

Features common to all Cantons.

intended "to give those who wish to devote themselves to industry, commerce, or the technical professions, in addition to mere general culture, the special knowledge and skill required for these careers, and for admission into the Polytechnic School;" whilst the "Gymnasien," or classical schools, are considered the preparatory schools for the highest institutions—viz.—

(5.) The universities¹ (Berne, Zürich, Basle, Geneva, and Lausanne²), or the Polytechnic School. Universities and Polytechnic School.

(6.) Switzerland is a poor country, and the Swiss a frugal people, yet education is the one thing in which—whilst they are thrifty in seeing that the money is wisely spent—they are exceedingly liberal in their expenditure; so much so that, in some cantons, one-third at least of the public moneys collected is spent upon it.³ School support.

The two noteworthy features in the financial educational policy appear to be direct local taxation and expenditure by locally-elected authorities, and that scholarships are only given to pupils who pass the requisite examination, and who require them in order to pursue their studies. They are, moreover, small, even in view of cheap living in Switzerland.⁴ Noteworthy features of financial policy.

(7.) The following points, relative to teachers, seem worthy of remark⁵— Teachers.

(a) No pupil-teacher system exists in Switzerland;⁶

(b) No one is allowed to teach⁷ except after having obtained a qualification from a normal school,⁸ or otherwise in accordance with cantonal regulations;⁹

(c) The length of term (three or four years) at the normal school, and the facilities there for practical study;

(d) Teachers are trained at the normal schools¹⁰ entirely at the public expense;

(e) The appointment of a headmaster is, at all events in some cantons,¹¹ for a certain term;

(f) Headmasters sit on the cantonal Boards of Inspection;¹²

(g) Only fixed salaries are paid,¹³ and they are comparatively very small;¹⁴ and

(h) Pensions are provided for in Berne,¹⁵ and in some other cantons.¹⁶

The special features calling for notice in respect of inspection¹⁷ appear to be—

Inspection.

¹ See—

(a) Stat., pp. 270-277;

(b) R.C., vol. 1, p. 215;

(c) Loi sur l'établissement d'une université à Berne, 1834;

(d) Règlement über die Ertheilung der Doktorwürde Bern, 1883; and

(e) S. and U.C., pp. 235-256.

For higher education of women, see also Amer. Commrs. Rep., 1884 for 1882-83, p. 135; Dr. Withers-Moore's recent Presidential Address before Brit. Medical Assoc. (1886), Eng.; Mrs. Lynn Linton's art. thereon in "Fortnightly Review," Oct., 1886; and comments in "Journal of Ed.," Sept., 1886, p. 356.

² Not, however, a complete university, only académie.

³ See, for details—

(a) R.C., vol. 1, pp. 21, 289-292, and 515;

(b) B.L., rep., pp. 119-123, and 512.

⁴ See also—

(a) Stat., pp. 28-230; and

(b) B. rep., p. 21.

⁵ See, for detail—

(a) Stat., pp. 240-257;

(b) B. rep., pp. 17 and 18; and

(c) B.L., rep., p. 129, and compare with N.Z. regs., Gazette No. 92, 1878.

Mr. M. Arnold designates Switzerland "the most efficient country as to school staff," evidence before R.E.C., 5103.

⁶ See also I.E.C., vol. 13, p. 190. For the part that women take in teaching see Mr. M. Arnold's evidence before R.E.C., 5672 and seq., and 5963.

⁷ See also—

(a) Loi du 24 juin, 1856, sur l'organisation de l'instruction publique (Art. 29 et 36), et la loi du 18 juillet, 1875, sur les écoles normales, règlements du Canton de Berne, 28 novembre, 1872, et 11 août, 1883; and Mr. M. Arnold's evidence before R.E.C., espec. 5117 and seq., and 5973, &c.

"The instruction is better in foreign popular schools than in ours, because the teachers are better trained." M. Arnold's (May, 1886) rep., p. 15. "The methods of teaching . . . are more gradual, more natural, more rational than in ours," &c., p. 13.

⁸ The most recently published programmes of studies for Swiss normal schools for masters and mistresses respectively are herewith, viz., "Programme d'Études de l'École Normale des instituteurs du Jura Bernois. Delémont, Imprimerie Boéchat, 1885;" and "Programme de l'École Normale des institutrices du Jura Bernois à Delémont. Delémont: Imprimerie Boéchat, 1885."

⁹ Vide, for instance, "Règlement sur les examens des aspirants au brevet de capacité pour l'enseignement primaire (2 avril, 1855). Berne," herewith, and espec. note Art. 1.

¹⁰ For some further details see Mr. M. Arnold's evidence before R.E.C., espec. 5133 and seq., and 5149 and seq.

¹¹ Canton Aargau, for instance, B.L. rep., p. 504. And see Mr. M. Arnold's evidence before R.E.C., 5973, which goes even further.

¹² See also I.E.C., vol. 13, pp. 189 and 190.

"In Germany, the examined confers and cooperates with the teacher, and is regarded by him as a counsellor and fellow-worker, not an excise officer or a detective."—"Journal of Ed.," 26 July, 1886, p. 271.

Note also the third resolution of the Congress of over 1,000 elementary teachers, held at Hanover on 15 June, 1886, "Journal of Ed.," 1 Aug., 1886, p. 320.

¹³ Note its effect—Mr. M. Arnold's evidence before R.E.C., 6083.

¹⁴ See also—

B.L. rep., p. 511;

Pop. Ed. in France, as above, p. 187; and

Loi 11 mai, 1870, Arts. 36-56, Berne.

¹⁵ See (a) Art. 55, loi 11 mai, 1870, and

(b) B. rep., p. 7.

Deductions from salaries are made towards a pension fund.

¹⁶ Note—

(a) Remarks of Canon Cromwell, I.E.C., vol. 16, p. 67; and

(b) B.L. rep., p. 505.

For some details relating to Zürich, see Mr. M. Arnold's (May, 1886) report, p. 21; and note his evidence before R.E.C., espec. 5125, 5557, and seq.

¹⁷ For details see—

(a) Stat., p. 10;

(b) I.E.C., vol. 13, p. 190;

(c) Loi 11 mai, 1870, and B. rep.;