

THE GREAT HALL, DULWICH COLLEGE.

OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

I.—FOUNDATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF LONDON.

REMARK frequently made on the education question by persons not immediately interested in it, is to the effect that if a boy happens to be blessed with any real talent, he will inevitably rise and make his mark in the world, if he only have the opportunity of mastering what are commonly called "the three R's"—viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic.

But there is an enormous class of boys beyond reach of the lower schools, in the sense that their parents can afford to send them to more costly establishments, which in many instances teach what they profess to teach thoroughly and well, but which present no openings into future life except such indirect ones as the inculcation of business-like habits and the accumulation of practically useful knowledge. Schools of private adventure (as they have been named) usually make great points of good food, comfort, and general attention to health, and are admirably adapted for children who are either mentally or physically too frail to rough it in a school where each boy must submit to the same system, and stand exclusively on his own merits. Some principals lay themselves out to prepare their pupils for the public schools, and a large number take their stand on an education which will fit a boy, at the age of fifteen, for a situation in

some house of business. To those boys who really love learning for its own sake, and have some amount of ambition, or whose relatives have it for them, our Foundation Schools are of incalculable service. They may be said to offer pupils the opportunity of educating themselves, if they have brains and perseverance enough to earn exhibitions tenable at the school, thus relieving their parents of all cost save that of their food and clothes; and they may also compete for scholarships which will support them for a certain number of years at an English University. In this way youths of talent do indeed come to the front and rise in the world, and usually prize, and profit by, their hard-won privileges far more than those who go to college because it is the "regular thing," and because a few annual hundreds more or less make little or no difference to the family income and expenditure.

The foundation school which, on account of its wealth, offers perhaps more advantages than any other, is the "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, an actor who was Shakespeare's contemporary, and who, having no children of his own, so disposed of his property that he might be the nursing-father and benefactor of generations yet unborn. It is not now conducted precisely under Alleyn's scheme, which was too inelastic to expand with the growing needs of modern times, but was re-

constituted and placed on a fresh footing in 1858, and has been doing useful work in the service of education ever since. The parishes which, under the founder's will, can claim the special privileges of Dulwich College, are St. Giles, Camberwell; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Luke, Finsbury; and St. Saviour, Southwark. For boys residing within these districts the fees are as follow :—

Under 13 years of age	... ..	£12 per annum.
Above 13	„ ..	£15 „

For all others :—

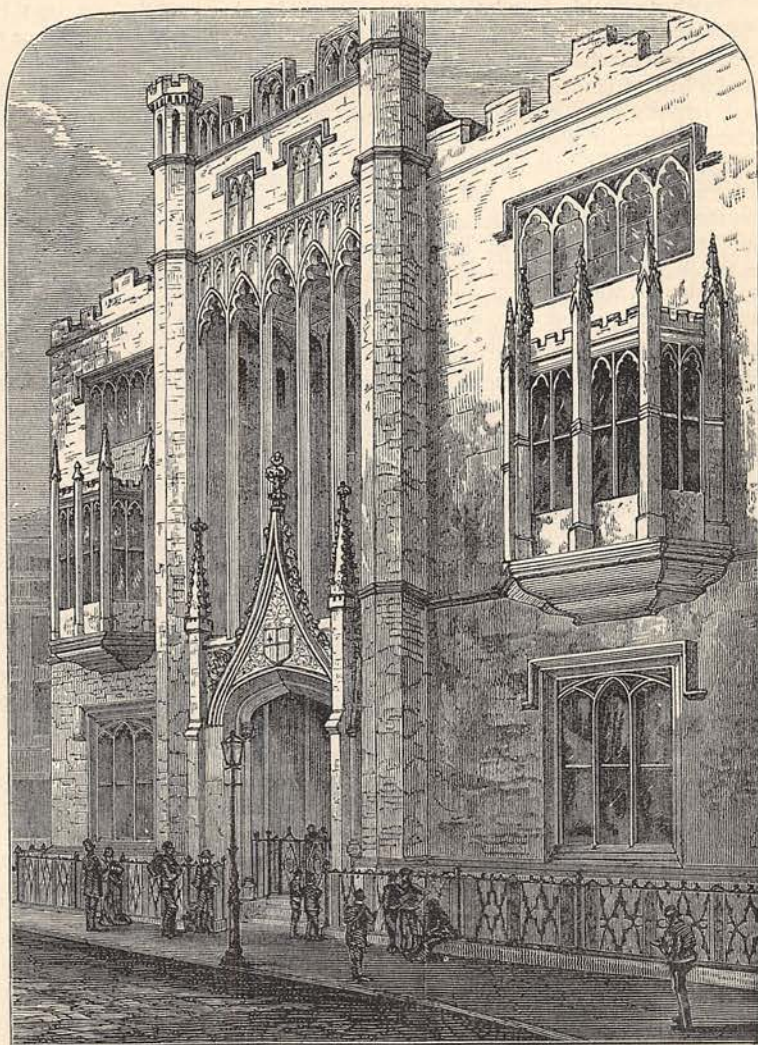
Under 13 years of age	... ..	£15 per annum.
Above 13	„ ..	£18 „

These charges are payable in advance at the beginning of each term, and the pupils must provide at their own cost all books and stationery, as well as such materials as are required in the Chemical and Drawing Departments. There are Upper and Lower Schools, or, more correctly speaking, the college is divided into three sections—Junior, Senior, and Sixth Form. Boys are admissible into the former of these at eight years old, and with only average abilities and industrious habits ought to be able to go up higher at thirteen. The course of instruction is English, Latin, French, and Arithmetic. Then there are special classes in the Junior Section, including one for Drawing, to which all boys above the standing of the Upper First are admissible. This is of course a great advantage to those who have any turn for art, which is a special study at Dulwich, and that department is in connection with the Royal Academy. So well and successfully, indeed, have the students worked, that no less than nine pictures by Dulwich art pupils hung on the walls at Burlington House in the season of 1879.

Other special classes in the Junior Section are for the study of Greek or German, and there are some for additional instruction in Latin, French, and Arithmetic for such boys as fall below the attainments of their class in these subjects, so that due provision is made for thorough grounding before they pass to the next higher division.

In the Senior Section, uniform instruction is given to all the pupils in English (with Divinity), Latin, French, Arithmetic, and Elementary Mathematics. They may now choose between Greek and the Higher

Classics on the one hand, and German and Physical Science on the other. The Special Classes give all boys the opportunity of pursuing those subjects which may be requisite with a view to their intended pursuit or profession, or to any of the public competitive examinations, and the instruction is given at such times as will not interfere with the general course of study. They include Science, Chemistry, Heat, Light, Electricity, Acoustics, Geology, Palæontology, Botany, Physiology, Physical and Political Geography, Drawing, instruction preparatory for the Indian Civil and Engineering, and for the Woolwich Examinations. There are, however, no special rewards for mathematical attainments. All the boys are under the wise supervision of the head master, who will not allow any one to take on his youthful shoulders more than he is able to bear, but regulates the number of extra subjects according to the capacity of the pupil. Sixth Form work is principally a continuation and amplification of that of the Senior Section, and courses of vocal music and of evening lectures are also provided.



THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

So much for the ordinary curriculum: now for the prizes that may be gained by the diligent. School scholarships of £20 a year each are awarded upon examination every year to boys between twelve and fourteen, twenty-four of which are tenable during the continuance of the holder at the school, and the remainder for three years. There also eight exhibitions of the value of £50 a year each, open without restriction to the competition of all boys who have not been less than two years in the college. These are tenable for four years, provided the holder be resident at one of the English Universities, or a student of some learned or scientific profession, or of the Fine Arts. The new scheme contemplates raising these exhibitions to a maximum of £100 a year each, and perhaps ultimately increasing their number. Dulwich can boast of a very fair show of boys who have competed successfully for open scholarships at the Universities, and her sons may almost be said to make the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society their own, so often do they carry it off from their rivals.

Another valuable foundation is the City of London School, now situated in Milk Street, Cheapside, but which will in about two years' time occupy an acre and a half of land on the Thames Embankment, that has recently been granted by the Court of Common Council for that purpose. It was established by the Corporation of London under the authority of an Act of Parliament in 1834, and built at their expense on the site of what was formerly Honey Lane Market, and is endowed with an annual sum towards its maintenance derived from certain estates left in 1442 by John Carpenter, Town Clerk in those ancient days of the City. It is under the government of the Corporation and a committee chosen by them, and the method of admission to the school is by an application according to a form obtainable of the secretary, which must be signed by a boy's parent or guardian, and also by an Alderman or Common Councilman. The next stage is that each child must pass an examination according to his age, the very least that is required before admission to even the lowest class being a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Boys may enter at any age between seven and fifteen, and may remain till nineteen. The fees are ten guineas a year, payable in advance, and the course of instruction is a comprehensive one, embracing Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, French, and German; Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, Geography, History, and Drawing; the elements of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Elocution, and Vocal Music, while the Scriptures are daily read and taught. Many valuable prizes are given, in the shape of books and medals, and there are also scholarships tenable at the school, filled up as vacancies occur, among which are eight Carpenter Scholarships, in memory of the founder. Candidates for these must be between eleven and sixteen, and have been at least three years at the school. The advantages are gratuitous education, books to the value of £2 a year, £25 per annum towards maintenance, and £50 on leaving the school, provided the scholar continues therein two years after election, and obtains a

certificate of merit and good conduct during that time from the head master. If he proceed to the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, the allowance of £25 per annum is continued for a further period of four years. Then there are the Sir David Salomon's Foundation Scholarship, worth thirty guineas per annum; two Sir W. Tite Scholarships, worth £25 and £20 a year respectively; a Jews' Commemoration one of £40 per annum, tenable for three years, either at the school or at University College; another in memory of the late Mr. Alderman Hale, which brings in something over £43 yearly; a small exhibition for proficiency in the Natural Sciences, called the "Mortimer;" one founded by Sir A. D. Sassoon, for proficiency in Sanscrit, tenable for a year, and worth £20 for that period, as well as four scholarships, left by the same gentleman, which are open to all candidates under thirteen, in or out of the school, may be held for four years, and are of progressive value, being £10 the first year, £15 the second, £20 the third, and £35 the fourth. In addition to these, there are twenty-three exhibitions, tenable at one or other of the Universities, one for any place of continued education, and one for two years at St. Thomas's Hospital. This Medical Scholarship is of the value of from £90 to £100, and the others range between £22 and £60 per annum, the majority being worth £50. Over and above all these is the Exhibition of the Salters' Company, which is to be continued during the pleasure of their Court, and produces £80 per annum for four years to its fortunate possessor, who must win his laurels by passing an examination in Natural Science, and matriculate within twelve months after the award at Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Durham.

We now come to the Merchant Taylors' School in Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, founded by the Worshipful Company of that name in 1561, and still maintained by them at an annual cost of about £2,000. The Master of the Company at the time of its establishment was Sir Thomas White, who had then recently founded St. John's College, Oxford, which has at various times been enriched with no less than fifty scholarships, to thirty-seven of which the pupils of Merchant Taylors' school are entitled. Boys are admissible on the nomination of members of the Company, from the age of nine, and may remain till the Monday succeeding the Feast of St. John Baptist before their nineteenth birthday; and the terms are an entrance fee of £3, and £10 per annum. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin have been taught ever since the foundation of the school; the commoner elements of Mathematics, Writing, and Arithmetic were added in 1829, and in 1846 the French Language and the study of Modern History were included in the list. The exhibitions in connection with Merchant Taylors' School are very valuable, twenty-one of them tenable at St. John's, Oxford, being worth £100 a year each for seven years; six others at the same College bring in £60 per annum and hold good for twelve years, which is rather a lengthy term of residence. There is also a Stuart Exhibition of £50 for eight years at St. John's, and a School Scholarship of £63 per annum,

which may be held for four years, at the same house of learning. Four Parkin Exhibitions of £50 per annum are tenable at Cambridge for four years, another one of £61 11s. 4d. is available for either University, as are also two smaller ones of £50 a year each. The Pitt, Fish, Vernon, and Wooler Exhibitions are only for St. John's, Oxford, and are of considerably less value.

St. Paul's School, at the east end of St. Paul's Churchyard, the gift and legacy of Dean Colet to his fellow-citizens, is an exceedingly rich foundation and perfectly free, the presentations being in the hands of the Master of the Mercers' Company. It was established for 153 boys of every nation, country, and class, and its great wealth is partly derived from estates in Buckinghamshire, which when Erasmus visited the Dean at Wendover Hale were worth only £55 14s. 10½d., though their rent-roll now stands at something over £2,000 a year. Its most valuable exhibitions are the Camden, which consist of from £80 to £120 a year each, and are tenable at Trinity College, Cambridge. Most of the others are small, but besides certain fixed bequests, the number of exhibitions depends on the amount of available income. The only expense of the scholars is for books and wax tapers, as the learned founder decreed that wax candles only were to be used in the school.

Charterhouse, since its removal to Godalming, can perhaps hardly be classed among London schools. It is, nevertheless, as open as any other to London boys, and there are as many as fifty scholars on the foundation, nominated annually by the governors in rotation, while two are elected every year by competition from among boys who have been at least twelve months in the school, and are between the

ages of thirteen and fifteen. The educational course comprehends Classics, Mathematics, and English; German, Chemistry, Singing, Drawing, and Drilling being optional extras. A foundationer is clothed and kept, as well as educated, and may remain till he is nineteen. If, however, at the age of eighteen he pass a satisfactory examination, he receives an exhibition of £80 per annum, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, with £20 extra during the last year. Every foundationer who satisfies the examiners that he will probably pass the first Public Examination at a University, is qualified for an exhibition. There are many other scholarships and prizes for which an annual competition takes place, and there is some valuable Church preferment in the gift of Charterhouse, to which foundationers have the first claim. The sum of £40 was formerly paid with every boy who left, either to help him at College or apprentice him to a trade, and the very last lad apprenticed from the school was John Philip Kemble, who was "bound" to his comedian uncle to learn the histrionic art.

This is but an outline sketch of the benefits to be won and worn by diligent students, and applies only to schools in the immediate neighbourhood of or in connection with London, but it may serve to quicken some young souls who feel that they could work hard for a worthy end, and whose parents desire for them other openings into life than those presented by desk and ledger, though by no means undervaluing the latter; and we all know that many a lad who has little or no faculty for business, might shine in a professional or scientific career, if he only had the opportunity of studying for and entering well upon it.



DULWICH COLLEGE IN 1790.

a boring, twisting motion, soon cutting a hole. There were at one time nine "perforators" at work in the Cénis Tunnel, each working a boring rod, each rod smiting the rock at the rate of 1,800 strokes a minute, and with an estimated force of 200 lbs. at each stroke.

This boring was begun in January, 1861, and by August, when the workmen had become more skilful, the progress was about thirty inches a day. Thirty inches out of all those miles! But the blasting, carrying, and boring was not relaxed day or night, and in 1869 no less than 4,000 men were employed on the tunnel. In 1866 half the work had been accomplished, after nearly nine years' hard labour. Two years later great progress had been made, and in December, 1870, the workmen could hear each other blasting, as they advanced from Italy and France respectively.

That was a nervous time, as we can imagine. The success of the undertaking then depended upon the result of the calculations as to direction and elevation. As a matter of fact, a slight error of about forty yards occurred in the length estimated, but the direction was correct, and on Boxing Day, 1870, the navigators cut through the last rocky partition, and the engineers shook hands through the breach.

The Mont Cénis Tunnel was then an accomplished fact; but unfortunately two of the three bold Piedmontese to whom the enterprise is due did not live to see the result of their labours. MM. Grandis and Sommelier passed away before the great work was

accomplished: they were not permitted to witness the triumph of their genius. *Dieu dispose!*

That it is a triumph no one can doubt. The high mountain road is forty-nine miles long, and necessarily winding. The very ingenious railway carried over Mont Cénis by Mr. Fell ran upon, and alongside, the diligence road, and shortened the time previously occupied to about four and a half hours, or nearly one half. But the completion of the Mont Cénis Tunnel carries an uninterrupted railroad for the distance of about 1,300 miles, from Calais to Brindisi. The Mont Cénis is the longest existing tunnel in Europe, its exact measurement being seven miles and a half and 242 yards. It was opened on the 17th of September, 1871, with great pomp and ceremony.

