

It has been the practice of the Governors of Harrow to leave the administration of the School entirely in the hands of the Head Master. "The Head Master at Harrow," says Mr. Butler, "is completely unshackled by any superior administrative authority, and consequently it is open to him, and must therefore be his duty, to make such changes from time to time as may appear to him at once desirable in themselves and opportune in respect of circumstances." He appoints all the Assistant Masters, gives permission to open boarding-houses, and "is responsible for the financial arrangements of the School.

#### EMOLUMENTS OF HEAD AND LOWER MASTERS.

The Head Master receives from the Governors a small annual stipend, and an allowance for coals, making together 50*l.* a year. He receives also a small annual payment (2*l.* 10*s.*) from every boy on the foundation; and 5*l.* from every member of the "English Form," a phrase which will be explained hereafter. His emoluments, however, really arise from two principal sources—from the annual payments and payments on entrance made by boys not on the foundation, and from the profits of a large boarding-house, which holds 63 boys when full. From the first of these sources he derives, when the School is full, between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* a year; from the second, about 1,400*l.* His total gross receipts, assuming the number of non-foundations to be 450, are calculated by himself at about 10,000*l.* a year.

His gross receipts, however, far exceed his net income. By various charges and deductions enumerated in Mr. Butler's answers to the Commissioners, the 10,000*l.* is reduced to 6,288*l.*, and the income which he can really consider his own is practically, it is said, even less than this. There is no building-fund at Harrow; the revenues of the foundation are inconsiderable; and it has been usual for the Head Master to subscribe largely to those new buildings and improvements which the growth of the School has demanded, whilst the expense of maintaining them (which there are no funds to meet) falls on him alone.

The Second or Lower Master, the "Usher" of the old Grammar School, has at Harrow no specific powers or duties other than those of the Assistant Masters. He is supposed to have charge of the Lower School, that is, of the Fourth and Third Forms, but it does not appear that he exercises in practice any peculiar control over it. He is, however, appointed and removable by the Governors alone, and receives from the income of the foundation a customary stipend of 49*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* He receives also a capitation payment of 3*l.* on account of every boy not on the foundation; and, under a recent arrangement, pays 300*l.* a year to a Master who takes a division of the Fourth Form.

The number of Classical Assistant Masters, exclusive of the Lower Master, is 14. Their emoluments consist of a stipend of 150*l.* a year paid to each of them by the Head Master, (it was originally 60*l.*, and was raised to its present amount by Dr. Vaughan) of the payment (15*l.*) which they receive as tutors from each private pupil, and the profits of boarding. The number of pupils whom each tutor is allowed to take is limited to 40, a restriction which has not been extended to some of the older tutors. The profits of a boarding-house are variously estimated. A Master who has a house of 50 boys, the largest in Harrow, estimates his profits on board alone at 15*l.* per head, and the same estimate is adopted by other Masters having 41, 36, and 28 boys respectively. Another, who has 35, calculates it at 18*l.* The payment for board, &c., exclusive of tuition, in these houses is 84*l.* or 85*l.* Mr. Bradby, who had 16 boys, and whose charge was 90*l.* for board, estimated his profits on each at 29*l.* The profits of a small house (where the charge for board is 135*l.*) are said to range from 10*l.* to 50*l.* per head, as the number of boys varies from five to seven. The Head Master, whose house holds 63, and who charges 68*l.*, states his profit at 20*l.* It is evident that these various calculations do not assume a uniform estimate of the average cost of a boy's maintenance, or of the saving of expense which attends a large as compared with a small number. In addition to the yearly payments, an entrance fee of 6*l.* is received from each boarder in a large house; but it is stated that in a small house no payment for entrance is made. One Assistant, who has a small number of pupils, receives 210*l.* from the Head Master, and another, who has none, 300*l.*

#### FOUNDATION BOYS.

The Founder's main object, as stated in the Charter, was the education of children and youth of the parish of Harrow. The Statutes direct that "a meet and competent number of scholars, as well of poor to be taught freely for the stipends aforesaid, as of others to be received for the further profit and accommodation of the Schoolmaster," should be "set down and appointed by the discretion of the Keeper and Governors from time to time;" and, under the Rules and Orders, the Master is to "take pains with all indifferently, as well of the parish as foreigners, as well poor as rich."

