

## WHAT IS THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DOING FOR GIRLS?



O many of my readers the heading of this article will come with a touch of surprise.

"What is there in common," they may be disposed to ask, "between ourselves and a dull sort of civic parliament that sits in London to

decide about tramways and electric lighting and uninteresting things of that sort?"

Until quite recently, when I visited the Council and had an interview with the enthusiastic Chairman of the Technical Education Board, Mr. Sidney Webb, I should have been unable to give any definite reply to the question that stands as our title. But now I am delighted to be able to say that the Council is doing a very great deal to help girls within the London area, and is genuinely anxious to do still more.

From our correspondence columns it is easy to see how frequently "our girls" are longing for new departures, new training, new careers in life. But in many cases they have no idea how to set about attaining their object. It is a strange feature of our complex society that a vast organisation for the helping of people may be in full working order, and yet many years may elapse before it gets definitely and distinctly understood. Vagueness is a great enemy of progress; and ignorance is a greater enemy still.

There is a familiar story of a ship's crew who were perishing of thirst. Their freshwater casks were empty, and they had no opportunity of condensing the salt water. The sight of the glittering waves all about them added to their torture. At last they sighted another vessel, and as soon as it approached, hailed it with entreaties for water! water! to save them. The answer came back—"Let down your buckets!" Unknown to the sailors, the ship had glided into the mouth of a great American river, and the water that tantalised them was pure and life-giving. From sheer ignorance they might have died of thirst in the midst of opportunities for quenching it.

The illustration may seem a little far-fetched; but there is many a girl thirsting for education, for an opportunity of earning her bread, who does not know that all around her lie facilities for obtaining what she needs.

What is "technical" education? The word "technical" comes from the Greek word *τέχνη*, art, or craft, and technical education therefore is education in any special art or craft; the education that should follow on the "all round" education received at school; in short, the education that trains one to do anything special in life. Until comparatively recent years, the opportunities were restricted for a girl who wished to earn her own livelihood, and the governess-market was overstocked in consequence. Now the London County Council says: "We will help you to the utmost of our power, if you wish to acquire any craft; if you wish to learn how to do certain things really well."

The Technical Education Board is a department of the London County Council, and was established in 1893.

It is not the School Board for London!—perhaps a needless piece of information, but it is as well to be explicit. Its object is best given in the words of its own report.

"The Technical Education Board . . . has regarded it as one of its foremost duties to provide further facilities for technical and scientific education for the sons and daughters of those who are unable, without assistance,

to provide such education themselves. The Board has accordingly sought, by a liberal offer of scholarships, to open to as many as possible the advantages of a higher training. A chance of obtaining access to the highest education has been put within the reach of all by the establishment of a series of scholarships of three different grades, leading directly from the public elementary school to the university or technical college. Even for those who are not able to ascend to the highest place, each class of scholarship forms a valuable course of training, and offers opportunities to numbers of boys and girls to become better citizens and better workers than they would have been without the advantages which the scholarships have put within their reach."

What then are these scholarships? First of all there are the Junior County Scholarships, intended especially for pupils of public elementary schools who are under thirteen years of age. They give free education usually for two years, together with money payments of £8 for the first year and £12 for the second year. The number awarded annually is six hundred, and fifty may be awarded to pupils from schools that are not elementary schools. In 1895 two hundred and nine girls gained these scholarships. Girls who win them may attend any schools chosen from the Board's published list of "approved" schools. A few of these are the Camden School, Datchelor School, Whitelands College School, Regent Street Polytechnic Day School. At present there are one thousand two hundred and ninety-five boys and girls holding these scholarships.

More appropriate to our readers perhaps, are the second set of scholarships, "Intermediate County Scholarships." They are open to girls under sixteen, from any school. They give free education at one of the leading schools or colleges in London until the scholar is between eighteen and nineteen, together with money payments rising from £20 to £35 per annum. They are limited to those whose parents have an income not exceeding £400. Girls who have won these scholarships are attending some of the best High Schools, the North London Collegiate School, and Bedford College. Twenty-five girl candidates were successful in 1895.

The Senior County Scholarships give free education at a college or technical institute, together with money payments of £60 a year for three years. The successful candidates are now studying at Clare College, Cambridge; the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Central Technical College of the City and Guilds of London Institute; Bedford College; and the Royal Holloway College for Ladies, at Egham.

Besides these county scholarships the Board has instituted special scholarships in art and science, awarded annually, as follows.

(a) Twenty School of Art Scholarships of the value of £20 a year, with the payment of tuition fees. These scholarships are intended to enable young men and young women, who are in need of assistance, to study for two years at approved Schools of Art in the county.

(b) Thirty Artisan Art Scholarships; ten of the annual value of £20 with free tuition, and twenty of the annual value of £10 with free tuition, to be held for three years. These are open only to young men and women who are actually employed in a trade requiring artistic handicraft, and who wish to continue their training in the evenings.

(c) One hundred Junior Artisan evening art exhibitions of the annual value of £5 to be held for two years. These are intended to cover the small expenses of young men and young women who wish to attend evening classes at approved schools of art while engaged in

work. Holders of these exhibitions may compete another year for the more valuable scholarships mentioned above. They should, as a rule, be under twenty-five on April 1st, 1897.

Candidates may obtain any of the above art scholarships or exhibitions by submitting work certified to have been executed by themselves since a prescribed date. In the description of the specimens sent up we read of wood-carving, stained glass, pieces of embroidery and lace, and a painted fan: all suitable work for girls.

(d) There are one hundred "evening exhibitions" in science and technology of the value of £5 a year for two years.

The Board has awarded in 1896 nearly four hundred "Domestic Economy" scholarships, enabling girls between the ages of thirteen and fifteen to go through a five months' course of training in cookery, dress-making, and laundry work at the schools of domestic economy started by the Board at several polytechnics and other centres. In future the number of these scholarships for girls will be nearly five hundred. The Board has also granted annually to young women between the ages of nineteen and thirty, twelve Domestic Economy Training Scholarships which are of the annual value of about £25 a year for two years, and offer to those who wish to become teachers of domestic economy a full course of training at the Battersea Polytechnic Training School.

Two horticultural scholarships, tenable for two years at Swanley Horticultural College, Kent, are competed for every year, and of these one is open to young women. The scholarship is of the annual value of £60, and is intended to cover the cost of board and education at Swanley College.

So much for these scholarships.

There are at the present moment two thousand one hundred young people who have gained scholarships and exhibitions, studying at various schools under the auspices of the Board, and the number is still increasing.

We cannot all win these distinctions, it may be said. True; but what has been related may suggest to some girl-reader an opening for her energies. Without gaining a scholarship, it might be worth the while of some of "our girls," for instance, to prepare for the calling of a teacher in one branch of domestic economy. This science, which is popularly supposed to "come by nature," includes cookery, needlework, dress-making, laundry-work, housewifery, hygiene (or the principles of health), sick-nursing, and first aid to the injured.

Where can such matters be studied? We shall see directly; for the Technical Education Board does far more than offer scholarships to young people. It has set to work to improve the teaching of art and science in the various schools that already exist, by granting money for the building of laboratories, "arts and crafts" rooms, and so forth. It has also assisted the development of polytechnics, of which there are now eleven in London. They are as follows—

People's Palace.  
City of London College.  
Birkbeck Institution.  
Northampton Institute.  
Northern Polytechnic.  
Regent Street Polytechnic.  
South-West London Polytechnic.  
Battersea Polytechnic.  
Borough Polytechnic.  
Goldsmiths' Institute.  
Woolwich Polytechnic.

From the Board's Report we select at random a few of the subjects taught in the evening classes held at these polytechnics,



and other institutions throughout London, quite apart from the evening work of the London School Board. We choose out subjects likely to be useful for girls who wish to qualify for earning.

Ambulance-classes, in 4 institutions; art-needlework, 7; baking, 1; chemistry, 25; cookery, 37; drawing, painting, and designing, 55; dressmaking, 30; housewifery, 4; hygiene, 22; infant hygiene, 4; lithography, 2; laundry work, 1; modelling, 31; photography, 8; sick-nursing, 11; typography and letterpress printing, 7; wood-carving, 23.

Perhaps a glance down the list will suggest a new occupation to some girl eager for employment.

The Board also sends out its teachers and lecturers on domestic economy to any London centre, on certain conditions. The syllabuses of these lectures are so good, we wish "our girls" could all hear them, especially the lectures on housewifery, and those on "How to be well and to keep well."

