

went on the college property increased enormously in value, and long periods occurred in which a very different estimate from that of the Bishop came to be put on the higher education. And so, while the school never altogether failed in its work, great abuses crept in. College and school were kept as a close borough; the fellowships, pleasant sinecures of some five hundred pounds a year, and a good house were monopolized by the founders' kin and old Wykehamists of quiet tastes and popular manners; the splendid scholarships which carried their fortunate possessors to New College, franked them through the university, and often provided for them for life, were given without competition of any kind. All this is changed. The old connection between school and college has been preserved, but both have been thrown open, with the result that England does not contain two more satisfactory places of education. The governing body has been thoroughly reformed, but it still consists of a warden and eleven fellows, of whom four only, instead of ten, are stipendiary and seven honorary. The stipendiary fellows are elected by the whole governing body, and must be persons distinguished in literature or science, or who have done long and eminent service to the school as masters. The honorary fellows, except the Warden of New College, who is one *ex officio*, have no payment from the college funds, and must be persons qualified by position or attainments to be of use to the school. The collegers, or foundation scholars (who get a first-class education almost free) have increased to one hundred, selected by open competition, the cleverest boys being attracted from all parts of the country by the value of these prizes. The ten "*fili valentium personarum*" have increased, under the name of commoners, to upwards of two hundred, who are boarded in the masters' houses.

The salary of the warden is now fixed at £1,700 a year and a house, and that of each of the four paid fellows at £700 (instead of ten at the lower rate named above). The head master gets from all sources about £3,000 a year, the second master £1,400, and the under-masters according to the length and value of their service, from £250 to £800, besides the profits of boarders in the case of those who have houses. The college endowments consist of real estate situate mainly in Hants and Wilts, producing an average income of upwards of £17,000, and of stock producing another £2,000 or thereabouts in dividends. There are also thirteen church livings in the patronage of the warden and fellows ranging between £100 and £600 a year.

We must now turn to the monitorial sys-

tem, which is common in principle to all public schools, though differing largely in detail. Its origin may be traced to William of Wykeham's statutes, by which it is provided that "in each of the chambers three scholars of good character, and more advanced than their fellows in age, discretion, and knowledge, shall be chosen to superintend their chamber-fellows in their studies, to oversee them diligently, and to certify and inform the warden and head master from time to time respecting their behaviour, conversation, and progress." There are six chambers in college, and eighteen prefects, to which number twelve have since been added for commoners—of these, eight have power only in chambers, while the remainder are full prefects (*plena potestate prefecti*), with power everywhere. Of these, again, five "officers" have charge of the hall, schools, library, and chapel, of whom the prefect of the hall is the chief, being "the governor of the school among the boys," and their organ of communication with the head master. The five officers are chosen by the warden, in consultation with the head master, and all are invested by him with their authority in a traditional form of words, of which the operative ones are "*præficio te sociis concameratilibus, præficio te aulæ.*" The system of fagging is connected with this government by prefects. They and they only have power to fag, and the only boys exempted from fagging are those in the fifth form. It is unnecessary for our purpose to consider the somewhat elaborate details of the traditional system, which at one time pressed heavily on the liberty and studies of the lower boys. At present fagging is reduced to running on errands, attending at breakfast and tea, and fielding for a certain time at cricket. The prefects' powers include that of "tunding" or punishing corporally. We must defer any remark on the general system for the present, but may just note here that, in the milder form which it has taken of late years, fagging is undoubtedly popular among the boys at Winchester who are subject to it, and, strange as it may seem to transatlantic readers,, would not be abolished to-morrow were it put to the vote of the forms below the fifth.

Winchester School, though under the shadow of the founder-Bishop's own cathedral, has a fine chapel of its own, in which there are daily morning prayers, conducted by a master, consisting of a portion of the Liturgy with chanting. The hours of work in school are on two days of the week between six and seven and on the other days between four and five hours, besides which the boys in the higher forms have composition and examination work to do out of school-hours. A hard-working