

has been reduced almost "to a system of making physical education compulsory in all cases in which there is no reason to apprehend evil effects upon the health from compulsion." The chapel is only used on Sundays, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, Ascension and All-Saints', and on Founders' Day, October 19th. On other days there are short morning prayers in the big school and evening prayers in the boarding-houses. There are sixty-one foundationers, or boys living in or within ten miles of Rugby, who get a free education, except in tutorial work, for which they pay like the other boys. The head master's emoluments, including profits on boarders in the schoolhouse, amount to between £3,000 and £4,000 a year; those of the thirteen classical assistant masters range from £340 to £1,620; those of the three mathematical from £580 to £1,410, while the two modern language masters get £1,284 and £286 respectively. Of all the nine schools, it is the one which has made the greatest advance toward grafting a new curriculum of modern studies upon the old classical system, though it has stopped short in this respect of the best schools of the Victorian era.

Harrow school was founded in 1571, four years later than Rugby, by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish. He was owner of certain small estates in and about Harrow and Barnet, and of others at Paddington and Kilburn. All these he devoted to public purposes, but unfortunately gave the former for the perpetual education of the children and youth of the parish, and the latter for the maintenance and repair of the highways from Harrow and Edgware to London. The present yearly revenue of the school estates is barely over £1,000, while that of the highway trust is nearly £4,000. But, though the poorest in endowments, Harrow, from its nearness to London, and consequent attractions for the classes who spend a large portion of their year in the metropolis either in attendance in Parliament, or for pleasure, has become the rival of Eton as a fashionable school. The governors are a corporation under charter, and were six in number until increased to twelve, on the recommendation of the Public Schools' Commissioners. They are accustomed to interfere even less than the Rugby trustees with the administration of the head master, who himself appoints all assistant masters, gives leave to open boarding-houses, and is responsible for the financial arrangements of the school.

The custom, however, of masters' levies exists at Harrow as at Rugby, having been introduced by Dr. Vaughan, the late head master and a distinguished pupil of Arnold. Harrow, like Rugby, has no special connec-

tion with either university, but, unlike Rugby, has few exhibitions open to yearly competition. Two "John Lyon" scholarships are given yearly, of the value of £30, and tenable for four years, and there is also a scholarship of £100 a year tenable for three years, becoming vacant every fourth year. On the other hand, in prizes of medals and books for the best examinations in special subjects, the school is unusually rich. The monitorial and fagging systems are similar to those of Rugby, the chief difference being that the monitors are only ten in number; each monitor may exempt four fags from football if he is playing himself, while the head of the school may exempt any number, and that cricket fagging is more completely organized, the whole number of fags being taken in rotation, so that each boy's turn comes only once a week. After three years boys are exempt from fagging, though they may not have reached the fifth form. Private tuition on the Eton system is universal. The chapel services are confined to Sundays and a few great festivals. The choir is composed of boys who meet for practice twice a week. The masters in orders preach by turns on Sunday, a custom found to be of great value both to themselves and to the boys. The foundationers are boys resident in Harrow, and are exempt from all charges except fifteen guineas for private tuition and £2 10s. for school charges. The head master and several of the senior assistant masters have large boarding-houses, while others are allowed to keep smaller boarding-houses in which higher rates are paid, amounting on an average to an extra cost of £50 a year. These are intended for boys whose health is such as to render them unfit for the rougher discipline and more bracing atmosphere of large houses. The emoluments of the head master, after making deductions for exceptional expenses falling on him in respect of repairs of the buildings and otherwise, the result of the want of endowments, considerably exceed £4,000 a year, those of the assistant masters range between £500 and £1,500.

Last on the list of the nine schools comes the Charterhouse (the Whitefriars of Thackeray's novels). It may be fairly classed with the Elizabethan schools, though actually founded in 1609, after the accession of James I. In that year a substantial yeoman, Thomas Sutton by name, purchased from Lork Suffolk the lately dissolved Charterhouse, by Smithfield, and obtained letters patent empowering him to found a hospital and school on the old site. In the patent sixteen persons are named and incorporated as governors, which number, consisting always of persons eminent in church and state, remained unaltered until increased by