

dow just mentioned—of which the subject is Christ blessing little children—the only indication that we are under a roof where the pupils are the objects of the bounty of others, instead of being, in their own persons, the supporting principle of the school which instructs them. Of the pleasant lady who gracefully and courteously offers to throw open the various rooms for our inspection, this is not the place to speak, unless to say that hers is a presence with which we instinctively connect kindness and order. The spotless cleanliness which reigns through the building is not more remarkable than the air of comfort, even of domesticity, diffused by the constant exercise of kindly superintendence and community of interest between the officers of the institution and the subjects of their care; and if we describe at some length the details of arrangement in the several departments, it is because we are convinced that they are well worthy of imitation in other establishments. A corridor, 141 feet in length, runs through the whole extent of the main building, forming, with its 8 feet of width, a sufficiently handsome vista. At the end nearest the door by which we entered is the dining-hall, 60 feet by 28 feet, with an additional gallery at one end to contain an organ by Messrs. Gray and Davison. Having a handsome high-pitched open roof of timber, and an ingenious arrangement of small tables, each holding a squad of ten or twelve, the room is calculated to accommodate quite 200 boys in comfort, and with more than the ordinary cubical allowance of air. At the end under the gallery is the buttery-hatch, opening into a transverse passage, on the opposite side of which is the kitchen, while its termination is the side door, by which tradesmen employed in the provision department find access. The kitchen itself is a beautifully lofty and convenient apartment, beyond which are sculleries, laundries, with every species of machinery for effectual saving of labour, drying ground, &c., &c. In this part of the house also are the store-rooms and the servants' hall; and objectionably near to the kitchen, as admitted by all, an excellent bath-room, shut out indeed from the offices already mentioned, but still in any future alteration or enlargement of the building, better removed to some more desirable vicinity. Before we leave this wing we must not omit to notice that divine service is performed in the hall, duly arranged for the purpose, on Sundays and holidays, by the Chaplain of the institution, for whose comfort, at his periodical visits—for he is not resident—suitable provision is made. As our object is not to gratify an architect, or indulge our own predilections for well-arranged interiors, we shall not stay to describe the handsome apartments set aside for the use of the managers of the institution on the ground floor, but repair at once to the east wing, in approaching which we first pass the rooms of the three Under Masters, and then the class-room, 19 feet by 14 feet and 13 feet high, used by the Head Master himself. The main schoolroom, 60 feet by 35 feet and 45 feet high, lies beyond this, accessible from the front of the building by an outer door, and at the back by a covered passage to the playground. At its further end, under the tablet which records the honours won by the pupils of the school, another door gives access to a second-class room, and beyond this stands the library, 30 feet by 20 feet, a handsome, well-lighted, and convenient apartment, like the others which we have passed through, very completely and even abundantly supplied with school apparatus, and all the adjuncts of a first-rate English education, conducted on improved scientific principles. It must not be forgotten, in estimating the measure of success as a school attained by this establishment, that the tutorial staff are placed at some disadvantage by being compelled to receive boys at various ages and in all stages of preparation, some of whom remain far too short a time to receive more than a superficial course of instruction. The efforts of the present Head Master, therefore, are mainly directed to the establishment, by means of constant repetition, of the knowledge of facts, and, where opportunity is afforded him, to enlarge the scope of teaching as far as possible. The average intelligence and cultivation of the boys is considerable, their writing good, their knowledge of the ordinary subjects of education satisfactory. This has been tested by repeated inspection; while the fact that a talented boy can be taught here with effect is evinced by the career of a pupil who has recently left the school—H. W. Wildman—who, in the Cambridge local examination in 1868, at the age of fifteen, obtained the star, “which denotes that the student has distinguished himself in that particular section,” in four subjects, and but for a *contretemps* for which he was not responsible, would have obtained it in a fifth. This promising youth has left the institution and gone into trade, and the same prudential choice will, no doubt, often rob the school of the chance of future distinction at the Universities. At the same time the contemplated development of the two sections, classical and commercial—or rather, we should suggest, the departments of languages and mathematics—will, we hope, act as a stimulus to scholarly ambition. At present a boy may obtain a thoroughly sound English education, with a knowledge of Latin, French, and German