

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

THE

Elizabethan.

F A S T I.

SPEECH DAY.—“ I speak to posterity,” said a tedious and prosy speaker one day in the House, as he found it rapidly melting away under his eloquence; whereupon a friend whispered to him, “ Be very careful, or you will see the audience you speak of before you have finished your ever-flowing periods.” We hope we may not prove prosy in our remarks, but in a sense we have to remember that we are writing the contemporary history of the school, and have to bear following generations of school-boys in mind as we pen our remarks, and that must be our excuse for now giving our account of the speech day which seems now separated from us by so long a period of time, the shortest part of which, alas! was the mid-summer holiday. On Saturday afternoon, July 29th, our old dining hall flowed over as usual with the parents and friends of the boys, who had come to us from all parts to see our yearly prize-giving and to listen to the “ speeches ” of the boys. If you pack a trunk carefully you can get almost everything into it; so with our hall. When our friends are so kind as to arrange themselves as requested, it is wonderful how many the old

walls can be made to hold with comfort. Yet on Speech Day many had to enjoy the bright sunshine outside the hall porch, and catch from time to time the words of the speakers, together with outbursts of applause from the boys who showed how keen was the feeling they took in the matters which were going forward; no doubt feeling also over buoyant because, as one said, "Work is over now; we're free." Some of our lady friends had very kindly with deft fingers seen to our school mottoes, which gave life to the walls, so that the letters did not give the appearance of a line of recruits—some in, some out, some bowing to each other; there had also been brought by the boys plentiful offerings of sweet summer flowers that lit up the dull grey of the walls and windows. But it struck us that to see cut flowers left high and dry on a window sill gave a sense of unrest and disquiet, reminding us of anything but the calm rest of nature. We would venture meekly to suggest that the fitness of things asks that flowers as we had them should be kept in countenance and in fragrance by a liberal supply of damp moss, so that the eye and the mind might feel that they were made as nearly comfortable as nature makes them, in spite of the drawbacks of the room. At the last stroke of four on Barnet Church clock, the Governors, the Head and Assistant Masters, filed on to the platform. Among the Governors we saw the Rectors of Hadley and Barnet, Messrs. Kemble (whose genial face is always as pleasant to us as flowers in spring), Spencer Curtis, Pooley, Huggins, and Kempson. The School Choir from the minstrels' gallery opened the proceedings by singing the Winchester Domum. We fear the temperature in their lofty neighbourhood must have been somewhat tropical. But the generous amount of air-space which our ancestors gave to the hall had been greatly curtailed some generations back by building a suite of rooms, and so hiding a fine open roof from sight. The Head Master said his first duty

was to say a word of welcome to the large gathering which he saw before him. He was always much gratified on these occasions to see the hall so well filled, not only with parents and friends of boys, who had a direct interest in the proceedings, but also with so many of the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who thus came to show their interest in the welfare of the one public and endowed school of the district. He felt that such an interest was right and proper as showing that they felt the school to be their own school, and not that of any individual master or even body of governors, and that as such its growth and prosperity depended in great measure on their countenance and support. In reviewing the past year he was happy to be able to record a marked improvement in the tone and spirit of the boys, both in work and play. The satisfactory nature of the work had been lately shown by the result of the annual examinations, which had shown not so much that one or two distinguished boys were being trained among them, as that a remarkably high level had been attained by a great number of boys, so that in many cases it had been very difficult to decide on the winners of the various prizes. In play, too, which he held to be in its proper sphere as important as mental work for boys, there had been, thanks mainly to Bryant, their energetic and able captain of cricket, a very successful season. Bryant had shown great skill and tact in the management of the school cricket club. They had, too, owing to the kindness of the Barnet Tennis Club, acting under the suggestion of their indefatigable secretary, Mr. E. H. Hay, been enabled to pay off the debt on their old field, and to enter on their new one. This had the additional attraction of a pavilion, erected at the cost of some old Elizabethans and friends who had kindly come forward with their subscriptions. They had heard that the Head Master was making great improvements in the cricket field at his own cost, looking forward perhaps too hopefully to an elastic

