

"Reading maketh a full man; Conference a ready man; and Writing an exact man."—BACON.

THE

Elizabethan.

ORIGINES BARNETIENSES.

(IV.)

We now proceed to redeem the promise made in our last number. Queen Elizabeth's charter having given birth to the school, the funds for its maintenance had now to be provided. To obtain these we agreed that the Rev. Edward Underne obtained leave from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to have collections made in all the city churches. We find that these collections produced the sum of £300. For this money a fair amount of building could have been carried out in those days, though little provision could have been made besides for the master. An endowment, however, for this purpose was provided by the benefaction of a private citizen, Mr. Lonison, as we saw in our last number. The following record of this permission is taken out of the archives of the Corporation preserved at Guildhall:—

A.D. 1575.—"It'm y^t was orderyd and decreyd by this Corte, at the requeste and humble desyre' of Edward Underne, p'rson of Barnet, that y^t shall and maye be lawful unto the sayd Edward Underne and his deputyes to collecte and gather w^{thin} all the p'ishe churches of this

cytie, and the lyb'tyes of the same, where he the said Edward hathe not heretofore collectyd or gatheryd, any monye the charytable almes and devocon of good and well dysposyed people, for and towards the fynishinge of the schoole at Barnett aforesayd."

We have not yet met with any reasonable explanation of the liberality of the City of London towards a town which then was separated from the metropolis by stretches of heath and the remains of forests. Could their conduct have been influenced by a prescient foreboding that the school would some day foster within its walls some of the sons of city merchants? Be that as it may, even in that day the worthy London citizens seem to have thought that they had done enough towards endowing our school. We find that a short time afterwards, when a requisition seems to have been made upon them by the Lords of the Council to provide a "perpetual endowment" for the school, they put forth a vigorous remonstrance, insisting that they had subscribed so liberally in the first instance only because of the promise that "they should never be farther troubled or charged about that schole." This remonstrance seems to have been effective, for we never read of any subsequent contributions from the City of London. Nevertheless, with the £300 thus obtained, a fair start was made with the building. Our old hall was then undoubtedly erected, and probably constituted the whole of the school buildings. Such a range of classrooms as we now possess are the outcome of a very modern set of ideas. When our hall was built three hundred years ago, it must, if one may judge from the older parts of the roof as they exist now, have had an open roof. It would, as we can easily imagine, have looked a finer room, as the view would not have been broken by the two pillars. This open roof, however, did not long remain. We find that an upper floor was soon made which still remains to the present day.

Unfortunately marring the proportions of the hall. At the same time a portion of the east end was walled off for dwelling rooms. This constituted a master's house. The dormitories above the hall were lighted by windows which looked towards Barnet Church. They were in existence up to the end of the eighteenth century, as we can see from the illustrated Lysons in Guildhall Library. We would like to be able to give a copy in the Magazine of our school as it then appeared from Wood-street. The block of buildings which now contains the school library and kitchen, with the porter's rooms above, was not long after added at the back, for we have made mention of this block as existing in 1644. The old-world air of the kitchen bears out this history. We have only to look at the charred beam which surmounts a modern grate, replacing an ancient open hearth, to picture to ourselves the generations of cooks who have reigned in its precincts and the number of dinners supplied to hungry boys over its buttery hatch. It may have struck our readers that in all this account we have seen no mention of playground for the boys. It is to be conjectured that the only spot available for playground was the space between the hall and the street, now occupied by the grass plot. Very little space this, it will be said, for the elevating game of rounders which seems to be so much in vogue at present.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LETTERS OF
JAMES RIPLEY, OSTLER AT THE RED LION,
BARNET.

Nearly a century ago, in 1781, a small book was published, entitled "Select Original Letters on Various Subjects, by James Ripley, now, and for thirty years past, Ostler at the Red Lion, Barnet." The first thing we find in it is a remarkable frontispiece facing the title-page. Mr. James Ripley is here represented sitting, deep in thought, on what appears to be a three-legged stool, before a table, on which are paper, an inkstand with a pen in it, and a lighted candle. He is holding a pen in his hand. In the wall on his left are shelves full of newspapers, the "Whitehall Evening Post," "Craftsman," and "Gazeteer," and a cupboard, labelled "Post Office;" for at that time the post office was situated in the Red Lion Hotel. The letters are preceded by a dedication and some elaborate lines "Addressed to J. Ripley, Ostler." The first of the letters, of which there are twenty-two, is partly introductory; in the second, the author describes "a new species of gambling" witnessed by him on Barnet Common. Several wagers had been laid on the event of a young gentleman riding two miles, at full gallop, while standing in the stirrups, which he did easily. How are the dimensions of Barnet common of to-day shrunk from its former size! Mr. Ripley here complains that there was a young baronet among the betting party; he also says concerning the young man above mentioned, that in consequence of the great praises he received for the performance of the feat described, he would remember it to his dying day, although with only a little memory left

him. In his third letter the author describes the youth of the heir of a noble family as an example of the uselessness of riches unless employed to do good to the poor. He shows that this heir, even when an infant, is called "my lord," and when older has his "learned pedagogue" to teach him to "jabber a little Latin and Greek, but unable to single out one beautiful passage either in Virgil or Horace;" then on to Oxford or Cambridge, where "he commences the pretty gentleman" by learning to drink and smoke; and lastly, to the continent "to collect those fopperies which are not the native growth of our climate," coming back to England to boast of "improvements in the cock of his hat, the tying of his cravat or sword knot, etc." Letter four gives an account of the treatment of "that noble and useful animal, a horse," when suffering from cracked or scratched heels. Letter five is addressed by James Ripley to his son George, and contains excellent advice as to the way in which the father wishes his son to live. At the end cautioning him against gamblers, "that pest of society, who are a scandal to human nature." In his sixth letter Mr. Ripley speaks against destroying "that subordination which is due to our superiors." Bringing forward post-boys as an example. Who, he says, boast of having horses and a chaise better than any others, when it is really not so, and taking it upon themselves to inform noblemen where to take horses. The author thinks they ought to be horsewhipped and discharged. The next letter of importance is the ninth, which contains a description of some feats performed on horseback by a Mr. Price. In letter eleven our author deploras the fate of those who commit suicide, saying that those persons who perish in this manner are those who practise "dissipation, gaming, and extravagancy," or who commit great sin, and sooner die than have conscience continually tormenting them. Letter twelve is a love-letter to Mrs. * * * * * Mr. Ripley says that