From "foreigners" he was allowed to take such stipends and wages as he could get, unless they were of the kindred of the Founder. The Founder, therefore, contemplated the reception of two classes of boys—poor boys belonging to the parish, who were to be taught gratuitously; and "foreigners," who were to pay for their schooling, and whom he expected to be a source of profit to the Head Master. The number of each class was to be fixed by the Governors at their discretion from time to time.

A foundation boy is exempt from the annual payments for public tuition (15*l.*); for mathematics (4*l.*); for French and German (2*l.* 5*s.*); and half the fee (5*l.*) for "school charges." He pays annually 15*l.* for private tuition, 2*l.* 10*s.* for school charges, and 7*s.* as a fee for the bathing-place, making 17*l.* 17*s.* in all; whilst a home boarder who is not on the foundation pays for the same advantages 41*l.* 5*s.* "Private" tuition having become a part of the regular system of teaching at Harrow, a foundationer receives it as a matter of course, and is expected to pay for it. If payment were refused, "some arrangement," says Mr. Butler, "would probably be made by the Head Master and the tutor for bearing the expense."

Harrow was almost exclusively a parochial school till about the middle of the 17th century, when the great increase in the number of non-foundations began. At that time there were only five or six boys on the foundation. During the 18 years prior to 1863 the number varied from 16 to 37; the average was 27. Since 1849 they have hardly increased at all. It does not appear that the Governors have ever refused an application, or thought it necessary to limit the number. The average number of the home-boarders during the 18 years has been 10. This class has increased at a greater ratio than the foundationers.

The present foundationers are the children of parents belonging to the higher classes, many of whom have come to live in the parish for the purpose of obtaining this advantage for their sons. "In many instances," says Mr. Butler, "they are the sons of widow ladies who come to reside in Harrow, who, having, previous to their husband's death, been moving in affluence, are now in comparatively reduced circumstances."

#### NUMBER OF THE SCHOOL.—ADMISSION AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The number of boys in the School was, in January 1862, 481, of whom 32 were foundationers and ten others home boarders. It has fluctuated considerably. In 1842 it was 114; in 1844 it had fallen to 79. It rose in the three following years to 314, and afterwards steadily increased till it was 492 in 1861.

No boy is admitted after completing his fifteenth year, "except for reasons which the Head Master may deem to be of peculiar urgency." The majority of those who come have attained fourteen; hardly any are under twelve. The Remove, about half-way up the School, is the highest form in which a boy can be placed on entrance.

There is an entrance-examination, conducted by the Head Master and some of the Assistants, in Greek and Latin, and in Latin composition, prose and verse.

The course of study consists of Classics, Arithmetic and Mathematics, French and German. Natural Science is not taught; but there is a periodical examination in it, which is voluntary, and success in which is rewarded by prizes.

The School is arranged as follows for classical teaching:—

Sixth Form	{ Monitors and Upper Division. Lower Division.
Fifth Form	{ First Division. Second Division. Third Division. Fourth Division.
Remove.	{ First Division. Second Division. Third Division. Fourth Division.
Shell	{ First Division. Second Division. Third Division. Fourth Division.
Fourth Form	{ First Division. Second Division. Third Division. Third Form.

There are thus 14 ascending Divisions, including the Remove, which is not subdivided, and counting the Third Form and the third Fourth, which are heard together, as one. In 1861 the average number of boys in a Division was 35, the highest 37, the lowest 21. It is understood that in future 35 is to be the maximum. This limit was fixed about five years ago. For a short time before the limit had been 40. The highest Division is taught by the Head Master, each of the others by an Assistant Master.