balance sheet. To all these benefactors of the school the Head Master tendered his sincere thanks. Before he sat down he would wish to correct two notions of the school which were prevalent abroad. The first was that he wished it to be distinctly understood that the school professed to be neither a preparatory nor a finishing school, but that it aimed at carrying through a boy's education from beginning to end, and in this way only could the full advantage of the school be reaped. In many cases he was sorry to say that boys were sent there for a few years, and then, to the lasting injury of their education, were removed to a boarding school, as the phrase was, under the utterly mistaken notion that their education could thus best be finished; whereas in too many cases such changes not only involved the loss of the training which had been begun here, but prevented any other training being substituted in its place. On the other hand, boys were sometimes sent there at a late age badly grounded in elementary subjects, and utterly oblivious of discipline. In these cases it was found almost impossible in a year or two to make up for the deeply rooted defects. He entreated all parents to send their sons at the earliest practicable age, and to let them pass through the school from bottom to top if they desired their education to be perfect and complete. The other matter on which he wished to remark, as he imagined some misconception prevailed on that subject, was the principle of the distribution of prizes. He wished it to be clearly understood that the prizes were given, not as the result of any personal predilection of his own or any other master, but entirely as rewards of merit as shewn by the marks in the public competitions. There was absolutely fair play between boy and boy. Every boy had an opportunity of winning a prize, but of course every boy could not do so; but even those who did not succeed did nevertheless, if they had really worked, carry off what was still more valuable—the power of employing their faculties to the best

advantage and the reward of a good conscience. Mr. Lee then gave the prizes to the following boys:—

The "BISHOP BROUGHTON PRIZE" for Divinity ..						HONEYBOURNE
HEAD MASTER'S Divinity Prize for Boys under 13 ..						NEWTH MIN.
The CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNORS' Prizes for English History.						
	1.	..	..	..	..	HART MA.
	2.	..	..	..	..	.. WILTON
LATIN	1.	..	..	..	..	HONEYBOURNE
	2.	..	..	..	..	.. WILTON
FRENCH	1.	..	..	..	..	SHENTON MA.
	2.	..	..	..	..	FLETCHER MI.
GEOGRAPHY	1.	..	..	..	..	HART MA.
	2.	..	..	..	..	FLETCHER MI.
GERMAN	1.	..	..	..	..	SHENTON MA.
	2.	..	..	..	..	CHIPPERFIELD
ARITHMETIC for Boys under 13 ..		..	..	..	..	BARRETT MI.
RECITATIONS—	1.	..	..	..	..	HART MA.
	2.	..	..	..	..	FRENCH MA.
FORM PRIZES—V...		..	..	..	..	NEWTH MAX.
	IV.	..	..	..	..	SIMONS MA.
	III.	..	..	..	..	FLETCHER MI.
	II. and I.	..	..	..	..	ELDRIDGE MI.
MATHEMATICS.—Set	1.	..	..	..	..	HONEYBOURNE
	Set 2.	..	..	..	..	WILTON
	Set 3.	..	..	..	..	BROADHOUSE
LOWER SCHOOL—						SEARLE MA.
CRICKET PRIZES—						
	1st Eleven (Bowling)	..	..	..		NEWTH MAX.
	(Batting)	..	..	..		BRYANT
	2nd Eleven (Bowling)	..	..	..	..	DAVIES
	(Batting)	..	..	..		WALKER MA.

In addition to the prize winners, the Head Master mentioned the following names of boys, past and present, who had obtained distinctions:—

JOHN SAMUELS, Natural Science Exhibition at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
 GEORGE TAYLOR, passed Civil Service Examination. BARRETT MA., COX and HONEYBOURNE, Queen's Prizes for Mathematics in South Kensington Examinations. G. F. TAYLOR, Queen's Prize for Chemistry. KING, POOLE, SIMONS, PRITCHARD MA., BAILEY, BRYANT, HART MA., CLARIDGE, NEWTH MAX., FRENCH MA., COOKE MA., SHENTON MA.—Certificates for Mathematics. HART MA., CHURCH MAX., BAILEY, COOKE MA., CHIPPERFIELD, NEWTH MAX., SIMONS MA., FRENCH MA., CLARIDGE, SHENTON, HONEYBOURNE—Certificates for Chemistry.