For the information of our inquiring readers we will add the statement of the composition of the mountain through which the tunnel is pierced. It consists, from the French side, of schist, then quartz, then limestone, then schist again, all the way into Piedmont. The cost was three millions sterling, certainly not an extravagant sum for such a completed work. The transit is comfortably managed, and no inconvenience is felt, as the ventilation is well attended to. Such is a brief account of the great highway through the Alps; and the example thus set has been quickly followed. Tunnels are now in progress through the St. Gotthard and Simplon ranges, and another is actually hinted at which is to traverse Mont Blanc, from Chamouni to Courmayeur. Whether this last will ever be accomplished, it is of course impossible to say.

OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

II.—MARLBOROUGH AND WELLINGTON.

ONE feature of the educational movement during the present century has been the establishment of new public schools, in which peculiar privileges are reserved for the sons of divers classes in our social community, and the idea underlying the formation of such foundations is that, though there are some professional men among us who are well and handsomely paid for their services, there are others whose income falls very far short of their position and its claims. The pupils of private schools, and the small proportion of boys who are trained under the paternal wing, either by parents or private tutors, are often at a disadvantage when they go to the Universities, not one in a thousand of them being able to win any honour for himself, or even to take his place on an equality with those of his fellows who aim at nothing higher than getting their degrees with the least possible amount of trouble. One memorable exception to this rule, however, was that of the late Rev. J. Keble, who was entirely educated at home by his father in the seclusion of a rural vicarage, and yet before he was fifteen obtained by competition a junior studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, and at

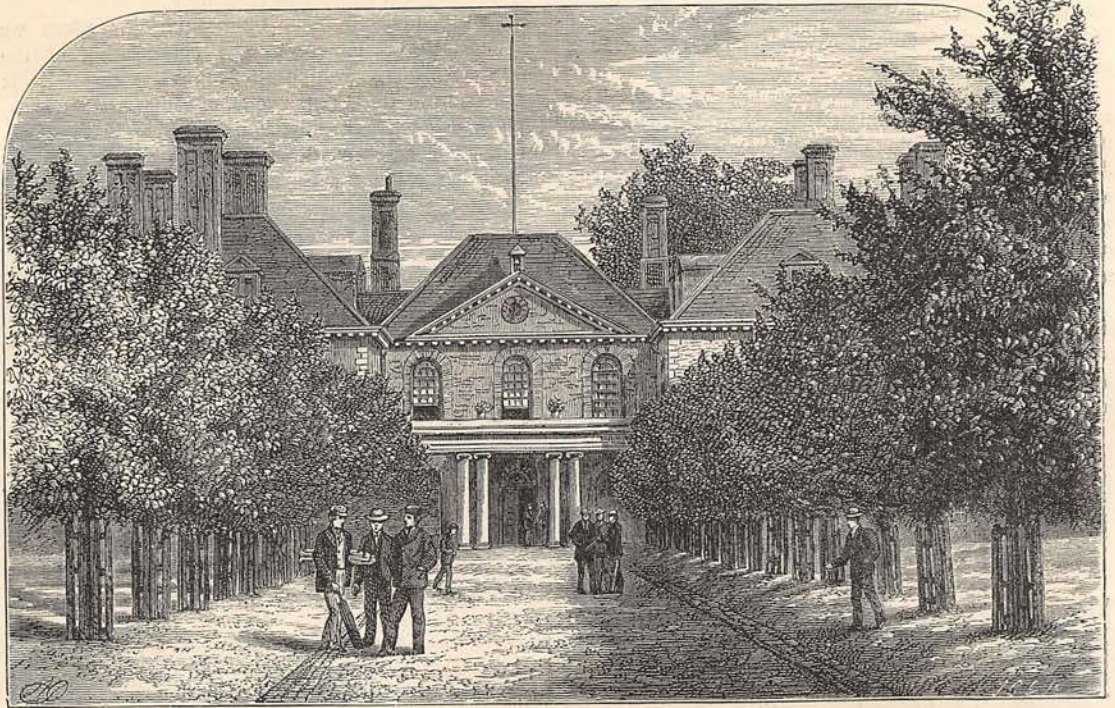
eighteen took a double first-class—the only instance on record, it is believed, of any one gaining that distinction at so early an age.

But some of the older (we can hardly say greater) public schools are far beyond the means of such professional men as have not been fortunate enough to make large sums of money out of their work, or have little or no private income to supplement the stipend or emolument attached to their post, or earned by their efforts, though many of them have received a liberal education in their time, and are the parents of promising sons whom they would fain see enjoying the advantages of a University career with a fair chance of carrying off some of its prizes. And the consciousness of this state of things has led to the founding of a new order of schools or colleges, with a view to the needs of clever boys not favoured by Dame Fortune at their birth with the traditional silver spoon, and foremost among them, both from the position it has achieved, and from the consideration usually awarded to the class for whose benefit it was originally designed, is Marlborough College, Wiltshire, the favours of which are dispensed especially to the sons of the clergy, who are also received at much lower

terms than those of laymen. The latter were not included at all in the scheme first projected in 1842 by the Rev. Charles Plater, but when in the following year it was carried into execution by the Revs. G. A. Bowes, J. D. Glennie, and other friends, it was agreed that an admixture of the lay element would be both useful and profitable, though it was even then limited to one-third of the whole number of pupils. The terms charged at first for sons of clergymen were thirty guineas per annum, and for all others fifty guineas. Pupils in either case were only admissible by nomination, and the sum of money to be paid by each person in order to acquire the right of always having during

chequered career could there have been more confusion in the place "than when on the following morning 400 shoes had to find their owners!"

The first Charter of Incorporation for Marlborough College was dated August 21st, 1845, and provided that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be its Visitor, that it should be managed by a Council consisting of twelve clergymen and thirteen laymen, appointed by the life-governors, and presided over by the Bishop of the Diocese, this Council being authorised to make bye-laws, and appoint a Master, besides being invested with all necessary powers of management, and required to make a full and ample



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE HOUSE.

his lifetime one boy in the College as his nominee was to be £100, while for the power of nominating only once £50 was to be requisite. Rules were drawn up for the management, and a Council was appointed consisting of ten clergymen and nine laymen, and the moneys received for rights of nomination speedily amounted to a total which justified these gentlemen in securing and adapting for their purpose the famous old mansion at Marlborough known by their own and a previous generation as the Castle Inn. It was a perfectly novel phase in the existence of a quaint manorial dwelling built after the plans of Inigo Jones in the seventeenth century, on an historic site of great antiquity, when on August 25th, 1843, 200 boys, utter strangers to one another, were assembled in the court and suddenly found themselves a great school, and it has been said that never throughout its long and

report of all matters within their jurisdiction to the life-governors at an annual meeting. Pupils flocked in apace, as might have been expected, but the College being an institution which had to make itself, and fight its own way entirely upon its own merits, the funds at the disposal of the Council proved themselves very inadequate to provide all the necessary accommodation as well as the teaching staff and rations required for no less than 500 hearty boys with tremendous capacities for disposing of roast beef and bread-and-butter, not to mention an indefinite amount of Greek and Latin. School and classrooms, dining-hall, chapel, and the necessary offices, to say nothing of masters' residences, not only cost large sums of money for actual bricks and mortar, but must be furnished, all of which operations necessitate capital, and the capital of Marlborough

being absolutely *nil*, the Council saw itself obliged to borrow, and presently awoke to the very unpleasant consciousness that it was not merely hampered by debt, but that its income fell terribly short of meeting its annual expenses. The sums paid for rights of nomination were in 1848 reduced to a very small amount, and in this dilemma it was resolved that the charges should be raised to £36 per annum for clergymen's sons and to £60 for others, a measure which afforded relief for a time, but in consequence of the persistent diminution of pupils at the higher terms, was less effectual than had been hoped. These circumstances were sufficiently discouraging, but the Council, having a firm faith in the vitality of the College, roused itself to a final effort, and the Maintenance Department, previously conducted in London, was transferred to the Master and Bursar on the spot, the terms were raised again with respect to sons of clergymen only, and the nomination fees reduced to £50 as qualifying for life-governors, and to £20 for single nominations. To effect these changes it was, of course, necessary to obtain Letters Patent to extend the powers given by the original charter, and this was the precursor of better days. The number of pupils mounted up again to 500, many of whom were from time to time successful in gaining scholarships and other advantages at competitive examinations; the moral character and intellectual reputation of the College grew simultaneously, and it began to hold its head up and assert its own place in the world. The increased price of provisions, and the necessity of providing more adequate remuneration for assistant masters of the high

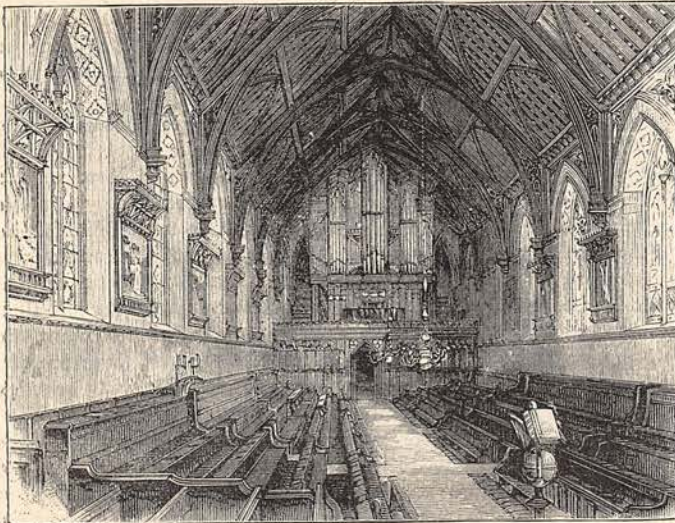


WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

stamp and attainments required, caused a further augmentation of terms in 1860, and they now stand at the inclusive minimum of £80 a year, with the exception that seventy boys, being sons of clergymen, are admitted at £50 per annum, while each individual is charged £1 annually towards the sanatorium and medical fund, and £1 towards washing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is satisfactory to learn that whereas in 1854 the debts of Marlborough College amounted to £46,400, it had paid all off and was perfectly clear in 1867, since which time it has proved self-supporting, and now proposes to appropriate any surplus of receipts over expenditure to the formation of an endowment fund. We have gone thus minutely into details respecting the history of Marlborough, partly because the knowledge of the difficulties with which it has had to struggle is still fresh and vivid in the popular mind, and also because persons unacquainted with them every now and then ask the question, "Why have the terms been raised, and what benefit do clergymen derive from them at the present rate?"

If we may make a suggestion we would observe that clergymen, as a rule, have large families and small means, and that if the Council should ever feel itself sufficiently at its pecuniary ease to enable it to do a great kindness, the reduction of the terms for those on whose behalf the College was first started would be an unspeakable boon in many a pastoral household which now sighs in vain for its privileges, and finds them just beyond its reach.

To insure admission to Marlborough timely application should be made to



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE CHAPEL.

the Bursar, as a considerable interval may frequently elapse before a pupil entered on the books can be received into the school. Nomination is not now a *sine qua non*, as an extra annual payment of £5 is accepted in its stead. The Bursar must be informed of the age and full name of the intended pupil, and will supply proper forms for the use of life-governors and donors, and issue all necessary instructions as to clothes, payments, &c., one month previously to the day of entrance. Certain masters receive boarders in their houses at the inclusive terms of £100 a year for elders and £95 for juniors. The nomination, or extra charge in lieu thereof, is the only item over and above these prices. No boy can be admitted till he can read English fluently and has learnt the rudiments of Latin, and when these have been thoroughly mastered he may usually enter the Lower School with advantage at ten or eleven years old. If over thirteen a certificate of good conduct is required with a statement of previous work from his last master, and he must also pass such an examination in Latin, Greek, English, and arithmetic as will qualify him for the highest form in the Lower School. No boy can be admitted without qualifying for the lower fourth form, and no one can remain in the Lower School after fifteen years of age, nor below the fifth form in the Upper after seventeen, while if still below the sixth form he cannot continue in the College after the age of eighteen. These several regulations weed the school of those who are persistently idle and careless, or whose abilities will not permit of their profiting by the opportunities afforded them, and make room for others.

With a view to meeting the wants of the age, Marlborough is divided into Upper, Modern, and Lower Schools; in the first of which the education is mainly Classical, with the addition of Mathematics, French, German (if wished), Natural Science, History, and Geography. The Modern School teaches the same subjects with the exception of the Classics, unless Latin is particularly needed, and enlarges its mental bill of fare in the direction of Modern History, Political and Physical Geography, and English Composition, together with special classes for the subjects of examination at Woolwich. The Lower School is preparatory for the two others, and all boys belonging to it are lodged and taught in a separate part of the buildings, and kept as far as possible apart from the Senior portion of the inmates. Boys whose parents reside at or close to Marlborough are admitted at £21 per annum, and called home boarders; they are subject to all the rules and regulations of the school, and eligible for some of its exhibitions and scholarships, though not to the seventy known as the Foundation ones.

The list of scholarships will be most clearly understood if we commence with the "Juniors," which are of the value of £30 per annum, tenable for two years, or until election to a "Senior" scholarship. Candidates must be under fourteen on the 1st of January previous to the election, which takes place annually in June, when six vacancies are filled. The "Seniors" are worth £50 a year, and may be kept as long as the

holder remains at the school. Only those boys are eligible who have not attained the age of fifteen on the previous New Year's Day, and there is an election annually in June to two of these scholarships. Fifteen of the seventy Foundation scholarships are open every December to fifteen boys, sons of clergymen of the Church of England, between the ages of ten and fifteen, who have been nominated by a life-governor, or by the Council—who, however, only nominate, on the recommendation of the Master, candidates who have distinguished themselves in the competition for Junior scholarships in June. They are worth £30 a year, are tenable as long as the recipient stays at the school, and can be held concurrently with any other except House scholarships. These last-mentioned are of the value of £80 per annum, can be held only in one of the large boarding-houses, and are open exclusively to boys not already members of the school, and under fourteen at the beginning of the year. June is, as in other cases, the month for election, and but one scholar is admitted at a time, though his privilege once won remains in his possession as long as he stays at the school. There is one Indian scholarship of £16 per annum for two years, obtainable only by sons of clergymen who have served for five years as chaplains or missionaries within the limits of the late East India Company's Charter, and it is renewable for two more years on the recommendation of the Master. The two scholarships founded by the late Dean Ireland, of Westminster, bring in £15 a year each, are open only to sons of the privileged profession, who are under fifteen on the 1st of January previous, and are available as long as the holder remains at Marlborough. Archdeacon Berens left one scholarship of the same value, which bears his name, and is restricted to boys of similar age.

Exclusively appertaining to the Modern School are two scholarships worth £20 each, and tenable only for twelve months. The election is in June, and the candidates must respectively be under seventeen and fifteen years of age. There are also two Author's Scholarships of £15, each tenable for a year, one of which is for proficiency in Mathematics, and the other for proficiency in French or German and English; and all of the above-mentioned benefits are held subject to good conduct.

The University exhibitions are six in number, and all tenable for three years except one of the Old Marlburians, to which there is an annual election, and it can be held only for two years. They are the "Cotton," which gives £50 a year to the youths who gain it; the "Council," worth £40 per annum; the "Hodgson," £30; and the "Leaf," of £22 10s., which may under certain restrictions be held elsewhere than at the Universities. The two Old Marlburians are £50 and £25 a year respectively, and there are two Modern Exhibitions tenable at Woolwich or such other place of education as the Master may approve.

The above are the principal plums in the cake offered by Marlborough College to its students, and they are supplemented by nearly eighty prizes in various subjects. Art training is skilfully managed under the direction of a teacher who has won con-

siderable fame for himself by his intimate knowledge of flowers, and the taste with which he adapts them to ornamental purposes. A certain amount of drawing, embracing its severer principles, is taught in form-work, but over and above this there are five hours a week for voluntary drawing, and whether a boy embraces these or not is a tolerably sure test of his inclinations and talent.

