

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE
 SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
 SANDALL ROAD, CAMDEN ROAD, N.W.

Our Magazine.

EDITED BY MRS. HILL.

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THE TERM'S MOTTO.

“Be not careless in deeds, nor confused in words, nor rambling in thought.”

Marcus Aurelius.

THE NEW GIRL.

THE convalescent gazed disconsolately at the fire.

"Heigh-ho," she sighed, "what a long, dreary day this has been! Why is it that when one is too ill to see any one, too ill to enjoy nice things, or even to delight in flowers, they come in shoals; when one is getting better and would much appreciate such luxuries, none appear? Not even the newspaper man has called to-day, and *he* is better than nobody. I suppose he has not yet recovered from our quarrel about the 'new woman.'"

The fire crackled merrily and sent out bright shoots of flame that gleamed all the brighter for the shadows that were gathering so thickly.

"What was it that he said? Oh, I remember. 'The New Woman is a product of this age's unrest. She is devoured by the ambition to become notorious; if she cannot hold forth on platforms, she adopts extraordinary opinions, an extraordinary style of dress, anything, anything to be different from the ordinary woman.' Yes, and then he hinted that *I* was a New Woman. It was just as well that he did not come to-day."

"Curious," she went on, absently poking the fire, "curious that while we talk so often about the New *Woman*, no one ever mentions the New *Girl*. The New Woman must have 'growed' somehow; she must have been a girl once, and yet no one ever thinks of that."

Impatient of the darkness which had fallen so quickly, she looked up. What was that? Surely it was a figure! Yes, there, shrouded in gloom, stood a dark form whose garments seemed woven of the shadows.

"Yes, there is a New Girl," said the shadow. "Would'st thou see her?"

Elsa lifted her head from under the cushions where in her terror she had hid, and her fears vanished, for the voice was like the sound of a brook singing on its way to the sea.

"I am the Angel of Girlhood," and as the dark hood fell slowly down, Elsa saw a pale, weirdly beautiful face gleam from the darkness. The mobile features faded and then shone out again; the great lustrous eyes flashed and softened, eyes which shone with "the hate of Hate, the scorn of Scorn, the love of Love."

"The Angel of Girlhood," she repeated ; "and I can show you the Girlhood of the World."

The voice sank into silence, the darkness lifted and a silver haze slowly dawned. The haze quivered, and figures passed slowly across ; wearily, in the silence born of ignorance and despair, they came, those first children of the nations. There Elsa saw the squat, thick figure of the Bush girl, whose wild eyes gleamed fiercely from the wolfish face under its matted tangle of black hair. In dumb, dogged misery, patient girls, in whose copper-coloured skins, high cheek-bones and long, lank hair Elsa recognized the Indian, dragged along their hoes and spades, and her heart went out to them. Many others came, thronging thick and fast, and her bewildered senses could distinguish only a few of the actors in this strange pageant. Chinese girls in quaint bright-hued silks hobbled painfully along, followed by veiled Hindus, who passed like silent shadows across the silvery light.

Then came one who made Elsa's pulses thrill. The queenly white-robed form was crowned with a head of such loveliness as we see immortalized in the Greek sculptures. The thick, wavy hair was drawn back from the perfect face and coiled low on the neck. She moved with the mien of a goddess, and every motion breathed such exquisite grace as could only have come from centuries of physical development. Elsa's deep-breathed exclamation had hardly died away before the advent of a luxurious litter borne by four stalwart slaves. On the cushions lay a daughter of Rome, whose large, dark eyes gazed languidly at Elsa through the roguish curls that swept her cheek. "How quickly they go," Elsa murmured, straining eagerly to catch the last glimpse of the rich, dark face. But a trumpet note rang out, "Way for the Queen of Beauty," and the herald entered, leading a white horse, whereon sat a fair, stately maiden. On her golden ringlets rested a finely-wrought crown, and her delicate features wore an unmistakable expression of haughtiness and pride, as though she challenged any beauty to declare herself her peer.

Hardly had that stately figure passed, when a dainty vision appeared, and Elsa could only gasp, astonished, "Great grandmother !" She might have just stepped from the large portrait that hung on the stairs, as she tripped by in her muslin gown, the sweet face smiling from the big rose-lined bonnet, one little mittened hand toying with the ribbons of her reticule.

And then at last came one who bore in her hand a white banner with the words "We work in hope" inscribed upon it, and as Elsa met her gaze she knew that before her stood the "New Girl." There, as she stood, proud yet humble, Elsa read in her face all that she had read in those that had gone before. The ever-changing features seemed to belong first to one and then another ; and, again, the face seemed to be the face of the Angel of Girlhood, seen for that one moment in the dusk. The eyes never changed, but shone steadily with the knowledge that comes through suffering, with the suffering that comes through knowledge, and above all with joy and hope and courage. So she stood for a few moments and then she began to sing. What she sang Elsa knew not, only she felt once more the despair and sadness of that first girlhood, the joy and beauty of those more favoured of the world's daughters and, again, the strain of hope ringing through it all. As if drawn by the magic of that singing, those figures that Elsa had seen before returned again. One by one they came thronging round the New Girl until she was encircled by their eager faces. They were silent until the song had ceased, and then a babel of laughter, questions and argument broke out.

When the tumult had subsided, Elsa heard the soft, low tones of the Hindu.

"Why rebel against your fate? Why try to leave the position into which Fate has placed you?"

"What position?" laughed the New Girl.

But the other went on—

"Our nation is old, so old, and yet we have always been content with our place. Why are you not content?"

"Your nation is old," said the New Girl, "and you are content with your place, but are you content with the place your nation has had all through these centuries? We often gauge a nation's moral status by the position given to its women ; the higher that is, the higher is our opinion of that nation. Has not the position of women in the East a great deal to do with the low opinion in which the Eastern nations are held? And," she said, glancing at the Greek, whose beauty Elsa was devouring with her eyes, "does not our opinion of later Greece and Rome fall lower as the position of their women falls?"

The Greek girl flushed, and, changing the subject, said quickly, "At any rate, if our position was low, we had the power which comes from physical beauty, while you despise the grace and charm of womanhood."

"We do not," replied the other. Then, flinging back her head with a gesture of haughtiness, "Do I look as if I despised it?"

A smile rippled round.

"It is true that there have been certain of our sex who have eschewed the fripperies of life, who have neglected the adornment of their persons and forgotten to cultivate their bodies as well as their minds; but they were not 'New Girls,' they were 'Transition' Girls—the girls who *fought*. It is not to be expected that in the heat of battle their front curls should remain immaculate. We, who enjoy the privileges they won for us, are drawing ever nearer to your Greek ideal of beauty and strength."

"But you work so hard," said the Roman girl, languidly. "We were happy enough and had more pleasure and brightness in one year than you with your work and ambition get in a lifetime."

The New Girl's brow grew stern. "What about your *poorer* women? Did *they* have as much pleasure in one year as we get in a lifetime? Were *they* borne in soft-cushioned litters, and did *they* wear such a dress as that?" pointing to the long, trailing robes.

The other shrugged her shoulders.

"I do not know. They were nothing to me."

"Indeed," was the reply; "our poorer women *are* something to us, and we work, not for ourselves, but for all. Our strength lies in the fact that our hands, from the humblest to the greatest, are joined, and we strive, not for *women* merely, but for womanhood."

"The *men* should do the work," broke in the scornful accents of the crowned beauty. "Work is not for women, it makes them masculine."