he is not "so vain and ambitious as to expect a reciprocal return (of his love);" and did not at all hope of ever being able to call her by "the tender and endearing name of Mrs. Ripley." Our author begins letter thirteen with "I reside in a great thoroughfare town, not more than twelve miles from London, in which are several inns." He goes on to say that he once lost nearly all his wages, because the money had been squandered away "amongst a set of wretches who are a disgrace to the human species,"—the post-boys. The fourteenth letter is "a just description of a modern post-boy," but Mr. Ripley's opinion concerning them has been already clearly enough expressed to need no further explanation. Letter fifteen is another letter of advice from the author to his son. Letter eighteen contains an account of a walk round his master's farm, taken by James Ripley "in the blooming verdant month of May." He "was lost in admiration at the beauty of the vegetable world," but was suddenly interrupted by a cuckoo, of which he describes the habits in this letter. Letter nineteen is quite a long one, and consists of expressions of contempt for a certain person who sneered at our author in a newspaper, for writing "moral essays." It appears to have greatly angered Mr. Ripley, and the way in which he threatens to thrash his enemy if he were in his power is quite ridiculous. The remaining three letters are not of much importance; the last one is short, and appears to concern the time of marriage of the antediluvians. We must now therefore close, hoping that this description has been sufficient to give our readers an idea of the contents of the ancient and now valuable book which it concerns.

C. W. F. M.

THE GERMAN FATHERLAND.

(Translated from the German.)

What is the German Fatherland ?
Is't Prussian land or Swabian land ?
Where grapes grow thick along the Rhine ?
Where sea-mews skim the Baltic brine ?
Oh, no ! they're not for thee,
Thy Fatherland must greater be.

What is the German Fatherland ?
Bavarian land or Styrian land ?
Where on the meadows oxen graze ?
Where miners toil and iron raise ?
Oh, no ! they're not for thee,
Thy Fatherland must greater be.

What is the German Fatherland ?
Pomeranian land ? Westphalian land ?
Where sand has drifted from the downs ?
Where foaming Danube flows and frowns ?
Oh, no ! they're not for thee,
Thy Fatherland must greater be.

What is the German Fatherland ?
Oh, name to me that mighty land !
Can Austria boast of such a name,
So rich in victory and fame ?
Oh, no ! 'tis not for thee,
Thy Fatherland must greater be.

What is the German Fatherland ?
What is the name of that great land ?
Is't Switzerland or Tyrol land ?
What is the people ? What the land ?
Oh, no ! they're not for thee,
Thy Fatherland must greater be.

What is the German Fatherland ?
Tell now to me that glorious land !
Where'er thou hears't thy native tongue,
Where'er to God are praises sung :
That only can it be,
That, valiant German, shall it be.

That is the German Fatherland,
Where trust will be the clasp of hand ;
Where love lives warm within the breast,
And truth in bright eyes finds its rest :
That only can it be,
That, valiant German, shall it be.

It shall one whole great nation be,
Oh, God of Heaven, we trust in Thee !
Give us the firmness, power, and will
To keep it safe from woe and ill.
Yes, that, that shall it be,
One whole, great nation shall it be.

W. S.

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE.

The man in lofty virtues bold,
Who dares his own opinion hold ;
Firmly hears the mob's tumultuous cries,
And the rude tyrant's kindling ire defies.

From the wild winds that rule the sea,
Though ominous, he does not flee ;
Though the globe be rent by Jove's dread hand,
Among the ruins he will fearless stand.

HADJ SWERD.

Oh genius ! what powers canst thou not control ?
Thou mighty enchantress ! thou light of the soul !
Thy flame still bursts forth like the sunbeams of day,
And it and thy glory will never fade away.

Illumine the age with thy beautiful sheen,
Make things present as fair as those which have been ;
May'st thou ever extend far and wide here on earth,
And more works of thy sons be even yet given birth.

W. S.

F A S T I.

SPEECH DAY.—Our Annual Speech day took place in the School Hall, on Saturday the 28th July, 1877. A large audience, consisting of the parents and friends of the boys, were present; and we feel assured we could have brought together a still greater assemblage if we had had room enough. The Rev. J. B. Lee, the Head Master, occupied the chair, and he was supported by some of the Governors.

The proceedings opened with the singing of the “Winchester Domum,” which was done very well by the choir, conducted by Mr. Whitmore, who presided at the pianoforte.

The Head Master then rose and thanked the audience for their presence. He was exceedingly gratified to see the hall so well crowded; yet he hoped he was not to look upon the persons present as the whole number of the friends that could be gathered from the neighbourhood, but rather as a representative body. The masters would only be too glad to extend their walls under the circumstances, for not only did they feel encouraged, but the boys themselves would be stimulated to do better, when they saw their friends around them. He wished, first of all, to say a word or two respecting the school during the past year. They had at the present moment 115 boys on the books, as against 102 of the previous year. This might not seem a very great increase, but since last year several of the elder boys had left the school, and other circumstances had contributed to diminish the numbers.

Since last year new class-rooms had been added, and other improvements made, and he would be glad if at the close of the proceedings the visitors would inspect the school. He hoped that those who saw the class-rooms for the first time that afternoon, would take the fact of their being behind and hidden as an indication of what their work was to be. They did not want their work to be mere outward show, but they wanted it to be known that there was a great deal underneath, if properly looked for. The school had again been examined from the top to the bottom. One exception to the rule of not sending in boys for particular things had been made, and that was in the case of the examination in Science and Art, under the direction of the government. Science was one of the most interesting things a boy could learn, and was now brought prominently forward. For that reason boys were sent in—or rather papers were sent here—to be examined by the most distinguished men of science in the country, and he was happy to say that the results were remarkably successful. They had sent in boys for two subjects, mathematics in two different stages, and chemistry. In mathematics nineteen boys were sent in, and out of these nineteen every one passed, and no less than nine obtained first classes. (Applause.) In chemistry twenty were sent in and every one passed, also twelve obtained first classes. He was sorry that the prizes had not yet arrived, as the boys would lose the pleasure of carrying them off in the presence of their friends. The certificates had come, and he should have great pleasure in awarding them. He could say very little more to assure those present that every confidence might be placed in the work of the school. The results of the examinations were satisfactory to him, and he hoped they were to the parents. A very great part of the success was due to the able help which he obtained from the Assistant Masters. (Hear, hear.) He had never before had the pleasure of working with a staff who were so thoroughly in earnest, not