But perhaps the Board's best work has been in the improvement of the teaching of art, especially in the relation to handicraft and design. It has appointed competent advisers for Art-Schools, founded a system, as stated earlier, of art-scholarships and exhibitions, granted money help to the existing schools of art, formed a collection of new art-examples, now being lent to the schools, and established a lithographic and photo-process school at Bolt Court, besides an Arts and Crafts School in Regent Street. In all, besides the grants to polytechnics and secondary schools, the Board spent in 1895 on art-teaching £10,374, and a much larger sum in 1896.

That our readers may have some idea of the immense development of art-teaching of late years, we give a list of the chief London institutions where instruction in art is given. Those aided by the Board are marked by an asterisk. We omit the eleven polytechnics, as they have already been mentioned.

Royal Academy School.

City and Guilds Finsbury Technical College.

King's College Art School.

Slade School of Art, University College.

National Art Training School, South Kensington.

City and Guilds South London Technical Art School.

\*Whitechapel Craft School.

\*Shoreditch Municipal Technical School.

\*North London and Borough of Hackney School of Art.

\*Clapton and Stamford Hill School of Art.

\*Camden School of Art.

\*Central Art Department, Bolt Court.

\*St. Bride Foundation Institute.

\*Royal Female School of Art.

\*St. Martin's School of Art.

\*Westminster School of Art.

\*Westminster Technical Institute.

\*Hammersmith School of Art.

\*Putney School of Art.

\*Clapham School of Art.

\*Lambeth School of Art.

\*Blackheath, Lee, and Lewisham School of Art.

With the eleven polytechnics, these already amount to thirty-three, but there are in addition twenty-three other institutes and sets of classes for the teaching of art in its different branches, twelve of which are aided by the Technical Education Board.

The vast increase in the number of illustrated papers and magazines, the demand for artistic Christmas cards, the improved public taste in the decoration of the home, all suggest fresh work suitable for women; and these schools and polytechnics are intended to give the artistic training needed. In the prospectuses of some, we read offers to form classes, in response to any reasonable demand for teaching. Therefore if any girl desires to be trained in any branch of "illustration," let her choose one of these schools, and write for a prospectus. If it does not offer just what she requires, let her write again to other schools, until she finds her inquiries satisfactorily answered.

The Central School of Arts and Crafts, established by the Technical Education Board, was opened at 316, Regent Street, on

November 2nd, 1896. This school is free, or at a nominal fee, for men and women alike, and among the subjects taught are—

Drawing, colour, and decoration; design for cabinet-makers, metal-workers, etc.; modelling and ornament, as applied to architecture, etc.; enamelling; silversmith's work; lead-casting and ornamental lead work; stained-glass work.

The special object of the school is to encourage the "industrial application of decorative design," and it is intended for workers in artistic trades only, not for amateurs.

The whole of the top floor of the Regent Street house has been set apart for the use of women, so that they have a sitting-room in which they can, if they please, take their luncheon or tea.

Of the Art Scholars and Exhibitioners elected by the Board in 1894 and 1895, eighty-five were young women.

It is possible that the ambition of some reader may be stirred, but that she may also feel a little bewildered by this mass of information, and not be clear as to how she is to set about acquiring the practical details that will help her to do anything. In this case let her write to the Secretary of the Technical Education Board, 13, Spring Gardens, London, S.W., and she will receive an explicit reply.

We think that, considering the Technical Education Board was only founded three years ago, the work already done is very wonderful. We may point out to "our girls" that so great an extension in education will also need an increase of teachers and lecturers, and we foresee fresh and delightful occupations for women, that will result in widening the horizon and stimulating the energies of many a girl to new and undreamed-of efforts. So we will not apologise for our "dry" article, but will hope that it may give just the needed help to many a girl, who wishes to use her hands and her brain in doing what is useful, and fashioning what is beautiful.

LILY WATSON.

## HER GIRL.

By AMY IRVINE.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### THE MOTHER SEEKS.



It would not do to let the neighbours guess that anything was wrong, above all, they must not imagine for a moment that her girl had run away! The first instinct of the mother's heart was to shield her child from every shadow of blame. Mrs. Morgan did not doubt for a moment that she would bring Lydia home that

night, or at the worst, to-morrow morning. It was only as a precaution that she took every penny in the house with her, for it would be hardly safe to leave it, and she did not lock the cottage door, for fear the neighbours should come and find it locked, and then they would know that she and Lydia were away, and they would wonder, and ask questions when they returned. If they called and found the door on the latch, they would simply think that

they were both out for a stroll, or getting work. Mrs. Morgan put out her work-box and a heap of flannel, as if she had left it just for a few moments.

It was a long way for Mrs. Morgan to trudge through the lanes to the market-town; but fortunately it was dry. She would have been glad if there had been a station nearer, but after all, it was better not, as they might know her anywhere else. It was now so many years since she had been into market, that she was safe from recognition.

On she trudged, the three weary miles. She had not been obliged to speak to a living soul, and for that she thanked God; she did not feel like talking to anyone but Him. As she drew near the town her steps lagged.

"I ain't so strong as I used to be," murmured the widow, "and I feel tired already, but it'll be a nice rest in the train. I doubt but it 'ud have been better if I could have took my breakfast. I think I'll buy a bun at the confectioner's; I've heard tell as victuals is mortal dear up in London."

She was close to the station, when a familiar voice hailed her, and with a violent start she turned round to face Johnny Baker.

"Why, Mrs. Morgan, what brings you out

all this way?" asked Johnny. "I should have thought it was too far for you."

The widow trembled and nearly began to cry. She was the picture of discovered guilt, but through all her surprise and dismay, she still remembered that Lydia must be shielded.

"I had business to do," she answered, recovering her voice.

"I should have thought as Lydia might have done it for you," he said, "or, if you'd known as I had a job here, or I'd known you wanted anything in town, I'd have done it and welcome, but it's a long way for you, Mrs. Morgan."

"I'm not so old as I can't come and do my own business," cried Mrs. Morgan, "without troubling other folk about it. I'll wish you good-day, Johnny Baker."

He shrank, and looked after her dumbly. So she too had taken a turn against him! Then he must be content to take up his life without a ray of hope to brighten it.

"I can never speak to Lydia again," he muttered; "I've said as I would trouble her no more, and now her mother's turned the cold shoulder on me too."

Johnny's face was becoming haggard, and he was fast losing all hope in life, which is about the worst condition possible. If he had



## HOW TO RENOVATE A VEST.

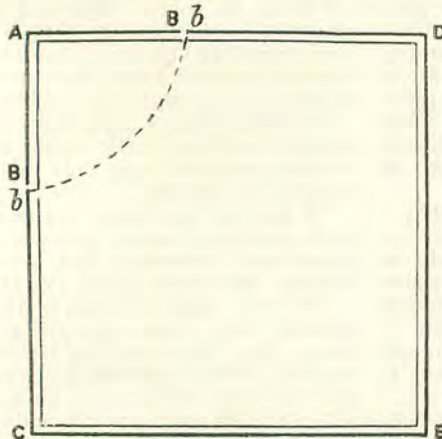


FIG. 1.

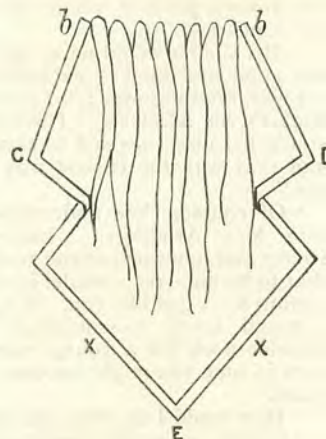


FIG. 2.

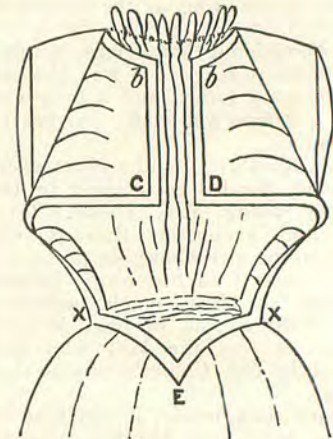


FIG. 3.

PURCHASE a silk handkerchief (bordered by preference) of about twenty-one inches square (price 6½d. upwards) and a quarter of a yard of narrow sarsenet ribbon. Place the handkerchief flat on the table. Measure nine inches from A to each B—see Fig. 1. Then cut that corner off, slightly curving towards the centre. Take the corner and pin A on to the collar-band, just below it in the exact middle of the band, as in Fig. 4. Turn the cut edge in from B to B, and lightly run it along; then sew A in place.