"Yes," the New Girl answered, "it does; but has not the noblest womanhood always something of manliness in it, and the noblest manhood something of womanliness?"

"I do not understand," said great-grandmother, timidly; "we were always taught that woman's true sphere is home."

“ So it is ; woman is still queen of home, but there is a world outside the walls of home, a world which needs women, a ‘ world of secrets which you dared not penetrate, and of suffering which you dared not conceive.’ We have not abandoned our sphere of home, we have extended it. As individuals you lived your lives and did your duty ; we are learning to live, not as individuals only, but as members of a great community, in which we, as well as our brothers, must bear our part and do our work bravely.”

The New Girl paused and smiled a little sadly. “ The girl of your generation,” she went on, “ was satirized for having no ideas beyond the last new dress, the fashion in hats, the latest gossip. That, so the newspaper man said, summed up the thoughts and ambitions of the ordinary girl. The girl of our generation is jeered at for having ideas beyond her proper sphere. According to the newspaper man, the girls of your day were hysterical and illogical ; the girls of our day, strong-minded and altogether too clever. Whatever woman may be she does not please him ; need we take him into account ? ”

The others laughed, and Elsa saw that their feelings towards the New Girl were changing.

She resumed. “ As I said before, the moral status of a nation is often gauged by the position given to its women. How will men’s opinion of England in the days to come, when maybe her power shall have departed and the memory of her greatness be as a dream, be influenced by the knowledge of what her women have done ? But England’s power is not departing, and one of the most significant proofs of that is to be found in the improving condition of her women. While the women of any nation are striving to reach higher ideals in physical, moral and intellectual life, that nation cannot be deteriorating.”

A murmur of approval went round, and, encouraged by it, the New Girl stretched out her hands—“ See,” she said, “ we do not wish to belittle the qualities of those who have gone before ; we want to keep all that was best in the girlhood of the past, but we must also press onward to the future—that future when every woman shall have taken up the ‘ power of the sceptre and shield,’ ‘ power to heal, to redeem, to guide and to guard ; the power of the royal hand that heals in touching, that binds the fiend and

looses the captive; the throne that is founded on the rock of justice and descended from only by steps of mercy.' Shall we not covet such power as this, and seek such a throne as this, and be no more housewives, but queens? Queens, not of home only, but wherever there is justice to be done, wrong to be righted, the weak and wounded to be strengthened and healed."

Closer and closer they pressed with eager, upturned faces, and as she ceased, the strains of that song which Elsa had heard arose again, but swelled by innumerable voices; and as the music surged and thrilled, the scene faded from her spell-bound gaze and she was alone once more with the shadows and the firelight. She sat gazing into the fire, going over again the pictures she had seen, and then, tired with excitement, she fell asleep. Wearily her cheek rested against the cushions, but the glancing flames, as they darted forward, revealed a smile upon her face—for she was dreaming; and in her dream she saw once more the New Girl, but not alone. Another walked beside her, and together, womanhood and manhood, pressed on towards the kingdom of righteousness and justice.

JESSIE PHILLIPS.

IN THE HEREAFTER.

THE lives that have touched for a lifetime,
The lives that have touched for a day,
Shall touch once again, and for ever,
When time shall have faded away.

The hearts we have known in the darkness,
The hearts we have known in the light,
We shall know, when the Daystar, arising,
Shall scatter the shadows of night.

The souls drawn together by gladness,
The souls drawn together by pain,
Shall be drawn each to other, hereafter,
And never be sundered again.

And all who have loved, or been loved, here
Shall love in God's kingdom above,
For all shall be one in the Father,
Made one by His infinite love.

KATHERINE E. SHERRIFF.

THE CHARACTER OF STRAFFORD AS SHOWN
IN BROWNING'S PLAY.

IN order to know and understand the Strafford of Browning ; in order to appreciate, even in a small degree, the greatness of the subject and the poet's treatment of it, whether it be as dramatist or historian, we must take into consideration at the outset the fact that two conflicting powers were always at variance with each other in Strafford's life—his love for the King, and his intense anxiety for the prosperity of the common weal. As time went on, it became obvious to him that the breach between King and people was too wide to be closed up—the bitterness too deep to be healed. Since the two powers refused to act together, a strong and efficient government could only be obtained by the absolute predominance of the power which he undoubtedly held to be wiser and greater—the royal power. Thus, though Wentworth and the leaders of the opposition always held the same end in view—the common good—it is easy to see that the methods by which they hoped to obtain it were utterly at variance.

In spite of the excellence of his Irish policy, his work took no lasting root, and from the play we are enabled to see that this was probably due to his subordination of ends to means. An impatience, born perhaps of the consciousness of intellectual superiority and the unbounded self-confidence Strafford always had, caused him to unhesitatingly cajole with promises he never meant to keep, and so his rule inspired no confidence. This becomes more evident as the action of the play proceeds, and we realize how much of Strafford's power was dependent on his personal force and genius.

The weak King, tossed hither and thither, now yielding to a woman's tongue, now hearkening to the brawl of Parliamentary voices, gladly recalled from Ireland the one man who could shield him from the political storms ever threatening to burst upon him. Browning inspires us with nothing but contemptuous pity for Charles, but at the same time, he shows us forcibly that so far as it was possible for Charles to trust any one, he trusted Strafford. And how pathetically the great minister loved his King ! For fourteen long months he struggled to extricate his

royal master from the net into which he had fallen. We see him worn out in body and sick at heart, bitterly resenting the treatment which he is receiving at his King's hand, but ascribing it, with a loyal self-deception, to the intrigues of the party at Court so steadfastly opposed to him. When at last he realized that his idol's feet after all were but feet of clay, and that self-deception was now impossible, all his bitterness, perhaps, is summed up in his few words to Lucy Carlisle:—

“He's not one of those who care the more for men
That they're unfortunate . . .”

Not till his brave spirit was absolutely overpowered did he refuse to believe that the King's word was one to be relied on; by the halting action of the play in the last scene, we realize how little Strafford had been prepared for the King's desertion of him. It is as though Browning had been overcome almost by the intensity of the situation. “There are few things in modern literature,” says Miss Wilson, “finer than Pym's justification of his conduct and its acceptance by Strafford, or more tragic than Strafford's recognition that his life has been a failure; that though he loved England too, yet he had loved the King more.”

One of the most pathetic and predominant notes in the play is Pym's devotion to Strafford. The same unselfishness which characterized Strafford's love for Charles, characterized Pym's love for his country; patriotism, in his mind, ever came before friendship, and Strafford knew the splendid character he was opposed to when he saw that it was to be war to the knife between them, and cried,

“Why then, I have a foe
To close with, and a fight to fight at last
Worthy my soul . . . !”

In the *Strafford* Browning gives us, we see no longer the statesman with whom our history books have made us familiar, but the *man*, whose very basis of existence was his love for the King, who is shown us as the father of two loving children, who, in his turn, was idolized by Lady Carlisle.

Pym really believed that Strafford was too great to be permitted to work against political and religious liberty. Perhaps, in a sense, he was. This fear is embodied in a contemporary song popular in 1642—

“ Ask me no more why Strafford’s dead,
Or why they aimed so at his head.
Faith, all the reason I can give
'Tis thought he was too great to live !”

We love Browning’s Strafford ; we feel for the man, we cannot but admire the strength of his undaunted spirit, working at a task as thankless as the cleansing of the Augean stables and destined to meet with no such success. The fact that it is well for England that his plans failed, does not detract a whit from our sympathy for Strafford ; and as we close the book and think of the strong, brilliant intellect and brave, untiring energy, it seems to us that Charles had much to answer for—even as Strafford had lived for him, so he unhesitatingly died for him. And if he could have done so, he would have done what his proud spirit must have considered the greater trial—consented to an ignominious flight.

