

Main Features.

religion form a necessary part of the school examination, or proficiency in it aid class promotion :¹ but at Rome, at all events, whilst liberty of conscience is safeguarded, equal care is taken that no colour of irreligion is given to the school.²

Compulsory
feature.

Compulsory primary instruction consists of a course of one year in an infant school,³ and courses amounting to four in an ordinary day school—two inferior courses of one year each, and two superior of the same duration.⁴

Evening and
Sunday schools.

There are schools in the evenings and on Sundays for workmen;⁵ but a main want seems to be schools for continuing the work of the primary institutions between boyhood and manhood;⁶ and this is the more needed as the compulsory-age period ends in Italy comparatively early. The want, too, of some provision against the employment of uneducated children, and children under a certain age, seems urgent.⁷

SCHOOLS.

The following table supplies some particulars respecting schools other than primary :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Professors.	Number of Scholars.	Terms.	Age of Entry.	Subjects.
SECONDARY, ⁸ 1883. <i>Gymnasia</i> ..	701	3,674	41,124	5 years (5 courses of 1 year each)	10 or 11. But preliminary exam. required on entry, and on promotion from one class to another.	Greek, Latin, history, geography, and arithmetic. No religious instruction in secondary schools, except in Royal colleges for girls. ⁹
<i>Lyceums</i> ¹⁰ or <i>Colleges</i> (leading to a University)	298	1,601	11,133	3 years.	Admission only gained on presenting satisfactory certificate of license from <i>Gymnasium</i> .	Same subjects, with philosophy, chemistry, and natural history.
<i>Other High Schools</i>	In other high there were in	schools 1883 also	1,948	scholars being	instructed.	
UNIVERSITIES. ¹¹	In 1881 there were at these, the two most important being—one at Turin, 1,651 students, and the other at Naples, 2,851. At least four universities are free.		10,592	..	Applicants for admission must produce a certificate from a <i>Lyceum</i> , and undergo a preliminary examination.	Theology is not taught.
*TECHNICAL. ¹²	In 1883 383	..	22,120	3 years.	..	No religious instruction.

*These are specially intended for those who, on leaving primary schools, are destined for a commercial or industrial career.

¹ For details, see Pec., pp. 85-90, 95-99, 104-118, and espec. 89 and 105.
² See Pec., p. 107.
³ Naples municipality decided *Kindergärten* should be the first degree of education, see Hipp., p. 121.
⁴ See Pec., pp. 85 and 109. For hours of instruction, and home lessons, *infra*. Note interesting estimate of the attention possible to be given by a child at different ages, furnished in Hipp., p. 20.
"If *salles d'asile* could be opened, where little folks could have proper care, there would be an increase of school attendance."
⁵ See also—
(a) R. C., vol. 1, p. 47; and
(b) Pec., p. 90.
"A permanent commission has been established in connection with the Ministry of Agriculture. It is to have a general oversight of industrial museums, schools of art as applied to industries, schools of design for working men; in fact of all institutions which have to do with industries as taught to the working classes."
—Amer. Commr. Rep., 1885, for 1883-84, p. 227.
⁶ See also Pec., p. 90; but note exception at Florence, pp. 249, 250; and "pupils graduating from the third

grade are expected to attend an evening school for a year."—See Amer. Commr. Rep., 1885, for 1883-84, p. 227.
⁷ See, for instance, R. C., vol. 1, pp. 383-391.
⁸ Boarding schools. Their organisation has better reputation than that of primary schools. See also—
(a) S. and U. C., pp. 109-159;
(b) Pec., 98-103, 113 and 200; for girls, pp. 169-174;
(c) Hipp., pp. 41, 174, and *seq.*;
(d) Amer. Commr. Reps., 1882-83, p. 233, and 1883-84, p. 227;
⁹ But note mode procedure, Hipp., pp., 176, 231, and *seq.*
¹⁰ Note how professors are trained, Pec., pp. 121-122.
¹¹ See also—
(a) Pec., pp. 118-126, and 200-204;
(b) Hipp., p. 284 and *seq.*;
(c) S. and U. C., pp. 130-150;
(d) Amer. Commr. Rep., 1882-83, p. 233.
¹² See also—
(a) R. C., vol. 1, pp. 27, 47, 66, 383-392, 507, 511, and espec. 148 and 156; and vol. 3, espec. p. 193, and ans. 4308-4321;
(b) Pec., pp. 136-159;
(c) Hipp., pp. 132-174.