Now take the ribbon and reduce it to six inches, making it strong at both ends. Fold

over about an inch and a quarter of the cut edge b to b of the silk, see Fig. 1, and, beginning well within the border, gather it

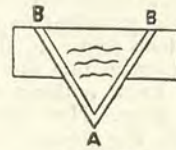


FIG. 4.

neatly on to the ribbon, leaving the frill upright as in Fig. 2. Sew one end of the ribbon to the lower edge of the collar-band, three inches from the middle, and attach an eye to the other end with a corresponding hook on the collar. When it is in place, take hold of the lower part at X and X, measuring about seven inches from E, and pull it neatly across the waist, leaving the point E to fall below the waist. Attach eyes to the silk at X and X and corresponding hooks on the vest. Now pull C and D over, as in Fig. 3, letting b and b fall into position, and the vest is complete.

B. M. S. P.

## WHAT ARE PROVINCIAL COUNTY COUNCILS DOING FOR GIRLS?

AN article on the educational work of the London County Council, which appeared in the March number of THE GIRL'S OWN PAPER, seems to have awakened much interest, to judge by the letters received, and it was thought that a similar article on the work of provincial county councils would be useful. I therefore wrote to all the provincial secretaries asking for information. Their kind and courteous replies and the pamphlets received, tower into a mighty pile, almost overwhelming one who wishes to compress and condense for her readers.

The nation, within the last few years has recognised the fact that it is desirable to teach boys and girls alike, not only the elements of education, but how to do things, and has taken up "technical" and "secondary" education. Technical, as I have before explained, comes from the Greek word *τέχνη*, art or craft; secondary education is that education which comes next to "elementary" education. All over England machinery is now set to work for this sort of teaching. Opportunities abound. "Let your daily wisdom of life be in making a good use of the opportunities given you," says Professor Blackie. "Opportunity, mother of all things," says a Greek writer.

But how do these "opportunities" apply to girls? To a great extent they lie in the direction of domestic economy. Training is given, scholarships are offered, in the arts of dairy and laundry work, cooking, needlework, nursing, and so on.

This fact strengthens a hope I have long cherished, that a day will come when girls

who need employment will not rush into the overcrowded ranks of governesses, but will take up some branch of domestic work; not performing it ruefully as a degradation, but turning it into a fine art. Alteration might be needed in the present system of kitchen arrangements, but that need surely not be an insuperable difficulty. Why should we not, also, have "visiting cooks," as we have daily governesses? There seems no intrinsic reason why a girl who loves and understands cookery should not undertake the whole management of the food in another person's house; and we remember that the meaning of the good old Saxon word "lady" is loaf-giver.

But I must not be led astray from my purpose, which is to offer a general survey of the work that is being done in technical education over the kingdom. For this purpose I shall take one group of counties at a time, not attempting any exhaustive account, but giving an outline merely, and in every case adding a clue which my readers may follow up for themselves.

First then comes Northumberland. Here we find the chief benefits for girls consist in the teaching of cookery and domestic economy generally, including dairy and laundry work. There is in Newcastle a school of cookery and household economy. Of this school the report says:

"Eleven girls held scholarships tenable here; the girls entered the school on September 23rd and finished their training of twelve weeks on December 13th. Several ladies were anxious to bespeak their services directly their training was completed, but none of them had ever purposed to leave home for

domestic service. If the chief wish of the council is to produce good household servants, it would be well to select girls in a lower social scale than those to which these belong. On the other hand the girls just trained carry their knowledge into their own homes and raise these to a higher standard. During the training, in addition to instruction in cookery, each scholar completed a dress and a hat."

We read also of cookery classes at Hexham, and of a "migratory dairy school," where exhibitions seem to have been plentifully gained. In the "Evening Continuation Schools" aided by the County Council we observe that a girl is the prize winner in algebra, another the prize winner in drawing.

The northern town girls therefore excel in other things besides domestic economy. But the remark in the report, about the eagerness of ladies to secure these accomplished cooks lends point to my suggestion above. Why should cooking in another person's house necessarily be done by those of "a lower social scale?"

Further details of technical or secondary education in Northumberland can be obtained from the secretary, Charles Williams, Esq., County Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the county of Durham the County Education Committee seems active. It has "maintained a complete system of scholarships, free studentships and exhibitions from the elementary schools, to the University Colleges." That is to say, it is possible for a child at the Board School to obtain the best of education by its own efforts. Much has also been done to aid the art schools of



the county, the Public Secondary Schools, and the Evening Continuation Schools.

We note that leather work "furnishes a pleasing occupation to many female students" in the classes regularly held; that cookery, dressmaking, laundry work, and domestic economy generally are taught. Ten scholarships are annually offered by the County Education Committee to young women who have been in domestic service, entitling them to attend at the "Northern Counties School of Cookery and Household Economy" for twelve weeks from April to June. An extract from the report may be amusing.

"Nine young women entered the school on April 13th, the tenth arriving a week later. After twelve weeks' tuition in cookery, scullery-work, laundry-work, and home dressmaking, they left on July 3rd. They have all done well, and the examination results are specially praiseworthy. Their conduct has been entirely satisfactory. Of course, among so many, there has been variety of character; the pretentious girl who, though capable, will only do to enter a situation where the work is put out; the eager assiduous girl, with no gifts, who by dint of effort does very well; she would rather sit in the oven with the pastry than let it burn; the spasmodic worker, excellent one day, indifferent the next; the slow thorough plodder; the smart superficial dasher; and the thorough, thoughtful and steady, yet keen and observant well-trained servant, who is a pleasure to her teacher and a treasure to her mistress."

We may also add that "Saturday Free Studentships" have been offered to teachers to enable them to attend classes on Saturday mornings at the Newcastle colleges and institutions. One lady through attending classes at the school of Domestic Economy, mentioned above, has been able to win, on the results of the "City and Guilds of London Institute Examination in Dressmaking," the second place in the United Kingdom, a bronze medal and £3. Several scholarships have been awarded to girls, from elementary or high schools, enabling them to continue their education. There are three classes of scholarships marked A B and C. The C scholarships awarded on the results of the College of Preceptor's examinations, convey a sum of £30 for books, fees, and maintenance, and I observe that one girl scholarship holder is studying at Cologne, Germany. Space forbids further details, which can, if needful, be obtained from the County Education Secretary, J. A. L. Robson, Esq., Education Office, Old Elvet, Durham.

We turn to Yorkshire, and here the first note that reaches us from the North Riding County Council is one of cheerfulness. Mr. Brennell (County Offices, Northallerton) says, "I beg especially to draw your attention to the praiseworthy manner in which the girls of the North Riding appear on the list of scholarships." Bravo, girls of the North Riding! There are "boarding scholarships of the value of £31 per annum." All five of these have been won by girls and are tenable at the Middlesborough High School. A girl also stands first on the list of "local exhibitors." There are seventeen of these, and seven fall to the lot of girls.

The reports on the classes in dress-cutting, sick-nursing, cookery, and laundry work, are highly satisfactory. Courses of teaching are given at different centres up and down the N. Riding. Dresses are made, dishes are cooked, shirts are polished, all with admirable results. Classes in art are held on Saturday for elementary school teachers, and we notice the names of women as having received certificates.

In the West Riding a new departure appears, in the "summer vacation courses." We read of language courses at Caen and Jena, for the

summer of 1896. Teachers' exhibitions were offered for these courses, of the value of £10 at Caen or Jena, £5 at Leipzig or Nâas. The description of the proposed courses reads most delightfully. "The holiday side of the meeting will not be forgotten, and excursions to places of interest will be arranged under the guidance of French professors. As a means of making acquaintance before the commencement of the courses, it is proposed that students meet one afternoon in August at 5 o'clock. Tea will be provided."

We hope that this charming programme was successfully carried out. Manual training courses at Aberystwith or Ambleside (in Woodsloyd, drawing, etc., etc.) sound likewise inviting. And with regard to the rest: "Women and girls participate in the instruction given at schools of science and art, science and art classes, and other institutions, and the County Council makes grants for dressmaking, cookery, laundry-work, and other subjects of domestic economy." For further particulars address, The Clerk, Technical Instruction Committee, West Riding Offices, Wakefield.