The cry of despair that closes the tragedy is wrung from Strafford because, beyond the tragedy of his own life, he sees a greater one foreshadowed, and enshrouding the England he has loved second only to the King.

Throughout the drama, Browning shows how thoroughly he understands the feelings and spirit of the times. In it, we have a true and striking picture of the intensity of the struggle of the seventeenth century, which understood nothing of the “ spirit of reconciliation ” which characterized the nineteenth century in politics ; we breathe the atmosphere of the Puritan revolution, and learn something of the mean motives which actuated the adherents of the two great principles at issue ; we feel the aspirations, and thrill with the enthusiasm of the little band of patriots who, in England’s name, assert her rights and win her liberties ; above all, we realize the spirit of jealousy and intrigue that weakened Strafford’s position at Court. Also, we have a strikingly forcible delineation of the character of that “ great person who personified the principle of absolute government, whose life was its life and whose death was its destruction.”

Browning, in writing “ Strafford,” found it impossible to combine dramatic power with historical accuracy, and so sacrificed the latter to obtain the former. “ To make that dramatic,” says Professor Gardiner, “ which would otherwise not be dramatic

Browning has been utterly regardless even of historical probability. . . . Nevertheless, for myself, I can only say that every time I read the play I feel more certain that Browning has seized the real Strafford, the man of critical brain, of rapid decision and tender heart, who strove for the good of his nation without sympathy for the generation in which he lived."

VIOLET LONGMAN.

SONNET.

THE weather on the eighth was rather bad,
But seven valiant spirits all set out
To play a Hockey match, and win, no doubt!
They all were very seasonably clad,
But passers-by considered they were mad.
For nearly two long hours they walked about,
But then they one and all began to pout.
It really was a sight to make one sad!
"If only they would come we would not mind!
Oh, why," they cry, "are all the others late?
They surely have not left their sticks behind!"
"Let's all go home," says one, "'tis just our fate!"
They slowly struggled home again to find
The match was scratched—the wire had come too late!

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ALFRED'S TIME.

THE chief discoverer of this period was a Northman called Ohthere, whose discoveries are recorded by Orosius. His work contains, besides an account of Ohthere's expedition, a preface by Orosius himself on the division of the earth into land and sea and the boundaries of the three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa. Alfred himself translated this into Anglo-Saxon for the benefit of his people.

From Ohthere's description we learn that he lived in the farthest North then known to Northmen, and that north of him the land was desert, only inhabited in a few places where the Finns lived, who spent their time in hunting in the winter and fishing in the summer. Ohthere's account is chiefly concerned

with the land that lay north of him, and in his journey he sailed north with the land on his right and sea on his left.

He tells us of Finns and Permians; that the Finns were fishermen, fowlers and hunters in turn, and lived much as the modern Lapps. The Permians, however, cultivated their land, but he dared not enter it. The Finns possessed ships that were so light that they carried them across the moor to the lakes on it and launched them and committed depredations on the Northmen, who, Ohthere says, "sometimes did the like on them." He also mentions the Island of Halogaland, his home, and its own port, but nothing more about it. His account of Scandinavia is surprisingly accurate and differs very slightly from a modern one.

Although Ohthere no doubt made great discoveries for his time, exploring was not his principal aim. He tells us he went north after walrus, which he seems to think some kind of whale, some of whose teeth he presented to Alfred on his return.

These investigations of Ohthere only concerned the north, and very little was known about the other lands; even the fact of there being three continents was disputed, some saying that there were only two—Europe and Asia. According to the Anglo-Saxon maps this idea is certainly reasonable.

We are told that "Asia is bounded by the ocean on the South, the North and the East, and so comprises half of all this earth." On its eastern side "the boundaries of Europe and Asia coincide at the River Don and then from this same River Don along the Mediterranean Sea southwards and then to the west of the city of Alexandria, Asia and Africa join together."

Of the boundaries of Africa nothing definite seems to be known. On the map it simply leaves off, as if it had been suddenly broken in half. In the north of Asia were supposed to be some of the historical lands of the Old Testament.

It is rather surprising to find that near the Caspian Sea (which is in the position of the White Sea) is Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat. To the east of this and about where China now is, is India and the Island of Ceylon, and east of India is the town of Nineveh. In the district north of India there is the inscription "Hic abundant Leones." In the west of Asia the towns of the New Testament are placed fairly correctly and this is perhaps

the most accurate piece of the whole map. Alexandria was placed at the mouth of the Nile, concerning whose source an extraordinary theory was held.

It was said that "the source of the river Nile was near the shore of the Red Sea," but this was disputed, some saying that it rose in the west in the Atlas mountains. After it has flowed some little way, it sinks into the sands of the desert and flows along underneath them for some time and then comes up again and forms a great lake. It then flows east through the Ethiopian desert and forms there a great lake, but the ground being too sandy, it again sinks. Presently we hear of it rising again near the Red Sea, and from there it flows to the Mediterranean, forming on its way a large island. The Nile floods are also accounted for in a remarkable manner. It was believed that the north wind blew the waters backward, and having nowhere else to go they spread over the land.

In the south-west corner of the map the chronicler says that there is said to be a burning mountain, but this is put in terms that make one inclined to think that he would not vouch for there really being such a thing.

GLADYS GREAVES.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE following maxims have been selected mainly with a view to their novelty. We should be glad to hear from any of our readers who have put these theories to the test of practical experience.

I. Various directions for *baking a shoulder of mutton.*

- (1) A baked shoulder of mutton must be given undivided attention for the first ten minutes or quarter of an hour.
- (2) Put it into a frying-pan.
- (3) Put it in a large tin with about enough water in it to half cover the mutton.
- (4) Rather a shallow iron saucepan without a lid is required.
- (5) Place it in a gridiron inside a tin.
- (6) Break all large bones which would hinder carving.

II. To keep *butter.*

- (1) Butter should be kept in a strong box.
- (2) It should be kept in a diary.
- (3) It should be put on salt in a bag to keep it cool.

III. To keep *tea*.

- (1) Tea should be in a cupboard where there is no air.
- (2) Tea should be shut off so as not to waste its fragrance on the atmosphere.
- (3) Tea should be in a canister with a lid, so that the tannin may not escape.

IV. Miscellaneous.

Too much carbon in our food makes us fat and heavy ; too much nitrogen would make us lean and lively.

An inferior stake should be stewed.

If a chimney is defective, put a turncock on the top of it.

THE STATUE OF ALFRED.

A STATUE to Alfred the Great has been put up at Winchester, and all its different parts mean something. The figure is on a stone, and on the stone is the single word "Alfred." Most of the statues of great men have a good deal of writing on them about the great things they did, but this stone has only the word Alfred. This is, perhaps, because Alfred said when he was dying he wished to be remembered by his good works ; his wish is fulfilled, for the name Alfred makes us think of the many good things he did for England, and this is why there is only Alfred on the stone.

We really know nothing about Alfred and what he looked like, but the statue represents a man with a beard and a helmet and a crown on his head, a shield in one hand, his other hand lifted up above his head and a sword in it with the hilt in the shape of a cross upwards, and he is dressed in a kind of frock with a very long cloak. The sword, helmet and shield prove that he was a soldier, and the sword shows too that he was ever ready to fight, and it is also the symbol of justice and shows he was just. The clothes show the kind of dress they wore long ago, and show also that Alfred lived long ago. The crown shows he was a king. And last of all, the cross held high above everything is the symbol of Christianity, and is there, we think, because Alfred first thought, before anything else, of doing right.

