttall, Connie Penzer, Elizabeth Polwarth, Madeline Reader, Lily Richardson, Isabel Rigby, Lilian Rosson, Hilda Seymour, Louise Shirley, Gertrude Sivil, Maud Stimson, Jessie Stringer, Erica Stuart, Lucy Thurlby, Edith Tomlinson, Dorothy Walker, Gertrude West, Louisa White, Sarah Winnall.
- 1906 Violet Bedford, Jessie Birchenough (Mrs. Plowright), Gertrude Border, Alice Bristow, May Burgess, Minnie Callender, Alice Charters, Katherine Close, Frances Cooper, Bessie Corfield, Christabel Crossland, May Fenton, Florence Friswell, Charlotte Gallimore, Ethel Gibson, Isobel Greene, Elsie Hacker, Elsie Harrison, Gertrude Hipwell, Florence Hotham, Olive Jackson, Lilian Jones, Edith Jordan, Maud Jubb, Louie Langford, Gertrude Leeming, Violet Lynn, Irene Marden, Kerr Maxwell, Ina McWhan, Viola Moore, Beatrice Newbould, Esther Newton, Kate Oldfield, Mary Palmer, Ellen Perks, Mary Pinck, Ethel Podmore, Elsie Preston, Alice Robertshaw, Alice Rogers, Violet Searby, Annie Spencer, Caroline Spencer, Edith Sutton (Mrs. Lockyer), Louise Swales, Jessie Thomson, Gladys Thornton, Louie Vezey, Edith West, Jessie West, Ruth Wilkinson, Rhoda Winterbotham, Amy Wyatt.
- 1907 Sarah Ainley, Margaret Antcliffe, Edith Atkin, Katherine Bice, Mary Caine, Muriel Carr, Emily Clayton, Mary Cook, Janet Cooper, Maud Cotton, Mary Cox, Frances Crompton, Blanche Davey, Florence Dixon, Beatrice Dobson, Mary Dodgson, Elizabeth Doodson, Mildred Ellisson, Edith French, Agnes Garratt, Marion Golby, Mildred Gosling, Bessie Hague, Ethel Henry, Ada Hinton, Elsie Hollom, May Hopper, Edith Hurry, Metta Jabet, Mary Jackson, Nora Kimbell, Florence Milner, Marie Moore, Clara Mountford, Wilhelmina Nunn, Mary Palin, Louisa Peart, Maud Pell, Marion Percy, Dorothea Playl, Annie Reddish, Magdalen Ross, Annie Royce, May Shapley, Alice Smith, Frances Thomas, Florence Tue, Edith Wand, Gertrude Watson, Lilian Westland, Margaret Wickham, Margaret Wilson, Daisy Wyatt, Alice Yeomans.

1908 Edith Aliband, Annie Bailey, Lily Bedford, Emily Bielby, Bessie Burrans, Hannah Burton, Elsie Clifton, May Clifton, Lilian Clifton, Mary Cox, Vera Cross, Ada Evans, Edith Farmer, Dorothy Field, Alice Fisher, Nancy Flowers, Annie Gawthorpe, Amelia Gillatt, Katie Hebblewhite, Kathleen Hewitt, Annie Hutchinson, Maude Jackson, Katharine Johnson, Laura King, Jane Kitchen, Lena Little, Ethel Mackman, Jessie Maguire, Winifred Marden, Beatrice Marshall, Amanda Newey, Phyllis Paget, Alice Payne, Clara Poole, Etta Powell, Jessie Pritchett, Esther Rawcliffe, Ethel Read, Elsie Roberts, Maude Robertshaw, Gertrude Rowe, Clarice Rushforth, May Samuels, Kessie Sanders, Katie Searby, Nora Seward, Elsie Shoubridge, Laura Siddons, Gertrude Spencer, Jane Stewart, Ethel Stokes, Emily Taylor, Edith Thompson, Winifred Westland, Edith Whitehead, Annie Whitham, Hilda Willett, Rose Wilson.