The following boys were mentioned with distinction by the Oxford Examiners:—

HART MA. and HONEYBOURNE “deserve special praise for the whole of their work.” SHENTON MA. and NEWTH MAX, “exceedingly good in French.” FOSSETT, “unusually good French paper.” FLETCHER MA. and SUTTON MAX., “also very good in French.” PRITCHARD MA., “exceedingly good in Euclid.” FRENCH MA. “exceedingly good in Algebra.” FLETCHER MI., “good in Geography.” ELDRIDGE MI., and THORNTON MAX., “especially good in Arithmetic.”

The following were commended by their Form Masters:—

Form V., KING, for Divinity and English History; CHIPPERFIELD, for Latin; BAILEY, for General Improvement. Form IV., SIMONS MA., for English History; CARTER MA., for Geography; and BAXTER and BARRETT MA., for great general improvement. Form III., NEWTH SEC., for Latin; THOMAS, for Latin and general excellence; COWING, for French; TAYLOR, for Divinity and English History; WIDDICOMBE MI., for English Literature. Form II., WARNER, for Divinity; BROADHOUSE, for general excellence. Form I., TURNER, for general improvement.

In the Mathematical Sets, the following deserved special mention:—

HONEYBOURNE, SHENTON MA., POOLE, KING, BAXTER, SUTTON SEC., SAMUELS MA., WIDDICOMBE MI., BROADHOUSE, PRITCHARD MI.

The Right Hon. G. Selater-Booth, M.P., an old friend of the Rev. F. C. Cass, Rector of Hadley, had promised to come and take part in the proceedings, but at the last moment he had been hindered from doing so. Mr. Cass now rose and told us that his old friend Mr. Selater-Booth had promised to be with them, but that at the last moment he had found that he was kept back by county business in Hampshire. So he now asked to offer to them apologies for the non-fulfilment of his friend's promise, and in default of the presence of Mr. Selater-Booth, he himself would briefly explain the special interest and concern which that gentleman would have both in the School and in the neighbourhood. This was from the historical connection of his family with the neighbourhood, for one of his ancestors, a Rev. William Selater, M.A., was Head Master of the School, and also afterwards Rector of Hadley. This was in the quiet

days which came after the great civil war of the 17th century, and it was remarkable that this Head Master and Rector of Hadley, had previously taken an active part in the civil war, fighting on the King's side. Many very interesting details of this gentleman's history had come to light, partly from his will, and partly they were to be read on his tomb in Leighton Buzzard Church. He had held a commission in the army, and had distinguished himself in the field before taking holy orders. By his will this Rector of Hadley, and Head Master, had left to his Curate his best hat, his best gown (of silk doubtless), his best pair of shoes, and his best pair of stockings, a precedent which as Mr. Cass humorously said his successors at Hadley could hardly be expected to follow. What would have been the surprise, said Mr. Cass, could this ancestor of Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., now walk into their midst, and see the great growth of the neighbourhood around; and above all could he see the extensive range of Class-rooms which had now grown up by the side of the old hall, and could he see that hall itself filled with so large and distinguished a company.

The following programme of "Speeches" and Music was then performed by the boys:—

PART SONG	"Weel may the keel row"	
SPEECH	"Turcaret"	<i>Le Sage</i>
<i>M. Turcaret</i> ..	NEWTH max.	<i>M. Furet</i> .. HART ma.
<i>La Baronne</i> ..	FRENCH ma.	<i>Lisette</i> .. KING
<i>Le Chevalier</i> ..	HONEYBORNE	<i>Frontin</i> .. SHENTON ma.
PART SONG	"Cherry Ripe"	<i>Horn</i>
SPEECH	"Minna Von Barnhelm"	<i>Lessing</i>
<i>Riccaut</i> ..	SHENTON ma.	<i>Minna</i> .. PRITCHARD ma.
PART SONG	"Huntsman's Chorus"	<i>Weber</i>
SPEECH	"The Heir at Law"	<i>Colman</i>
<i>Lord Duberley</i> ..	FRENCH ma.	<i>Dick</i> .. KING
<i>Dr. Pangloss</i> ..	HART ma.	<i>Waiter</i> .. NEWTH max.
National Anthem.		

Hart ma., as *Dr. Pangloss*, was very good. King, as *Dick*, quite acted up to his character. He brought rounds

of applause, when in his new fledged dignity he exclaimed, "Say, Sir! when you speak to a nobleman's son." Pritchard ma., in the piece from *Lessing* showed us by his pure German accent that he had passed some time in the German Fatherland. In the French piece from *Le Sage* all the characters were well represented. Our dramatic talent, if we may use the term, without arrogance, seemed to give great pleasure to our friends. With the usual cheers the term came to an end, and home the boys began to wend.