CHARLOTTE JAMIESON (*Form Upper III. A.*)

SCHOOL NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Address to the Queen.—On account of the King's illness and the consequent postponement of the Coronation, School work went on as usual on June 26th and 27th. It had been decided to present an address to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra on the occasion of the Coronation, and the last signature had just been attached when the sad news of the King's illness came. This address, which was signed by the mistresses and pupils of both Schools, had been beautifully illuminated under the direction of Miss Hine. For the design, which is in roses, shamrocks and thistles, together with representations of the Royal Standard, St. George's Cross, part of the Danish shield and the Danish banner, we are indebted to Elsie Freeman, and to Gladys Greaves and Gertrude Sabin for the painting and printing respectively. The wording of the address was as follows :—

“The Humble Address of the Teachers and Pupils of the
Frances Mary Buss Schools.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

“We humbly beg leave to express to your Majesty our dutiful attachment and the joy that we feel on this occasion of the Coronation of our Sovereign Lord the King and of your Majesty, who is so graciously pleased to be the President of our Schools. With deep respect we venture to offer our hearty congratulations, and we pray that God will grant to your Majesties a long reign of Peace, Prosperity and Happiness.”

It is proposed to send the address when the date of the Coronation is fixed.

Frances Mary Buss.—On Tuesday, July 2nd, at 4 p.m., the daughter of the Rev. Francis Fleetwood Buss and his wife Elsie Mary, was baptized by her grandfather the Rev. Septimus Buss at the Church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C. Especial interest attached to the proceedings, as not only was the infant the namesake and grand-niece of Miss Buss, but the daughter of her adopted son. There was in consequence a large muster of teachers and old pupils of the N.L.C.S.G., besides other friends of both families. The god-parents were Mrs. Peirson, a well-known former pupil of the School, the baby's aunt, Miss Hudson, and by proxy the Rev. H. S. Beard, curate of St. Pancras. The service was partly choral, the musical portions being conducted by Mr. Batchelor, the organist of St. Anne and St. Agnes. The Churchwardens were also present at the ceremony. A reception was subsequently held at Evans' restaurant in St. Paul's Churchyard. A large number of presents were given to the new little Frances Mary by many kind friends from the School and elsewhere.

University of London.—*The Presentation of Degrees* took place in the Great Hall, on Wednesday, May 14th. Owing to the death of the Earl

of Kimberley it had become necessary to appoint a new Chancellor. On previous occasions this post had been filled by the Crown, but under the new statutes it was provided that the Chancellor should be elected by the members of Convocation. To the general satisfaction their choice had fallen upon the Earl of Rosebery, who on Presentation Day fulfilled for the first time one of the most important duties of his office—presenting the graduates with their parchments. Our readers will probably be interested in hearing that for the first time a lady, Miss Edith Temple Orme, was presented for the degree of LL.D.

The names of ten old pupils appear in the list of graduates; three of these were presented for the M.A. degree:—Mabel Gregory, Amy Hicks and Mary Trimen; one for the Examination in the Art, Theory and History of Teaching:—Florence Anders, B.A.; five for the B.A. degree:—Alice Burke, Ada Corcos, Ethel Markham, Annie Somers and Mary F. Wood; one for the B.Sc. degree:—Margaret Frodsham; and one for the M.B. and B.S. degrees:—Edith L. Young.

University of Cambridge.—In the Tripos lists which were published last month the names of the following old pupils appear:—*Mathematical Tripos, Part I., Class I.*—Agnes Bennett (equal to thirteenth Wrangler); *Part II., Class II.*—Enid M. Hanhart. *Classical Tripos, Part I., Class III.*—Helen Osborn. *Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II., Class I.*—Agnes Robertson.

Local Examinations:—At the Examinations held last December, the School entered sixty-seven candidates, fifty-three of whom passed, twenty-two in Honours. Eighteen Distinctions were gained. The list of Honours is as follows:—*Seniors: Class II.*—Edith E. Freeman (Religious Knowledge, English, Drawing), Mabel Jagger. *Class III.*—Hilda Frodsham (English), Harriet S. F. Johnston (English), Violet I. Longman (English). *Satisfied.*—Eighteen, of whom Hilda M. Gamble was distinguished in Music and Elsie S. Reading in English. *Juniors: Class I., Division I.*—Margaret G. Tonkin (Religious Knowledge, English, History, German). *Division II.*—Katharine M. Curtis (French, German). *Class II.*—Hilda F. Ehrmann, Gladys I. Sworn. *Class III.*—Dorothy Garnett (Religious Knowledge), Constance E. Garside, Charlotte Grieve, Gwendoline C. Hatfield, J. Hope Hayman, Kathleen A. M. Lucas, Phyllis M. Malcolm, Mary L. Muirhead, Phebe P. Nunn (Religious Knowledge), Ethel M. Steuart, Marian E. Stockall, Florence G. Stone, Nora C. Worley. *Satisfied.*—Thirteen candidates, of whom Elizabeth Crawford and Lily Saaler were distinguished in German.

Hilda Frodsham and Evelyn van Zwanenberg are excused from Part II. of the Previous Examination, including the English Essay, should they enter Girton or Newnham College.

CAMDEN SCHOOL.—Fifty-one candidates were presented for the Junior Local Examination, and forty-one passed. Of these, one was in Class I., Division I., and seven took Third Class Honours.

Open Scholarships.—The results of the entrance Examinations for the Universities and Colleges are not yet published. We hope to have some successes to record in our next issue.

School Scholarships.—The Scholarships which are given annually on the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations have been awarded as follows :—*Seniors* : Platt Endowment Scholarship of £20 to Edith E. Freeman, Clothworkers' Scholarships of School fees for one year to Mabel Jagger and Violet Longman, the "R. W. Buss" Memorial Scholarship to F. Nellie Hart. *Juniors* : The "Crane" Scholarship of School fees for one year to Florence G. Stone, Platt Endowment Scholarships of £10 to Margaret G. Tonkin, Hilda F. Ehrmann and Gladys I. Sworn.

The Form Scholars are A. Margaret Menzies, Vera M. F. Mutch and Evelyn E. Hewer.

The Mensbier Scholarship has been awarded to Ethel Hutchings.

Drawing.—For the Exhibition held by the Royal Drawing Society in the spring of 1902, twelve sheets of drawings and one framed illumination were sent in from the School. As in 1901, Gladys Greaves has gained a Bronze Star for design, presented by the Clothworkers' Company. Elsie Freeman was commended for design and also for water colours from objects, and Dorothy Lange for water colours from objects. One hundred and six candidates were examined by the Royal Drawing Society in March, eighty of whom passed, forty in Honours.

CAMDEN SCHOOL.—Twelve drawings were sent in to the Exhibition. To two of these Bronze Stars were awarded, one was highly commended and three others were commended.

Music.—Fifty candidates were entered for the Music Examination, which was again conducted by Mr. Edgar Mills, of Balliol College. Of these, forty-nine passed, thirty being in Honours. The Maclean-Fraser Scholarship which pays the Music fees for one year, and for which pupils under eighteen are eligible, was gained by Mary L. Muirhead, and the Music prize by Victoria Oppenheimer.