The Hull Municipal Technical School offers instruction in "Women's Industries" at very low fees. The secretary, J. T. Riley, Esq., 7, Albion Street, Hull, says, "With reference to the instruction of girls from various schools, I should say that we have some hundreds in attendance throughout the year for short courses at a fee of three shillings per course."

Truly the standard of cookery, dressmaking, millinery, laundry-work, ought to improve throughout the land, and the most loyal British subject must be driven to confess that there is room for improvement, at least, in the first three of these departments.

It is almost a relief to turn to the beloved county of Westmoreland, and to find that "domestic subjects are for the present deleted from our scheme," while in other branches of technical instruction, the Secretary, J. Bateman, Esq. (Kent Street, Kendal), reports, "All our classes are open to girls, and a large number avail themselves of the opportunities offered. I may add that in our Botany (Biological class) and Physiology classes, we regard the girls as our most earnest and painstaking students." Well done, girls of Westmoreland! We read also of a mid-summer holiday course at Ambleside, for wood-carving, etc.

In Cumberland we observe that one girl from the Carlisle High School for girls has taken a "Major Scholarship of £50 and holds it at the Royal Holloway College, Egham; one holds a scholarship of the same amount at the Durham College of Science. Other girls hold scholarships of £25. Classes in the usual subjects of domestic economy, also in science, art, music, are held throughout the county, and a considerable proportion of the pupils appear to be girls. There is a School of Art at Tullie House, Carlisle. Further information can be obtained from the organising secretary, "The Courts, Carlisle."

As may be expected, the county of Lancashire is well to the front in its provision for technical education. First comes the city of Manchester, with its Municipal Technical School and Municipal School of Art. The following scholarships are open irrespective of sex:—

#### MANCHESTER CORPORATION TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships and exhibitions are offered as follows for two years, the examinations being held in the month of June:—

#### Day Scholarships.

Four of £60 at the Owens College (three years).

Fifteen of £30 at the Municipal Technical School.

Five of £25 at the Municipal School of Art.

Six of £25 at the Manchester Grammar School.

Forms giving all particulars may be had on application.

Attention is also called to the scholarships and exhibitions offered by the Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils, and in examining the Report we find that girls hold those of the highest amount. The director and secretary, J. K. Reynolds, Esq., says—

"All the classes and courses of instruction are open alike to both sexes without restriction, save that which may be inherent in the subject itself.

"There are special courses for women in dressmaking and cutting-out. Special lectures are also arranged for women seeking to become sanitary inspectors. There are also classes for women in modern languages and in wood-carving. Women may be found in a considerable number in the classes working alongside with the men students.

"The courses at the School of Art are attended by as many women as men—say about two hundred and fifty.

"I may be permitted to say that throughout my long experience here I have never found any difficulty in the mutual co-operation of students of both sexes in their studies."

"Womens' Institutes" are a remarkably successful feature of the Manchester School Board.

It is tempting to study the long Report and observe the facilities of every sort open to women in Manchester, but we must hurry on to Liverpool. Here we think we cannot do better than reproduce the information courteously given by the "Director of Technical Instruction," William Hewitt, Esq., B.Sc.

#### CITY OF LIVERPOOL.— TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR GIRLS.

Scholarships. All the scholarships offered by the Council are open to girls; and there are several cases of girls having taken the higher Science and Art Scholarships and Studentships and proceeded with them to the local University College or the School of Art. There are in addition two special Scholarships for girls in Elementary schools to take them to approved Secondary Schools.

There is an Organised Science School under the School Board attended by an almost equal number of boys and girls.

Assistance is given in the form of Annual Grants to two Public Secondary Schools for girls; special aid has been given to those schools to provide chemical laboratory, lecture room, drawing apparatus, etc., and to develop the Science and Art teaching generally.

Classes in Domestic Subjects are organised in several centres under the Liverpool Training School of Cookery. Last year a fully equipped housewifery school was opened under the same Committee, for girls just leaving day-schools, and a number of entrance scholarships to this school are provided.

Aid has been given to the Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Association, to enable them to provide a course of training in Sanitary Science.

At Birkenhead also there are "Municipal Schools of Science and Art," and the secretary (A. H. Crosby, Esq.), writes that "The majority of the students attending the Physiology, Hygienic Physiography and Art classes are females. In awarding our prizes and scholarships, etc., women have equal rights with men."

Free Studentships are offered at the "Laird School of Science and Art," and we observe with pleasure many women's names



in the "List of successes in the Examinations held by the Science and Art Department" in 1896.

At St. Helens Municipal Technical School women attend not only classes in Domestic Economy but classes in Art and Commercial subjects. Ten scholarships have been founded to assist girls, at present in the Elementary Schools, to spend two years at the Local Grammar School. The secretary is J. J. Brownhead, Esq.

The report of the Blackburn Municipal Technical School, which next claims our atten-

tion, attracts us by the generous list of scholarships for Art Students; some of £52 to £90 at the National Art Training School, South Kensington; two Princess of Wales' scholarships of £25 and £11 for women; a Gilchrist Scholarship, tenable for two years at the Royal Female School of Art, London, of £50, and others.

Lastly we glance with pleasure at the syllabus of the Stockport Technical School, which comprises a day school for boys and girls, a school of art, classes for teachers, and evening classes. Among the latter we note,

under "domestic subjects," a class for Art Needlework. There are many scholarships to be competed for by boys and girls alike. The art training, in connection with South Kensington, seems admirable, and the view of "Corner of one of the Art Rooms" is tempting. We began with domestic economy, we may end, for the present, by saying that the opportunities for girls to study art appear to be increasing by leaps and bounds.

LILY WATSON.

(To be continued.)



## SOCIAL EVENTS IN A GIRL'S LIFE.

By LA PETITE.

### PART III.

#### MY FIRST ROYAL GARDEN-PARTY.

IT must be admitted that one garden-party is very much like another, but still there is something about a royal function of the kind which marks it out from the common run. At least, I know I thought so when the invitation came one morning, and for once in my life I felt really quite anxious about the weather.

It was one of those capricious summers in which no two days—one might almost say no two hours—are alike, and though, of course, in case of wet we should retire under cover, still a garden-party indoors seems rather Irish and neither one thing nor the other. Besides, diaphanous dresses and flowery hats look forlorn on a cold damp day, and I naturally wanted to appear at my best, so altogether I suddenly woke up to an extreme interest in the weather-chart and interpreted it according to my wishes.

The day before was dull and varied by a thunderstorm, while the eventful morning itself dawned cool and cloudy, turning after the first few hours into unmistakable rain.

Alas, for my first royal garden-party!

However, to my joy, the sun graciously consented to shine after twelve, and by the time we were dressed and ready it was a very fair specimen of an English June afternoon.

Most girls like to hear about other girls' clothes, and those who do not can skip this paragraph; but for the benefit of the former species, I may say that my dress was white with suspicions of pink about it, and a big white hat in which appeared my favourite lilies-of-the-valley with their own tender green leaves. Mamma was in black-and-white silk with white lace, as she rarely appears in colours except sometimes in the evening or at the drawing-room.

As we drove along there was plenty to look at, for it was the height of the London season, when even a mere drive through the West End is in itself a pleasure, and one that never palls on people who take an interest in their fellow-creatures.

Soon, however, there was something else to look at, for, as we approached the scene of the function, the stream of carriages all going in one direction increased until we found ourselves in a *queue* of them and could only go on at a snail's pace.

Even this phase of the afternoon was enjoyable, for an interested crowd had gathered along the line of route, and it is always amusing to watch faces and hear the remarks made.

When we finally drew up at the gates, the sun was shining in all its splendour, and the scene (as novelists say) "could be more easily imagined than described."

The lovely gardens were in all the prime of their summer beauty, refreshment tents were dotted about here and there, a military band was filling the air with lively music in one quarter, while a second nobly fulfilled its duty in a more distant part of the grounds, and a company of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen were strolling up and down the paths, giving that touch of human interest without which the scene would not have been complete.

Considering that every person present, with but few exceptions, was noted for something or other, you may imagine that I used my eyes with all my might as we advanced up the centre path, for celebrities were numerous and I did not want to miss anything; but, as we approached the dais, I had to bring my mind to bear on the important task of greeting my royal host and hostess and such of their relatives as were supporting them on this occasion.

After all, these things are not actually so formidable as they sound, and I accomplished the proper number of court curtsies without any mishap, after which we were free to greet personal friends, wander about the lovely grounds, visit the lake, or take refreshments, as one would at any ordinary garden-party.