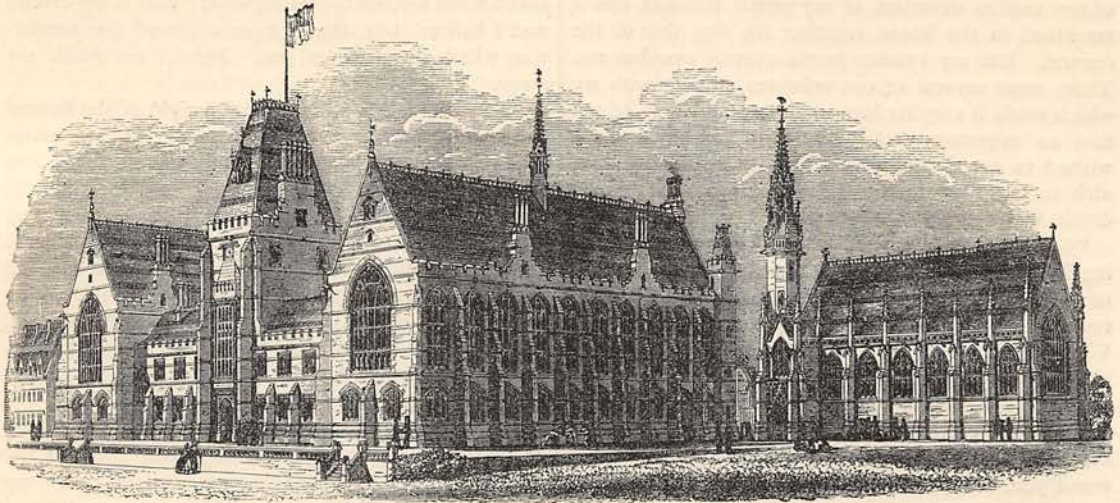
Having thus recapitulated the most important points in the history of modern Marlborough, let us glance for a moment at its antecedents. The mound which has been utilised for the College waterworks is the highest but one of a series of tumuli or Druid barrows extending to Avebury and Silbury Hill. In later days it successively supported the keep of a Norman castle, and the pleached alleys and fantastically clipped hedges of a stately old-world garden. Marlborough Castle was one of the royal residences of Henry I., and continued so through many generations. The Constables who held it under the Crown included several of the Queens of England, the last of whom was Catherine Parr, Henry VIII.'s widow, who after his death married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, a brother of the gentle Lady Jane Seymour, the senior of whose family was created Duke of Somerset, and had the Castle and Manor of Marlborough and Savernake Forest given to him by his dutiful young nephew, Edward VI., in the first year of his reign. After the civil war, and the siege of the town and castle, the new mansion was erected which is known to the school as the "Old House," and among the most cultured of the ladies who were its châtelaines was that Countess of Hertford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, who corresponded with Dr. Watts, known to children as the author of "Divine and Moral Songs," about the education of her son, and patronised the poet Thomson, who composed the greater part of his "Spring" when on a visit to her. The estate finally passed by marriage into the hands of the Northumberland family, who never inhabited the house, and at length leased it for an inn, which became famous as the best on the old Bath road. Those were the times of mail coaches, forty-two of which passed through the town daily, gradually giving way to the changes caused by the advent of the Iron Horse. The "Star" was the last of the four-in-hands, and the construction of the Great Western Railway destroyed the glories of the Castle Inn, on which the presiding genii of the new school cast their eyes to such good purpose, that only seven months elapsed between its closing in one capacity and being re-opened in the other.

Another great school, with special privileges for the children of those brave men who take their lives in their hands, and often die in distant lands for their mother-country, is Wellington College, near Wokingham, in Berkshire, which has now been in existence some five-and-twenty years. This institution was founded by public subscription in honour of the memory of the great Duke of Wellington, for the education of the sons of deceased officers who shall have borne commissions in Her Majesty's army or in that of the late Hon. East India Company. No boys can be

elected on the Foundation but orphan sons of officers who within five years of death had been on either half or whole pay, and they are only eligible between the ages of nine and twelve. There is a very simple little examination to be passed according to age, and then the successful candidates are passed into the Lower School, where they may remain till they are fourteen and a half, though for their own sakes they ought to be ready to go up higher considerably before then. Foundationers are elected by the governors present at half-yearly meetings held for that purpose on the first Wednesday in March and the last Wednesday in June in each year, but canvassing is strictly forbidden. Boys on the Foundation are boarded and educated free of all charge; there are eighty of them in number, and so exactly are they treated as others that neither they nor their school-fellows know who are or are not Foundationers. The terms for boys outside this number are £110 per annum, with an entrance fee of £6, but a limited number of officers' sons are taken at £80, and these must enter not younger than twelve nor older than fifteen years of age. The school is divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper, and the latter into two departments—Classical and General, and Mathematical—and the scholarships are open to all the boys. Of these there are six Junior, each tenable for two years, two of which are worth £50, two £40, and two £30 per annum. Boys between twelve and fourteen on the preceding 1st of June are eligible to any of these, whether already in the school or not. Three scholarships are only open to members of the school under sixteen years old—two at £50 tenable for three years, and one at £40 for the same period. Open to all members of the school, without restriction as to age, are one at £50, which may be held for three years either at Wellington or at a University, and one at £30 for two years, connected with the Modern Department, and tenable either in the College, at Woolwich, or at the Universities.

Then there is the Benson Scholarship, founded in honour of a late Head Master, by boys educated under him; the Durand, worth £75 a year, and transferable to the whole of an academical course at Woolwich, if the holder pass directly there from Wellington College; and, lastly, the Earl of Derby's Gift, which proceeds from the interest of a sum of £1,350 that he bestowed on the institution in 1865, being the amount of his profits up to that time from the sale of his translation of the "Iliad." It forms an annual gift of £54 to be paid in July to such one of the Foundationers above sixteen years of age, being then about to leave, or who during the preceding eleven months had left the College, as should during his residence have been most distinguished for industry and general good conduct. It is a prize for personal goodness irrespective of talents, with which latter we are not all endowed, and must gladden the heart of many a steady boy who, with all the perseverance in the world, sees no prospect of distinction save in doing his duty and pursuing that "daily round and common task, which furnish all we ought to ask."

E. C.



CLIFTON SCHOOL (NEAR BRISTOL).

OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM AND CLIFTON.



HE term "watering-place" is generally regarded as only applicable to towns situated on the coast, to which couples resort for "honeymoons," fathers and mothers for rest and sea-bathing, for themselves and their children, and for those delights of castle and fortress building on the shore which are the only approach to the time-honoured pastime of mud-pie-making allowable to

well-dressed and well-to-do juvenility. Busy and joyous, however, as such spots are in summer, they are for the most part desolate in winter; and oddly enough, though there are private schools in abundance by the sea-side, there has not hitherto been any public one started on such a scale as to vie with the great proprietary Colleges that may be found inland. A movement has just been made in this direction at Sea View, near Ryde, by the purchase of a mansion and grounds called Apley; but although it was formally opened in November, 1879, a Head Master appointed, and bye-laws framed, it is as yet in its earliest infancy, and as within a month 160 out of the 450 £50 shares had been taken up, its prospects may be called brilliant. Considering the number of officers on half-pay and others who settle in the Garden Isle for health, economy, and pleasure, it seems that such an establishment ought to be both a boon and an attraction, for the situation is peculiarly suitable for children born in hot climates, and as the terms are about the lowest at which parents can reasonably expect to see their sons properly taught, fed, and cared for, its promoters have fair grounds for expecting success if the Isle of Wight Proprietary College can only make a fair start, keep its footing, and prove its own value in the world.

But besides these maritime resorts, there are watering-places not a few which are frequented on account of their mineral springs, whether hot or cold, and the baths they furnish for the benefit of the outer man, while the inner one is dosed with the ill-smelling or nauseous waters. Clean, gay, gossiping towns are these, with chemists' and confectioners' shops in abundance, with pump-rooms, parades, and public gardens, churches of all shades of opinion, and medical practitioners of every system that has yet undertaken to cure the ills of poor humanity. These spas are the paradises of valetudinarians, of idle people who have nothing to think of but their own possible and impossible ailments, and of retired Indian officers and others whose livers resent long residence in the torrid zone; and people of this kind frequently have large families of children from whom they have been more or less separated, on account of being obliged to send them to England almost in infancy, and of whom they now wish to see as much as possible. As a natural consequence, large Colleges have sprung up in which boys may be fitted either for the Universities or for professions, and where great numbers of them may attend day by day and yet sleep under their parents' roofs at night, besides which the head and senior masters take boarders, who are to some extent the back-bone of their respective schools. The principal establishments of this nature are Cheltenham, Clifton, and Leamington Colleges, of which Cheltenham is the oldest and most important, though the younger one at Clifton is strong and vigorous, and runs a neck-and-neck race with it in popularity and efficiency. However, there is plenty of room for both of them, and they are rather friends than rivals.

It was in the year 1840, when Cheltenham, perhaps,

was at the zenith of its popularity and fashion, that the College was established on the proprietary basis for the purpose of providing for the sons of gentlemen a sound religious, classical, mathematical, and general education of the highest order, on moderate terms and in strict conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. It was and is divided into three departments, called the Classical, the Civil and Military, and the Junior, in the first of which are taught all branches of knowledge necessary to prepare pupils for the Universities, in the second instruction is given qualifying them for Civil or Military employments, while the third is simply elementary. In

purpose at the secretary's office, the transfer being effected at any time.

The minimum charge per annum for education in the several departments (including subscriptions to Sanatorium, Gymnasium, Playground, Library, and seat in Chapel) is as follows:—In the Junior Department (to which children are admissible at seven years old), for boys under thirteen, £19 1s., and for boys above thirteen, £23 2s.; in the Classical Department, £23 2s.; and in the Military and Civil (including Drawing), £27 6s. per annum. These fees must be paid in advance. The extra charges are only for books, instruments, and stationery, except where the



CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

these days of charters and companies, limited and unlimited, Cheltenham College exhibits a singular divergence from the common plan and has no incorporation of any kind, not even so much as a deed of partnership; yet it holds together and prospers, as indeed it ought to do, considering the wise regulations for keeping boys out of temptation and providing them with every recreation and pursuit that can tend to develop the body, and to render the mind healthy and receptive of every kind of cultivation. The proprietary consists of 650 shares, each of which entitles its possessor to nominate one pupil, who must after this preliminary be approved of by the Council. Application for a nomination may be made to any proprietor, and there is always a regular traffic in shares going on; those who have no further need for them entering them for sale in a register kept for that

work of one department is superadded to another—as, for instance, when boys who have declared themselves for Classics are also to be prepared for Indian Civil Service, which costs another £5; or where Drawing or Physical Science is specially required, they can each be had at a charge of four guineas per annum.

Several of the masters keep boarding-houses for the elder pupils, and there is also one for the juniors; the charge for boarding, exclusive of College fees, being £57 per annum in the former, and in the latter £54 for boys over ten, and £51 for those under that age, including everything except medical attendance, tradesmen's bills, and money advanced by order of parents. Arrangements are also made for the accommodation of daily boarders, at £10 a year. The vacations are not, as at some schools, movable feasts, but are fixed at three weeks from the Wednesday

before Easter Day, seven weeks from the last Wednesday in July, and four weeks and three days from the third Friday in December.

The large boarding-houses contain from forty to fifty boys, usually in two great dormitories on the cubicle system—that is, divided by partitions about 8 ft. high into small separate apartments; rather more than 600 cubic feet of air are allowed to each individual, and all sanitary arrangements are made on the best and most enlightened principles. There are also studies for about twenty senior lads in each house, while the rest prepare their work in one large room, for the most part under supervision. Delicate boys are cared for in smaller houses, which do not receive more than six, who pay higher terms and live *en famille* with the master. Each of these establishments also has a quite separate room for meals, and an infirmary; while a sanatorium at a mile's distance from the College is reserved for scarlet-fever cases only.

The principal objects of the Military and Civil Department are to prepare for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Cooper's Hill, to the first of which fifteen or so pass every year, twelve to the second, and four to the last. It is, in fact, quite an exceptional case for a Cheltenham boy to fail in either of these examinations; and the subjects they take up are English, Mathematics, French, German, and Science.

The Classical Department contains about 200 pupils, who receive a good general education, including Modern Languages, Science, and Mathematics, the latter being taught up to the standard of Entrance Scholarships at the Universities. About half a dozen go up annually to either Oxford or Cambridge, and during the past five years three-fourths of them have taken open Entrance Scholarships or Exhibitions, one of the latest being an election to be Second Scholar of Baliol. With regard to Indian Civil Service, the school hardly has any opportunity of distinguishing itself; for though preparation is made for teaching all the special subjects, very few avail themselves of it, but go to the professional crammers for the latter part of their time.

The scholarships tenable at Cheltenham itself are competed for annually about the middle of May, and a considerable proportion of them are awarded to boys not already in the school. Twelve are usually open at a time—namely, six Junior of £40 a year, tenable for three years in boarding-houses specially assigned to them, and in *no others*; and two of £20 per annum, which may be held for two years by day boys, or boarders in any house. Two Senior Scholarships are worth £40 apiece, and two are for £20 each, all of which are tenable by day scholars, or boarders in any house. Candidates for the Senior Scholarships must not have completed their sixteenth, nor those for the Junior their thirteenth year, before the 1st of January preceding the election. The examinations are conducted by a gentleman selected for the purpose and entirely unconnected with the College; and there is no distinct preparation or "cramming" beforehand. An allowance is made for age in the elections, and half the scholarships are given for proficiency in Latin and Greek, with English and Arithmetic, Juniors

having the privilege of substituting French for Latin verse; the other half are awarded for Mathematics, Latin, French, and English.

Of more valuable scholarships there are three, the most important and interesting of which is called the "Wyllie," and was founded—after his death—in memory of John S. Wyllie, the first Cheltenham boy who entered the Indian Civil Service by open competition, in 1855. It brings in £50 per annum, and is tenable for three years at Trinity College, Oxford. The Dobson Scholarship was founded in memory of the late Rev. W. Dobson, who was for fifteen years Principal of the College. It is worth £60, can only be held for one year, and is open to the competition of the Classical and Military Departments alternately.

The name of Dr. Jex Blake is connected with another scholarship, which was founded at his request on his removal to Rugby as Head Master, after a short residence in a similar capacity at Cheltenham. Like the former, it is alternately open to the two Senior Departments, and its value is £36, tenable for one year.

The other prizes vary in value from £10 to £2, the chief among them being the Old Cheltonians', which are worth £9 each, one being given to the Classical and one to the Military Department every year.

The internal discipline of Cheltenham is worthy of a passing mention. It is to a great extent maintained by Prefects, who are chosen chiefly from the first class, though other influential boys are frequently selected. There are from twenty to twenty-five of them, who form a Court which meets every week. They are allowed to "fag" boys in certain classes for small services and errands, and have power to set impositions for breaches of rules, bullying, and other offences which are not likely to come under the cognisance of the masters. The system works remarkably well. In cases of serious offences of refusal to obey, the "Court" may sentence to a caning, which is given under certain strict rules; but this is very rarely resorted to, and only one instance of it has occurred within the last four years. The Principal alone canes, and the fault has to be a very grave one before he resorts to such an extremity.

The "play" which is popularly supposed to keep Jack from being "a dull boy" is amply provided for at Cheltenham, for during the summer there are three half-holidays a week, with longer morning hours, and in the winter the usual two. Cricket and football flourish as a matter of course; there are some famous fives-courts on the Eton pattern, two racquet-courts, a large swimming-bath, and a workshop fitted with turning-lathes and every appliance for carpentry. The Gymnasium is a capital one, and attendance at it is compulsory to all below the first class, unless medically forbidden. The Rifle Corps does well in shooting, though the nearest range is a long four miles off, but is not very enthusiastic about drill. It has been well represented at Wimbledon, having won the Spencer Cup several times, and the Ashburton Shield in 1877. The Boat Club, consisting of 200 members (all of whom must be able to swim), goes to Tewkes-

bury by train twice a week in summer to row on the Severn. An eight-oar was sent to Henley Regatta in 1877 and 1878, and a four-oar in 1879, which won the newly-established Public Schools Four-oar Challenge Cup.