Singing.—Choir prizes were awarded last term to Phyllis Malcolm, Sarah Payne and Dorothy Lange. The contests for the Challenge Cups were not held.

Cookery Class.—There are eleven pupils in Mrs. Severs's class this term, and the syllabus of lessons is as follows :—(1) Lemon creams, casserole of fish, chocolate rocks. (2) Lobster moulds, mayonnaise, savoury custard. (3) Veal cake, Jersey wonders, junket. (4) Beef rolls, potato salad, potted meat. (5) Raised pie, summer beverages, drop scones. (6) Fish cream and ice, beef quenelles, date cake.

Lectures.—Several interesting lectures were given, according to custom, towards the end of last term. The Rev. Septimus Buss lectured to the Upper and Middle Forms on *Local Government*. On March 19th and again on the 21st, we were glad to welcome Miss Hickey again among us, when she delivered a lecture on *Metre* to the Upper Forms. Mr. Henry Nettle-ship gave a lecture on *The Making of the New London* : a photographic

record of the London County Council; Miss D'Esterre Keeling on *The Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature*; Mr. Denison Allport on *Wits, Leaders and Statesmen of the Victorian Parliaments*; while Miss Henrietta Busk gave an account of her recent visit to *Sicily*, illustrated by numerous and really magnificent lantern slides.

Library.—The pupils who left School at Easter presented *Supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography*, Vols. I. and II. The following books have been bought for the Library:—*New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (leisureness—lief).....Dr. Murray; *Outline History of the British Empire and Expansion of the British Empire*.....Woodward; *Growth of the Empire*.....Jose; *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, 2 vols.....Professor Bryce; *Britain and the British Seas*.....Mackinder. Twenty-two text-books also have been presented by various publishers.

Founder's Day.—As April 4th fell during the Easter holidays, Founder's Day was celebrated on Tuesday, March 18th. A musical recital was given in the Clothworkers' Hall, at 12.30 for the girls and at 4.30 for parents and friends. The following is the programme:—

ORGAN.....	“Great Fugue in G Minor”	<i>Bach.</i>
CHOIR.....	“Ave Maria”	<i>Marchetti.</i>
SOLO.....	“With Verdure Clad”	<i>Haydn.</i>
TRIO.....	“Hearts feel that love Thee”	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
SOLO.....	“I will sing of Thy great mercies”	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
CHOIR.....	“Laudate Pueri”.....	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
ORGAN.....	“Toccata in C Minor”	<i>Boellmann.</i>
CHORALE	“The Saints of God”	

The Hall was, as usual, prettily decorated with daffodils and other spring flowers, and, also as usual, was well filled at the afternoon recital.

The display of work, toys, etc., in the Gymnasium was quite equal to that on previous occasions. Form VI. A and B had again provided a thorough outfit for a servant girl, while Form Upper V. A had followed this excellent example. Form V. A provided complete outfits for two babies, which were sent to the Settlement in Canning Town. Form V. deserves special mention for the ingenuity its members had shown in fitting up a dolls' classroom. Long desks with lockers had been made for the dolls, each pupil having book or slate in front of her. There was the proper furniture in the way of teacher's desk, map, etc., while behind was the cloakroom, with pegs and outdoor garments complete. This exhibit never failed to be surrounded by an admiring group. Form Lower IV. A also attracted a good deal of attention to its handiwork, which consisted of French bedstead and doll, with a complete wardrobe befitting a schoolgirl. This fortunate doll was provided with no less than *thirty* articles of attire. The Upper Corridor dressed thirty dolls. The Boarding Houses showed both pretty and useful articles, some beautiful bed-spreads at the North Lodge stall being particularly worthy of admiration. Every one missed, however,

the Egremont stall and particularly the presence of Miss Palmer, whom we would so gladly welcome among us again.

The Cookery Stall was no less attractive than in former years. Creams, jellies, Swiss roll, escallops, fish cakes, Mocha cakes, in fact, cakes of all kinds, found a ready sale. Some of the Swiss roll had been made by certain G.F.S. (Girls' Friendly Society) girls, who had been attending a class of Mrs. Severs, at Holloway. Several old pupils came to help at this stall.

In connection with the Science teaching, the work done by girls in the upper and middle classes in germinating seeds was shown. There were also collections of British wild flowers in March.

Dolls, toys, etc., were packed up at the end of the day and sent to various hospitals and institutions, of which a list will be found on page 54. Grateful letters of thanks were received.

The amount realized by the Sale of Work was £62 13s., which was considerably less than it has been of late years. It must be remembered, however, that some £15 has generally been raised by the Egremont stall. The money was allotted in the following way :—

	£	s.	d.	
North Lodge.....	32	0	0	Children's Country Holiday Fund.
Myra Lodge	4	0	0	Holy Trinity, Kentish Town, Country Holiday Fund.
	4	0	0	St. Luke's, Kentish Town, Country Holiday Fund.
	4	0	0	Camden Square Presbyterian Church for children of the Mission School.
Montague House ...	7	0	0	Montague House Cot, Victoria Hospital, Benares.
Cookery Stall and Teas	11	13	0	The Rev. A. J. Buss for Country Holiday Fund.

£62 13 0

CAMDEN SCHOOL. Founder's Day was kept on Tuesday, March 18th. Though somewhat earlier in the year than usual, daffodils were plentiful, and the schoolrooms were brightly decorated with them. In the morning, the girls of the Upper Forms listened to an interesting lecture, given by Mr. Allport, on "Famous Men in Queen Victoria's Parliaments."

In the afternoon, a Sale of Work was held in the Gymnasium, and a Display and Sale of Cookery in the adjoining Science Room. An amount of £37 was realized, the greater part of which has been distributed among various funds for sending poor children into the country for a holiday. Toys were sent to the St. Pancras Workhouse, and to the Temperance Hospital in Hampstead Road.

Changes in the Staff.—We offer our hearty congratulations to Miss Gurney on her appointment to the post of Head Mistress of the Newcastle

High School, under the Church Schools Company. Miss Gurney has been teaching at the N.L.C.S.G. since 1896, and takes up her work at Newcastle next September. We may remind our readers that the Rev. Dr. Gurney, Miss Gurney's father, is the Principal of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle.

Our new Science Mistress is Miss Stern, B.Sc. Lond., who has been Science Mistress at the County School, Bangor, since 1897.

Miss Clara Rose, an old pupil, is taking some of the Science work in the School this term.

Old Pupils' Association.—On Wednesday, 28th May, there was a good attendance of old pupils to hear a lecture by Mrs. Bryant on Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." The lecturer first drew attention to the fact that Ibsen had been badly treated, in that an ethical philosophy was demanded of him—a demand not made upon dramatists in general. She pointed out that Ibsen "cares to show us ideas rather than persons, and deals with moral types. He has chosen to illustrate the ideal of self-realization as the proper human end, and in this play uses the negative method of the 'awful warning,' for Peer Gynt's interpretation of the ideal is clearly a wrong one." The lecturer then gave an outline of the story, reading short passages of special interest, of which, perhaps, the conversation between Peer Gynt and the Button Moulder was the most striking. Throughout the play, Peer exhibits want of resolution, half-heartedness, and there is grim humour in the devil's refusal to leave him and advice to him that his best course will be to submit himself to the Button Moulder's casting ladle. Satan explains to him that the energetic sinner who chooses a way and walks in it resolutely with purpose and courage does live as a self, an agent meaning something; but Peer is a feeble, meaningless creature, who has merely smudged himself out and needs to be re-made by the casting ladle process. One more respite is given him, and he goes for once on a straight path to the cottage of Solveig, the woman who has loved him all through and waited patiently for his return during all his wanderings. He flings himself at her feet, asking, "Hast thou doom for a sinner, then speak it forth!" She has no doom for him, nothing but love and forgiveness. Still we are left asking, "Is Peer saved?" The answer to this involves another question—"Is this repentance whole, real, lasting?" If it is not, we may be sure that even Solveig's love has failed to save. The poet leaves us with the question open. From behind the house is heard the Button Moulder's parting speech—"We'll meet at the last cross road again, Peer, and *then* we'll see whether— I say no more."