There was a quartette of male voices in one of the conservatories besides the two bands on the lawn; but, somehow, one did not want any more amusement than was to be derived from watching the aristocratic crowd around, and again noting, as often on previous occasions, how nervousness and self-consciousness frequently ruined what might otherwise have been a very graceful manner. Some people seemed quite to lose their heads at the crucial moment, and stood stock still until gently recalled to themselves by royalty making a move to greet the next comer.

Of course, I am speaking now of the younger guests to whom this was the first plunge into Society (with a capital S!) and not of the leaders of the world of fashion who have perfectly acquired that most difficult art of knowing exactly what to do and how to do it in every position of life.

Naturally the knowledge that a formidable array of eyes and glasses is narrowly watching your every movement does not help you to overcome your panic, and the further knowledge that the criticism you evoke will certainly not be unduly prejudiced in your favour completes your discomfiture.

Society is not by any means all unmixed pleasure, for the home-atmosphere of loving appreciation and considerate correction is wholly wanting, and the correction, when it comes, does not spare your feelings.

I have wandered a long way from the garden-party, and yet not so far as you might think, for all this time I have been remembering a remark I overheard soon after I had "run the gauntlet" myself, which was, "Why, there's a girl in a macintosh! Whatever could she be thinking of to come such an object? Just see how awkward she is!" and so on.

Looking up, I noticed a girl just making her curtsy, clad in a silvery-grey silky material made quite plainly, with an accordion-pleated cape, which certainly offered a great contrast to the elaborate and fashionable costumes by which she was surrounded, added to which, she was evidently suffering agonies of nervousness.

One felt sorry, however, as one thought of the probable care and pains with which loving hands had dressed her for this great occasion, and besides, I do not believe it was really a macintosh at all.

I only hoped she would not hear any of the unkind comments freely made on her appearance, but one learns that people are often utterly indifferent to the pain caused by a careless remark; for

"Evil is wrought  
By want of thought  
As much as want of heart."

There were amusing incidents too as, for instance, close by us were standing a tall, elegant girl and an aristocratic old lady, evidently only just come, for the girl was dragging at her relative's arm in a great state of excitement, whispering eagerly, "Are we going up to the dais now, granny? Do let us go!" apparently with no nervous qualms to spoil her anticipations.

We did not see her make her curtsy, but we feel sure she did it well, for the less you think about yourself and wonder whether people are admiring you, the better you get on.

All this time the royalties had been smiling



## WHAT ARE THE COUNTY COUNCILS DOING FOR GIRLS?



**N** my last paper I glanced at the work now being done on behalf of the technical and secondary education of girls in some of the northern counties of England. The amount of material that has to be compressed into a

limited space warns me to hurry on, and I shall take in order of proximity the other counties that claim our attention.

In CHESHIRE the County Council appears to have made much provision for girls. There are numerous centres of instruction over the county, and there is an elaborate scheme of scholarships.

Class I. enables boys and girls from elementary schools to proceed to secondary schools, such as High Schools, or Schools of Science and Art. About one-third the number (thirty in all) are usually taken by girls.

Class II. provides class fees and railway fares incurred through the holder attending evening Science and Art classes. In Art, about one-third are taken by girls.

Class III. (of the value of about £50) offers day scholarships in Science, Art, or Technical Instruction. A young lady won the special scholarship in Art, offered for the first time last year.

Class IV. are Daily Scholarships for Women.

Class VI. are Special Scholarships for Women in (1) Cookery, Laundry Work, and Dressmaking; and (2) for Training in Sick Nursing. The value covers whole cost of board, lodging, and fees charged at the school or hospital.

Class VII. is a Scholarship in Music (tenable for three years at the Royal College of Music, Manchester), and has each time been won by a young lady. For details, address R. P. Ward, Esq., Organising Secretary's Office, Nantwich Road, Crewe.

DERBYSHIRE.—From Percy Hawkrige, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., County Offices, Derby, we have a gratifying letter. He says: "The work in this county has affected the education of girls more than any other. In the work of the Dairy School, Cookery, Sick Nursing, Dressmaking, etc., we resemble most other counties in their efforts to cater for the instruction of women. The creation of the Midland Dairy Institute, by the joint efforts of four counties, is however of a special character. It is largely attended by farmers' daughters and aspiring dairy instructresses.

"Our Evening Continuation Schools and Science and Art Classes are all open to girls, and are largely attended by them. It is, however in the Secondary Schools that most has been done for girls. When we came into the field there was only one small Public School open to them, and this was a Higher Grade School under a School Board. There were about eight girls in attendance. Our first step was to place under public control a Girls' High School, which was being opened in Chesterfield, at which our scholarships were made tenable. We then became interested in the question of co-education, that is to say, of mixed Secondary Schools, and opened one of a commercial and general character at Heanor. This was shortly followed by the opening of a mixed Higher Grade School at Clay Cross, and last year we revived an ancient Grammar School Foundation at Bakewell, but insisted that girls should in future be admitted. We are now taking up the matter with three small rural Grammar Schools, at present monopolised by boys, but situated in

*such sparsely populated localities, that with boys alone they can never flourish. The girls in these same districts have nothing but the 'seminary' (musical classes, etc.) to look to, and we hope to kill two birds with one stone by making them into mixed schools. The girls will be provided for, and the schools will have an adequate enrolment.*

"You may be sure we should not have gone ahead in this way had we not found ourselves upon the right tack. Our experiments have all succeeded. In place of eight girls in Public Secondary Schools, we now have two hundred and fifteen. Not a bad rate of increase for five years!

"Over fifty County Council scholarships, providing fees, fares, and books, are being held by girls at our Sec. Schools. Two have gained scholarships tenable at University Colleges, and are now holding the same."

Affiliated with the University College, NOTTINGHAM, is the Technical School for Women. The departments are Cookery, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Sick-Nursing, Domestic Economy, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Housewifery, Household Sewing, Millinery. How satisfactory it is, we must remark in passing, that these household arts are no longer supposed to "come by nature!" In connection with the University College itself, scholarships, exhibitions, and bursaries (value from £30 to £12) are offered for competition without distinction of sex, and a very large number of girls attend the classes. Tennis clubs and grounds are arranged for the girl-students, and an atmosphere of brightness and cheerfulness breathes from the pages before us. "All work and no play" is evidently not the rule here, and we think the girls of Nottingham are fortunate. The secretary is Philip H. Stevenson, Esq., University College, Nottingham.

LINCOLNSHIRE is divided into two "counties," the Parts of Lindsey and Kesteven. In each district we note the usual courses of training in various branches of domestic economy widely understood. Scholarships in Lindsey are offered to boys and girls, enabling them to pass from Elementary Schools to Higher Grade Schools and institutions. There are also Dairy and Nursing scholarships for girls. The organising secretary is S. Maudson Grant, Esq., 27, Tentercroft Street, Lincoln.

In the Parts of Kesteven we observe similar advantages for girls. It may be interesting to say that the Sick-Nursing Scholarships appear to be a feature of Lincolnshire (though not exclusively confined to it). They are respectively of the value of £35 and £31 10s. annually, and allow the holder to undergo a six months' course of training. The secretary for the Parts of Kesteven is H. Donaldson, Esq., F.G.S., Grantham.

In LEICESTERSHIRE the usual technical instruction seems to be given to girls. Here there are "Special Scholarships" open to persons of ability, who wish for aid in their education. They must apply to the secretary, Arthur J. Baker, Esq., Alliance Chambers, Leicester. One of these Special Scholarships is held by a girl who is in a grammar school, and two of the four Art Scholarships, each value £20, are held by girls. "Almost whenever the committee hears of extraordinary ability, it is aided," says the secretary. This is very encouraging.

The system of technical and secondary education in STAFFORDSHIRE appears to be very full and satisfactory. Scholarships, free studentships, and classes for teachers are open to women. I have not space to enumerate them all, but may mention with pleasure that, on the awards of the examination made in June, 1896, twenty-three girls took scholarships: one of the value of £40, one of £20, the

others of £8 each. The Horticultural Scholarships (value £50) would be tenable (for young women if they obtained them) at the Swanley Horticultural College, in Kent. We may hear more in the future of horticulture as an occupation for women. The secretary is Thomas Turner, Esq., County Offices, Stafford.

