

example, there is what may be called the trade of a cook, of the “professed” cook employed in the kitchens of the upper classes; and the cookery that is to be done by the “general” servant in the houses of the tradespeople; and, again, the cooking in the houses of the working-people. The committee employs women as teachers of classes of domestic economy, and places their services at the disposal of existing institutions. It regards this part of its work, however, as temporary, expecting that cookery will soon be taught regularly in Board schools as needlework is now. There are now classes of household work at the polytechnics, at the Board schools (evening schools as well as day schools), and in different social institutions, such as the Young Men’s Christian Association. There is also a special school of cooking for sailors; the County Committee provides 75 per cent. of the expenses (apart from rent, fuel, and superintendence) on condition that the teachers are paid at least £1 15s. a week each, and that the grant shall not exceed £150. The committee also encourages the teaching of cookery and dressmaking in secondary schools.

1. *Scholarships*.—A full course of instruction in domestic work occupies nearly a year. The best time for it is when the child leaves school. But the working-people cannot afford to keep a child at school for another year, and lose the advantage of her wages. Scholarships to the number of 340 every year are therefore given to girls between thirteen and fifteen recommended by the head-teachers of their school. A scholarship is tenable for six months. It gives the right to free instruction, to two meals a day, and to the materials for clothing, which becomes the property of the pupils who make it. Three or four polytechnics receive such pupils, and to each of these institutions the County Committee gives £200 a year for this service, besides paying for meals and materials. To other schools the County Committee sends its own special instructions, and pays for meals and materials: £4 10s. a year for a full-time pupil, and £3 10s. for a half-timer, in addition to £200 for salaries if not less than thirty holders of scholarships attend full time, or £150 if thirty attend half time.

2. *Ordinary Pupils*.—For pupils other than scholars, eight institutions below the rate of polytechnics receive sixpence a lesson for each pupil in classes for the following subjects: Cookery, laundry-work, needlework, dressmaking, household management, hygiene, aid to the wounded, care of the sick. The fees must not exceed twopence a lesson. Institutions can if they please have the services of teachers appointed and paid by the County Committee. At the polytechnics the subsidy is the same for these subjects as for others. The number of pupils who attend for a second year is growing.

3. *Normal Classes*.—The teacher of a household management school requires special training. She must, besides knowing her subject, know how to teach it to children and to adults. The teacher of cooking must know the manner of life and the means of the families to which the pupils belong, the appliances at their disposal in their homes, and their habits and preferences in the purchase and in the preparation of their food. She must also have a practical acquaintance with the markets frequented by the poorer classes. In certain polytechnics normal classes have therefore been instituted, and there are twenty-four scholarships tenable for two years, for women between twenty and thirty years of age. The County Council, which has induced a voluntary committee to establish an examination for those who have followed the normal examination for two years, bears half the expenses of the examinations, and pays the amount necessary for secretarial management.

3. *Scholarships for the Children of the Working-Classes.*

1. *County Scholarships* :—

(a.) *Junior County Scholarships*.—Every year 300 scholarships of £8 and free tuition at a secondary school are offered by the County Committee to children under thirteen years old, being pupils of Board schools, and not below the fifth standard. In 1895 the number actually granted was 334, and 109 of these were obtained by girls. If the scholar’s conduct and progress are satisfactory, a second-year scholarship, £12 and free schooling is conferred. The first-year scholarships depend on competitive examinations. The same examinations are used by the London School Board, and twenty other authorities, in the selection of candidates for 170 other scholarships.

(b.) *Intermediate County Scholarships*.—There are seventy scholarships given every year after competitive examination to boys and girls under sixteen years. A certain number are reserved for candidates under fifteen. The scholarships may be renewed year by year, but not to any one who has attained the age of eighteen. The scholarship includes free tuition, and the money-value varies according to age, from £20 to £35. The scholars must study at secondary schools where sufficient attention is paid to technical education.

(c.) There are five *Senior County Scholarships* of £60 a year for three years, with free tuition at a scientific school of superior instruction or of university rank. These do not depend on competitive examinations. The candidates in June, 1895, were 110.

2. Besides the other grades of county scholarships there are the scholarships in domestic economy already described, and others as follows: (a.) One hundred and forty art scholarships granted for one year, but renewable for a second year, and even, in the case of a workman, for a third year. In the award some preference is given to the younger students. Also some of the scholarships are conferred, not after strict competition, but according to the merit of works submitted by the candidates. This arrangement is meant to favour independent study, and to encourage artistic originality, skill, experience, and taste. Some special scholarships and grants are given on the ground of extraordinary merit. The level of the work of art schools has been considerably raised by the emulation thus evoked. The candidates send in bindings, works in metal, carvings, engravings, lithography, embroidery, &c. (b.) One hundred scholarships of £5, renewable for a second year, and (exceptionally) for a third, granted to defray the travelling-expenses of students who are at work during the day, and attend evening classes of science or technology. The recipients must be between fourteen and twenty-eight years. Three-quarters of the scholarships go to the candidates under twenty, and one-half to young workmen and apprentices. Some preference is