Marriages.—We congratulate the following old pupils on their marriage :

Alice M. Barber to Mr. F. C. R. Sneath.

Jessie M. Childs to Mr. Walter Peacock.

Nora E. Farmiloe to Mr. H. R. Smith.

Mary L. Levander to Mr. H. F. Roberts.

Old Pupils.—*Miss Edith A. Jackson*, B.A., an old pupil and teacher of the N.L.C.S.G., and afterwards a House Mistress in St. Leonard's School,

has recently published a short story (Bemrose, 1s.) under the title of "Three Maids in a Hood," which is a quaint name for the pansy. It is a charming little sketch of the life of an Infant School Mistress in the country, and of a waif, Pansy by name, whom she adopted. It is a simple little story, in which, nevertheless, one can read between the lines the knowledge and inspiration which spring from a rich and varied experience of life. To some minds, perhaps, the indefinite ending would seem unsatisfactory, while others, again, would deem this a merit. The illustrations are by an old pupil of Miss Jackson's.

The following paragraph, which appeared in the latest "Teachers' Guild Quarterly," should be of special interest to our readers, as *Miss Walter* is an old pupil of the School :—

"Miss L. Edna Walter, B.Sc., an Inspector of Schools under the Board of Education (Secondary Branch), with two lady colleagues, is planning a repetition this year of a successful experiment made in 1901. She proposes to take a party of twenty young persons of her own sex (not children) to Belgium (Heyst, on the coast, and its neighbourhood, for a week, and thence to Bruges and Ghent) for a fortnight from July 24th. The cost of the holiday will be £6 (apart from personal extras). A second trip, of like duration, to Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, Louvain, and neighbourhood, will be taken on August 7th, at a cost of £7, inclusive. There must be many to whom this kind of 'personally conducted tour,' under the escort of cultivated persons, will be a boon. The terms quoted show that Miss Walter's undertaking is a purely disinterested one. Application for particulars should be made to her at 38, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, London, N."

At the exhibition of the "Home Arts and Industries" held at the Albert Hall in May, there was much beautiful work to be seen. One of the most attractive stalls was the one marked "Haslemere." Here under the charge of *Miss Marian Hine* was the Peasant Tapestry. This industry was set on foot by Mrs. Godfrey Blount, Miss Hine's sister, and consists of an appliqué of linen on linen and is exceedingly effective and durable. Another of Miss Hine's sisters, Mrs. Joseph King, has started at Haslemere the pattern weaving industry, and beautiful woven materials were also on sale at the Albert Hall. The Queen bought from this stall an exquisite piece of cream silk woven with a design in gold thread. Our readers will remember that the School banner was worked at Haslemere by *Miss Marian Hine* and two peasant women.

Frances Bartholomew was at the "Home Arts and Industries Exhibition" this year merely as a visitor. For some years past she had been in charge at the Kirkby Lonsdale stall, where might always be seen beautiful wood-carving, leather work, etc., done under her superintendence.

In consequence of the resignation of Sir Henry Harben from the mayoralty of the Borough of Hampstead last March, Mr. Alderman Hanhart was appointed Mayor in his place. The School is therefore represented among the Mayoresses of the new Boroughs, as *Mrs. Hanhart (Clara Anderson)* is an old pupil.

Mrs. Wright (Catherine M. Wood) has two pictures in the Academy this year—"From a Cornish Hedgerow in October" and "A Portfolio."

Jessie Mothersole has for some time been working in the studio of Mr. Henry Holiday, in Hampstead. She is doing very important work for this well-known artist in stained glass and enamels. Our readers will remember two charming illustrations by Miss Jessie Mothersole in the Jubilee numbers of *Our Magazine*.

Enid M. Hanhart, whose success in the Second Part of the Mathematical Tripos we record in another part of the Chronicle, has been appointed to the post of private secretary to Miss Penrose, Lady Principal of the Royal Holloway College. She will take up her duties next September.

On March 10th, at a meeting of Section A of the Teachers' Guild, a paper on "Practical Arithmetic" was read by *Muriel Storr*, who is now a Mistress at the Baker Street High School.

Florence I. Reeves has gained the Sterndale Bennett Prize at the Royal Academy of Music.

L. Maude Oppenheimer has, after examination, been elected an Associate of the Royal College of Organists.

Elsie Hooper has passed the Major Pharmaceutical Examination, which confers the title of Pharmaceutical Chemist. This Examination is most essential for girls who wish to take up dispensing, and it is also necessary that they should have matriculated previously. There is a good opening for girls to qualify as lady chemists. For this the first Examination is the Minor Pharmaceutical.

Miscellaneous.—Many present and former pupils will like to hear that a memorial side chapel to the late Dr. Cutts, a good friend to the N.L.C.S.G. for many years, was dedicated in Holy Trinity Church on Tuesday, May 27th, by the Lord Bishop of Islington. After the dedication, the Bishop, standing on the chancel steps, talked to the crowded congregation about the fifty-three years of loyal service which Dr. Cutts had rendered to God, to the Diocese, and to the people among whom he laboured. "We shall do well to remember," the Bishop said, "not only how nobly Dr. Cutts used his great literary powers to enrich Christendom by means of his many valuable works, but also to bear in mind how humbly and faithfully he fulfilled the duties which came to him in his large and poor parish." One felt altogether that Dr. Cutts was being remembered just in the way he would have liked best.

At a meeting of the Women's University of London Association, which was held at the Royal Holloway College on June 7th, a discussion took place on "The Training and Registration of Teachers." This was opened by Miss Hannah Robertson and Mrs. Bryant.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Teachers' Guild, Mrs. Bryant was re-elected a member of the Council.

Dorothy Robinson has passed the Senior Examination in Pianoforte Playing held by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music.

Prizes for morning Gymnastics have been awarded for the highest attendance to Forms V. A, IV. A and III.

The School Swimming Champions for this season are—Senior : Rhoda Tiffin ; Junior : Gertrude Tonkin.

The Annual Concert given by the pupils of the Camden School took place on Friday evening, March 14th. The Gymnasium was well filled, despite a wet evening, with the girls' parents and friends. In addition to pianoforte playing, a cantata was sung by a choir of some of the elder girls.

The School has been visited this term by one of the Professors from the Ladies' Higher Normal School, Tokio, Japan ; by the Head Mistress of a School at Cradock, South Africa ; by the Governors from the Merchant Schools, Edinburgh ; and by students from Bedford College, the Maria Grey Training College, and from Catholic Training Colleges both in London and the north of England.

E. M. H.

OLD PUPILS' MISSIONARY UNION.

THE Annual Meeting was held at the School on Wednesday, May 28th ; nineteen were present, and Miss Prentice, V.P., was in the chair. After the opening prayer, read by Miss E. Young, the General Report was read by the Secretary, and the Reports for Sections I. and III. by Mrs. Raisin and Miss Round. The special gifts, amounting to £10, were voted as follows :—£1 to Miss Wedderspoon, £1 to Miss Lane, £2 to Miss Pailthorpe, £3 to Mrs. Phillips and £3 to Mrs. Shorrock.