In SHROPSHIRE there is a ladies' committee to control female technical instruction. The usual branches of domestic economy appear on the syllabus, and we also read that the committee are prepared to make entire provision for the training of a certain number of women as nurses. Special advantages are offered to teachers in elementary schools attending classes. In the scheme of scholarships we read that a sum of £150 per annum is to be devoted to the purpose of founding a scholarship for girls of the yearly value of £50, tenable for three years, at some university or college, to be competed for by Shropshire girls between seventeen and twenty years of age. There are five scholarships of £20 each, tenable for two years at a school, offered to girls under seventeen, and ten of £10 offered to girls under fourteen. The organising secretary is F. R. Armytage, Esq., Shirehall, Shrewsbury.

From WORCESTERSHIRE Miss K. Francis, the principal teacher for women and girls, sends us a pleasant letter and an article fully descriptive of her work. This lies in the direction of Domestic Economy, which I may again remind my readers includes Cookery, Home-Sewing, Dress-Cutting and Making, Laundry Work, Health in the Home, the Nursing of the Sick, the Feeding and Treatment of Infants. Classes are held for women and girls in the rural districts, prizes are given, and scholarships are offered to girls over fourteen years of age, "with the object of helping girls of the working classes to obtain practical knowledge and experience in subjects connected with household work and management. Up to the present the scholarships have included payment for instruction and maintenance for a period of three months at the Gloucester School of Cookery and Domestic Economy." The organising secretary is James Mason, Esq., County Hall, Worcester.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Again I find the teaching for women lies largely in the direction of all branches of Household Economy. There seems a very long list of cookery mistresses. The syllabus of the "Home Nursing Lectures," which are given in different centres, is particularly intelligent and practical. Take the following, from Sick Dietary: "On this occasion students are expected to bring from their own homes specimens of drinks and foods as given to their own sick. There are also Evening Continuation Schools, and I observe that two ladies have gained, under the Science and Art Department, the National Book Prizes for Finished Works (1895-96). I note, in passing, a lady teacher of shorthand. The organising secretary is George St. John, Esq., High Street, Warwick.

Both at Birmingham and Coventry there are Municipal Technical Schools. The Secretary (Edwin Rainbow, Esq.) of the Coventry Technical Institute says that there have been girl students in the Textile School, and that there is no reason why they should not attend the Watchmaking School.

There is a Domestic Economy School at NORTHAMPTON, where girls can obtain board, lodging, and thorough practical instruction, "with special regard to thrift, and economy of materials and time." Fifteen free studentships are offered for competition. The regulations of this school appear most sensible. There are Free Studentships offered at a Dairy Institute, entitling the holders to board,



lodging, and instruction for one month. Lastly, Scholarships of £20 and £60 a year are offered for competition to girls and boys alike, to enable them to proceed to secondary schools, or to a university. The organising secretary is Byron R. Simpson, Esq., County Hall, Northampton.

"The educational ladder is now fairly complete in CAMBRIDGESHIRE," says the Report. "The Minor Scholarships span the gulf between the Elementary School and the University, and the Major Scholarships render useful assistance in support of the University career."

The Minor Scholarships offer free tuition at a "secondary school," with railway fares if necessary, for a period not exceeding five years; the Major Scholarships are of the value of £30, tenable at any approved place of advanced instruction (such as Cambridge University). These are open to boys and girls alike. Classes for technical instruction are held throughout the county, and in addition to the usual "domestic economy" subjects, I observe that girls seem often to learn wood-carving. The County Council also encourages the formation of an "Organised Science School" for girls, where they shall learn Mathematics, Drawing, Physiology or Botany, Hygiene, Chemistry or Physiography, French, Cookery, Dressmaking. The organising secretary is Austin Keen, Esq., Technical Institute, Cambridge.

There is a "NORFOLK and Norwich School of Cookery, and Technical Training School for Women." The cost of board, lodging, washing, and training is 10s. per week, of which the County Council pays 8s., the parent or local committee 2s. This seems a very generous arrangement, and girls wishing to enter service should be eager to avail themselves of it. The scheme of scholarships open to girls seems particularly ample, and we can readily believe the secretary's statement that this county spends an exceptionally large percentage of the Technical Fund in this way.

There are (a) about fifty Junior or Elementary County Scholarships, value £10 annually.

(b) Fifteen Intermediate Scholarships of the value of £35 per annum for two years.

(c) Ten Senior County Scholarships of the value of £50 per annum for two years (to be increased to £75 in special circumstances).

(d) Science and Art County Scholarships of £50 a year for two years.

(e) A Domestic Economy Scholarship of £30 a year, tenable for two years at the Norfolk and Norwich Training School above-mentioned. All particulars can be obtained from the organising secretary, Edward Pillow, Esq., Shirehall, Norwich.

SUFFOLK.—The usual system of District Classes for Technical Instruction and of Continuation Schools is in force, and the secretary says: "The work, on the whole, is better done by girls and women, who in the rural districts appear to have more intelligence than the men." A large number of girls attend the Continuation Schools.

There are Junior Scholarships offered to children of ability from Elementary Schools, value usually £12 to £15 per annum. In the Junior Scholarship Examination in January, 1897, two Suffolk girls were second on the General List in the country, one for Needlework, the other for History.

There are offered to women Sick-Nursing Scholarships, value £20 each; Cheese- and Butter-Making Scholarships, and Poultry Scholarships. The last class, though open to both sexes, appears to be taken almost entirely by women. The organising secretary is W. E. Watkins, Esq., 26, Buttermarket, Ipswich.

In ESSEX the County Council appears to give help to endowed schools to increase their efficiency. Among these is Palmer's Grammar School, Grays, an Organised Science Day School for boys and girls. Instruction is given in the usual subjects throughout the county, and the scholarship scheme is generous. There are—

1. Minor Scholarships, open to boys and girls not exceeding thirteen years of age. Six girls appear to be holding these scholarships, value £16 to £36, at Secondary Schools.

2. Continuation Minor Scholarships, offered for competition among the County Council scholars completing their second year under the above scheme, and enabling the successful ones to continue their education for a further period of two years. Three girls appear to be holding these scholarships, annual value £15.

3. Major Scholarships, for higher technical education, open to girls.

4. One Senior Scholarship open to holders of Major Scholarships.

5. Horticultural Scholarships, value £40 and £50. Of these by the Report four appear to have been recently taken by women, one of whom (Miss Cope) at the expiration of her scholarship "has been engaged at Kew Gardens, with every prospect of a successful career."

6. Dairy Scholarships. The training in Dairy Work is evidently of the highest order. We quote from the Report.

"At the British Farmers' Association Dairy Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 1896, the following Essex students were very successful:—Miss E. Baynes, Broxton Hall, Dunmow, gained the Champion Prize and Lord Mayor's Cup, after a severe competition. She also obtained two other First Prizes at this Show. Miss Baynes received her only instruction at the Dairy Class, Thaxted, and the Dairy School, Colchester. Miss Robson, of Havering Park, Romford, was successful in obtaining a Third Prize, and Highly Commended. Mrs. Benson, Hanningfield, was also highly commended for cream cheese at this Show."

The teaching of Art is by no means neglected, and I observe that there has been a competition among students attending Technical Art Classes for a design for a county certificate, in which two lady students have been successful in carrying off the prizes. In brief, the work of technical instruction for women in Essex is evidently progressing apace.

The secretary, who has kindly furnished us with these particulars, is J. H. Nicholas, Esq., Duke Street, Chelmsford.

(To be concluded.)

LILY WATSON.

## HINTS ON HOME NURSING.

### TAKING OF TEMPERATURE.

This frequently falls to the lot of the home nurse and is of great consequence and importance to the treatment. The normal temperature of the body is 98.4 degrees; a rise indicates fever, and a fall much below normal very possibly denotes exhaustion or collapse. See that the indicator on the clinical thermometer is shaken down below ninety-five degrees before the temperature is taken, then place the bulb of the thermometer in the mouth, groin, or axilla, keep the thermometer in position, under the tongue for three minutes; if temperature is taken in the groin, see that the skin between the thigh and the body surrounds the bulb of the thermometer on all sides, and the same care should be taken when taking the temperature in the axilla or armpit, and in both cases leave the glass in position for at least five minutes. Always make a note of the result at once for fear of mistakes, the temperature should be taken at the same hours each day and in the same place. It is a mistake to take the temperature unless it be really necessary, as people are very often made nervous by the taking of their temperature needlessly.