Music is much cultivated and encouraged; the chapel choir is entirely composed of boys, with four or five masters, and consists of twenty-five trebles, eight altos, eight tenors, and fourteen basses. The annual concerts at Christmas, at which only members of the College perform, and the Old Cheltonian gatherings at Midsummer are deservedly popular, and bring large numbers of visitors to the town, almost all of whom are more or less interested in the school.

Leamington College, founded in 1847, has not made for itself such a name as Cheltenham, though to those who knew it at first starting it appeared to have similar prospects, and in point of situation, &c., even superior advantages. It is, however, reticent about its own affairs, so we must pass on to Clifton, which is a school of rapid growth and such wonderful efficiency, that those who are acquainted with it now are at a loss to understand what facilities there were for education in the neighbourhood of Bristol before it was established.

No healthier site than that of this College can be imagined, seated as it is on the expanse known as Clifton and Durdham Downs, and swept by the breezes from the Bristol Channel. It is also one of the few great schools which possess within themselves a Preparatory as well as the ordinary Junior Department; and—though last, not least—it bears the stamp impressed on it by its first Head Master, Dr. Percival, who was exactly the right man in the right place, and, to quote the words of his successor, “had the true genius for administration, for inspiring, and for teaching.”

Boys are admitted on the nomination of Life Governors, of Donors, or of the Council. A Life Governorship, which can be obtained at a cost of £50, entitles the owner to have one pupil always at the College upon his nomination during life. A Donorship costs £20, and purchases the right of nominating one boy; or Nominations can be rented of the Council at £5 per annum each. The College is divided altogether into five departments, the Classical Side comprising all the subjects usually taught at a Public School, with French, German, Mathematics, and Physical Science, and having special reference to the Universities; the Modern Side, in which the education consists of Mathematics, Latin, Physical Science, Modern Languages, English History, Language, Literature and Composition. The Military and Engineering Side speaks for itself as to aim and scope; and the Junior and Preparatory Schools are preliminary to everything else. Terms stand as follows:—

Tuition and School Fees	...	...	£25	0	0	per annum.
Boarding Fees	...	...	72	0	0	“ ”
Ditto for boys under 13	...	...	60	0	0	“ ”
Sanatorium (for boarders)	...	...	1	1	0	“ ”
Swimming	...	...	1	0	0	“ ”

The latter accomplishment is compulsory. The

optional expenses are for the Gymnasium, Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, and instruction in Piano, Violin, and Wind Instruments. There is no diminution in fees for either the Junior or the Preparatory Department, and though this excites surprise in some minds, it is in reality a step in the right direction, both as regards the children and those who take charge of them. Many parents appear to think that the fact of a boy being a little one, and only just beginning this, that, or the other branch of knowledge, is a valid reason why they should not pay so much for his education and board as if he were older, whereas the truth is that while young, children require far more personal care and attention, consume quite as much beef and mutton (as growing boys ought to do), and need more assiduous and painstaking teaching of the rudiments and first steps of languages, &c., than is wanted when they have mastered the elements and begin to feel their own way. Delicate boys can only be received at Clifton in two houses, for the special privileges and comforts of which £100 a year is charged. All fees must be paid in advance.

The earliest age at which children are admitted to the Preparatory School is seven, and they cannot remain after eleven, ten being the age at which they can enter the Junior Department. An Entrance Examination is held on the last day of each vacation, at which boys whose names are on the admission list must present themselves.

Although Clifton may be considered rather an expensive school, the authorities endeavour to check extravagance and diminish cost, and invite parents to co-operate with them by not sending their sons any money except through the boarding-house masters, by regulating that every boy shall have neither more nor less than one shilling a week pocket-money, taxable for fines, and supplied in the same manner, and by discouraging the sending of hampers of dainties to children who are already well and properly fed. It is not that the powers who rule over these large establishments have any objection to cakes and fruit, which are the schoolboy's prerogative from time immemorial, but that quantities of tinned fish, flesh, and fowl, anchovy paste, highly spiced sausages, and so forth, incapacitate boys from eating plain wholesome food, and are moreover a kind of intimation that the fare regularly provided for them, however good and abundant, is not good enough.

But we must pass to the Entrance Scholarships, which are open for competition in June and, according to the list already published for 1880, comprise one or more of £50, tenable during the holder's stay in the College, and capable of being increased to £90 from a special fund, in the case of promising scholars who need pecuniary assistance, and one or more of £25, which can be held during the same period. Six or more scholarships of the same respective value as those already mentioned, and similarly capable of augmentation, are open to boys already in the school, as well as others who are severally eligible at the ages of fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen. The Cay Scholar-

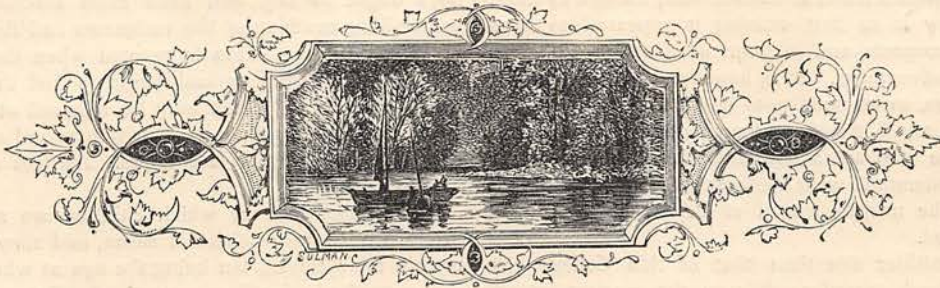
ships for Mathematics are worth £25 per annum, and are tenable for two years. The Council may at any time take away a scholarship on a report from the Head Master that the holder does not satisfy him in regard to either conduct or industry.

To the English Universities there will be this year, and also in every succeeding one, three exhibitions of the value of £25 per annum, which may under certain circumstances be increased to £50. Candidates must have been pupils of the College for two years immediately previous to the election, and the examination will form part of the one which is always held in July. It is worthy of notice that Physical Science forms part of the regular work in most classes, Drawing of various

kinds is also a prominent feature, Vocal Music is taught free of charge in the Preparatory and Junior divisions, and the choir, which is about 100 strong. The College also possesses two splendid organs, which are available for practice and lessons to those who are able to take up the study of the "king of instruments."

Boys are not permitted without written leave to go beyond College bounds, which are sufficiently wide, and defined by a map hanging in the cloisters; and with this last wise regulation we must take our leave of Clifton College on its breezy upland, almost within sound of the sea on one side, and hardly out of reach of the hum of a great city on the other.

E. CLARKE.



THE THREE ALPINE TUNNELS.

BY HENRY FRITH.

THE ST. GOTTHARD AND THE SIMPLON.

MOST visitors to the Paris Exhibition in 1878 doubtless observed a panorama of the St. Gotthard, showing the proposed great tunnel; and we, in common with many hundreds of our countrymen *en route* to Switzerland, studied the map displayed in the Swiss section. We had always enjoyed the grand scenery of the St. Gotthard, and can recall one or two narrow escapes in early summer, when snow was treacherous and we were rash.

The St. Gotthard range is in reality very extensive, but the name is more generally understood to apply to the portion comprised between Fluelen, on Lake Lucerne, and Airolo; but more correctly between Hospenthal and Airolo. The main tunnel commences at Göschenen, on the Swiss side of the pass, about three hours distant from Amsteg, and 2,200 feet above Lake Lucerne. The path across St. Gotthard was for hundreds of years the only one over the Helvetic Alps, and about a hundred years ago vehicles began to traverse the road. It is the most dangerous pass in Switzerland, and readers will remember that last year many fatal accidents occurred on that splendid post-road during the early part of the summer.

It must not be imagined that the Gotthard line embraces only one tunnel, such as the Mont Cénis. The line is really about twenty miles long, and is a series of tunnels, the longest of which is in round

numbers 49,000 feet long (48,936), or over nine miles. The other tunnels are three and four miles long, and there are numerous shorter ones, as well as galleries, besides. Of course the enormous sum necessary to complete this immense undertaking could not be found easily. The question was an international one. The first estimate was 187,000,000 francs, but even this stupendous amount was 102,000,000 francs short of that actually required. Italy, Germany, and Switzerland increased their subscriptions; and M. Favre, of Geneva, accepted the contract.

By his agreement the tunnel should be completed and ready for traffic early this year. A large sum was to be forfeited for delay; and should the year expire and the tunnel remain incomplete, the contract will be void. The St. Gotthard main tunnel is about the same dimensions as (but longer than) the Mont Cénis, already described. It enters the mountain at a height of 3,600 feet above the sea, and comes out at Airolo at 3,700 feet elevation. The gradient on the Swiss side is 1 in 172 for about half the distance; at the summit is a short level run, and then the descent into Italy begins at the gradient of 1 in 1,000. It will thus be perceived that the level point is on the north side 142 feet above the entrance, and 24 feet on the south side.

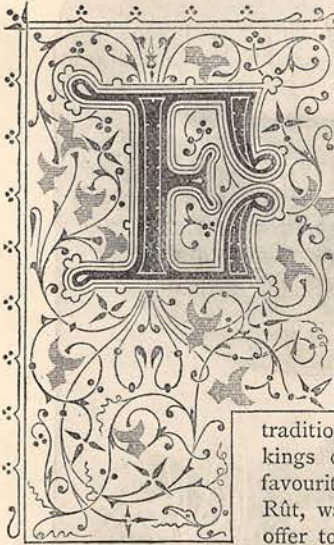
This line, in direct opposition to the French Mont Cénis Railway, naturally gave rise to a further opposition in the Simplon line, which we will refer to later on. Last autumn the St. Gotthard Tunnel was within

The future, too, he well may read
Who follows where thine accents lead ;
Long days, bright sunshine, breathless noons,
Twilights that fade to mellow moons ;

Let other birds their gamut sing,
And rapturously welcome spring,
Do thou with charming tones run through
The old glad song—"cuckoo, cuckoo !"

OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

UPPINGHAM, BEDFORD, AND REPTON.



EVERYBODY knows that Rutlandshire is the smallest county in England, but perhaps the story attached to its name is not quite so widely spread, and being only one of many similar legendary tales, may be open to a little doubt ; but, taken for what it is worth, the

tradition is that one of the kings of Mercia, having a favourite named Roct, or Rût, was so generous as to offer to give that personage as much of the land within

his realm as he could ride round in a day. Such a chance was not to be refused, so the fortunate warrior set forth on his fleetest steed at dawn of day, and galloping over hill and vale, dismounted at sunset by Wiland Water, wound his bugle-horn, and striking a firm foot into the soil, proclaimed to all whom it might concern, that the broad acres round which he had ridden were thenceforth to be called Rût's Land, or as we say now in common parlance, Rutland.

Between the streams known as the Eye and the Welland is a breezy table-land, on which stands the quaint old town of Uppingham, where Jeremy Taylor once was rector, and in whose parish church the pulpit from which that eloquent divine preached is still standing. The relative importance of Uppingham in the present day as a place of trade or traffic may be judged from the fact that it has no railway station, passengers being obliged to go to Seaton or Manton and finish their journey by coach or carriage. But the pride of the place is its Free Grammar School, which has of late been brought prominently before the public, owing to the enlightened manner in which it has been conducted during the last twenty-five years under the leadership of a born teacher. How rare people with this special gift are, only those who have much experience of schools and the tuition in them know.

But perhaps Uppingham School might have pursued the even tenor of its way without exciting much popular interest, had it not been for the outbreaks of

fever in 1875 and 1876, which led to its being transplanted bodily for more than a year to the maritime hamlet of Borth, on the shores of Cardigan Bay. It was a sharp remedy, and one almost unprecedented in the annals of schools, either public or private ; but it certainly gave the only possible opportunity of disinfecting and draining the old historic premises without breaking up the body corporate for an indefinite period, which is a kind of blow from which no school is likely to recover for many a year. Of course the exodus must have been great fun to the boys, and their life by the seaside and among the Welsh mountains a merry one ; but the harass to the masters and others, who had to shift both the furniture and "machinery" necessary for 300 pupils in less than a month's space from the heart of the Midland Counties to the hotel and lodging-houses of Borth, must have been great.

The Grammar Schools of Oakham* and Uppingham, and Hospitals in connection with each, were founded by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, in 1581, and by him endowed with 400 marks, hereditaments yearly for ever. He also provided a well-digested code of regulations, some of which have become obsolete, though others are embodied in the New Scheme by which his Foundations have been governed since 1875.

The Uppingham School-house itself, as may be seen from our illustration, is a picturesque old building, roofed with grey tiles, and overgrown with ivy, vines, and roses, and is the Head Master's residence. The old school-room has long been superseded by spacious new buildings, and is now a carpenter's workshop, much appreciated on wet days. A very noteworthy feature is the "Quad," which contains the creeper-clothed studies built long ago by some unknown benefactor, but which bear neither name nor date. The idea of each pupil having his own study, his absolute Englishman's castle all to himself, was eagerly seized on by the present Head Master and Warden on his appointment to those offices in 1854, at which time there were five-and-twenty boys in the school. There are now about 300, for all of whom separate studies and bed-rooms have been provided. The feeling about these little sanctums is best expressed in the Master's own words : "Can a man pursue his studies successfully in a promiscuous company, and in a crowded room?" he asks. "Why then should

* See Educational Year-Book, 1883, p. 247, for an account of this school.

a boy be expected to learn how to do so under these conditions?"

We cannot doubt that studious members of the rising generation find these little rooms an immense boon and comfort, but boys who are determined to learn as a matter of duty, or who love their work for its own sake, always have contrived to achieve success without these special advantages, and we hope always will. As a matter of fact, the private studies and bed-rooms of Uppingham are luxuries well worth paying for, but for which comparatively few can afford to pay; and the school, admirably efficient as it is, is no longer a Free Grammar School to any, but one where no expense or pains are spared either in teaching or training. At the same time there are many schools where the terms are quite as high without conferring anything like the same advantages.

The Lower School is quite a new institution, having been started in 1868 for boys between the ages of eight and thirteen. Its arrangements and mode of teaching make it a stepping-stone between home and the Upper School; it has separate playgrounds and different rules, but at the same time shares the main stream of the life and advantages of the great school which is its elder brother. Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English subjects, and French, board, and all other expenses not strictly personal are included in a charge of £96 per annum.

No one is allowed to remain in this division of the school beyond the end of the term in which he reaches the age of thirteen, and before going into the upper one, must pass a simple examination in Reading, Writing from Dictation, the first four rules of Arithmetic, the Geography of England, outlines of English History, and the elements of Latin Grammar.

The terms in the Upper School are £70 a year to the Head or Assistant Master, in whose house the pupil resides, and £40 tuition fees payable in advance, as well as £5 entrance fee, and an additional charge of £4 per annum for any subject out of the regular course that may be required. Neither the Head nor any other masters may receive more than thirty-one boarders; the classes are kept at an average of five-and-twenty in each, and the whole school is never allowed to exceed 300 boys, exclusive of the Lower Department, where there are usually about five-and-forty.

The style and accommodation in the various masters' houses may be judged of from the engraving of Highfields, which is quite a modern erection.

There are eight scholarships tenable at the school, to be competed for annually at Easter under certain conditions: viz., two of the value of £50 per annum each, and two of the value of £30 per annum, each of which may be held for three years. Then come two scholarships worth £25 per annum each, which may be held either at Oakham or Uppingham, and are open to boys whose parents have resided for three years immediately previous to the examination in Uppingham; or, failing these, among those whose parents have resided for a similar time in any part of the county of Rutland. No candidate is eligible who

has reached the age of fourteen on the 1st of March, and all must send in their names, testimonials as to character, and properly attested certificates as to age, a fortnight before the examination. Youths who hope to win and wear any of these honours must be up with the lark on the appointed day, for they have to present themselves, Latin dictionary in hand, at 7 a.m. in the great school-room; and every allowance is made for age, as boys under twelve years old are examined in one set of papers, and those older in another. None of the Uppingham examinations are conducted by masters connected with the school, so that there may be no bias in any direction, and the independent examiner may reject every candidate if in his judgment the papers are unsatisfactory. There are two more scholarships of £50 per annum each, offered annually for competition, and tenable at the school for two years; these are open to all pupils in it who are under the age of seventeen on the 1st of March.