After a long discussion over the working details of the Union, a vote of thanks was passed to Miss Tucker, who is obliged to resign the Secretaryship, and the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year :—*Committee* : Mrs. Raisin and the Misses Thacker, Round, Rayner, Syer and L. Wagstaff. *Joint Secretaries* : Miss Buchanan, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, W.C., and Miss Prentice, 26, George Street, W. *Treasurer* : Miss Begbie, 2, Rochester Road, N.W., to whom in future all subscriptions should be sent.

M. E. TUCKER.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 28TH, 1902.

In looking back on the events of this, the fourth year of our Union's work, we cannot but confess that the progress is not what it would have been had each member taken to heart the words of last year's Report. We thank God for the earnest missionary spirit of some of our members, but that very zeal which sends them out in person to the work leaves a gap in our midst which is not readily filled. The number of our home members, *sixty* in all, has been this year practically at a standstill ; for although *five* new members have joined, we have lost two by resignation and three by departure to the foreign field. These latter are *Mrs. G. R. Cameron*, who on her marriage last autumn went out to work under the Baptist Missionary Society on the Congo ; *Miss Eleanor Shephard, M.B., B.S.*, who, under the same Society, is now engaged in medical work in the Panjab ; and *Miss Ella Waymouth* who has gone to Amritsar to teach in the Girls' Middle School there. These

bring the number of our Missionaries up to *thirteen*. Of the rest, *Mrs. Shorrock* and *Miss Pellatt* have returned to their respective work in North-West China and Cape Town; *Mrs. Phillips* is working at Kien-Yang, South China; *Miss Pailthorpe* has returned to her former station at the Victoria Hospital, Benares; *Miss Miller* is working at her School in Chiang-Cheu, near Amoy; *Miss Deed* is returning from East Africa this summer on furlough; *Miss E. Tucker* is at home; *Miss Price* is teaching in the Alexandra High School, Amritsar; *Miss Williamson* is teaching and itinerating in Bengal villages; *Miss Lane* is superintending the Leper Settlement at Engcobo, Transkei.

We are glad to say that two more old pupils have been accepted by the Baptist Missionary Society and, funds permitting, hope to leave for India this autumn—they are Miss Edith Young, M.B., B.S., the founder of our Union, and Miss Alice Francis.

Our expenditure this year has amounted to £1 19s. 7d. and the receipts to £2 7s. 6d., leaving a balance of 7s. 11d. In addition to this, special gifts, amounting to £10 1s. 6d., have been received, for which we are largely indebted to our kind friend Mrs. Peirson, who has also sent out to our members abroad nine copies of the Jubilee number of *Our Magazine*.

During the past year eight meetings have been held, three at the School, with an average attendance of seventeen. They were addressed in May by Mrs. Shorrock, in September by Miss Pellatt and in February by Miss Wedderspoon, each of whom gave an account of her own work. The other meetings include three working parties and a visit to Livingstone College.

In conclusion, we would remind our members of the need of both prayer and work for our Union. Each is essential, and neither in numbers nor in usefulness can we grow without a deeper sense of our individual responsibility in these points.

In Memoriam.

ALICE LUPTON, *née* LEA.

Entered the School 1858. Died 20th February, 1902.

JANE BLACK.

Housekeeper at the School 1881 to 1895, and at Myra Lodge 1897 to 1902.
Died March 3rd, 1902.

AGNES MACEWAN.

Entered the School May, 1899. Left July, 1901. Died 15th April, 1902.

ADA RINDER WHITLEY.

Entered the School May, 1881. Left December, 1882. Died 12th May, 1902.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS OF OLD PUPILS' ASSOCIATION.

Beaurepaire, Lilian	10, Lady Somerset Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
Cross, Mrs. Robert	25, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
(Edith Bengier)	
Darton, May	Lacklands, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
Favatt, Florence	6, Cecil Park, Crouch Hill, N.
Garside, Jessie	194, Amhurst Road, Hackney, N.E.
Hall, Jessie	11, Chandos Street, W.
Harris, Mrs.	23, Anson Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
(Florence White)	
Hunter, Nellie	Glenera, Pudsey, Yorks.
Inglis, Charlotte	Westbury Avenue, Wood Green, N.
Isaac, Mrs.	19, Croftdown Road, Highgate, N.W.
(Agnes Thompson)	
Jackson, Edith A.	Hale, Farnham, Surrey.
Lane, Annie	Worton Manor, Isleworth.
Löwenstein, Agnes	Maria Grey Training College, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury.
Morley, Mrs.	Soberton Vicarage, Bishop's Waltham, Herts.
(Mary Johns)	
Pettitt, Janet	65, Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington.
Prentice, Susan	26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.
Rowe, Edith D'O.	27, Hillmarton Road, Holloway, N.
Sampson, Jane	7, Robert Street, Regent's Park, N.W.
Walters, Lily	13, Harlesden Gardens, N.W.

THE GYMNASIAC DISPLAY.

ON the morning of June 5th an interested and expectant group of spectators might have been seen seated at the further end of the Gymnasium. For the most part they consisted of the parents and friends of the girls belonging to the morning Gymnasium Classes, under Miss Nicholls and Miss Robertson; and the fact that nearly every girl had friends present, who were witnessing and criticizing the display, may perhaps have lent a further incentive to good work.

That the work done was excellent, all those who had the privilege of seeing it will agree. The girls, in their dark blue dresses, with ties and belts of pale blue, eagerly watched every movement of their leaders, who were distinguished by pale blue sashes, and looked as if their hearts were thoroughly in their work.

Without attempting to make invidious distinctions, special mention should perhaps be made of the sash drill done by the younger children, and the work done with the hoops by the older girls, the exercises in both being most effectively executed.

Exercises in skipping were followed by dumb-bells, wands, clubs, free exercises and Scotch reels, all of which deserve very high praise. The resolute faces of the leaders showed how keenly they realized their responsibility, and interest and energy were apparent throughout.

At the close of the morning a game of Basket Ball was played, in order that the visitors might be initiated into the mysteries of the game, after which the parents and friends of the pupils took their leave, wishing, no doubt, like Oliver Twist of famous memory, "for more."

V. LONGMAN.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held in the Lecture Hall on Friday, March 14th, when, in the absence of Mrs. Bryant, Miss Wood kindly consented to take the chair.

The motion before the meeting was "That a scientific education is more advantageous than a classical one," introduced by Octavia Myers and opposed by Mabel Jagger. The opener pointed out that the study of science induces both logical methods of thought and also habits of order and neatness. The opportunities for outdoor work and the nature of the subjects in natural science make it more interesting than classics; while its great importance in commerce, manufactures and other branches of work makes it absolutely indispensable.

The opposer mentioned many advantages which classics, to her mind, possessed over science as a means of education. The study of classics helps men to express their thoughts, to make them broad-minded, to inspire them with a zeal for noble deeds; the study of science is more limited and of less benefit to the majority of people.

The discussion was continued by Miss Aitken, May Wooder, K. Light, I. Bremner, A. Dale, V. Longman, G. Saunders, E. Ramsay and G. Greaves.

Miss Wood then summed up, emphasizing the necessity of both branches of study entering into education. Science, she said, deals specially with Nature; while the study of books helps us to understand the great moral principles which underlie life.

The motion was then put to the vote, and was lost by a large majority. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Wood, for her presence in the chair.

