

**BRADFORD TECHNICAL SCHOOL.**

In 1871 a new Mechanics' Institute, built at a cost of \$162,000, was opened at Bradford, Eng., in place of one which had existed since 1839. It is in connection with this admirable institution that the new Technical School was lately opened by the Prince of Wales. In 1877 the council of the Mechanics' Institute considered the advisability of establishing a school for the purpose of giving technical instruction to those engaged in the various branches of the textile industry, of which Bradford is the center. By the co-operation of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce this scheme was carried into effect; gifts of machinery were not wanting, and in March, 1878, the Technical School was formally opened by the president, Mr. Henry Mitchell. The school became such a success that the accommodation afforded by the Mechanics' Institute was soon found to be insufficient, and the building of the magnificent establishment which is shortly to be opened was then discussed. Generous offers of aid poured in, and the result is a splendid erection, which has cost upward of \$150,000, and which will provide technical education in every branch connected with the trade of Bradford.

A staff of duly qualified masters will be constantly en-

gaged in teaching day and evening classes. Among other advantages, exhibitions from the Board and other elementary schools will be provided. The sum for the carrying out of this splendid project has been provided by donations from the merchants and manufacturers of the district, and by a grant from the Clothworkers' Company.

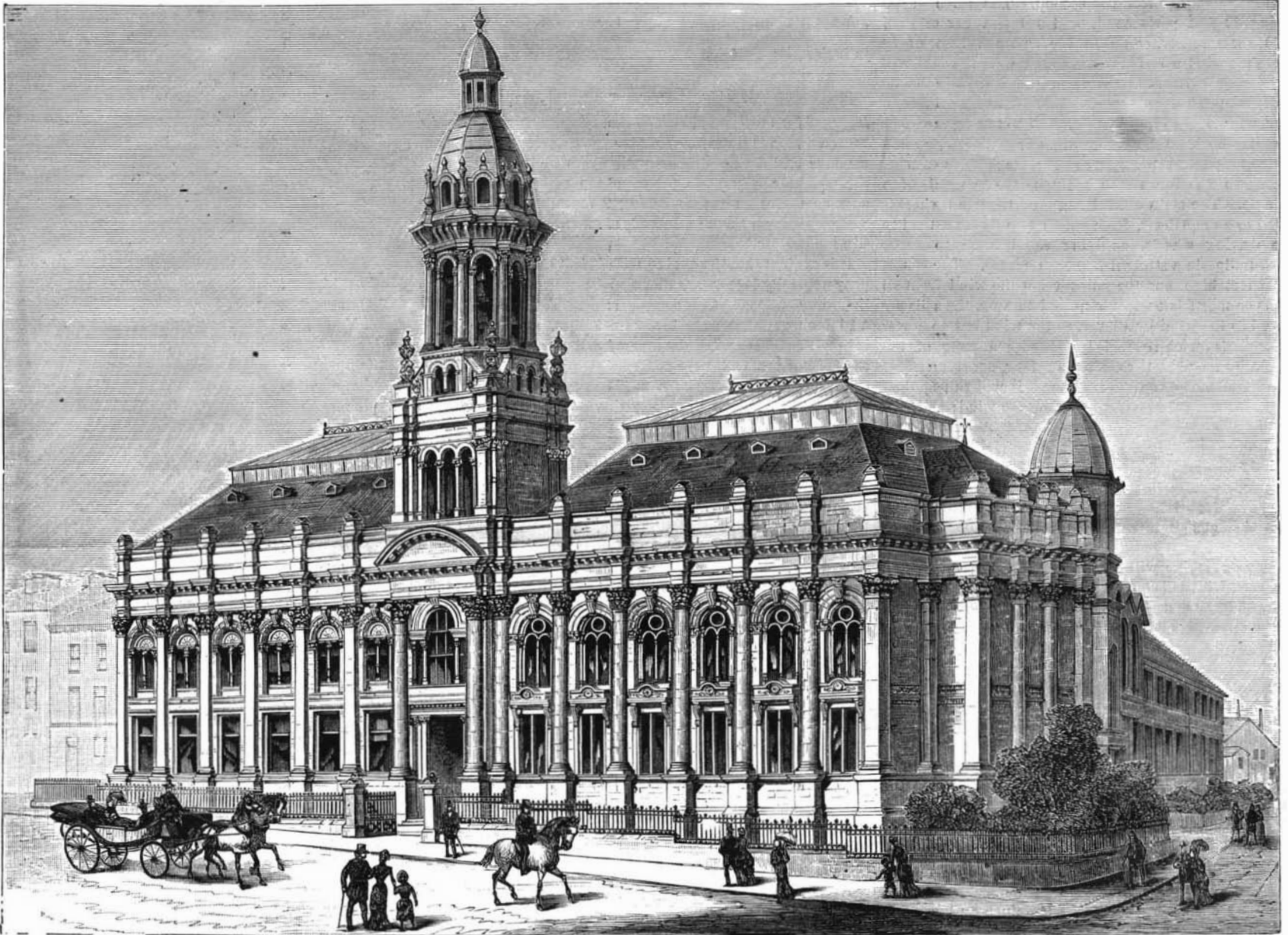
him the credit of having invented the combing machine is, in a great measure, due; and, after the perfecting of that machine, he turned his attention to the utilization of "silk waste," which had previously been regarded as rubbish. With this object in view Mr. Lister spent many years of his life and over £300,000 in money before he received a single penny in return. He triumphed in the end, and at his gigantic factory vast quantities of silk, plush, and velvet are manufactured. The chimney is 83 yards in height, and absorbed 7,000 tons of material in construction. It is considered to be the sturdiest and handsomest in England, and it is a prominent feature for miles round.