only in the work during school hours, but in giving up their whole time to the interests of the boys. (Cheers.) He now took the opportunity of thanking them publicly for their able and conscientious assistance. He had also to thank the Governors, who under very difficult circumstances had done so much to bring this important school into the neighbourhood. If the parents only knew the amount of labour which had fallen into the hands of the Governors, they would be surprised how so many friends could work so hard for nothing, and he hoped they would express their thanks in some way for what the Governors had done. (Cheers.) He must likewise thank the large number of boys who had worked honestly and earnestly to bring about such satisfactory results. He hoped many of them would now earn their rewards. If some of them did not carry off the beautiful books to be distributed, he hoped they would reap the reward of a good conscience, which was the most abiding one. There was one point in which he would like to see more energy, and that was in their play. He thought that if more boys had gone up to the field during the term, he should have seen even more satisfactory results in the schoolroom. He did think that the boys who were at the head of the school, and had been entrusted with important offices in the field, should show more zeal in their own field, rather than go and play in foreign fields. He would just come back to what he said before about the new class-rooms. Of course everyone understood that the more boys there were in the school, the better it would be for all. He should therefore like the parents who were present to spread the knowledge of the school among their friends who were looking out for a good school to send their sons to. He was very much obliged to them for their presence, and he hoped that if they were not satisfied with the performance of the boys that afternoon, they would think of what was underneath and be satisfied with that. (Cheers.)

The Choir then sung, "Let the hills resound with song," with great spirit, which was followed by a speech from Shakespeare's "Richard II.," Act 2, scene 1. Ritchie took the part of *John of Gaunt*, and Beattie ma. that of the *Duke of York*. The open school prizes were next distributed by the Head Master, with a word of encouragement or advice to each boy. The prize list was as follows:—

The "Bishop Broughton" Prize for Divinity	RITCHIE
The Rev. T. H. WINBOLT'S Prize for Divinity	DODD ma.
The CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNORS' Prize for English History—	
1	BEATTIE ma.
2	RIDLEY mi.
Latin 1	MITCHELL ma.
2	MITCHELL mi.
French 1	MITCHELL ma.
2	MITCHELL mi.
English Essay "Establishment and Growth of English Power in India"	CURRIE
Arithmetic (for boys under 13)	GREEN
Christmas Holiday Task (Chemistry)—	
1	CROSS ma.
2	{ SEAMAN { STEWART mi. } <i>æq.</i>
German 1	MITCHELL ma.
2	DALE

EXHIBITIONS.

UPPER SCHOOL—From Friern Barnet	GROVER
From Lower School	{ SHENTON { HONEYBOURNE
LOWER SCHOOL—From Friern Barnet	CLARIDGE
From Chipping Barnet	HART

The Choir next sang the part song, "Decor Integer Ævi." A speech "Virgil's Æneid III., 310--43," was then given in which Mitchell ma. acted as *Andromache*, and Stewart ma. as *Æneas*. Mitchell did his part with great skill. The

Form and Set Prizes were next distributed by the Head Master. The following is the list:—

UPPER SCHOOL.

Form IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	BEATTIE ma.
„ III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	GRAMMER
„ II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	SAYER ma.
„ I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ HARLAND } { SAYER mi. } <i>es.</i>
Mathematics—Set 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	DALE
„ 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	RIDLEY mi.
„ 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	THORNE

LOWER SCHOOL.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	FRAM
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not awarded

Sir Walter Scott's "Hunting Song" was most successfully rendered by the Choir. The chief attraction of the evening was the sixth scene from Molière's "Le Médecin malgré lui." The caste was as follows—*Sganarelle*, Plank; *Valère*, Mitchell ma.; *Lucas*, Green. The Head Master next distributed the Certificates from the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. As we have given the list in our last number we shall not repeat it here.

The Head Master, before the Chairman of the Governors gave away his prizes for English History, said that Mr. Stapylton was a gentleman to whom they owed almost everything (applause), and he felt sure that there was no one who had anything to do with the school, who did not feel his influence for good.

The Choir next gave us the Part Song, "Queen Elizabeth and Barnet School," with great spirit and precision.

The Rev. R. R. Hutton, as Secretary to the Governors, then read the report of the Examiner, the Rev. R. Broughton, late Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford.

Mr. Stapylton next rose, and said that in consequence of the Examiner's good report of Dale, and a similar one from the Head Master, the Governors had decided in giving him an exhibition. Shenton and Honeybourne had also been removed from the Lower to the Upper School with exhibitions, in addition to the three boys from outside who had been recommended by the examiner. Before the National Anthem was sung, he wished to congratulate the masters and the boys on the successes they had won. The report from the Examiner was a thing they ought to be proud of. The result of the Science and Art examinations, he said, he thought to be a crushing success; but what he was particularly gratified to hear were the remarks of the examiner on the gentlemanly behaviour of the boys. Having thus praised them he was now going to find fault with them. He agreed with the Head Master that they did not do enough in games. It was true they had licked the Hertford boys, but they ought to play more together in their own field, and not go to play in other clubs. He hoped that next term when he passed the football field he would see more boys playing than he did at cricket. He hoped they would not be idle in the holidays, and not spend a whole day in watching a cricket match. They would have many opportunities of turning their school studies to advantage. They might collect natural history specimens, and so make the beginning of the school museum. If they were fortunate enough to go away anywhere they might write a journal, which afterwards, with a little polish, they would be able to send in for insertion in the school magazine. Mr. Stapylton concluded by wishing the boys happy holidays, and leading off three cheers for the Head Master and one for the Assistant Masters, which were

heartily responded to. Three more cheers were given for the Governors, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem. A large number of the visitors afterwards visited the new class-rooms.

SCHOOL LITERARY SOCIETY.—At the beginning of this term there was a general election in the upper part of the school, for the purpose of electing three members from among the boys to join the committee of the Literary Society already formed of the prefects, Beattie ma., Mitchell ma., Ritchie, Dale, Stewart ma., and Edwards. Nine candidates were proposed, and of these Glave ma., Cull, and Whiskin were returned. Soon after this the committee met, and the officers of last term having resigned, new ones were elected in their places. Stewart ma. was formally installed as President, Dale was elected Vice-President, and Edwards, Secretary.