Uppingham has also a very good share of exhibitions at one or other of the Universities, or at some place of learned, scientific, or professional education. Three of these are vacant every year, of the respective values of £60, £50, and £40; they are each tenable for three years, or three years and a half. Candidates must have been two years at the school previous to the election. In addition to these, there are sixteen exhibitions at the following Colleges in Cambridge—St. John's, Clare, Emmanuel, and Sidney Sussex—four at each, worth about £30 per annum, to which scholars from Uppingham and Oakham have the preference.

Of the minor rewards to be gained by diligence, there is a prize of £30 given at the annual examination to the boy who is highest in Mathematics and leaving the school at that time; and also a scholarship of £20 tenable at the school for two years, for proficiency in English Language and Literature, open to all boys under sixteen on the 1st of March. In addition to these, there are several money prizes varying from £1 to £10, which give great encouragement to juniors, and keep up a habit of striving after something, which proves exceedingly valuable when the stakes are higher, and the object to be attained something of which the winner will have a good right to be proud for the remainder of his days.

We cannot take leave of Uppingham without mentioning a remarkable little document appended by the Master to his statement before the Governors, and entitled "The Teacher *versus* the Hammerer." Not one person in a thousand can act up to it, and we venture to think that there are children so obtuse that they must be hammered at if they are ever to learn the rudiments of anything; but all the same for this the few paragraphs in question express the whole genius of teaching.

Bedford Grammar School is one of the sixteen which were licensed by the Letters Patent of King Edward VI. in 1552, and is indebted to Sir William Harpur, a native of the town, who afterwards became Lord Mayor of London, for its very rich endowment,

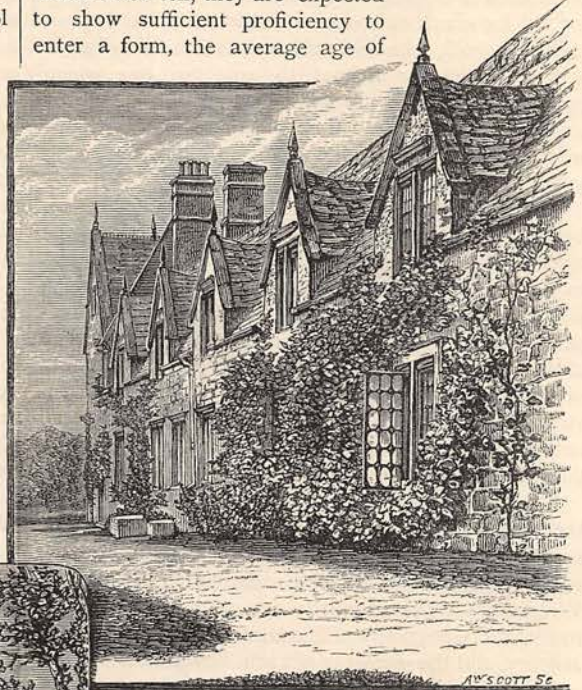
which consists of land both at Bedford and in the metropolis. The latter portion of the bequest at first produced only £150 a year, but having been long since built over with streets, such as Lamb's Conduit Street, Bedford Row, &c., is now worth at least £17,000 per annum. The school is only one of the charities in the town of Bedford maintained out of this fund, and like all other such establishments, is, under the New Scheme and Governing Body, to some little extent self-supporting.

The very great advantages offered by this school to daily pupils have attracted a large number of retired officers and widows of professional men to Bedford, where they readily obtain houses at not very exorbitant rents, and thus immediately qualify their sons for admission to educational privileges which supply both classical, civil, military, and modern requirements at the exceedingly small cost of £12 per annum. Boys are recommended to enter the school when eight years old, the terms from that age till thirteen being only £9 per annum, and the lowest form is kept as a kind of preparatory school where French is taught instead of Latin, and attention is principally devoted to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, under a specially trained master.

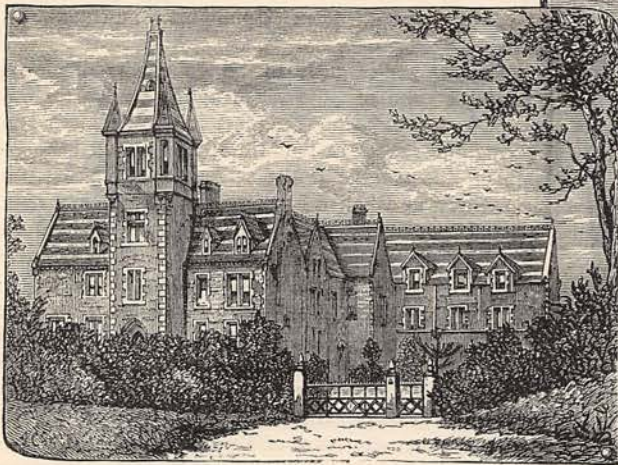
Forms of application for admission may be obtained from the Head Master, and the certificates wanted are those of birth, vaccination, and general good character, and the forms duly filled up with

cultivated, for the monotonous, expressionless, and even blundering reading, which is rather the rule than the exception, cannot be too deeply deplored, nor too speedily remedied.

But to return to the boys who present themselves as candidates for entrance at the Bedford Grammar School, and are over eight and under ten years of age. No Latin is required of them, and special credit is given for writing an abstract of a story read aloud. When over ten, they are expected to show sufficient proficiency to enter a form, the average age of



UPPINGHAM SCHOOL-HOUSE AND HEAD MASTER'S RESIDENCE.



HIGHFIELDS.

all these particulars must be delivered up to the Clerk of the Harpur Trust, at Bedford, on or before a fixed day before the commencement of each term. The little fellows of eight are subjected to an easy examination in Reading, Writing, the first four rules of Arithmetic, and outlines of the Geography of England. Great weight is very wisely given to *intelligent* reading, to writing, and knowledge of the multiplication tables. We would fain hope that in all schools of every grade throughout the kingdom, that point of *intelligent* reading may one day be enforced and

which is not much over their own. Classics do not present the only open road to the good graces of the authorities at Bedford, as knowledge of Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, or English is looked upon with great favour, and compensates considerably for deficiency in Greek and Latin. The subjects regularly taught are English, Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Natural Science, French and German, History, with Geography and Political Economy, Drawing and Music. In the Upper School, boys are not only prepared for the Universities, but also for the Indian Civil Service. There are also some Greek divisions in which the extra time obtained by the omission of that study is devoted to Mathematics, Modern Languages, or Natural Science. Pupils for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., are specially prepared in the Civil and Military Department, and boys with any particular and distinctive talent are, as far as possible, exceptionally considered in the arrangement of their work. Besides the school library, there is a well-fitted laboratory for chemical purposes, and for actual re-

creation there is a cricket-field of ten acres, the subscriptions to which are covered by the tuition fees; three fives-courts; a gymnasium, and a carpenter's shop. The river Ouse affords capital boating, but no one is allowed to indulge in this exercise till he can swim, for the attainment of which useful accomplishment a proper instructor is provided.

The exhibitions are but few, and only one is tenable at the school; but all boys under fourteen are eligible, whether already in it or not. The competition is annually in March, and the examination in one or more of the chief branches of study. All tuition fees are remitted for the successful candidate as long as he continues in the school.

What are styled the "Leaving Exhibitions" are only two in number, of the value of £60 and £70 respectively for four years, tenable at any University or other place of liberal or professional education approved by the Governors. All boys are eligible who have been at the school for the two years previous to the election.

There is not a great deal of accommodation made for boarders at Bedford, as they are received only in the houses of three masters, each of whom takes from ten to fifteen, and whose terms, inclusive of all tuition and school fees, are £72 a year for boys under thirteen, and £75 for those above that age. The numbers altogether amount to about 300, out of whom a very fair percentage attain distinction of one kind or another, and, we hope, are becomingly grateful to the generous old knight whose memorial brass may still be seen in the Church of St. Peter Martin.

The Grammar School of Sir John Parte at Repton, which used to afford a gratuitous education to the youth of that parish and the neighbouring one of Etwall, has been remodelled according to the fashion of the day, and, after several ups and downs, has reached a condition of first-rate efficiency, and now averages 250 pupils, not more than five or six of whom are day scholars.

The spot is a charming one on the banks of the Trent, and the school buildings occupy the site of a very ancient monastery which existed in Saxon times. The little town was the royal residence and capital of the Mercian kings, and traces of its antiquity still survive in the curious Saxon cross which stands in the market-place, and in the crypt and chancel of St. Wyston's Church, which with its lofty spire dominates the school and the old manor-house which is the Head Master's residence. It stands on the site of a much older edifice, for deep in the ground may be found the

massive stones of the priory, part of whose refectory is embodied in the present building. The monogram and device of Prior Overton, who was the head of the fraternity in the reign of Henry VI., are still to be seen on the oak bosses of one of the ceilings. There was formerly a tradition handed down from one generation of boys to another, that the part of the river immediately behind had been artificially widened and deepened by the reverend fathers, in order that their supply of fish for fast-days might be always abundant, fat, and well-flavoured.

Those we have mentioned are only a very few of the antiquities dear to the hearts of old Reptonians, but we must devote the remainder of our space to the enumeration of its capabilities as a First Grade School under a Governing Body, which has been its style and title since 1874.

The ordinary curriculum includes Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Natural Science, and Vocal Music, and the tuition fees for this course are £22 per annum; other small ones amount to £12 or £13 more. The charges for board and washing in masters' houses are £63 a year; there is an entrance fee of three guineas, and a registration one of 7s. 6d. There is a Modern Form, intended for boys preparing for various public services, in which German takes the place of Greek, and a small extra sum is paid for it. A gymnasium, laboratory, and two good carpenters' shops are great acquisitions, and are of quite modern institution.

Of scholarships there are in all seventeen, tenable in the school; they vary in value from £30 to £45, and are partly elective and partly competitive. Notice of some of these appears annually in the public papers, and they are open to boys not yet in the school, all of whom must be under fourteen years of age. There are also several "Leaving Exhibitions," tenable at the Universities, and the sum of money annually devoted to these several objects is about £900.

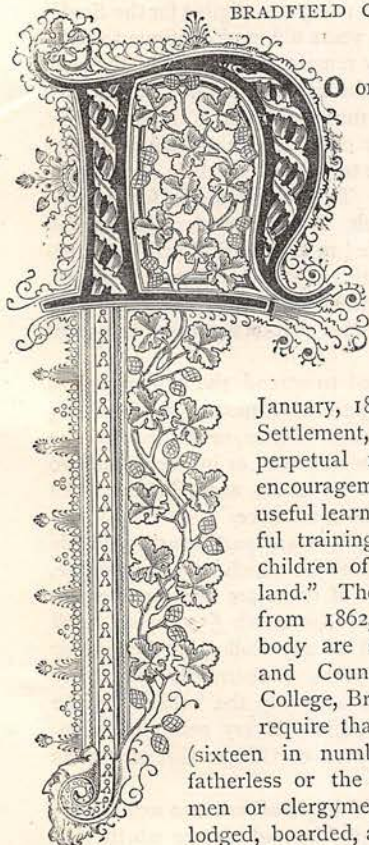
Names that often come before the public are claimed with some pride as belonging to men who received their youthful education at Repton; but the school was, in their time, of the easy-going, old-fashioned character, in which boys who had talents and who would work had every opportunity of coming to the front, while the majority, who preferred idleness and pleasure, slipped through their school-days in the happiest manner imaginable, unharassed by competition, and in blissful ignorance of the very much widened course of instruction that lay before their successors.

E. C.



OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE, READING; THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY;
LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.



One can pay a visit to St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, Reading, and learn the particulars of its history, aims, and management without being fully persuaded that it is an institution of a very high order. It was first opened in January, 1850, and by Deed of Settlement, in 1859, was made a perpetual foundation "for the encouragement of religious and useful learning, and for the careful training of boys as loving children of the Church of England." The Royal Charter dates from 1862, and the governing body are styled the "Warden and Council of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield." The statutes require that the Founder's Boys (sixteen in number) shall be either fatherless or the sons of poor gentlemen or clergymen, and they shall be lodged, boarded, and instructed gratuitously, and upon terms of equality in all respects with the commoners. Youths under the age of sixteen will be admitted to remain on the Foundation till after they are eighteen, and there is an election for at least one Founder's Boy by competitive examination every year. The only expenses these privileged young people have to pay are, one guinea per term for medical attendance and sanatorium, one guinea and a half per term for laundress, and the cost of their books and stationery. The College dues for commoners amount to 120 guineas per annum, payable in advance during the holidays, and no allowance is made for absence for a term or any part of it. Entrance examinations are held after the Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas holidays, when every candidate will be expected to have a fair knowledge of grammar and arithmetic, and to write clearly and correctly from dictation—all very necessary things, and composing a test which ought to be the reverse of formidable to any well-taught boy. It will not take us long to enumerate the scholarships and prizes of this thriving young school, but they will doubtless be added to as time goes on.

The Stevens Scholarship was founded in 1860 by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of commemo-

rating in a perpetual form the endowment of St. Andrew's College. Its value is £30 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, and it is directed to be given every year to "such one of the boys of St. Andrew's College as shall obtain the first place in the order of merit at the examination to be held in the month of June or July."

Then there is an exhibition of £30 per annum, first offered by the Warden in 1856, and given to every boy of St. Andrew's College who is elected by merit to an open scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge. It is tenable for three years of undergraduate residence, either with or without the Stevens Scholarship.

The Wilder Divinity Prize consists of £5 worth of books to be given annually to the lad who most distinguishes himself in that study.

The Denning English Prize, founded in memory of a late Head Master, is of the same value, and may be obtained by any generally good scholar who takes the first place at a special examination for the purpose.

As we thus notice so many schools, both old and young, we cannot but see that, like humanity itself, each has its peculiar point of strength and fitness. It is well that every one should preserve its distinctive features, and parents should make wise and considerate choice of the institution which will best suit a son's cast of mind, habit of thought, and prevalent type of disposition. This is the true specific against bringing up round men to occupy square holes, for it favours the drawing out of special gifts, fitting the rising generation to fill their respective stations in life with capability and intelligence.

No man ever loved the relics and associations of past ages better than the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, or was more skilful in so piecing them together as to present an intelligible picture before the mind's eye of those who cared to read or listen. He sometimes complained that the school which he had raised to so high a position was wanting in "memories," and considering that he was himself a Wykehamite, bred up in all the legendary lore and quaint customs of Winchester, we cannot wonder that he felt the lack of similar influences in that adopted sphere, his own wise management of which has long been its best tradition. But if his lot had been cast in so ancient and interesting a city as Canterbury, and if instead of marshalling his battalions of young Englishmen in the flat Midlands he had found himself at the head of the King's School in the Kentish city, we can imagine how he would have gathered up the threads of antiquity, traced it back even to the times of Theodorus the seventh archbishop, followed it as the Cathedral School, and the Free School, through its migrations from that

part of the precincts known as the Oaks, to the house in the Green Court, the Mint Yard, the old Almonry Chapel, and finally to the existing and unpretentious yet commodious building erected during the earlier half of the present century. What morals he would have pointed for his boys from the lives of Christopher Marlowe, the two Boyles, William Harvey, and Accepted Frewen; and what ideals he would have set before them of the *alumni* who preceded them!