CHORAL SOCIETY'S ACCOUNT.

July 1881—1882.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	0	2	9½	Music for Concert, 1881	1	14	11½
Subscriptions—Michael-				Printing Books of Words	2	2	0
mas Term, 1881	..	2	9 0	Pianist's Fee	1	1	0
Ditto, Spring Term, 1881	2	13	0	Hire of Piano	1	0	0
Ditto, Summer Term,				Hire of Seats	0	16	0
1882 .. ..	..	2	11 0	Music for Speech Day	0	4	3
Sale of Music	1	2	0	Balance in hand ..	4	5	7
Ditto, Books of Words							
of Concert .. ..	..	2	6 0				
	£11	3	9½		£11	3	9½

THE ELEVEN.—

BRYANT, H.—Energetic captain, devotes great attention to getting his fellows to practise, and places his field judiciously in matches; gets runs quickly when settled, but is rather wanting in patience if the bowling is good; active in the field, safe catch anywhere; with practice will make an effective wicket keeper.

FRENCH, R.—Loose bat, uses his bat too much like a scythe, dangerous with weak bowling; bowls with good pace and fields well.

NEWTN, L.—Feeble bat, too anxious to hit the first straight ball; very effective left hand bowler, slow, but with a good break.

BAILEY, E.—Useful bat, hits hard, and has a good defence; has kept wicket feebly for the eleven, a great deal of practice wanted in this respect, fields well elsewhere; fair change bowler, slow, and with a little break.

SHENTON, F. W.—Very steady bat, plays a very patient game, a capital man to commence batting with; good field.

WIDDICOMBE, A.—With practice will make a useful cricketer, plays with a straight bat and hits hard; good field, throws in well.

COOKE, J.—Hits hard, but is seldom allowed to stay long, his desire to make runs quickly is defeated at a too early stage by a straight ball; active and energetic in the field.

NIXON.—Plays in a rustic manner, neither safely nor prettily, must exert more patience, or stick to the village green; slow in the field.

CHURCH, M.—Useful bat, hits hard and has fair defence; good in the field.

GARDNER, E.—Not much strength to the eleven, as his bat appears to evade a straight ball, whether from terror on the part of the bat or of the batsman we do not know; slow in field.

HOSEGOOD, A.—Very promising player; if persuaded to exert more patience will do well, plays with straight bat; fields well.

HILL.—With good practice may prosper, turns the face of his bat in any direction, forgetting that it should be full to the bowler; sleepy in the field.

EDITORIAL.

We believe that it is in contemplation to make a considerable change, for this year at any rate, in the festivities with which we generally close the Michaelmas term. Several of the fellows, moved with patriotic zeal, have undertaken to get up two short plays for representation in the week before Christmas, and have asked permission to charge an admission fee, in order to raise a fund for the renewing of the floors of the Fives' Courts, and completing the levelling and gravelling of the playground. As it would not be practicable to have these theatricals as well as the Christmas concert, and as it would be a very great pity to drop, even for one year, that now time-honoured and most successful of all our institutions, it is probable that a combination of the two may be effected. If sufficient instrumental talent can be got together there would of course be scope for it in the playing of overtures, or pieces between the acts, and then, as we understand the plays are to be short, there would be room for some singing in the considerable interval between them. It may also turn out to be desirable, in the interests of the fund, and to give everybody an opportunity of witnessing the plays, to have two nights' performances, in which case more of the Choral Society would be able to display their talents than would otherwise be possible, owing to the limited space which would be available for singers on the platform when converted into a stage.

Our readers will doubtless have observed that the present number contains fewer pages than its predecessors. This curtailment is due to the representations of the publisher that we have all along been supplying too good a sixpenny-worth, and that this our liberality has been at his expense as well as our own; and further, that if we would persist in being so lavish of our literary food, we should have to pay

a higher price for distributing it to the hungry world around. Reluctant though we were to consent to any diminution in the quantity of our matter, we were yet mindful of the debt on the magazine fund, which though happily growing less by degrees, is still considerable, and so we resolved not to increase our pecuniary risk. We hope that this change may not be altogether for the worse, for though we may not have so much room for articles which generally go under the name of "padding," we shall still be able to insert all the matter of more permanent interest, and to become more strictly a School Chronicle than before.