The first meeting was held in the Hall, on Saturday, September 29th, at seven o'clock. Vice-President Dale occupied the chair. He opened the meeting by a short speech in which he spoke about the meetings that had been held, and named the officers who had been elected. He called upon Stewart ma. to open the proceedings. An interesting essay about the private life of George III. was accordingly given by Stewart. He began by describing the chief features of the age. He dwelt upon the meetings of the literary men in which Johnson, Goldsmith, Boswell, Burke, and Garrick took a prominent part. He went on to describe George III's appearance and manners, showing that he was never made to be the king of England, although honest and well-intentioned. The king preferred to go round to farm houses and watch old women making apple dumplings, to attending court balls or dinners. We then heard how homely and simple his wife was, and what a happy couple they formed. This peace was disturbed by the quarrels of the king with

his eldest son. After Stewart had concluded his essay, Green proposed a vote of thanks for the entertainment which Stewart had given them, and was seconded by Glave ma. Edwards next read the "Eve of St. John," from Scott, giving due emphasis to the ghostly scene. Green followed with a comic piece from Tom Hood, called "A tale of Civilization." Considering that the piece was to have been read by another member, and that Green had never seen it before, it was done very well. After this the Choir successfully rendered "The Blue Bells of Scotland," accompanied by Mr. Whitmore, who presided at the piano. Dale then resigned the chair to its proper owner, Stewart ma., who closed the meeting.

The second meeting of the Literary Society was held on the 13th October, in the School-room of the First Form, the gas of the Hall being so bad that it would have been impossible to have read anything there. As both the President and Vice-President were to contribute to the evening's entertainment, the chair was taken by the secretary. The business of the evening commenced with the reading of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," by Mr. Milne, who did it in a very spirited style, and quite deserved the vote of thanks which was proposed by Edwards and seconded by Glave ma. We next had a selection from "Il Trovatore" by Cook ma. on the violin, accompanied by Mr. Whitmore on the piano. It was deservedly encored. Stewart ma. then read us a very interesting *Life of George Stephenson*. He commenced by giving Stephenson's parentage and younger days. He showed us how Stephenson was at first a ploughboy. Then, having no inclination for that line of work, a fireman. Stewart then told us how he rose to be an engineer, and invented his first steam-engine. How at a competition of three engines Stephenson's came out the best. How from that day his fame as an engineer was established. We

heard how he rose steadily by degrees until he reached the summit of fame. After this he retired from public life, and died in the midst of his family, honoured and respected by all who knew him. When Stewart had finished reading his essay, Mr. Milne rose and said he must thank Stewart for the very interesting essay which he had just read—he thought it a very good one altogether. Mr. Plank seconded the motion. After this the Choir gave us “Fair shines the moon to-night,” which, however, did not go off so well as it might have done, showing want of practice. As this is to be one of the pieces for our Christmas Concert we hope it will be perfect by that time. Dale then read “The Babes in the Wood,” from Ingoldsby Legends, which was extremely well done, and elicited much laughter and applause. Stewart ma. proposed a vote of thanks to Dale, which was seconded by Green. Mr. Milne next sang us “The Scout” with great harmony and precision, and was encored. Mr. Stevens then got up and said he would suggest that at the next meeting they should debate about the present war, than which there was no more interesting subject. Stewart ma. thought it a very good subject; but unless the old boys, who had more leisure, having no school to attend to, took it in hand, it must necessarily fall to the ground, because the boys in the School had hardly any time to read the papers daily and follow up the events of the war.

The next meeting of the Literary Society was held in the Hall on the 27th October. Vice-President Dale opened the meeting, and called upon Mr. Clark for a harmonium solo. He played a piece on the harmonium, and was encored. Edwards then brought forward a motion—*Whether did Napoleon Bonaparte or Oliver Cromwell do more good for his country.* Edwards took Cromwell’s part, and said the revolution created in France was raised to destroy, whereas that in England was raised to restore. France had to submit to laws entirely different from those to which she had been

accustomed, whereas the English laws were only improved and revised. The speeches of Oliver Cromwell in Parliament showed that he possessed a very legislative mind. He went on to say that Cromwell could not be compared to Napoleon, because Napoleon was brought up in a military school, whereas Cromwell was not. Still, Cromwell won all his battles. Cromwell was a thorough man; but Napoleon was like a baby who, when it does not get all it wants, smashes everything in its way. Cromwell, though insignificant as a citizen, was a great general. Their manners were likewise very different. Cromwell was a true Englishman, easy of manner, and neither ashamed of his origin nor proud of his position. No other sovereign had so much sympathy with the people as Cromwell had. He rose by war, and is said to have only cared for his army; but that was not quite true. He cared just as much for his navy. He did not see his country overwhelmed with enemies as Napoleon did. Napoleon died in exile. Cromwell in the height of power. Mr. Plank said that Napoleon conquered nearly all Europe. Cromwell only England. Napoleon was not a baby as Edwards had said. When he found his power going he fought hard for it. Napoleon had a bad character, because brought up in rough times, and had not any other than military education. If he had not seized the throne of France a tyrant would have stepped in. His intellect was as great as his ambition was boundless. It was always on his lips, "What will history say?" and, "What will my descendants say?" Napoleon was always longing for war, whereas Cromwell had a peaceful mind. The only comparison he saw was that they were both good generals. Mr. Milne said that at Napoleon's downfall all the country was cut up, and took many years to settle down; whereas the good which Cromwell had done could be seen at the present day in the English laws. Mr. Stevens said there could be no better examples of men who broke the laws they themselves

had made than Cromwell and Napoleon. He thought the great comparison lay in their firmness of soul. England was never respected more highly than under Cromwell. He certainly did more good for England than Napoleon did for France. The votes were 35 for Cromwell, and 5 for Napoleon. Stewart ma. then read "Daniel *versus* Dishclout," from Tom Hood's Comic Readings. After he had done reading this, Mr Plank asked Stewart whether such expressions as "stewpanis," "coal-holo," "plum-pudding unxaudum," &c., were supposed to be "dog latin" or "thieves' latin." He said he thought it a disgraceful imitation of latin and its poets and authors. Stewart replied that he was quite in the dark as to what was meant by "dog latin" and "thieves' latin;" but he saw no harm in the words he had just read. Edwards then read "The Spanish Armada," by Macaulay. Mr Plank said the piece ought to be interesting to all as connected with Queen Elizabeth. He wished to know whether "Semper eadem" was a national motto or not. Mr. Clarke said it was only an epithet of praise, and not a national motto. Mr. Lee said it was only a piece of poetical praise from the English authors. England never had a distinct national motto; but some were brought in from time to time as a sort of war cry. Mr. Lee then read "The Country Clergyman," by Macaulay, which was much appreciated, in a very distinct and humorous style. Stewart ma. then got up and said he wished more boys to take part in the meetings, and not to leave it to three or four boys to do everything. He then said he should be happy to receive any suggestions about a subject of debate for a future meeting. Mr. Clark suggested the life of Washington. Mr Stevens said they ought not always to confine themselves to historical subjects; he thought a good debate could be had from the boys on the relative merits of cricket and football. Edwards said before the meeting closed he must thank the old boys who showed such interest in

these meetings. Stewart ma. seconded the motion. Vice-president Dale then adjourned the meeting.