The mine is rich, and the names of old scholars of the King's School are to be found in many walks of learning and literature, but we have not space to analyse them, or tell of their manifold excellencies; we can only describe the school as it is and point out its specialties and endowments. We must nevertheless mention that a flavour of scholarship as well as of sanctity has hung about it from its earliest days, that ecclesiastics have squabbled over it, and that even the penalty of excommunication was once enforced for the sin of disobedience to its discipline. It was Henry VIII., in 1542, who remodelled both cathedral and school, and caused the latter to be called by its present name; and Charles I. "corrected, explained, and confirmed" his statutes, so that it has undergone a considerable amount of royal handling. Its present constitution is as follows:—There are fifty King's Scholars, divided into twenty-five probationers, fifteen junior, and ten senior scholars; and the elections to all are in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who regulate their choice entirely by the results of examinations. There are no restrictions as to the place of birth or residence of candidates, and boys are eligible for probationerships up to their fourteenth, and for junior scholarships up to their sixteenth birthdays. The elections take place twice a year, in November and July, and are open to all comers whether already in the school or not. The probationers are elected for two years, during which period they receive £10 4s. 8d. annually; the juniors are the happy recipients of fifteen guineas per annum for five years, or until they shall within that period be elected seniors, when their income is at once doubled. And this "Upper Ten" of the King's School are elected from among the ranks of the juniors only in July, and without any restriction as to age. There are also two Heyman Scholarships of the value of about £30 a year, tenable at the school, and afterwards at the University of Cambridge. They are limited to those who can claim a relationship with Peter Heyman, a gentleman of Canterbury, who in 1625 bequeathed part of the rents of twenty-seven acres of marsh-land for the purpose; but if there be an entire dearth of founder's kin, the scholarships are open to any natives of the village of Sellinge in Kent.

All boys before admission have to pass an entrance examination, graduated according to age, and the necessary list of subjects may always be obtained from the Head Master. The entrance fee is £2 for day pupils and £3 for boarders, and the tuition fee is, in the Junior Department, for those under ten years old, £13 10s. per annum, £15 for those past that age, and

£20 in the Senior portion of the school. The terms for boarding are £50 for all below, and £55 for all above ten. The juniors may enter when seven years old, and remain till the end of the term in which their twelfth birthday occurs; they are eligible for the Senior Department when ten years old, and continue to be so until sixteen, and may remain till the end of the term in which they attain the age of nineteen, unless they have substituted the study of German, Mathematics, or Chemistry for that of Greek, in which case they may only conclude the term in which their seventeenth birthday is reached. The tuition fee is for instruction in Divinity, Greek, Latin, French and English (German being included in the Sixth Form), Mathematics and Arithmetic, Natural Science, History, Geography, and Writing, Drawing, Singing, and Drilling. It also includes stationery and the use of the school library.

Boys are not allowed to attend the school unless they are residing with parents or next of kin, boarding in the house of the Head Master, or in that of the Master of the Junior Department, or in one of the two houses authorised by the Dean and Chapter. All payments must be made in advance.

The University exhibitions are particularly valuable both for the length of time for which they are tenable, and also because some of them are accompanied by another gift. There are four worth £50 a year, each of which may be held at any College at Oxford or Cambridge for four years, concurrently with any College or University scholarship the holder may be fortunate enough to obtain. Every exhibitioner receives either the Shepperd or Gilbert Gift of £30 as an outfit for College.

Then there are Archbishop Parker's two exhibitions to Corpus Christi, Cambridge, which are worth £50 per annum, and are tenable with a Foundation Scholarship in that College, one of them being vacant every two years. There is also an exhibition of £30 a year, founded by the late Mrs. Bunce, augmented by subscriptions of old Cantuars to £50, tenable for four years at any College in Oxford or Cambridge.

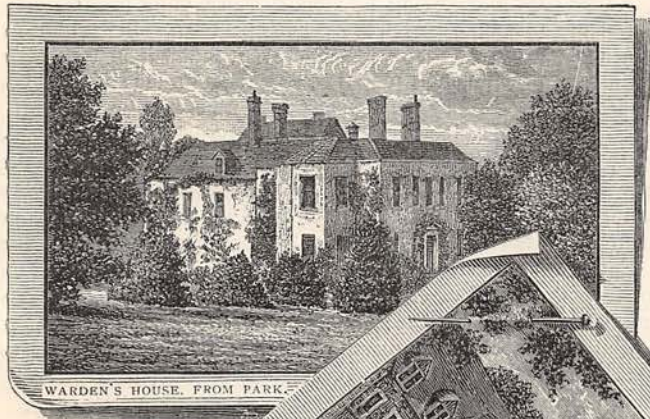
Next on the list is the Stanhope Exhibition of £50 per annum, tenable at any College in Oxford or Cambridge; and out of these eight exhibitions, two are open annually to any boys who have been *bonâ fide* educated in the school for the two years preceding the election, which is made, without preference, by examination.

We cannot conclude our notice of the King's School without mentioning that the beautiful "Prayer for all Conditions of Men" in the Church of England Liturgy was composed by Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely, who entered as a King's Scholar in 1626, gained many honours and preferments, and was reckoned one of the most learned and best-beloved sons of the Church of England.

The schools we have hitherto dealt with, and indeed the vast majority of our great educational establishments, are indissolubly connected with the State Church, both by foundation and association. But the population of the British Isles and Colonies includes

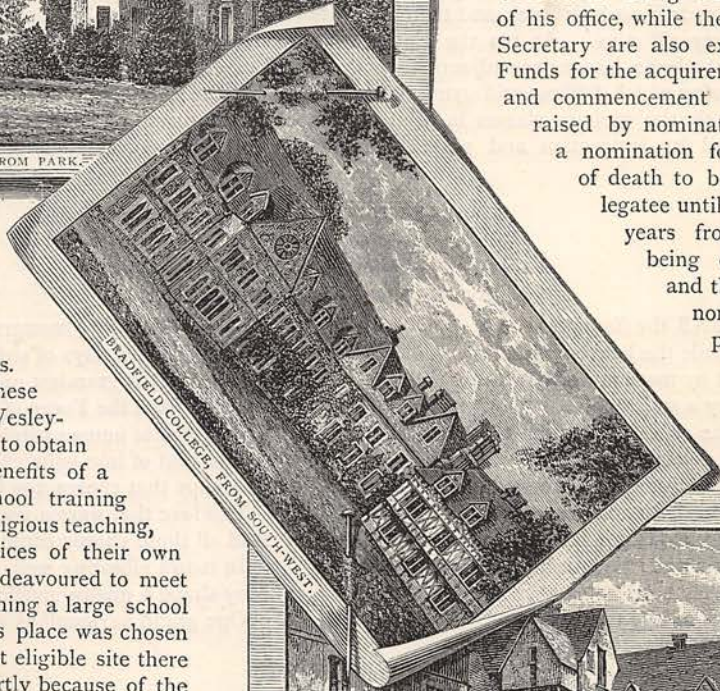
immense numbers who prefer other forms of worship, and besides the older Nonconformists there has sprung up in the midst of us, within the last 150 years, a wealthy and important community calling themselves after the name of a man whose lips were touched with a live coal from the altar,

by the removal of some of the timber that dots the broad pastures. The buildings hitherto in use for purposes either of work or play are of the plainest description, and have been put up from time to time to meet rapidly-increasing requirements; but now a pile of dark-red brick with stone facings has risen, with its end adjoining the Trumpington Road, and accommodation is now provided for 200 pupils. The architect's scheme, when entirely carried out, will make room for 300, and as there were last June 115, all boarders, it seems likely that the maximum will soon be reached. The governing body includes many well-known names, the President of the Wesleyan Conference being Chairman by virtue of his office, while the ex-President and Secretary are also ex-officio members. Funds for the acquirement of the estate and commencement of the work were raised by nominations, the right to a nomination for life, or in case of death to be continued to the legatee until the expiry of ten years from the purchase, being offered for £100, and the right to a single nomination for a period of five years for £50. The former class of subscribers were to be



whose influence was magnetic, and his gift for organisation absolute genius. Large numbers of these rich and intelligent Wesleyans have long wished to obtain for their sons the benefits of a first-class public school training combined with the religious teaching, influence, and practices of their own church, and have endeavoured to meet the need by establishing a large school at Cambridge. This place was chosen partly because a most eligible site there offered itself, and partly because of the special educational advantages afforded by a University town. A further end aimed at was the facilitation of the passage of Methodists into the University, the giving them as a class a more assured standing in Cambridge, and the formation of a centre about which they might gather.

The school is only five years old, and began with a nucleus of fifteen boys in the house of the Head Master, a substantial edifice of yellow brick, formerly occupied by the well-known Professor of Physiological Science at Cambridge. The Leys estate comprises about twenty acres, and is encircled by a broad, thick belt of fine trees, through which runs a good path nearly three-quarters of a mile long, in which boys may walk and ride their bicycles. There is plenty of room for cricket and football, though the devotees of these games consider that the ground would be wonderfully improved



BRADFIELD COLLEGE.

called Life Donors, and those holding the first 250 nominations First Life Donors.

So much for the fundamental regulations—the business skeleton which has to be clothed and vivified by practical details and results. The terms for those who are nominated by either class of donors are seventy-five guineas a year for boys under twelve, and eighty guineas for such as have crossed the Rubicon and entered their teens. For lads who are not nominated the fees are respectively eighty-five and

ninety guineas. These figures do not include books, and there are extra charges for tuition in Chemistry, Instrumental Music, Vocal Music, and Drawing in the advanced classes, and the use of the workshop and gymnasium. None of these, however, are excessive.

The division of school hours and arrangement of lessons is somewhat novel, and provides ample time for recreation as well as for study. The number of Masters is large; but many minor matters of school order are committed to Prefects and Sub-Prefects, chosen from the upper forms, and acting as intermediaries between the Masters and the main body of the boys. The first bell rings at 6.20 a.m., and work is inaugurated by a call over at seven, followed by morning school, and by breakfast at a quarter to eight. Prayers come half an hour later, and then the pupils are at liberty till nine. At ten the classes are changed, and at eleven lessons are adjourned for nearly an hour, during which drilling and gymnastics have their turn with the various classes in winter, and are superseded by instruction and practice in

swimming when the season permits of it. Then there is another hour in school, and at its close five or ten minutes' breathing-time before the one o'clock dinner. When that meal is over the Master on duty for the week reads over the punishment and detention lists, and those who have kept their names out of the rolls of fate are free for two hours and three-quarters in the play-ground, for country walks, or for promenading certain specified streets in the town. School begins again at 4.30, tea and prayers follow it at 6.30, after which a short play-time precedes evening study, which is closed by the supper-bell at nine.

The educational scheme at the Leys School is comprehensive and thorough. Boys are prepared for the Universities, or for a business career, the curriculum in either case being shaped to the end in view. Boys are also sent in for the Science Examinations at the University of London. All this necessarily entails an amount of organisation to which few administrations are equal; the growing fame, therefore, of this young school is the most solid tribute that can be paid to those who have so successfully conducted it.

E. CLARKE.

PYTHAGORAS THE SAMIAN.

BY FRED. E. WEATHERLY.

PYTHAGORAS the Samian
First made the heavenly lyre,
Untaught by muse or Orpheus,
But—by a smithy fire.

There, while the ceaseless hammers
A measured music keep—
Now bright and strong, now low and clear,
Now long and dull and deep—
Right deftly did he fashion it;
" 'Tis well, 'tis well!" quoth he,
"The strings they need be many,
As the chords of Life must be."

So may the mighty masters,
In these wild days of strife,
Learn that the grandest music
Rings from the Forge of Life—
The throbs of human sorrow,
The beat of iron wills,
The hope that cheers, the fame that fires,
The love that warms and thrills;
And all those chords combining
In man's vibrating soul,
May shape a mighty music,
One grand harmonious whole.

WHAT TO WEAR.

CHIT-CHAT ON DRESS. BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.



SEPTEMBER brings us near to autumn, and we bid farewell with regret to summer, but much that is enjoyable of the delightful season is still left to us. The fields are green, the foliage has not yet begun to drop, and our holidays are hardly over—our sea-side resorts crowded.

We have of late years quite revolutionised the bathing dresses worn by ladies. The long ugly garment so apt to fly up, and so heavy and cumbersome, has given place to the combination garment, which comes to us from France. For swimmers bunting is the best material, made with bodice and trousers in one, a belt round the waist, the legs of the trousers cut like a boy's knickerbockers, and called French trousers. The sleeves come to the

elbow, and the neck is hollowed out well; the trimming is either bands of red, or rows of white tape, and for good serviceable wear dark blue is the best. But along the coast of France just now most fanciful bathing dresses are to be seen, some cut like a Breton jacket, some à *l'Incroyable*, plain, striped, and in all conceivable mixtures of colours; these, however, would not find favour in England. For ordinary bathers I would suggest that, to the waistband of the dress I have described above, they should add a gathered skirt, just long enough to reach to the knee, and select thin flannel or serge instead of bunting, remembering that the thinner and lighter the make of flannel the better, or when in use it becomes heavy and filled with water like a sponge. If anything but blue is selected—and it is by far the best and most durable—red or grey, or the two mixed, are to be

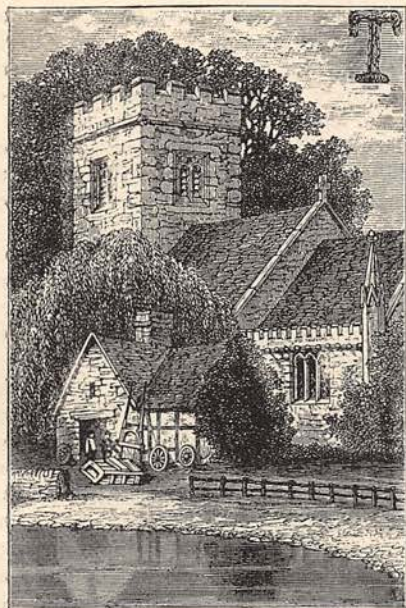
much longer than the tubes generally used. A little gum added to the colours brightens the general effect.

A quick artistic eye for the beautiful, combined with neatness, and a determination to persevere, is

all that is required to carry this useful art to perfection. A love of the beautiful is a refining influence, one that raises the mind to a higher level, and opens out to it an ever-widening field of intellectual enjoyment.

OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

ROSSALL, BIRMINGHAM, AND RADLEY.



RADLEY CHURCH.

THE name of Rossall, the great school on the Lancashire coast, opposite the Isle of Man, is, wrongly, associated in most people's memories with the story of "Eric"—that charming book that stands side by side with "Tom Brown" as a picture

of public school life. The description of the pleasant, healthy, and occasionally adventurous existence of a large number of boys who have the opportunity of pursuing their studies within sight and sound of the German Ocean, fits Rossall very tolerably, and adds considerably to the interest felt by visitors and new-comers, though in reality the scenery is taken from the Isle of Man, and the author of "Eric" was never at Rossall till last year. The school was founded in 1844, principally through the exertions of Canon Beechey, with the object of educating the sons of clergymen and others at a moderate cost, and on a plan similar to that of the usual public schools. Like Marlborough, it had the advantage of being originally established in an old mansion, called Rossall Hall, the former seat of the Fleetwood family, to the energy and enterprise of one of whose members the town and seaport which bears his name, owes its transmutation from a rabbit-warren to a thriving watering-place.

The existence of Fleetwood may be said to date only from 1836. Situated on a point of land at the south-west corner of Lancaster Bay, it is the terminus of a line of railway direct from Preston, and has a famous quay, from whence steamers depart for

Ireland and the Isle of Man. There are flourishing streets of shops, fine hotels, and abundant accommodation for summer visitors; while the establishment of the great school—just far enough from the town to keep the boys out of its temptations, and near enough to attract many of their friends to its neighbourhood—has proved to be a considerable element of its prosperity.

Rossall is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Modern; but the discipline and domestic arrangements are the same in each, and the control and management of both are in the hands of the Head Master. The boys have free access at all times to their own Form Masters, and each one is assigned to a House Master specially, for moral and religious training, and supervision out of school. Like so many of the great schools in the present day, Rossall has a nursery or Preparatory Department, under the management of a clergyman, in a nice house near the shore, about a mile away. It receives thirty-two pupils, who have their own cricket and football fields and fives-courts—privileges which can be appreciated by those who know how undesirable it is that big heavy fellows should play with small and slight ones. There is a Library, and a Sanatorium in a separate building; and the course of instruction is parallel to that of the Lower School—French, Drawing, and Writing being taught to all, while for German and Music a small extra charge is made. Boys are not received under seven, nor over ten years of age, the latter being the time at which they are eligible for the school itself.