### RESPIRATION.

It may be necessary to count this at different times in the day. From fifteen to eighteen

respirations is the usual number per minute, though this varies a good deal after exertion or fright. The pulse is usually from about sixty to eighty beats per minute, and these beats may be counted by pressing the finger on any artery; those near the surface are most easily felt, as at the wrist, ankle, or on the temples the pulse increases in rate if there is fever, and often temporarily if there is any fright or nervousness, or after undue exertion. The skin acts an important part not only in carrying off waste material but also in equalising the temperature of the body, by the evaporation of moisture; sweating takes place when one is overheated and tends to reduce the temperature of the skin and therefore of the whole body. This sweating ought not to be suddenly checked by sitting in a draught, or suddenly taking a cold bath when very hot. A continued fever always means a burning up of tissue too rapidly, which is exhausting to the body, and many measures are now tried to bring this fever down by artificially applying cold to the skin and so reducing the temperature; there are many different methods of doing this. Cold sponging, ice cradling, cold baths, wet packs, water beds, but these are only given under a doctor's directions.

Always note the quantity of food taken, and see that it is served as tastefully as possible;

never take food in large quantities to the bed, have the cups and spoons polished and, if possible, fresh flowers laid on the tray. The nurse should take her meals if possible in a different room.

### HYGIENE.

By hygiene we understand attention to certain laws and rules which are necessary for keeping the body and its surroundings in a healthy condition. Points: (1) cleanliness, (2) ventilation, (3) pure air and water, (4) wholesome food, (5) suitable clothing, (6) healthy exercise.

### BED SORES.

These can frequently be prevented if care is taken in time. The parts of the body where there is much pressure should be well washed with soap and water in order to keep the skin in a healthy condition. If the skin gets shiny or red, paint it over with collodion, or the white of an egg whipped up into a cream, with a teaspoonful of olive oil. If the skin be broken, dress with zinc or boracic ointment, or lint soaked in tinct. benzoin co., olive oil and castor oil equal parts, or cod liver oil. Pressure must be relieved by means of waterbeds, or ring-pads, and the position changed as frequently as possible.



"No," said I, "it must be religious because there is a halo round the man in yellow."

"I should think it might have something to do with Dante's *Inferno*," suggested my husband, "because the gentleman in vermilion has hoofs and claws."

"Of course," said I, "it is St. Michael and Satan."

Every one said oh, at the brilliancy of my discovery, and having given one more glance at this truly grotesque representation of pictorial art we passed on.

Only a few steps further a charming stream-bubble bubbled into view, and as it fell from stone it formed little cascades among the pebbles. Along this stream a number of dwarf willows had sprung into prominence, and under their shadows a thousand wild flowers bloomed in sweet luxuriance, the gentian, iris and forget-me-not, the black orchis smelling of vanilla, and beyond and above all the rich pink alpen-roses.

This latter flower kept us company almost to the land of eternal snow, its waxy blossom giving a dash of colour to the most desolate regions, and cheering up our pathway by its graceful beauty and its sweet fresh perfume.

That stream was the last bit of pretty scenery I have to record, for it formed as it were the borderland between the living and the dead.

Huge boulders and broken crags of rock had now to be passed, and it seemed to me that the vast walls of rock became more and more perpendicular the nearer we approached. No sound disturbed the silence of the lonely region save the distant roar of a cataract, or the groaning cry of some stray hawk or buzzard.

It was strange that in a country so abso-

lutely sterile, such a thing as a man could exist; but there, sure enough in the distance we espied one approaching rapidly towards us.

Never have I seen such a curious specimen of humanity. His hair was long and tangled, his shaggy beard almost reached to his waist, his breast which was bared was also covered with long hair and, of course, the inevitable *goitre* was apparent.

"Ape or man?" queried Mr. H—.

"The missing link," said the doctor.

"A man certainly," I ventured; "but one of the great unwashed."

"Hulloa, old Robinson Crusoe!" shouted out my husband, offering his hand.

The grimy paw of the stranger closed affectionately round it.

"Please don't I cried, 'don't be so affectionate with that dreadful person.'"

But my pleading was in vain. Albert had already made friends, and the two were chatting away together in quite familiar terms.

"Crusoe has found his Friday," said the doctor.

"And you have been transplanted," chimed in madame with a smile.

"The *écile* of parrot is the only one left," said Mr. H—.

At this remark we all laughed loud and joyously.

"And why forsooth?" I can hear my reader remark. There was no particular wit in the retort; it is not even funny.

No indeed, but our laugh came true nevertheless. You see we were prepared to laugh at anything and everything, we were full to the brim of happiness and hilarity. Had we not left the world with all its cares for miles beneath us, and were we not mounting

upwards, far, far above the influence of its sadness into the wondrous regions of the clouds.

The sun was just beginning to set in a mass of green and gold. The snowy peaks of the mountain, which were coming into view one by one had assumed the colour of copper and looked as if on fire, at the same time a slashing wind bore down upon us chilling us to the bone.

To obtain a fine view of the sunset-tinted panorama I perched myself on the edge of a large jutting eminence known as the "Rock of Death." Beneath me yawned a terrible abyss, but my eyes were so intently fixed on cloud-land that I did not even notice my danger.

I was, as my husband told me later, a regular type of the Alpine enthusiast, risking my life with perfect unconcern if by so doing I could carry out a passing whim or fancy.

The "Rock of Death" is so called from the fact that two Americans lost their lives here some years back whilst trying to gather the flora that abound in masses at the edge of this picturesque but dangerous eminence.

A rude wooden cross with a simple inscription records the lamentable event.

We had walked now for eight hours and the temperature was falling with rapidity. I wrapped myself up in my shawl for I was cold and my teeth chattered. We had already reached an altitude of some 7000 feet—my limbs were beginning to give way and my courage to fail, when suddenly all apathy deserted me.

The wild shouts of my comrades filled the air.

"Hurrah! hurrah! We have come to the regions of perpetual snow!"

(To be continued.)

## WHAT ARE THE COUNTY COUNCILS DOING FOR GIRLS?



WILL resume my rapid survey of the work done for technical and secondary education of girls throughout England, by a glance at the county next in order, OXFORDSHIRE. The scholarships offered are

open both to boys and girls, and in the published list I observe the names of several girls from national and other elementary schools as holding scholarships of the value of £18 to £24 at the Oxford High School and other secondary schools. Exhibitions are also granted to many girls to enable them to attend special classes. The County Council employs a lady to visit the villages to lecture on sick-nursing, hygiene, cookery, etc., and another lady gives courses of practical lessons in dressmaking which have proved very successful. The organising secretary for the county is P. Elford, Esq., M.A., 105, St. Aldate's, Oxford.

In BUCKINGHAMSHIRE we are struck by a new term, "Health Missioner." Ladies go as friends from cottage to cottage, by the wish of the inmates, to impress simple points of hygiene on the women and girls. At Miss Nightingale's suggestion the work done by the Health Missioners has been recently investigated by Mrs. Cheadle, the late "Superintendent of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association," and her report is most favourable. "There is not the fear of fresh air and the dread of the use of water that there was until quite lately," she says. One of

these Health Missioners, through Miss Nightingale's intervention, has been sent for a special course of training to the London Hospital. We observe scholarships value £20 each offered to girls and boys who have passed Standard V. at a Public Elementary school. Local classes on such subjects as dress-cutting, sewing, etc., are also held throughout the county. Apply for particulars to W. H. Lowndes, Esq., Church Street, Aylesbury, or H. M. Williams, Esq., The Square, Wolverton.

The papers and pamphlets sent by G. J. Hill, Esq., 30, The Forbury, Reading, organising secretary for BERKSHIRE, are full of especial consideration of the needs of girls, and are written with intelligent sympathy. From one of the reports we quote the following sentence: "The time has come when it is generally recognised that under the existing conditions of modern industrial life girls should have an equality of opportunity with boys to equip them to gain their own livelihood." Disappointment is expressed that not a single girl entered last year for the Horticultural Scholarships "which opened up a new sphere of labour well adapted for girls." Surely girls will not neglect this opportunity, which we have pointed out elsewhere.

Of thirty-five elementary teachers attending teachers' classes organised by the County Council fourteen are women.

There are junior scholarships offered to girls from public elementary schools; boarding scholarships of £30 each, and day scholarships of from £10 to £20 each. Seven girls were successful last year.