"Great talkers," someone has said, "are like broken pitchers, everything runs out of them." Unfortunately this is the exact reverse of our Fives' Courts. To our sorrow we find that the floors keep the rain just as successfully as if they were large saucers. This no doubt is partly due to the builder not having given them slope enough for the wet to run out rapidly. But there must have been something wrong with the cement from which they were made. We well remember one of the men who worked on them, proudly striking the floor with his trowel, and saying, "There, sir, you might let men in hobnails tramp over that and they would leave no impression." We should like to have him by now to show how fallible is human judgment. It is precisely in this term and next, when the rainfall is to be measured by inches, and when the field is too damp for use, that we feel the need of the Fives' Courts. So some of the fellows have determined to spare no exertion in raising a fund for relaying the courts. They have been hard at work getting up theatricals for the end of the term. Full houses on two nights will be the means of emptying the Fives' Courts of all rain for the future. So we wish them all success.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We have to acknowledge with many thanks the following donations to the Library:—

G. ACASON, Esq., 36 numbers of “Chambers’ Journal,” and a very curious volume entitled, “Bill’s Abridgement of Camden’s Britannia,” 1626.

J. LOCK, Esq., the sum of one guinea, being the deposit repayable on Lock’s leaving the School.

The following books have also been added by purchase, since our last:—

“Taylor’s Words and Places.”

“Coleridge’s Poems.”

“The Abridgement of Camden’s Britannia, with the Maps of the several Shires of England and Wales,” is the full wording of the title-page of the book presented by Mr. Acason. The whole of the title-page is a curiosity, being adorned with illustrations representing on one side our old friend Euclid with what seems to be a sextant in one hand, and in the other an open book—doubtless his immortal work—possibly displaying the page which contains the “Asses’ Bridge,” and on the other side the great geographer Ptolemy, thus bringing together mathematical and physical geography, while respectively at the top and bottom of the page is an astronomical, and a terrestrial globe—altogether fit symbolism of the contents of the book. These contents are, as they profess to be, a brief summary of the principal facts contained in the great work of Camden, which was published towards the end of Elizabeth’s reign, and contained a geographical and topographical survey of Great Britain. Our abridgement was made, as the preface informs us, for the use of King Charles I., who is supposed to be unable to find time to read the larger work, “because affairs of a higher nature take up the principal of his time, longer descriptions are not for the purpose; the more compendious, so as accurate,

are most suitable to the calling of a king." The maps are very curious and deserve study. With reference to our own neighbourhood we may observe that the name "High" Barnet dates back at any rate as far as our author's days, and that even then the air of the county was regarded as "temperate, delightful and healthful."

In "Taylor's Words and Places" we have an almost inexhaustible mine of useful and entertaining information on matters of History, Geography, and Etymology, which sometimes assumes the absorbing interest of a romance. The purpose of the book may be gathered from its opening sentence: "Local names—whether they belong to provinces, cities and villages, or are the designations of rivers and mountains—are never mere arbitrary sounds, or void of meaning. They may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and rewarding a careful historical interpretation." To draw out these "records of the past" from names of places and things is with the author a labour of love, and under his guidance we may, if we will, be carried on with ever-increasing interest while he displays in most entertaining sort the vast store of his learning. In the course of his work he shows how, in the names of places, we have preserved to us traces of the various races who have at different times set foot in Europe—Phœnicians, Arabs, Anglo-Saxons, Northmen, and Celts; and shows how, were all history wiped out to-morrow, we might almost be able to re-construct at least its frame-work from the materials to be obtained from these names alone. And it is not only the history of nations that is preserved by means of names, but the history of places and physical features, which the changes of time often obliterate. As instances of this we may adduce, as being familiar to many of us, certain names of streets and sites in London—once having a real meaning, but whose significance has long since been obscured by the advance of bricks and mortar:—

“The names of the present streets will enable us to trace the courses of the brooks which ran through the country fields to the West and North. The little stream called the HOLBORN (the burn or brook in the hollow) gave its name to the street down which it flowed. Finsbury and Moorfields were drained by the WALBROOK, which passed through *the city wall* in its course to the Thames. The TYBURN, a much larger stream, passed by the church of MARYLEBONE (St. Mary-le-bourne, or by the brook). To the west of the Holborn and the Tyburn we find the WESTBOURNE, with its affluent the KILBURN. Where this last stream crossed the great western road it spread out into a shallow BAYWATER, where cattle might drink at the wayside.”