FOOTBALL.—At the beginning of this term there was a meeting of the first fifteen, at which Huggins was elected captain, our late captain having left. We hope to have a successful season under our new captain, and do not see any reason why we should not if the boys will only go up to the field regularly. However, as we have spoken of this apathy elsewhere, we will say nothing more about it. We played our first match against fifteen of Christ's College, Finchley, and were victorious. For some time we kept the ball very near to our opponents' goal, and managed to kick a goal. After this the other side played much better, and we were more equal. Although we only got one fair goal, yet twice we were very nearly kicking goals. The followings boys played on our side:—Huggins (capt.), Glave ma., Cull, Edwards, Currie, Hart ma., Stewart ma., Ritchie, Grammer, McDonald, Newth max., Paul, Wright max., Wilson, and Langdale. The above match was played in our field on Saturday, the 13th October. We played the return match on the 27th October, in Christ's College Field. On account of the heavy rain falling at the time, we were only able to play for twenty minutes. Even in that time we got thoroughly drenched. Our opponents were this time stronger than they were before, having changed some of their men for heavier ones. At the beginning of the game our side played extremely well winning a goal in the first few minutes. With all our adversaries' efforts they could not get a goal, and when time was called we were left the winners by one goal against their none. Our team was as follows:—Huggins (capt.), Glave ma., Edwards, Cull, Currie, Hart ma., Dearberg ma., Ritchie, Grammer, McDonald, Newth max., Paul, Wright max., Wilson, and Langdale. We hope the first fifteen intend to

play many more matches this term. We do not think two games are at all sufficient for half the term.

ACCOUNT OF QUOIT CLUB.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	L. S. D.		D. S. D.
Entrance Fees	0 15 0	One Set of Quoits	0 13 4
		Account Book	0 0 6
			<u>0 13 10</u>
		Balance	0 1 2
	<u>£0 15 0</u>		<u>£0 15 0</u>

(Signed) H. EDWARDS, *Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT OF LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
Entrance Fees	1 13 0	Net, balls, poles, &c. . .	1 4 0
Sale of one ball	0 0 2½	Carriage, stationery, &c.	0 1 1
			<u>£1 5 1</u>
		Balance	0 8 1½
	<u>£1 13 2½</u>		<u>£1 13 2½</u>

(Signed) A. RITCHIE, *Treasurer.*

EDITORIAL.

This term great changes have been made in our Magazine. The present and succeeding numbers will contain double the amount of matter at exactly half the price. A Magazine Committee has been formed, consisting of the six prefects, Beattie ma., Mitchell ma., Ritchie, Dale, Stewart ma., and Edwards. This committee met soon after the commencement of the term, to elect an editor and secretary. We are glad to see a fair number of contributions sent in for this number. We hope that such zeal and energy will always be shown, and that we may hold a respectable place among Public School Magazines.

We hail with pleasure the fact that a School Choir has been formed in our midst, and judging from the practices which take place we are looking forward to a musical treat at our annual Christmas concert. We hear that the alternate Saturday evening practices are not so well attended as could be wished, probably owing to the fact that some boys live at a distance; but we would suggest that every effort be made to attend, lest the coming concert fall short compared with the past. The following boys have been selected to form the School Choir:—

TREBLES—Anstee, Barrett, Chambers ma., Crosbie, Cross ma., George, Harland, Horn, Hudson, Josling, Lloyd, Meek, Miller, Milne, Mitchell mi., Newth ii., Pritchard, Ramsay, Robertson, Sayer mi., Sutton ma., Sutton mi., Shenton, Woolnough.

ALTOS—French ma., Hart ma., Mitchell ma., Samuels ma.

TENORS AND BASSES—Cull, Dearberg ma., Edwards, Green Glave ma., Huggins, Stewart ma.

The Quoit Club, which was started last Easter, was then joined by about fifteen or sixteen boys, who then had almost a mania for the game. But last term, unaccountably, no one took it up, all the boys being supposed to have gone to the cricket field, although two-thirds of the school were never there. In fact, we have to complain of a great deal of apathy with regard to sports and amusements. But this term being a cold one we hope certainly to have more up to football after school, and in the school intervals more playing quoits. The quoit ground wants a great deal of repairing, such as having clay put down, and the stones and brick ends, which got there while the new class-rooms were being built, removed. For this, however, we require money, and so must appeal to the pockets of the boys, who we must say are very backward in their contributions. We must also buy a new set of quoits, as the only set which we have at present will not be sufficient if we have more boys joining the club this term as we hope we shall have.

We cannot imagine what a stranger, on entering our playground in either of the intervals, would think of the work of the school, if he were to judge from the games which were then going on. We don't mean to say that all the games are stupid. The majority of them certainly are. When the season for marbles comes on, everyone does nothing else but play marbles. We suppose it is a very good game for small boys. While the new class-rooms were being built a great number of the boys got hold of pieces of wood and sharpened them, and then commenced a sort of absurd game which was meant to represent warfare.

That was put down It was getting rather dangerous. Another very absurd and rough game came into prominence. This was a stupid game with knotted handkerchiefs. Now the most sensible games afloat are rounders and lawn tennis. But surely the school has had enough of rounders considering that it commenced with the term. There are plenty of games quite sensible which could easily be thought of. There is the lawn tennis club which they could join, likewise quoits. Then there are many other well-known school-games, such as leap-frog, which we have not seen in the playground for a year or more, although it is a sensible game for boys of all ages.