Rossall is governed by a Council of twenty-four gentlemen (fourteen of whom are clergymen and ten laymen), which meets once a term at Preston. The Board of Management, consisting of eight members of the Council, meets at the school once a month, and the Bishop of the Diocese is the Visitor. Life Governors qualify themselves as such by a donation of £100, by which they are entitled to vote at all general meetings, and always have one pupil in the school on their nomination. A donation of fifty guineas entitles the donor to a single nomination, and the fees are so arranged as to give clergymen of the Church of England an advantage over other people. Pupils nominated by donors pay, if sons or dependent wards of clergymen, fifty guineas; if sons of laymen, sixty guineas per annum; while those who are not so fortunate as to get nominations pay sixty and seventy guineas a year respectively. All these

fees must be paid in advance, and there are a few additional ones, such as two guineas for admission; medical attendance, baths, chemistry, library and studies, and stationery, one guinea each per annum. All books have to be bought, and all breakages paid for. This latter item we would commend to the notice of all proprietors of schools, whether public or private, as breakages amount to a considerable sum in the course of a year. We have never seen a circular of any other school that makes this stipulation, but it is evident that the rule of "who breaks pays" is only fair and equitable for all parties. All routine business correspondence must be addressed to the Bursar, everything connected with the admission of pupils to the Head Master, and communications with respect to conduct and domestic arrangements to the House Master with whom a boy is or has been placed. The Vacations are of moderate length, being three weeks at Easter, six in the summer, and a month at Christmas.

The Classical side, where the chief instrument of education is Language, is recommended for general education, and preparation for the Universities. The Modern side, where the basis of education is Mathematics, is adapted for training boys for business, and they are prepared in both these departments for the Civil Service, Woolwich, Cooper's Hill, Sandhurst, Naval, Legal, Medical, and other examinations.

Among the special advantages of Rossall are the spacious playgrounds, forty acres in extent, besides the wide range of sands and seashore; and the small studies, which are sometimes occupied by only one, though frequently shared by two or three boys. The "Tuck-shop" is a peculiar feature, as it is under the management of a committee of the boys, and all the profits resulting from it are devoted to playground purposes. An Observatory has been built for the furtherance of the study of Natural Science, there are workshops for instruction in carpentry, and, what is very important for lads living near the sea, a splendid swimming-bath.

About eight or ten Entrance Scholarships are offered for competition every year. Two or three of them are entitled Senior Scholarships, and are open to all boys (whether members of the school or not) who are under fifteen on Lady-day preceding the examination. They are tenable at Rossall for three years, or longer on recommendation of the Head Master. The remainder are called Junior Scholarships, tenable for two years, and are open to all boys under fourteen on the previous Lady Day. They range in value from £10 to £40 per annum; one or two of the former are given by the kindness of old pupils, and are called "Old Rossallians," while of the latter, seven, known as the "Swainson," were founded by the generosity of a member of the Council; and one by the Bishop of Rupertsland. Two Foundation Scholarships, covering the whole of the school fees, have recently been added, and will be given annually. The first election took place this year.

The University exhibitions may each be held for

three years at any College in Oxford or Cambridge. Three of them are worth £50 a year each, and are severally called the "Council," the "Beechey," and the "Osborne" Exhibitions, the last two being named after the late Honorary Secretary and the late Head Master, through whose exertions the funds were mainly contributed. The examination for them is held annually at Midsummer, and the subjects are Classics and Mathematics. In addition to these, three exhibitions of £30 a year each were founded in 1877, under the same conditions as the above, but awarded only for proficiency in Classics.

The principal prize is given every Midsummer by Lord Egerton of Tatton, and consists of £10 in books, for the Monitor who distinguishes himself most in the ordinary examination, independently of Mathematics, and has passed creditably in Divinity.

The "Ainslie Gold Medal," founded by a member of the Council, is given annually at Midsummer to the boy who most distinguishes himself in the Mathematical examination.

Besides these, there are Form and other prizes, for various subjects, in abundance, some of which are given at Christmas, and are, of course, highly valued by the recipients, although we have not space to chronicle them here.

Few large towns have more reason to be grateful for their educational privileges than Birmingham, which rejoices in one of the most widely useful of the King Edward II. foundations, which dates from 1552, and was endowed by the young monarch with the estates of "the Guild of the Holy Cross." Its revenues are very large, and its share of University exhibitions ample, while it has been so developed as to embrace and accommodate a great number of pupils, who are divided into the High, Middle, and Lower Middle Schools, the latter of which includes girls as well as boys. In each of these departments only two-thirds of the scholars are admitted on the payment of fees. The remaining one-third are elected to Foundation Scholarships, entitling the holders to receive gratuitously all the benefits of the school. These scholarships are awarded to the candidates of the greatest merit, in the examinations for admission, or in the half-yearly school examinations.

The entrance examinations in the High School are of a simple character, as the subjects *de rigueur* are Reading and Writing from dictation, the outlines of English Grammar, History, and Geography, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions, Practice, and Simple Proportion. Candidates must be between the ages of eight and nineteen, and may if they wish be examined in French, German, Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, though success mainly depends on an accurate knowledge of the elementary subjects, and on being well grounded particularly in the early rules of Arithmetic. There are quite enough exhibitions and scholarships to stimulate mental exertion, as the following are awarded each year to such students as are reported by the Examiners to deserve them as the reward of merit:—

Three exhibitions of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. One of these is for proficiency in Classics, one for similar excellence in Mathematics, and one for proficiency in the general work of the school.

An exhibition of the annual value of £50, tenable for three years at some institution which is in connection with the University of London; and another one, worth £25 a year, which may be held for two years at some Training College for Teachers. All of these are open to scholars who have been two years in the school, and the two latter are open also to scholars in the Middle School.

Two King Edward's Scholarships, tenable for two years at the school, and of the value of £20 for the first year, and £25 for the second year, besides exemption from the payment of tuition fees. These are open to pupils who have been for two years in one of the schools of the Foundation, and are not above seventeen years of age. Two other scholarships, likewise named after Edward VI., are tenable for the same length of time at the school, and are respectively worth £10 for the first and £15 for the second year, besides exemption from the payment of tuition fees. These are open to all boys between the ages of thirteen and fifteen who have been for two years in one of the schools of the Foundation.

The "James" Scholarship, worth £50 per annum, and the "Sands-Cox," which brings in £15 a year, are awarded as they fall vacant. The latter is tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh, or at one of the Hospitals or Medical Schools of London. It may be held with another exhibition, and is open to lads who have been three years in the school and are proceeding to the above-mentioned Universities or hospitals for the purpose of the study of Medicine. Provision is also made for the establishment of scholarships tenable at Sir Josiah Mason's Scientific College, and the prize books offered to successful students after the half-yearly examinations are particularly valuable.

Two King Edward Scholarships are each year the peculiar privilege of the Lower Middle School, one being given to the most deserving boy and the other to the most deserving girl. They are tenable for two years in one of the schools of the Foundation, and consist of an annual payment of £5, besides exemption from the payment of tuition fees. Candidates must have been for two years in the schools, and boys must not be above twelve, nor girls above fourteen years old.

A distinctive feature among the prizes is one given by the Governors in the High and Middle departments for the best collection of wild flowers, ferns, grasses, or mosses, all of which must be sent in on or before the 1st of October in each year. The country within a walk, or very short railway ride, of New Street, where the school buildings are situated, is particularly rich in all these treasures of nature, though, of course, the rapid and constant multiplication of new houses and suburban roads drives botanists farther afield.

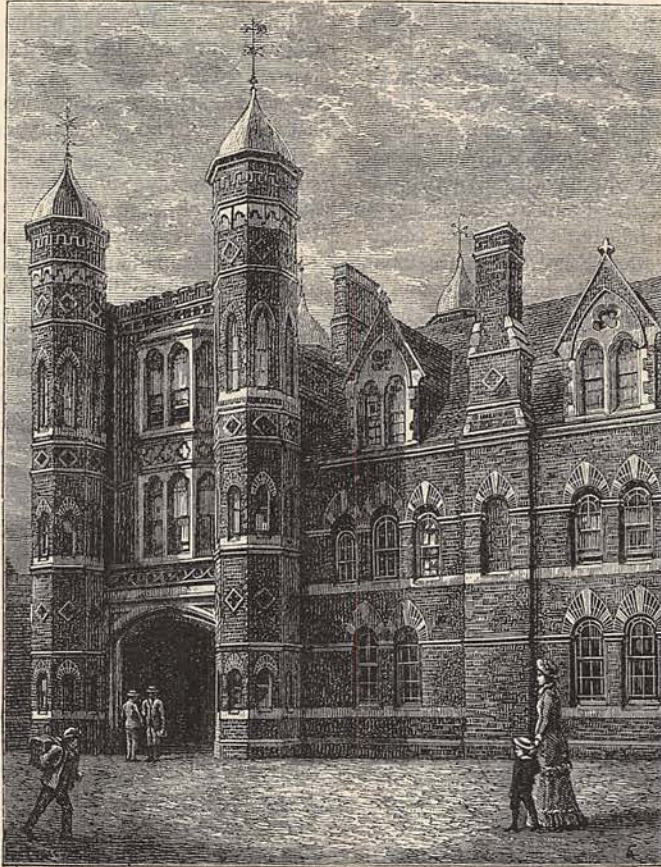
But while setting forth the advantages offered at Birmingham to diligent scholars, we must not forget the important question of terms. These may be said to be on a sliding scale, for they are—£7 per annum in the High, £5 10s. in the Middle, and £2 10s. in the Lower Middle Schools: the former of which fees will be raised one pound and the two latter ten shillings each next year. All pupils must reside with their parents, guardians, or near relations, or in boarding-houses licensed by the Governors, and in case of any deficiency of accommodation in the school for all comers, those who reside within a radius of ten miles from the Birmingham Town Hall are to have the preference. The entrance fees are 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. for the several schools, and the ages of candidates range between eight and nineteen years.

One of the many pleasant spots round Oxford is the seat of a prominent member of the fraternity of young schools which have sprung up within the last forty years. Radley, which in ancient days belonged to the Priory of Abingdon, was converted from a purely agricultural village dominated by one great house, into an educational centre in 1847, by taking this mansion of the Bowyer family on a long lease, and opening it as St. Peter's College. The founder—or perhaps we should more properly say the promoter—was Dr. Sewell, who was for many years a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and not only a distinguished scholar himself, but one who was remarkably successful in training others to follow in his own steps. Never did boys study under happier circumstances than the pupils of Radley, for the noble trees and sloping lawns that surround them invite those who are studiously inclined to carry favourite volumes out into the shade on summer days; while those who are fond of games have ample space and opportunity for cricket and football, and the neighbouring Isis offers the possibility of swimming, rowing, and training in such fullness that we are not surprised to hear of the prowess of Radleians among the "eights" that paddle up and down the Thames at Oxford, and prepare themselves by this manly exercise for future distinction in aquatic honours. The vicinity of such a University as Oxford is also not without its influence, the principal elements in which are incentive to true scholarship, and the charm of life among the venerable walls which tell the story, and are imbued with the spirit, of generation after generation of men who have counted learning as better than house or land.

It is, however, a veritable schoolboy's method of arrangement to put pleasures and associations in the first place, and leave more serious matters till last. The actual design of St. Peter's College is to give a thorough Public School education on the principles of the Church of England. The course of instruction includes the usual Classical and Mathematical branches, with the addition (without extra charge) of French, German, Science, Vocal Music, Geometrical and Frechand Drawing, and Water-Colours. There is also a "modern" side. Pupils are admitted between the ages of ten and fifteen, and are prepared for the Universities, competitive examinations,

Army, Navy, and Civil Service. The terms are:— College dues, 90 guineas per annum and upwards, according to age at time of entrance—that is to say, that the sum above mentioned applies to lads under thirteen; for those under fourteen at entrance, 100 guineas; and for those under fifteen 110 guineas are charged. The entrance fee of £10 10s. is not demanded for boys who are admitted when less than twelve years old. One of the special features is that

Scholarships are of course important, and among the first must be mentioned those founded in memory of Dr. Sewell, the value of which is £55 per annum. Scholars are elected in every second or third year, as vacancies occur and funds permit. Four of them (value £50, £50, £30, and £20 respectively) are filled up each year, and are open to boys who were under the age of fourteen on the 1st of January, preceding. These Entrance Scholarships are tenable for



ENTRANCE TO ROSSALL SCHOOL.

each lad is assigned to the care of one of the Masters, who is called his Social Tutor, and who watches his progress and welfare, and reports on his general conduct, as long as he remains in the school. The entrance examinations insure a certain place to begin with, as boys of fourteen must be qualified for the Lower Fourth Form, boys of thirteen for the Third, and boys of twelve for the Second, and those below that age must have already made some progress in Latin and Greek. Elementary English is also taken into consideration, and a testimonial of good character is required.

Private studies are among the privileges of Radley, and its excellent Gymnasium ought not to pass unnoticed, affording as it does the opportunity of physical development in its highest form.

four years, during the first two of which the holders are regarded as probationers, and if satisfactory progress is made they are re-elected for two more. An exceptional advantage with regard to the above is, that the Trustees have ruled that when a boy has once competed for an Entrance Scholarship he may do so again as long as his age permits, though he may have entered the school.

Any one who cares to see what has been attained by Radleians cannot do better than to glance over the Calendar, the notes to which enumerate every advantage or distinction gained by them ever since the commencement of the school. It is a goodly list, embracing the Army, Navy, Bar, Civil Service, Engineers, and Medicine, and any foundation might be justly proud of it.

E. CLARKE.

of-war being protected by my patent covering! I guess it takes a man from Chicago to produce anything like that."

"It was certainly a bright idea," Harry remarked, "I said so from the first."

"I've been trying to persuade this venerable relative of yours to invest even a part of his capital in the Company," Mr. Mulhall continued, "but he won't, though there's *millions* to be realised."

"What should we do with millions even if we had them?" Harry asked. "We plain matter-of-fact English folk haven't got souls beyond thousands. It takes a man from Chicago to spend a fortune royally, as well as make it ingeniously;" and Mr. Matherly knew by that Harry didn't wish him to dabble any further in speculation of any kind. He wouldn't even consent to accompany Mr. Mulhall to the States to look at the five fine factories, and the inventor felt almost disgusted at their want of enterprise. For one moment indeed Mr. Matherly wavered, but just then Jack came rushing into the room, climbed on the arm of the chair, twined his arms round his neck, and "grandfarer" knew he couldn't be separated from Masie's boy.

A few weeks after, they were all on their way back to Vickerscroft, and as the carriage containing Masie, Jack, and Miss Miranda drove from the station, the latter burst suddenly into a fit of most unusual tears.

"It's no use, child," she cried, as she caught a

glimpse of the red chimneys through the trees; "it's no use, Masie, I can't go away from you, and Harry, and the boy. If Brooklyn wants me, he must stay here in England; if not, he may go back by the next mail. I wouldn't say good-bye to you all to be made President of the United States."

"But if you've promised, auntie dear, you ought to go, you know," Masie said, a little mischievously, though she could have cried aloud with joy.

"Perhaps, my dear, but as I've been doing what I ought to do all my life, I'll take a turn the other way now for a change," Miss Miranda said, a little defiantly; and before long she brought Mr. Mulhall round to her way of thinking, and has now a magnificent mansion in Northumberland Square, where she entertains her husband's American friends, and spends his dollars to his entire satisfaction.

