

25. It is probable that about three hundred junior scholarships will be offered under conditions similar to the above on the results of an examination held in October and November next.

[A short syllabus of some of the subjects of examination will be published in the *Gazette* for January.]

SIDNEY WEBB, Chairman of the Board.

WM. GARNETT, Secretary of the Board.

January, 1898.—116, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

REGULATIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE COUNTY SCHOLARSHIPS (JUNE, 1898).

The Technical Education Board will, in July, 1898, proceed to award not less than fifty intermediate county scholarships, which will be open alike to boys and girls, except that at least fifteen will be restricted to girls.

(a.) These scholarships are intended to secure for promising pupils, under sixteen years of age (though the Board reserves the right to award one-half of the scholarships to candidates who are under fifteen years of age), the pecuniary circumstances of whose parents are such that they cannot reasonably be expected to allow their children to continue longer at school, a complete secondary education of a technical type, with special reference to subjects falling within the statutory definition of technical and manual instruction, in order to fit them for the workshop, the office, or the technical college. The scholarships will be awarded in the first instance for one year, but will be annually renewable if the progress of the scholar is satisfactory to the Board; provided that no scholarship will be renewable after the scholar has attained the age of eighteen years, or be tenable for a longer period than five years, except in the case of scholars who intend to compete for open scholarships at the universities during the following school-year, when the intermediate county scholarships may be held till the end of the school-year in which the scholar attains nineteen years of age, on the Board being satisfied of the exceptional ability and industry of the scholar and the reasonable probability of the scholar obtaining a scholarship at the university. In such cases the payment to the scholar during the extra year of tenure will be £35.

(b.) The parents or guardians of candidates must have resided for at least two years previous to the 1st June, 1898, within the Administrative County of London, and scholars must continue to reside therein during the tenure of their scholarships. They must be under sixteen years of age on the 1st May, 1898.

(c.) The scholarships will include free education at such schools as the Board may approve, together with a money-payment of £20 per annum to scholars under fifteen years of age, or £25 to scholars over fifteen years, increasing by £5 per annum each year that the scholarship is renewed after the scholar attains the age of fifteen. The tenure of the scholarships will date from the 1st of June, and will be renewable on that date in each year. Thus, a scholar who is fourteen on the 1st of March, 1898, will receive £20 during the first year's tenure of his scholarship, £25 for the second year, £30 for the third and £35 for the fourth year, after which, the scholar being over eighteen years of age, the scholarship will not be again renewable. The scholarships will be paid in equal quarterly instalments on the usual quarter-days to the credit of accounts to be opened in the names of the scholars at the Post-Office Savings-Bank, the first payment being made on or soon after the 29th September, 1898, but no payment will be made unless the Board is satisfied that the scholar is diligently pursuing his or her studies in the school approved by the Board for the attendance of such scholar.

(d.) The names of candidates must be sent to the secretary of the Board by the headmasters or head-mistresses of their respective schools, or by the parents or guardians of the candidates, not later than Saturday, 7th May, 1898, upon a form provided by the Board for the purpose and obtainable on application at the Board's offices, St. Martin's Place, W.C. It will also be necessary to state upon the form the place of residence and the occupation of the candidate's father or guardian, and the optional subjects selected by the candidate for examination; and the Board reserves the right to reject any candidate who, in the judgment of the Board, appears to be for any reason unsuitable.

(e.) The first part of the examination will be held on Thursday, 9th June, and Friday, 10th June, 1898; the second part will commence on Monday, 27th June, and will extend over that and the following six or seven days; and information will be sent to each candidate at the address given on the form of application respecting the exact hour of examination, and the room in which he or she is required to attend.

(f.) The examination will consist of two parts. The preliminary, in each subject of which each candidate must satisfy the examiners, will comprise: Arithmetic (including mensuration for the boys and alternative questions for the girls), English composition, geography, and history (with special reference to social conditions), drawing (freehand and geometrical), elementary mathematics, including algebra, up to and including quadratic equations, and geometry covering the subjects of the first book of Euclid.

The obligation to pass in mathematics and drawing will not, for the present, be enforced upon girls.

The second part will comprise the following subjects, of which any candidate may select not more than four from not less than three separate groups: Group I.—English literature, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin. Group II.—Pure mathematics (including algebra, geometry, and plane trigonometry), applied mathematics (including dynamics and statics), or experimental mechanics (including hydrostatics). Group III.—Elementary experimental science (including practical work), heat and light (including practical work), electricity and magnetism (including practical work), chemistry (including practical work), botany (including practical work), the laws of health. Group IV.—Botany (including practical work), the laws of health, drawing (advanced), cookery and domestic economy (including practical work in cookery), plain needlework and dressmaking (including practical work), manual training in wood-work or metal-work.