It seems that the remarks made by the Head Master at last speech day, about the want of energy in the playing field has had little effect with the boys this term. The Chairman of the Governors also noticed that when he passed by the field he saw very few boys there. It has not been in the slightest degree better this term. No boys are ever seen there in the evenings after school, and on half holidays there are scarcely more than fifteen ever assembled. The only time that a great number of the boys are present is when they get a special half-holiday for football, and they know that they are compelled to go or else lose that holiday. We can't make out why this is. The field is in easy walking distance for the majority of the boys, and surely they could not spend at least three evenings a week more profitably. How can they expect to make a respectable show at football if they are not oftener at the field and do not play more together? They ought to feel that they are public school boys, and that it rests with them entirely to give it as good a name for sports as it now has for its learning. It is true that they were not beaten last term, and won the first two matches they played this term, yet they ought to be more ambitious and play more matches. We think this is the fault

of the elder boys, who ought to set the example to the younger ones by going oftener to the field. We do hope that we shall see more energy as the term progresses, and do not see any reason why we should not win many matches.

We were sorry to see in the last football match that was played on our ground that one or two of the boys did not play with the proper cap. We think that there can be no excuse whatever for a boy who feels any pride in his school in not playing in the proper football uniform. What is the good of having a uniform at all if the whole of the fifteen do not keep to it? Suppose each boy came in a different coloured jersey or cap, our fifteen would look anything but a respectable one belonging to a public school. We would venture to think, and we would say it with every reserve, that perhaps it is part of a captain's business to see that all his side come up to the field in the proper football uniform of the school. We hope in future that none of the boys who belong to the football fifteen will ever come up to play in a match without having the right uniform.

The Library Committee beg leave with many thanks to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:—

Mr. ACASON—"Chambers' Journal," 4 vols.

Mr. RITCHIE—"Modern Pedagogue," Rhys; 2 vols.
"Ocean Waifs," Captain M. Reid. "On the Track of the Pilgrim Fathers."

Mr. PLANK—"Hady'n's Dictionary of Dates."

Miss WILDE—"Every Boy's Annual," 1869—71. "The Young Fur Traders," Ballantyne. "The Dog Crusoe," Ballantyne. "Daring Deeds," Borlase. "The Sailor

Crusoe," St. John. "The Desert House," Captain M. Reid. "Basil the Schoolboy," Monro. "William Allair," Mrs. Wood. "Tanglewood Tales," Hawthorne. "Romances of Adventure." "Birds of Prey," Adams. "Cast up by the Sea," Baker. "Tales from Bentley," 2 vols. "The Reason Why." "On the Banks of the Amazon," Kingston.

Mr. SHENTON—"The Angel Unawares," M. Howitt. "Dear Charlotte's Boys," E. Taylor. "No Man's Land," E. Muller. "Lea Sea Spleenwort," by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe." "Lost in the World," Gilchrist. "Children of other Lands," S. Wood. "Rainbow Rest," T. Hood. "Not Clever," F. Wilbraham. "The Young Artist," Madame Guizot. "Which was the Bravest," S. Hall. "Sea Shell Island," G. Sargent.

The following books have been purchased this term with the Library Fees:—

"Scott's Poetical Works," 12 vols.; "Milton's Poetical Works, 3 vols.; "Tennyson's Harold," 1 vol.; "Kingsley's Hereward the Wake," 1 vol.; "Freeman's Old English History," 1 vol.; "Globe Encyclopædia," vol. 3.; "Johnson's Dictionary," 4 vols.; "Student's Guide to Cambridge," 1 vol.; "Civil Service Précis," 1 vol.

We have had a great boon conferred on us in the shape of a library, but it does not seem at all likely that it can continue open much longer if the boys use the books as shamefully as they have hitherto done. The majority of the books are bound in the strongest style, and were expected to be handed down to generations of boys. They are books that would stand any amount of legitimate wear; but

nothing would be strong enough if knocked about and wilfully damaged. And not only do we complain of the outside of the books, for the insides of some are just as shamefully used. The leaves are turned down, some of them almost across the page; and in one or two instances we have noticed great spots of ink on the pages. We hope that these remarks only apply to the smaller boys, and that the elder ones are above doing such things. We know that the library is a popular institution among the boys, from the number of books daily taken out; we should therefore advise those boys who really take an interest in it to try and see that the smaller boys use the books well.

We have been glad to see a fresh game started this term in our playground. Ritchie has successfully set a-going a Lawn Tennis Club, of which he is the secretary; we publish the accounts in another page of this number. We see by the other Public School Magazines which we receive that Lawn Tennis has established its footing almost everywhere. We should, however, like to see regular matches arranged to be played on our ground. We hope the Lawn Tennis Club may be able to get a piece of ground properly laid out for themselves. We take it that our elder boys should set the example to the younger ones in the way of games. In fact, unless they take the initiative in things of this kind, we do not see at all how any change or improvement can be made among boys. What has always seemed to us a matter for wonder is how boys can deliberately prefer to saunter up and down the streets of a small town on half holidays, instead of taking active part in school games of some kind. We suppose they err, like Dr. Johnson in the story, through "sheer ignorance." We hope, however, that next term some measures may be taken to prevent these listless wanderings about the place. We would venture to suggest that some spirit of rivalry should be stirred up in the school by class

playing against class, or Chipping Barnet against New Barnet, or train boys against town boys, or any other match which would be likely to turn out a good game. We feel sure that there is plenty of interest and "go" amongst the boys to make any arrangements such as the above, and we only hope those who have been elected by the boys into authority will bestir themselves with respect to these matters. We may be thought presumptuous in thus plainly taking on ourselves to give advice; but as editors of the *School Magazine*, and more particularly as prefects, we have ventured to think that this is one of our peculiar functions. When a boy individually among other boys starts a novel idea, he is promptly laughed at and ridiculed, until he turns the tables by a well-merited success, when they who at first scoffed in the end applaud. This, perhaps, is a pity. But it is so. We, under our official mantle, are able to speak out our minds without running this risk. We have spoken, perhaps, freely. But we hope our readers will take our remarks in the spirit in which we give them.

As the season for cricket is over, and our last match recorded in the preceding number of *The Elizabethan*, it will not be out of place to give an analysis of our first eleven in the present number. The following are the characters as sent in to us by the captain:—

- Huggins (Capt.)—Very good bat; excellent point.
 Dale—Good bowler; rather uncertain bat.
 Glave—Very fair bowler; good bat.
 Dearberg ma.—Very fair bat; fair field.
 Newth max.—Good change bowler; uncertain bat.
 Cull—Good long-stop; rather weak bat.
 Ritchie—Fair bat; good field.
 Wilson—Useful change bowler; fair bat.
 Currie—Stiff bat; fair field.