Saltaire is a perfectly model town, situated on the banks of the Aire, about four miles from Bradford. It was founded by Sir Titus Salt, who discovered the use of the Alpaca wool, and erected one of the most celebrated factories in the world at Saltaire, which derives its name from its founder and the river upon which it is built. Sir Titus Salt built a handsome Congregational chapel, dwellings for about 4,000 work people, a noble club and institute, schools, infirmary, alms houses, etc., entirely at his own expense.

The foregoing particulars and the engraving are from the *Illustrated London News*. Our special object in presenting

with the preparation of articles of food and drink will thus be exemplified; and, so far as the perishable nature of the articles will admit, full illustrations will be given of the various descriptions of foods themselves. In the second group, dress, chiefly in its relation to health, will be displayed. Illustrations of the clothing of the principal peoples of the world may be expected; and a part of this exhibition, which it is anticipated will be held in the galleries of the Royal Albert Hall, will be devoted to the history of costume. In the third, fourth, and fifth groups will be comprised all that pertains to the healthful construction and fitting of the dwelling, the school, and the workshop, not only as respects the needful arrangements for sanitation, but also the fittings and furniture generally in their effect on the health of the inmates. The most improved methods of school construction will be shown, and the modes of combating and preventing the evils of unhealthy trades, occupations, and processes of manufacture will form portions of the exhibition.

The sixth group will comprise all that relates to primary, technical and art education, and will include designs and models for school buildings, apparatus and appliances for teaching, diagrams, text-books, etc. Special attention will



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It would require a separate article to do anything like justice to the Technical School building alone. It has a frontage of 160 feet to Great Horton Road, and a depth of 240 feet along Carlton Place. It contains a beautifully proportioned public hall (adaptable to dramatic purposes, and capable of seating 800 persons), a museum, chemical and dyeing laboratories, a science lecture hall, a council chamber, a library and reading room, a mechanics' workshop, weaving, spinning, and drawing sheds; and among others, art, painting, students', instructors', secretary's, chemical, "balance," dyeing, cloak, ante, curator's, and class rooms. Everything is on the most lavish and complete scale, and there is no modern improvement which has not been introduced.

Bradford possesses no less than four public parks, but the most fashionable of these is Lister or Manningham Park. It was purchased from Mr. S. C. Lister for a merely nominal sum, and a statue erected in honor of Mr. Lister now stands near the principal gate. The Hall was, until it became corporation property, the seat of the Listers, who are an ancient Yorkshire family. Mr. S. C. Lister, instead of leading a life of luxurious idleness, as he might have done, embarked in business pursuits at an early age, and has devoted most of his life to the invention of machinery. To

them to our readers is to call attention to the desirability of establishing numbers of such institutions in this country.

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**Health and Education.**

It is proposed to hold in London during the year 1884, says *Nature*, an international exhibition, which shall also illustrate certain branches of health and education, and which will occupy the buildings at South Kensington erected for the Fisheries Exhibition. The object of the exhibition will be to illustrate, as vividly and in as practical a manner as possible, food, dress, the dwelling, the school, and the workshop, as affecting the conditions of healthful life, and also to bring into public notice many of the most recent appliances for elementary school teaching and instruction in applied science, art, and handicrafts. The influence of modern sanitary knowledge and intellectual progress upon the welfare of the people of all classes and all nations will thus be practically demonstrated, and an attempt will be made to display the most valuable and recent advances which have been attained in these important subjects.

The exhibition will be divided into two main sections— I. Health; II. Education—and will be further subdivided into six principal groups. In the first group it is intended specially to illustrate the food resources of the world, and the best and most economical methods of utilizing them. For the sake of comparison, not only will specimens of food from all countries be exhibited, but the various methods of preparing, cooking, and serving food will be practically shown. The numerous processes of manufacture connected

be directed to technical and art education, to the results of industrial teaching, and to the introduction of manual and handicraft work into schools.

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**Cremation.**

The great difficulty about cremation, and the principal obstacle to its general adoption, is so the *London Lancet* thinks, the danger of affording facilities for the commission of murder by poison. Would it not be possible to organize a system of post-mortem examinations in every case of intended cremation, so as to get rid of the difficulty? Beyond question it would be a good social policy, so far as health is concerned, to burn bodies instead of burying them; but it will not be possible to adopt cremation as a general practice until society has safeguards against the terrible danger to life which cremation undoubtedly creates. Such hideous crimes as those committed by Smethurst, Pritchard, and other notorious poisoners would never have been discovered if cremation had been in vogue.

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**Hydraulic Mining to be Regulated.**

The farmers of California have obtained from the United States Circuit Court a perpetual injunction against hydraulic mining. Reason: the billion tons of mud washed off the hills by the miners fill up the river beds, and the rivers overflow the farms 150 and 200 miles distant from the mines. It means the suspension of all work by thousands of miners scattered over an area of territory as large as the State of New York, and who have built 12,000 miles of mining ditches.