Very amusing instances are given of the corruption of names of places and things, taking place through desire for curtailment or ignorance of their origin :—

“At Fort Vancouver an Englishman went by the name of a *Kintshosh*, a corruption of ‘King George.’ An American was called *Boston*, and the ordinary salutation was *Clakhohahyah*, which is explained by the fact that the Indians frequently hearing a trader, long resident in the Fort, addressed by his companions in the village, ‘Clark, how are you?’ imagined that this sentence was the correct English form of salutation.”

“Among many similar changes we may enumerate that of the convent of the Chartreuse into the foundation school now called the CHARTER HOUSE; Grass-church Street, where the old Grass Market was held, became—first Gracious Street and then GRACECHURCH STREET. St. Peter’s Eye (or island) became BATTERSEA, and St. Olaf’s Street TOOLEY STREET.”

In connection with this part of the subject laughable instances of corruptions in signs of inns are given :—

“For instance, we have the change of the Belle Sauvage to the “Bell and Savage;” the Pige Washael (the old English form of the ‘Ave Maria’ or virgin’s salutation) to

the "Pig and Whistle;" the Boulogne Mouth, *i.e.*, the mouth of Boulogne Harbour, the scene of a naval victory, to the "Bull and Mouth."

To these we may add the corruption of the sign "God encompasseth us" into the "Goat and Compasses;" the English sailors' "Billy Ruffian" as their form of the name "Bellerophon," the ship on board which Napoleon was taken; "Andrew Mackay" for "Andromache," and "Currant Juice" for "Courageux."

Of single names it may be interesting to notice that HERTFORD is not as is erroneously indicated in the arms of the borough, the "Ford of the Hart"—but that the first syllable represents the old Celtic "rhyd," a ford, so that in Hertford we have an instance of what is very common in names of places—a repetition of the same meaning in different languages. CHIPPING BARNET is of course "Market Barnet." A "*chipping*" was the old English term for a market-place; thus Wicliffe translates Luke vii. 32,—"*They ben like children sitting in chepinge (the market-place) and speaking togedre.*"

In this way we might expand our notice of this most valuable book indefinitely, but enough has, we hope, been said to show that it is by no means "dry," but will repay many an hour's study, not merely with edification, but also with amusement.

NOTES OF NEWS.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. Hodson's boarders have recently migrated to the new and large house in the Avenue Road, which is conveniently a little nearer to the cricket field, and at the same distance from the school. By the change both Mr. Hodson and the boys gain far greater

accommodation and comfort than in the late house, and we hope that speedily the additional number of dormitories may be filled.

SHAKESPEARE READING.—Early in the term Mr. Beaumont read “The Merchant of Venice” to the School in Hall. We are afraid that some of the smaller boys found it a little dreary. The reader was most at home in the characters of the old men of the play.

PAPER CHASE.—There was a paper chase early in the term towards Mill Hill. Barrett ma., Oakeshot ma., and Walker ma. were the hares.

FOOTBALL.—At sundry meetings held in Mr. Stevens’s room, Bailey was elected Captain of the 1st XV., and Shenton mi. of the 2nd XV. Arrangements have been begun for matches, but we find a difficulty in hearing of suitable teams playing Association Rules.

THE HOLIDAYS.—This term will end about December 20th, and next term begin probably on Wednesday, January 17th, 1883.

ORCHESTRA FOR CHRISTMAS ENTERTANMENT.—It is contemplated to form a small orchestra to provide instrumental preludes, &c., to the various parts of our breaking-up festivities. Old boys and other friends of the school, able and willing to play any instrument, would oblige by communicating with Mr. Livermore as soon as possible.

OMNIBUS FROM NEW BARNET.—Arrangements have been made by which the fellows who reside in new Barnet can ride to the school for 2d.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—We beg leave with many thanks to acknowledge the receipt of the following School Magazines:—*The Tonbridgian*, *The Elizabethan*, *The Berkhamstedian*, *The Felstedian*, *The Lily*, *The Mill Hill Magazine*, *The Camden School Record*.