Meikle—Inclined to slog; lacks energy in the field (has left.)

Sayer ma.—Moderate field; promising bat.

Each term, as our numbers steadily increase, and as our playground gets more and more filled during play hours, we feel more and more the necessity for having more games in the playground. We have quoits, but they seem to have gone out of play. We have started Lawn Tennis this term but only comparatively few boys can play at it at the same time. This leaves a blank to be filled up, which we think can only be done by several Fives Courts. We have heard that they have been talked about by the authorities. We only hope that they will soon take the practical shape of bricks and mortar. We can promise that the boys to play in them will not be wanting. We need not say anything of how desirable a game of Fives is at any time. How you can play it in almost all weather. How it is inexpensive to the players. How it promotes energetic and healthy exercise. We look forward with pleasure to the time when, on afternoons during which the field is too damp to play in, we need not be forced to take walks. For exercise, we will have the flagged floors of the Fives' Courts ready to give us vigorous and healthy amusement.

In our last number we said a few words about starting a School Museum for natural history. We have discovered since then that the idea is very popular among the majority of the boys. In fact we have been overwhelmed by offers of donations for collections in almost every branch of natural history—fossils, minerals, birds' eggs, butterflies, beetles, stuffed birds and sundry other animals of whose very existence we were before profoundly ignorant. We do not possess any proper cases in which to place these specimens. Consequently we had to refuse most of these kind offers.

We sincerely hope, however, that some means or other will be found before long for supplying this deficiency.

We have been very sorry to hear that during last season our Cricket Club lost a portion of its property. We heard, and we believe it to be a fact, that through mismanagement somewhere a pair of pads, two bats, and several stumps were lost. It surely is someone's business to look after these things. We believe a field committee once existed, and so far as we know ought still to exist. The money which will have to be spent in replacing the things lost last term cannot be looked at in any other light than as so much lost to the club as it might, but for this carelessness, have been spent in doing many things which are indispensable for the field. If our field committee does not now exist, we would suggest that the fifteen or the eleven should revive it as soon as possible.

The editor begs leave to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following School Magazines:—*The Elstonian* (Bedford), *The Huddersfield College Magazine*, *The Elizabethan* (St. Peter's College, Westminster), *The Glenalmond Chronicle*, *The Felstedian*, *The Ousel* (Bedford), *The Cholmelian* (Highgate), *Magdalen College School Journal*, and *The Mill Hill Magazine*.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, *Nov. 5th*, 1877.

SIR,

This term always furnishes a great contrast between the men. You have the man just come up with his three years before him; and you have the "Questionist" pallid from green tea and midnight oil, who counts the hours which separate him from his tripos, that great bourne for most undergraduates, after which they will no more be in *statu pupillari*, but be exalted to the dignity of "strings." All the tripos' lists will be out before your next number.

In the amusing "Journal of a Fellow of a College," in the 33rd No. of Dr. Johnson's "Idler," are these words, "The number of learned persons in these celebrated seats (*i.e.* Cambridge and Oxford) is still considerable." What would the worthy lexicographer have said if he had seen the rowing path, Parker's Piece, or the University ground on an October term such as this. The river in the afternoon is a sight which can never be forgotten. On the banks you have men clad in every colour to be found in and out of the rainbow. Some have got out of the boats, some are coaching their boats. Now you hear "hands away all," now "mind the swing," now "pull bow and three." The most important event on the river has been the "fours." Although it was evident to everyone which boat would win, yet the banks of the river were lined with spectators long before the time appointed for the race, their amusement consisting of pitch-

ing stones into the water and of giving false alarms, "Here they come!" On Saturday the final was rowed between the two victorious crews of the preceding days, Jesus and Third Trinity. Jesus had the same splendid crew as they had last year, and no one was surprised when it was announced that they were the victors.

The Freshmen's sports take place this week. According to report no extraordinary athletic excellence has shown itself among the Freshmen yet.

Football flourishes, several teams occupying Parker's Piece every afternoon, where the players encounter strangers quite as often as adversaries, so much do spectators crowd over the field. The Undergraduates have made themselves notorious again by causing a disturbance at a conjuring performance given in the Guildhall. The blame is laid on the Freshmen who, it is said, think that when they come to Cambridge, they are obliged to do as they imagine Cambridge does. I believe the affair has been very much exaggerated.

Now, I will bring this to a close. I am afraid it contains very little of interest. I hope my next may prove more interesting.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

T. S.

HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH POWER IN INDIA.

(From the Prize Essay.)

India, one of the largest of our foreign possessions, was, until 1857, in the hands of the East India Company. This company, formed in the reign of Elizabeth, had the monopoly of the East India trade. Soon after they settled in India, it was necessary to build factories for trade. One of these was established at Madras, and fort St. George was built to protect it. The next was made at Bombay, which Charles II. had obtained as part of his wife's dowry. The last factory was built on the Hoogly, and fort William was its defence. Besides their quarrels with the natives, the company had to struggle against the rival companies of France and Holland. Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry, began hostilities. He seized Madras. Then rapidly overran the whole Carnatic. His conquests were cut short by Clive, originally a clerk in the company's service. His first exploit was the seizure of Arcot. He had only 500 men. He held it against the repeated attacks of 10,000. In 1757, Suraja Dowlah and the French attacked Calcutta. They imprisoned 146 of its inhabitants in a den called the Black Hole. From this only 23 came out alive. This atrocity was avenged by Clive in the victory of Plassey. When the Mogul was killed. Thus the English acquired Bengal. For this Clive was created Baron Plassey. The war over the Company appointed him to regulate their affairs. Clive, after restoring order in both civil and military affairs, returned to England. Soon after Clive's retirement, it was