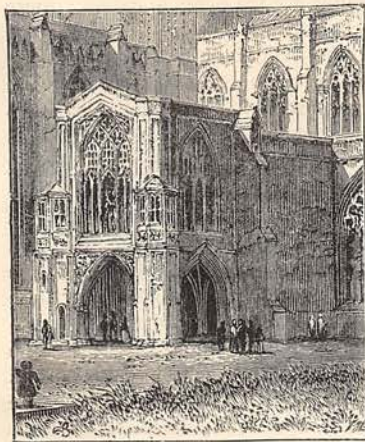
"Welcome at last, my darling! home, indeed, this time!" Harry said, as he led Masie into the house, Miss Miranda following with Jack. "Dear, dear old Vickerscroft, how glad I am to get back again!"

"So am I, Harry, but I don't think we can be much happier here with all our wealth than we have been already in poverty and obscurity," Masie whispered. "Darling, while we love each other truly, and resolutely make the best of everything, we can't fail to be happy whether we're at Vickerscroft or anywhere else."

THE END.

OUR FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

SHERBORNE, DORSET COUNTY, AND HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.



trophised by its aborigines as "Darsert dear," within whose borders linger the quaint idioms, and among whose sons and daughters may be seen the traditional blue eyes, flaxen or tow-coloured hair, ruddy complexions, and stolid dispositions of their Saxon progenitors. Both the traditions and the relics of the past are crystallised in such a district, and few among the latter are better deserving of a visit than the ancient town of Sherborne, once a bishop's see,

PERHAPS one of the most interesting counties in England, either to the antiquary, the philologist, or the student of primitive customs, is that southern rural tract of alternating moor and arable land which is affectionately apos-

and still noteworthy for its venerable minster, and for the grammar school held in what was formerly the grand old abbey, which may be roughly said to date from A.D. 670. Shorn though it was of its pristine privileges at the dissolution of the religious houses in the time of Henry VIII., it was not destined to be put to unworthy uses, and was endowed out of the local charities with £1,000 by Edward VI. in 1550 as a free grammar school. Like so many other similar foundations, it has undergone various alterations to fit it for the requirements of more modern times, and is now administered by a governing body, and officered by a Head Master and a large staff of assistant tutors, all of whom, with the exception of professors of drawing and music, are University men.

The object of the school, as set forth in its own words, is to "supply a liberal education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England," and the prescribed subjects of secular instruction are the English, Latin, and Greek languages and literature, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography, History, Drawing, and Vocal Music, with at least one foreign European language, and at least one branch of Physical Science. The entrance fee, which is devoted to the building fund, is 2 guineas; the tuition fee is £7 10s. per term; and the charge for boarding in the

house of the Head Master, or any of his subordinates who are authorised to receive pupils as inmates, is £18 15s. for the same period; thus bringing up the annual expenses of a boarder after the first term to the sum of £78 15s.

The powers that rule over Sherborne do not approve of the system of placing numbers of boys in large dormitories, and the usual arrangement is for about four boys to sleep in each room. Those who know how important are the conditions of the night and morning hours, how black sheep may infect a flock, and how boys readily adopt the tone of their room-fellows, will appreciate the wisdom and practical benefit of this method, which, of course, easily admits of change and modification according to the dispositions of the boys, and their good or bad influence on one another.

There are private studies free of cost for lads in the upper forms, for the warming and lighting of which a charge of 10s. 6d. per term is sanctioned by the governors; and in case of illness there are what are called "sick-houses," quite away from the premises ordinarily inhabited by the pupils. The school library, laboratory, workshops, and swimming baths are available on the payment of small subscriptions, that to the former being compulsory, as are also those to school games, which, however, vary according to position in the school. There are some remarkably wise regulations about pocket-money, an undue supply of which is justly looked upon as the source of the worst evils public schools have to encounter. The usual allowances begin at 6d. and go up as high as 2s. 6d. a week, and parents and guardians are asked to regulate private supplies on the same scale. A valuable rule, specially laid down, is that any parent who shall be found to have furnished his son with the means of defraying a debt privately contracted, without previously communicating on the subject with his House Master, will be requested to withdraw him from the school.

The Foundation Scholarships are sixteen in number, and pay the whole tuition fee for two years, and their peculiar feature is that the holders are re-eligible. There are also three old Sherburnian Scholarships worth 20 guineas, and tenable for one year. The minor Foundation prizes are the "Leweston" (£10 in books), for Scholarship; the "Parsons," of the same value, for Divinity; the "Digby," of 5 guineas each, for Physical Science and Modern Languages respectively; the "Houghton Cordew" (£15), for encouraging the study of Scripture in the original languages; the "King's Medals," for Classics and Mathematics; and a few others not of sufficient importance to be enumerated.

Of University Exhibitions there is at present one vacant each year of the value of £40 per annum, tenable for four years at either University, for which all boys are eligible who have been at the school for the two years preceding the election. Sherborne is also one of the four schools which send competitors for the Huish Exhibitions.

The restrictions as to age are that no boy can be

admitted into the school under ten years old, nor after his fifteenth birthday, unless he be sufficiently advanced to be placed at least in the Upper Second Form. No lad can return (without permission) after he is sixteen unless he have reached the Fourth Form, after he is seventeen unless he have attained to the dignity of the Fifth, nor after eighteen if he be not in the privileged Sixth Form. The barrier age is nineteen, though there are sometimes cases in which a pupil is allowed to remain after that epoch.

We must conclude our mention of Sherborne by saying that there is a special preparatory school, the terms of which are 60 guineas a year, and recommending all who take any interest in an old historic site to go and make acquaintance with it for themselves, whether they send their sons thither for education or not.

Turn we now from the most ancient to the most modern of the county educational institutions, and investigate the advantages of the young and vigorous establishment—Dorset County School—which is never tired of telling the world how—

"Fair Dorset fields surround our school, and Frome is never muddy;
To study play is here our rule, and not to play at study."

About a mile from Dorchester may be seen a group of buildings on a hill overlooking the village of Charminster and the valley through which the Cerne flows. Though you may hardly see the briny ocean from thence, you feel the full benefit of its invigorating breezes, for a twenty minutes' ride by rail from the county town brings you to Weymouth, that beloved resort of King George III. and his virtuous spinnet-playing spouse Queen Charlotte. The edifice is only ten years old, having been opened in August, 1870, and it is prepared for the accommodation of 150 boarders. The grounds are ten acres in extent; there are famous baths, fives-courts, cricket and football fields, facilities in the neighbouring river and its tributaries for learning swimming; and, lastly, the whole sanitary arrangements of the place are conducted on that newest yet oldest of plans, which has been made prominent in our common-sense age by a Dorsetshire man, and is popularly known by the name of the dry-earth system. This is almost a synonymous guarantee for the purity of the abundant water-supply; and to those parents who make the health of their children the first consideration these two points constitute a powerful recommendation.

The special features of the school are that boys receive a greater share of personal assistance and attention than generally falls to their lot in a large public establishment; that candidates for various examinations are prepared with great care and without extra charge; that boys from the Colonies may remain during the holidays on payment of a moderate addition to the regular fees; and that all profits are employed solely for the good of the school. It is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and goes in also for those of Trinity College, London, the number of boys who have during the last three years passed the latter in the Theory of Music being particularly creditable. The programme of studies keeps con-

stantly in view the object of preparing boys for the practical occupations of life; so that while in the lower forms they are well grounded in English subjects and French, Latin, and where necessary, Greek, are added in the higher ones; and there are some forms in which no classics are studied, but extra attention given to book-keeping, &c., in their stead.

The fees are moderate, being £38 per annum for pupils under eleven years of age, and £42 when they are beyond it; but if the payments are not made in advance an extra £2 is paid yearly in each case. There is not much to be said about exhibitions, as there is no endowment, and the few provided from time to time through the kind interest of friends of the institution are worth only £5 per annum, but are tenable as long as the holder remains at the school. Boys are admitted by nominations, and these can be obtained through the Head Master. The regulation that the Head Master of Sherborne for the time being should be an honorary member of the Council of the Dorset County School constitutes a kindly link between them; and as they work to a certain extent in different spheres, there is room for each to do its own work, and prosper in its own groove.

The Hereford Cathedral School is not only very old, but is also a foundation which—through the munificence of that Duchess of Somerset whose monument may be seen in St. Andrew's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, and other benefactors—offers an unusual number of University Exhibitions to the pupils who by dint of hard study are fortunate enough to satisfy the scholarly requirements of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge. The records of its early days are somewhat meagre, but at all events it owes its being to John Gilbert, Bishop of Hereford, who some time between the years 1375 and 1389 established it for the education of the sons of the freemen of that city. The chapter clerk, however, intimates that there appears to have been one great deficiency in the bishop's school, and that was the utter want of revenues, though this sounds improbable. However, from some cause or other it languished, and was not even revived by Edward VI.'s injunction "that in every cathedral church where no free grammar school is founded, the King's Majesty willeth that of the common lands and revenues of that church shall be ordained, kept, and maintained perpetually, a free grammar school; the master to have 20 marks and his house rent free, and the usher yearly £6 14s. 6d. and his chamber free." The men of Hereford did not trouble themselves to obey this mandate; and some thirty years later Queen Bess not only bade them take it to heart, but sent them a master of her own choosing, one Mr. May, telling them to select an usher who should be a "godly, honest, and painful man," and with her accustomed practical mother-wit, recommending them to see that a house was prepared and all made ready for the school to open at the next Michaelmas. Education, nevertheless, seems to have been at a discount among the citizens, for even after this fillip the establishment sank into such disuse that it is spoken of as being

re-founded in the days of Charles I. Thenceforth it attracted more notice; and in 1607 Dean Langford left money for the endowment of four poor scholars of Hereford; and six years after a worthy citizen named Roger Philpotts gave a house in Cabbage Lane to the dean and chapter, the rent of which was to be applied to the maintenance of two poor Hereford scholars at Brasenose College, Oxford. The tenement was then valued at £10 per annum, and is still in existence and occupied by an ironmonger, whose rent continues to be applied as the donor intended. The site of the school has been frequently changed, as the building erected conformably to the behest of Elizabeth became so dilapidated that it had to be pulled down in 1760; whereupon the ruthless spirit of the age actually allowed the western alley of the cloisters to be deliberately destroyed, and a large, plain, brick-built room erected in its place. This in its turn was demolished in 1836, and as the scholars were but few there was room for them in the master's house. In 1842 the north-east angle of the College was applied to school purposes, and there the teaching was carried on till 1875, when the foundation took possession of its present premises.

After all these fluctuations it now takes rank as, and carries out the curriculum of, an ordinary first-grade school, the terms of which are moderate, the benefits considerable, and the entrance fee, now so common, conspicuous only by its absence. It is divided into Upper and Under Schools, at which the charges for day pupils under twelve are 10 guineas per annum, and 12 guineas for those who exceed that age. French is an extra, costing 2 guineas yearly; and drilling is another, for which the small sum of 10s. 6d. appears on the circular. When we come to boarders, the sons of clergymen have the advantage of being received at £70 per annum, while laymen pay £75, unless their boys are under thirteen, when they are taken by the master of the under division at £63 a year, these several terms being inclusive of everything. The scholarships and exhibitions belonging exclusively to Hereford school amount in annual value to more than £1,000, and are as follows:—

Six Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, tenable for five years; two being (with allowances) worth £60 per annum, and four worth £45. Electors: the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose.

Five Somerset Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, of the annual value of £50, tenable for three years.

Eight Somerset Exhibitions at the same College, of the annual value of £40, tenable for four years.

The gentlemen in whose hands lie the threads of fate in the last thirteen instances are the Master and Fellows of St. John's, and after such a list of benefactions we cannot wonder that Herefordians style Duchess Sarah of Somerset their "altera fundatrix," and regard her tomb in the Westminster Santa Croce with personal and affectionate interest.

Our list is, however, not yet complete, as we have still to enumerate:—

Three Philpott Exhibitions of the annual value of

£50, tenable for three years at Brasenose College, Oxford. The electors to these are the dean and chapter, on the nomination of the examiner. A Philpott Exhibition may be held concurrently with a Somerset Scholarship.

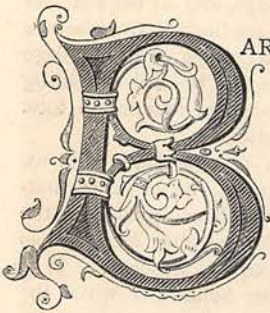
Finally there are four Langfordian Scholarships, open to boys under twelve and natives of Hereford, entitling the holders to a free education, books, and money allowance. These are awarded by open competition. The little seed sown by Bishop Gilbert slumbered for many generations, but it has borne goodly fruit at last. His tomb is not to be found in the city he blessed, for in 1389 he was translated to the See of St. David's, in which diocese he died in

1397, and was buried in the Whitefriars Church, Haverfordwest. In his early days he was a politician, in his later ones we will hope that the kingdom he served was not of this world. He must have lived somewhat before his time, or he would not have recognised the value of, nor striven to extend the facilities for education. He could not have foreseen the dimensions to which his foundation would grow, and it remains for us to reflect that the good as well as the evil that men do lives after them, and that their endeavours for light and culture ultimately expand and blossom far beyond what they ever imagined possible in those remote periods which we commonly stigmatise as the Dark Ages.

E. CLARKE.

THE HERRING.

BY GREVILLE FENNELL.



BARON CUVIER, in that best of text-books upon ichthyology, revised and perfected by Professor Valenciennes, places the herring in the first rank as a source of national wealth. He tells us that by its fecundity it is one of those natural productions the use of which

may decide the fate of nations. The coffee-bean, the tea-leaf, the spices of the torrid zone, and the silkworm have less influence on the health and wealth of nations than the herring of the northern seas. Luxury and caprice may seek the former productions, but necessity requires the latter. This fishery sends every year, from the coasts of France, Holland, and Britain, numerous fleets to collect from the depths of the stormy ocean an abundant and certain harvest, which the vast shoals of herrings offer to the courageous activity of these nations. The greatest statesmen, the most intelligent political economists, have looked on the herring fishery as the most important of maritime expeditions. It has been named "the great fishery." It forms robust men, intrepid mariners, and experienced navigators. Nations industriously occupied in this fishery know how to make it the source of inexhaustible riches. This estimate of the value of the fishery from a national point of view is confirmed by the British, Dutch, and French making it for centuries the subject of special legislation, not only as a source of a nation's food, but as a nursery for seamen. This fishery was of comparatively little importance in the early part of the reign of George II., but at that period a Fishery Board was established consisting of intelligent and patriotic men of high standing, and from that time it has risen to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest and most prosperous in the world. Mr. John M. Mitchell, whose monograph upon the herring stands deservedly high as a literary and scientific production, says: "The whole system,

carefully and economically managed by the Board and its officials and local officers, combined with judicious legislation and arrangement, has insured that efficiency and success which entitles it to be characterised as much superior to any similar existing institution either at home or abroad."

But where do these vast shoals of herrings come from, and where—after supplying mankind in the greatest prodigality—do the rest go to? This and other problems remain yet to be solved by the intelligence of observers. An able writer asks, Is there any foundation for the old and at one time universally accepted theory that the herring reproduces its species in the icy regions of the North Sea, and afterwards travels southwards in vast and countless hosts? It is strange that for a long time this absurd proposition met with almost universal acceptance. There was not the slightest tittle of evidence in its favour. No one pretended to have as much as seen any large shoals of herrings in the open ocean proceeding from the North Sea southwards; nobody ever offered a suggestion as to the coast upon which the spawn was deposited; no one explained how it was that the shoals could make their way across a tempest-tossed ocean and brave the attacks of such destructive natural enemies as the whale and the porpoise, so as to make their appearance in enormous numbers off the Scottish coast. To suppose that the herring bred in the icy fastnesses of the North, and made his appearance in a mysterious manner in sufficient numbers and in such a condition as to constitute an important branch of national wealth, offered one of those attractive enigmas which the half-learned are always too glad to accept as accounting for those secrets of nature which require careful investigation. Even the "Encyclopædia Britannica" of 1857 reproduces this theory of Pennant's, that the herrings migrate from north to south in summer and autumn; and, without any qualification, states that "the shoals are generally preceded, sometimes for two days, by one or two males. The largest mostly go first and act as guides. It is generally believed that the herrings captured far north