

few exceptions, already upon the syllabus of some of the schools. The attention of the furniture- and cabinet-makers might with advantage be called to the opportunities available and the advantages of such a course of work in the larger centres.

The following are some of the reference works in use: "Specimens of Ancient Furniture," Shaw; "Cabinetmaker's Drawing-book," Sheraton; "Cabinetmaker's Assistant," Blackie and Sons; "History of Furniture," Litchfield; "Ancient and Modern Furniture," Hungeford; "Furniture and Decoration," Heaton; "Cabinetmaker and Art Furnisher," William Benn, &c.

Workshop Drawing.—In each of the large centres I suggest the establishment of workshop drawing classes. In all branches of constructive work it is very necessary that skilled artisans should thoroughly understand how to interpret, use, and make working drawings; the ability to read and make the same renders a man more valuable, and able to earn higher wages than otherwise. Each student should work from models, copies, rough sketches, and to specifications. Apprentices of the following trades might well take advantage of such a class: Engineers, fitters and turners, pattern-makers, smiths, watch- and clock-makers, metal-plate workers, builders, carpenters and joiners, cabinetmakers, stonemasons, plumbers, bricklayers, coach- and carriage-builders, plasterers, painters and decorators, and wood- and metal-workers generally.

Pottery, Brick-, and Tile-work.—In centres where works of this description are established encouragement might well be given to students in the study of form, throwing, pressing, casting, and the simple treatment of decorative forms in pottery and for architectural use. The effect of the Lambeth School of Art work upon Messrs. Doulton and Co.'s productions is an indication of the value of such instruction, and should give every encouragement to students and the producers to carry out a similar alliance, even if only upon the smallest possible scale. The work of the Home Industries Association, as shown by the illustration, is in itself ample evidence of what may be done in a small way for the development of such industries. In connection with the Doulton Company, every girl gets additional pay for each examination she passes after her admission to the factory. All girls so admitted must have passed an examination in second-grade art subjects. Surely it is possible to strengthen the work of the New Zealand factories by similar methods if reasonable means are adopted and efforts made to utilise the advantages of our art schools in a legitimate sense.

Textile Industries.—In Lancashire and Yorkshire ample provision is made for instruction in these important industries. Weaving mechanism and design are fully treated. Every form of appliance and machinery is available as in an ordinary spinning- or weaving-shed. The students are taught to thoroughly understand the machines and their action, and may be seen at work taking to pieces or refitting the machines connected with their occupations. The manufacturers of machines usually provide examples of the latest improvements for use in the technical schools, so that every possible advantage is within reach of the students. Special courses of lectures are given upon design as applied to textiles, the students preparing designs, stamping them, and working out the same upon the looms.

The equipment of the Manchester School comprises a complete range of spinning and preparation machinery, appliances for yarn-testing, and hand- and power-looms of the best type for the manufacture of all classes of fabrics. There is also a rare collection of models, fabrics without number framed and displayed upon the walls, all appliances and materials connected in any way with the trade, and a fine library of English and foreign books and periodicals relating to the spinning and weaving industries. The scheme of study extends over two years, and is designed to give a satisfactory training in the principles and processes of spinning and weaving as applied to cotton, silk, and mixed fabrics, and, in addition, includes mathematical calculations, the use of the slide-rule, freehand and engineering drawing, elementary mechanics, steam and the steam-engine, and chemistry in its application to the technology of fibres and materials, and to dyeing, bleaching, and finishing processes.

6. DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND WOMEN'S DEPARTMENTS.

In every technical institution of importance I found provision made for domestic classes, and as an illustration may mention the classes formed at the newest London Polytechnic, the Northampton Institute, which are as follows: *Cookery and chemistry of food, *housewifery and hygiene, *laundry-work, *dress cutting and making and household sewing, home millinery, ambulance-work, including nursing, artificial-flower making. Day classes are also held in subjects marked *, a fee of 10s. per session covering the subjects. Girls must be not less than thirteen years of age, and have passed Standard V., be in good health, and able to attend regularly.

Cookery, laundry-work, and domestic economy are worked upon the lines already laid down in the chapter upon these subjects in the earlier stages of this report, except that in cookery an advanced course is provided for.

Dress Cutting and Making.—In this section there are two distinct classes—one for home dress-cutting, &c., and the other for apprentices only who are actually engaged in the trade. The syllabus includes a course of twelve lessons on the cutting-out of bodice patterns from measurements and making a blouse bodice, twelve lessons on skirt drafting and making, and the making of a shaped and boxed belt. The trades class includes, in addition, cutting out and making sleeves, pockets for coats, collars, adapting patterns, lessons in fitting, &c.

Millinery.—In the same way two classes are held—one a trade course, the other a home course. The trade courses are open to apprentices at half-fee, 2s. 6d. The home course includes bow-making, buckram shapes, plain covering, head-lining, trimming, children's millinery, altering and remodelling, bonnets and toques. The trades course includes, in addition, wiring and building, velvet folds and rolls.

Artificial-flower Making.—This class is only open to those engaged in the trade. The syllabus includes flowers copied from natural forms, chrysanthemums, lilies, lilacs, marguerites, hyacinths,