"The seven scholars are doing well. Of

seven scholars, six have signified their intention of becoming teachers, and the committee views with the greatest satisfaction the probable effect of bright, intelligent girls brought up in the village schools, then passing two or three years among the advantages of a good public secondary school, and eventually after years of training to take places as assistants in their original class of schools."

In BEDFORDSHIRE there are no scholarships offered to girls, but about one-fourth of the annual income of the Technical Instruction Committee is spent upon subjects directly affecting the female population, such as cookery, dressmaking, laundry work, nursing and hygiene, and straw-plaiting. A "summer cookery course for schoolmistresses" is held at Bedford.

We turn to HERTFORDSHIRE, and from the letter of A. Dean, Esq., secretary to the Technical Instruction Committee, we quote the following: "One of our first County Council minor scholarship holders is now going through a course of lectures at University College, London, preparatory to matriculation, and I hope in course of time her B.A. degree."

There are Minor Scholarships to be competed for, value £10, renewable for a second and third year, and intermediate scholarships, value £30, all open to girls.

In SURREY the County Council has founded two schools for girls, one at Wallington, the other at South Wimbledon. There are one hundred to one hundred and forty minor scholarships offered for competition, giving free education for three years, to girls and boys equally from Public Elementary Schools, and about thirty major scholarships, value



£60 a year. The girls must get two of the latter, but may get more if qualified. They are tenable at the women's colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, Bedford College, London, or the Royal Holloway College, Egham. Commercial classes are held, open to girls, in the ten chief towns of Surrey, for French, German, book-keeping, etc., and there are staff instructors for the usual subjects of domestic economy. There are also "Technical Exhibitions" offered for competition, of the annual value of £3 and £10. The secretary is H. Macan, Esq., County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

In KENT there seems ample provision made for the instruction of girls in such practical subjects as cottage gardening and allotment culture, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, nursing, needlework, dressmaking and wood-carving. There are five nursing scholarships offered to women, tenable at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, Rochester, and the Gravesend Hospital, which entitle the holder to one year's training, board, lodging and uniform; and there are wood-carving scholarships, value £60 a year for two years, tenable at the School of Art Wood-carving, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, South Kensington. There are also two scholarships offered to girl students at the Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent. Other scholarships are tenable at science and art schools; and ten are offered to girl pupils of Public Elementary Schools not exceeding thirteen years of age, providing free education and travelling and personal expenses for two years at one out of four good secondary or grammar schools. The secretary is F. W. Crook, Esq., 53, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

From SUSSEX no details have been received, but the organising secretary for East and West Sussex is Edwin Young, Esq., County Hall, Lewes, who will doubtless give any information.

In HAMPSHIRE we find (at Portsmouth) a Municipal Technical Institute, in which the classes in dress-making, wood-carving, type-writing, French, and Art subjects generally, are largely attended by ladies. The principal of the institute is Oliver Freeman, Esq.

From DORSETSHIRE I hear that it has been impossible to establish scholarships tenable at secondary schools for girls, owing to the almost complete absence of such public secondary girls' schools. I read, however, of "Evening Continuation Schools" throughout the county at which the girls learn needlework, geography, vocal music, cookery, basket-making, and a variety of useful subjects, and at which they appear to excel in industry and good behaviour. There is a "cheese school," and there are also lectures on horticulture. Two nursing scholarships have been awarded. The secretary is B. R. Swift, Esq., Shire Hall, Dorchester.

In DEVONSHIRE eight day scholarships (value £10 or £15 per annum for at least two years), and eight boarding scholarships (value £30 per annum for at least two years), will be awarded to boys and girls leaving Public Elementary schools. An exhibition of £40 per annum for two years is offered for competition to girls leaving secondary schools. The secretary is J. F. Young, Esq., Silver Terrace, Richmond Road, Exeter.

In CORNWALL there are as yet no scholarships, but all the classes founded by the Technical Instruction Committee are open to girls. The organising secretary, who sends a most kind and pleasant letter, is J. Gill, Esq., F.C.S., Helston.

From SOMERSET I receive particulars of training classes for girls in cookery, laundry work, dressmaking, nursing, "first aid," wood-carving and home arts, also of scholarships tenable at the Gloucester and Bath Schools of Cookery and Domestic Economy. We quote a sensible paragraph from the report:

"The Sub-Committee considers that it would be highly advantageous to establish in the county an institution at which girls on leaving, or soon after leaving, public elementary schools, could receive a thorough course of instruction in cookery, laundry-work, needlework and dressmaking, and domestic economy and general housework.

"The course of instruction should last for six months, and students should be admitted to the institution by means of free studentships entitling them to tuition and board and lodging for that period." The Director of public instruction is C. H. Bothamley, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S., Weston-super-Mare.

In WILTSHIRE the intermediate scholarships, value £25 per annum for two years, are open to girls (not over 16 years of age) as well as to boys. Information may be obtained from C. H. Corbett, Esq., Organising and General Secretary to the Wiltshire Technical Education and Agricultural Committee.

From MONMOUTHSHIRE comes the prospectus of the new University College, in which all the classes and degrees are open to women equally with men. Three free studentships at the College, together with a maintenance scholarship of £40 per annum, are open to both men and women students, and will be competed for in September. There are technical classes throughout the county on the usual subjects, and the classes for art, physiology, hygiene, etc., are being more largely attended by women than men. There are dairy and cheese schools for farmers' daughters, and new schools for girls are being established. Monmouthshire seems specially alive to the needs of girls. For particulars address, Evan W. Small, M.A., B.Sc., Newport, director, secretary and inspector for industrial and commercial classes; and W. J. Grant, F.R.H.S., Bassaleg, near Newport, organising agent and lecturer for agricultural department.

"We have been very successful in our work for girls and women," writes J. Wiltshire, Esq., the organising secretary, from Shire Hall, HEREFORD. And it is evident from his successive reports how earnestly he has laboured to further the interests of our sex. A technical school for girls and women has been opened at Staunton-on-Wye, and there are six county scholarships giving free board, lodging and tuition for fifteen weeks, also three "Jarvis" scholarships. There is one scholarship of £60 per annum for two years, to be open for competition to any girl under nineteen years of age, resident in the county for two years preceding the entrance examination, which is the matriculation examination of the London University. The scholarship is tenable at some place of higher education for

women. There are the usual local classes for women, and we observe that many have passed the "First Aid" ambulance examination.

At CARDIFF there is a Technical School which makes admirable provision for women. There is a "Women's Technical Department," and there are many free studentships, scholarships, prizes and exhibitions, some devoted specially to women. A prospectus giving full particulars may be obtained from J. A. Jenkins, Esq., B.A., University College, Cardiff.

We now glance at Scotland, whence we have particulars of technical education from three centres. From LANARK we find short courses of instruction are given throughout the county to girls and women in cookery, laundry work, and dress-cutting. Butter-making seems a specialty, and bursaries are given to successful students, one of whom obtained the second place in all Scotland at the butter-making competition at Kilmarnock. The director of Technical Education is William Malcolm, Esq., M.A., F.E.I.S., Hamilton, Lanark.

From FIFESHIRE the secretary, James Mitchell, Esq., Schoolhouse, Boreland, Dysart, kindly writes a letter of full information. Domestic economy is taught to girls throughout the county, and art classes are also held in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. The girls at present seem more ready to excel in cooking and laundry work, than to enter the art classes, but it is at any rate gratifying to hear that the former subjects have been a great success.

A newspaper report from ELGIN gives a most interesting account of an exhibition of cookery in connection with girls' cookery classes. The head mistress of the girls' school, Miss Stephen, has been very successful in teaching "the science of artistic cookery," and the secretary says, "The teaching of cookery and laundry in the day schools has taken such a hold that in a short time we shall never hear of a girl in this district unacquainted with these arts." There is in Elgin a good science and art school where both girls and boys receive free instruction in the evening in drawing, painting, modelling, chemistry, etc., besides (in the winter) tent iron-work, leather-work, and flower-making. In fact, the progress of technical education for girls in this far northern county seems very satisfactory. The secretary is William Stephen, Esq., High Street, Elgin.

With Elgin ends our survey of the work of technical and secondary education for girls throughout England and Scotland. The facilities, it will be seen, are enormous. No girl ought to be able now to plead ignorance of the homely arts that make life civilised, and opportunities are placed within the reach of all who have talent, to gain an insight into the art that makes life beautiful, and the literature that makes it wise.

"The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things," says Ruskin, and we may hope that England in the future will not only become wiser, but happier, through the education of her girls.

LILY WATSON.