ADA DALE, *Hon. Secretary.*

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Friday, March 7th, at 2.30 p.m., the Vice-President, Miss Wood, kindly taking the chair. The books which had been read were Kingsley's "Yeast" and "Alton Locke," and Browning's "Strafford." At this meeting, "Strafford" was read aloud, all the members

present taking part, and a special vote of thanks is due to Miss Wood, whose beautiful rendering of "Strafford" made us realize more than ever the intense pathos of the play.

At the close of the reading it was decided to announce a competition, *i.e.*, "An Essay on the character of 'Strafford,' as set forth in Browning's play of that name."

The proceedings then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Wood for her presence in the chair.

VIOLET LONGMAN, *Hon. Secretary.*

SCIENCE CLUB.

THIS term the Club has sustained two losses, in the persons of Miss Aitken, who has been President for many years, and Miss Taylor, our Vice-President.

Owing to the increased number of members in the Club, the original rules were found to be impracticable, and on March 25th a meeting was held to revise them. The amended rules stand as follows :—

I.—The N.L.C.S.G. Science Club is founded for the purpose of encouraging the study of Science—

1. By holding meetings at which specimens may be exhibited and notes of observations, etc., read.
2. By organizing excursions into the country and to the leading scientific museums.
3. By the study of branches of Science somewhat apart from the ordinary School course.
4. By the reading of papers by present and past pupils, and by honorary members.
5. By the acquisition of books, slides and museum specimens.

II.—The Science Club shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Committee and ordinary members.

III.—The Committee shall consist of seven members, including the officers, who are *ex officio* members of Committee.

IV.—A candidate for admission shall become a member on payment of one year's subscription.

V.—Each member shall pay annually the sum of sixpence, due at the first meeting in October.

VI.—The Secretary shall give due notice and record the minutes of each meeting of the Club, write a report of the meetings for *Our Magazine*, and keep a register of past and present members.

VII.—The Treasurer shall collect subscriptions, keep accounts, and keep a record of all property of the Club, including specimens presented to it.

VIII.—Any member being absent from three consecutive meetings without giving a satisfactory explanation to the Secretary shall be considered to have resigned.

IX.—Corresponding members shall be allowed to join.

X.—A girl who, when leaving School, is a member of the Club, shall be allowed to remain an honorary member, and, as such, shall be included in the Club Register, and shall be free to attend any meetings.

O. MYERS, *Hon. Secretary.*

GAMES CLUB.

Basket Ball still continues to be the popular game in the Gymnasium, both among seniors and juniors. The style of the play has greatly improved, the passing and throwing being very good, though the catching of the ball might be better, especially in the junior team.

There have been four matches this term, three senior and one junior. On February 14th the senior team played against the team of the Coborn High School, on their ground, and won a victory by 11 goals to 9. On March 12th the return matches against the senior and junior teams of the Skinners' Company's School were played on our ground, and both games resulted in a victory for the School teams, the seniors winning by 31 goals to 8, and the juniors by 16 goals to 10. The third senior match was played on March 28th, against a team of "Old North Londoners," resulting in a victory for the "Present" team by 35 goals to 8.

Fives has become more popular this term, but we should yet like to see a larger number of players, as the courts are still often empty.

Racquets has not yet acquired popularity, but we hope that there will be more girls playing in the summer months.

MURIEL NICHOLLS, *Captain.*

TENNIS CLUB.

THIS season the Tennis Club has been reorganized, and the two Clubs have been amalgamated into one. The ground now used is the School field, behind Whittington College.

The Committee for the present season is as follows:—Mrs. Bryant, President; Miss Bartram, Vice-President; Miss Young, Treasurer; Miss Nicholls, May Adams, Octavia Myers, Violet Longman, Ethel Cocke and Maude Willis (Secretary).

It is hoped that many will now become members, and that a high standard of play will be reached before the end of the season.

L. MAUDE WILLIS, *Hon. Secretary.*

FOUNDER'S DAY, 1902.

HOSPITALS and other Institutions to which toys, clothes, etc., were sent:—Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Great Northern Central Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Mildmay Mission Hospital, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Paddington Green Children's Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, St. Pancras Workhouse Schools, Women's University Settlement.

PREFECTS AND MONITORS.

THE Prefects for this term are:—Ada Dale, Isabel Bremner, Hannah Cameron, Margaret Charles, Muriel Nicholls, May Wooder, Emily Ladler, Maud Woods, Ellen Bridger, Elsie Ridley.

The Monitors are:—Ethel Hutchings, Violet Longman, Daisy Menzies, Janet Thomson, Gertrude Sabin, Doris Mathew, Madeline Mortimer, Wini-

fred Forbes, Phebe Nunn, Charlotte Grieve, May Wright, Myra Simmons, Elfrida Cocke, Althea Fleming, Lilian Bayne, Catharine Muirhead, Peggy Farquharson, Dorothy Hodgson, Doris Ironside, Henrietta Oppenheimer, Alice Freeman, Dora Adams, Enid Longman, Margaret Hodgson, Dorothy Atkinson, Barbara Adams, Marjorie Muir, Winifred Goodall, Grace Jones, Madeline Irwin.

OUR MAGAZINE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1901.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To Balance	4	16	9	By Printing	34	6	6
„ Subscriptions.....	55	11	8	„ Jubilee Magazine	4	7	9
„ Sale of Odd Copies	1	7	8	„ Postage	8	13	9
„ Advertisements.....	0	15	0	„ Payments to Editor	3	18	0
„ Jubilee Magazine	6	5	9				
					£51	6	0
				„ Balance	17	10	10
	£68	16	10		£68	16	10

Examined and found correct,

MARY C. BUSS.

CALENDAR FOR TERM TO EASTER, 1902.

- Jan. 9th.—Beginning of Term.
- „ 20th.—Meeting of Prefects and Monitors.
- Feb. 14th.—Senior Match at Basket Ball with Coborn High School.
- „ 24th.—Half-Term Holiday.
- „ 26th.—Cambridge Results known.
Meeting of Missionary Union.
Meeting of Old Pupils' Association. Lecture on "Sicily,"
by Miss H. Busk.
- „ 28th.—External Examinations begin.
- Mar. 7th.—Meeting of Literary Society.
- „ 12th.—Senior and Junior Matches at Basket Ball with Skinners' Company's School.
- „ 14th.—Meeting of Debating Society.
- „ 18th.—FOUNDER'S DAY.
- „ 19th and 21st.—Lecture by Miss Hickey on "Metre."
- „ 20th.—Lecture by Mr. H. W. Nettleship, on "The Making of the New London."
- „ 25th.—Lecture by Miss D'Esterre Keeling, on "Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature."
Meeting of Science Club.
- „ 26th.—Lecture by Mr. Allport, on "Wits, Leaders and Statesmen of the Victorian Parliaments."
End of Term.
- „ 28th.—Senior Match at Basket Ball with Old North Londoners.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Magazines :—
After Many Days, Alexandra College Magazine, Beaufort House Budget, Boomerang, Calendar of Westfield College, Cambridge Training College Magazine, Cheltenham Ladies' College Magazine, Elizabethan, Epsomian, King Edward's School Chronicle, Leys Fortnightly, Marlburian (2), Merchistonian, Ogontz Mosaic (U.S.A.) (2), Owens College Union Magazine, Pembroke House School Magazine, Rossallian, St. Andrew's College Magazine St. Leonard's School Gazette, Sydneian, Victoria College Magazine.