decreed that the president of the Company's council at Calcutta should be made Governor-General of India. Warren Hastings, then in that capacity, was appointed to the office. He was imperious with the natives. He extorted much money from them for his wars. His first war was with the Prince of Delhi. Him he deprived of some fertile provinces. The greatest crime laid to his charge, is the robbing of the Princesses of Oude of their territory. During his administration, Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, invaded a state under British protection. Hastings advanced against him. He was victorious. Thus he broke the power of an able and dangerous neighbour. Hastings was recalled soon after. Lord Cornwallis was sent out in his place. During his government Tippoo Sahib was forced to yield half of his dominions. When the Marquis of Wellesley was Governor-General, Tippoo again made war, in league with the French. He had to take refuge in Seringapatam. Seringapatam was stormed by Sir David Baird. In the engagement Tippoo was slain. The Hindu dynasty was now restored. Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, governed Mysore for the young rajah. Winning fresh laurels in the battle of Assaye, when he defeated the Mahrattas. Under the Marquis of Hastings, who succeeded Wellesley, several tribes were subdued. The Burmese war broke out during the administration of Lord Amherst. In this war the British obtained Rangoon, Aracan and several forts. When the Earl of Auckland was in power a war was begun by the Affghans. On account of their treacherous dealing with the English an army was sent against them, under General Pollock, which razed Cabul. The Khan made peace with the British. Soon after this Sindh was annexed. During the administration of Sir Henry Hardinge the Sikh war was waged in India. The English after gaining a victory at Moodkee, attacked the Sikh camp at Ferozeshah. They took it. A few more engagements

enabled the English to seize Lahore. The Sikhs were finally routed by Lord Gough. Part of the Punjaub was added to the British possessions. In 1852 a war was begun with Burmah. Some Englishmen had been illtreated by the governor of Rangoon. Martabau and Pegu were in this war annexed to the already vast possessions of the British. In 1857, during the administration of Lord Canning, the Indian mutiny broke out. The rebels under Nana Sahib marched to Delhi and took it. They killed all the Europeans. They then besieged Lucknow, which was finally delivered by Sir Colin Campbell. By the middle of 1857 the mutiny was quelled. Its chief agents were condemned to death. Nana Sahib escaped. Immediately after the mutiny, by an Act of Parliament the government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown. In 1869 Lord Mayo went out as Governor-General. He instituted a new law for agriculture and trade. He met with an untimely death at the hands of a treacherous convict at Port Blair. Lord Northbrook now took the reins of government. In 1876 he retired. He was succeeded by Lord Lytton. His administration will be for ever memorable. For *Proconsule Lytton* the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India, and was officially proclaimed at Delhi on January 1st, 1877, amid general rejoicings to the entire satisfaction of the native princes. *Vivat Imperatrix.*

CURRIE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

As the editor of *The Elizabethan* does not see his way to admitting correspondence in full, but is yet anxious to invite communications from the School, he has adopted the plan of extracting the pith of all remarks sent to him and the answers thereto.

FIVES' COURTS.—In answer to JUNIOR, W. S. writes to say that Fives' Courts are so called because the score necessary for winning a game at Fives is fifteen or twenty-five; and both of these numbers are multiples of five or so many fives.

LYONSDOWN.—INFORMER writes to say in answer to W. S.'s query as to what was the derivation of Lyonsdown that it must have derived its name from a landholder of the name of Lyons.

MISETHIOPISM.—We cannot imagine where C. W. F. M. could have dug up such a word as Misethiopism. We would suggest that it might be the offspring of the outraged feelings of a tourist who had found himself on Ramsgate sands and had gone away cursing the race of nigger minstrels.

QUERIES.—SMALL BOY wishes to know if the playground is going to be enlarged. He complains that it is now rather small taking into consideration the numbers of the boys which are rapidly increasing; he says all the space is taken up by the bigger boys who play at rounders, or some equally sensible game.

PATRIA wishes to know when the town of Barnet first came into existence. He also enquires whether at the time of the Battle of Barnet, Barnet was anything like a good-sized and important town.

ACTIVITY asks if anything is going to be done to have Athletic Sports in the School. He assures us that he and many other boys would be very happy to take part in them.

A. R. wishes to know the derivation of Rabley.

W. S. asks us if anything has been agreed upon with reference to having a Museum for Natural History. He says he knows a number of boys who would gladly contribute to it.

MUSICIAN suggests that we ought to have our annual Christmas Concert on two successive nights instead of one. He thinks the hall a great deal too small for all the people who would wish to come.

BEAM wishes to know if there is any evidence to corroborate the following, which is to be found in this note in Cornwall's Geography:—"In one of the States of the King of Dahomey "it is the custom whenever the prince sneezes, for his nearest "attendant to clap his hands: this is done then by the next, "and the next, throughout his court; then it reaches the "town and at last ends in universal clapping."

NOTES OF NEWS.

BATTLE OF BARNET.—The article on the *Battle of Barnet* is held over for the next number.

NEW PREFECTS.—At the beginning of last term the Head Master appointed two new Prefects in the persons of Dale and Stewart ma. We have now six Prefects in the School.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.—Our annual Christmas Concert is fixed for Thursday, December 20th, and we are in a position to say that Mr. Diemer, R.A.M., of Bedford, has kindly consented to preside at the piano. We may also mention here that tickets can only be obtained at the School.

NEW FORM.—This term marks the existence of a new form, the fifth. We have also this term had a great many new boys and it is to be hoped that a still higher form will soon be established.

NEW FRENCH MASTER.—The Head Master has this term appointed a new French Master—Monsieur Lucien E. Henri, of the University of Paris and of the University of Cambridge.

SCIENCE CLASS.—We have taken up Magnetism and Electricity this term, and it is to be hoped that the elaborate experiments and the trouble taken by our Science Master will not be wasted on the boys; but that they will make as good a show as they did last May in Chemistry.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The meetings of the Literary Society are held regularly every other Saturday in Hall. Those boys who would like to read or favour us with music are requested to give in their names to the Secretary at least a week before.

HOCKEY.—We are glad to see that a Junior Hockey Club has been started. We wish it every success. We congratulate the younger boys on the energy they have shewn in getting it up.

THE NEXT NUMBER.—Contributions for the next number of *The Elizabethan* ought to be sent in early next term to the Editor of *The Elizabethan*, care of the Publisher, High Street, Barnet. Those boys writing under assumed names must in all cases send their proper names to the Editor as a guarantee of good faith, although they need not be inserted in the Magazine itself.

NOTICE.

The rate of subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 1s. 6d. per annum (or, including postage, 1s. 9d). Subscribers' names should be sent to the Publisher, Mr Cowing, High Street, Barnet.

The next number will be published in the middle of next Term (about March, 1st).

The Editor solicits suggestions for answers to queries in the Notes and Queries column. He also begs leave to remind his correspondents that no communications can be received from any but past or present Elizabethans.