

General Features.

told me that a danger of such schools was found to be that the children acquire habits of playing in school which they carry into the primary schools. Instruction is not gratuitous—the fee charged being generally about 3 marks per month.

(5.) Primary day schools (Volksschulen) are the first compulsory stage of German Primary day education;¹ but many parents have their children educated at the commencement in a schools. preparatory Gymnasium (Vorschule), where they remain till about the age of nine,² when the secondary-school course commences. Class numbers are generally regulated by law.³ There are no standards; but the time-table is a part of the school law and the school regulations of the country.⁴ Home lessons are usual.⁵ There is nothing special to remark concerning school buildings, except that in the cities they are very fine.

(6.) Supplementary (continuation) schools (Fortbildungsschulen), which are virtually Supplementary secondary schools held in the evenings and on Sunday mornings, are everywhere the next schools. stage, and are especially intended for deepening and extending the knowledge of apprentices after leaving school.⁶ But these only apply where a child does not attend a secondary school. Attendance at these schools in many States is compulsory, but not so everywhere.⁷ In all cases some preparation for industrial occupations is taught in them.⁸ Instruction in supplementary schools is not in all States gratuitous; although where not gratuitous the fees are always low. In Prussia all tuition is charged for in some,⁹ and in others French and English alone are charged for as extras. In Saxony, on the other hand,¹⁰ there is no charge made. The half-time system does exist, but to no great extent.¹¹

(7.) Public secondary schools, which are almost always day schools, exist in all the States; but there is not everywhere the same gradation.¹² Where the organization is complete they, and the higher educational establishments, mainly¹³ consist of—

- (a) Preparatory schools (Vorschulen)¹⁴ for children from about the age of six to nine;
- (b) Modern schools (Realschulen)¹⁵ preparatory for the upper modern school and the Polytechnic;
- (c) Upper Modern (Ober Realschulen)¹⁶ in which there is no Latin taught, and which specially prepare for entrance into the Polytechnic school to continue scientific education;
- (d) Polytechnic schools or technical universities;¹⁷
- (e) Classical schools (Gymnasien)¹⁸ preparatory for any of the Faculties of the university, or for the Polytechnic school;

¹ See also R. C., vol. 1, pp. 21, 22.

² For girls as well as boys, at least in Berlin, see Official Pamphlet as below, dated 1882, pp. 15-18.

³ For instance, in Saxony numbers in a class must not exceed 60; and one teacher must not have charge of more than 120. See also R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5105. But see 5242 and *seq.*

⁴ R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5277. For difference between "standards" and the continental system see R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5690 and *seq.*

⁵ For amount of home lessons see R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5930 and *seq.*

⁶ See also—

(a) R. C., vol. 1, pp. 40-42, 47, 511, 524, and vol. 3, 3413 and *seq.*

(b) For Berlin, see Official Pamphlet, dated 1882, containing the principles of administration of Berlin schools, including regs. respecting subjects taught, inspection, &c.; also official rep. on schools, dated Feb., 1884, containing particulars of work done, results, and statistics.

(c) For Saxony, Mr. Bashford's book, pp. 9, 10, and espec. 19, 20; Mr. Felkin's book, espec. p. 24; "Tech. Ed. in Saxony," p. 91; Amer. Commr. Rep., 1885, p. 212. But see R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5403, 5650 and *seq.* And for further eulogy of the system see Sir P. J. Keenan's Address, p. 67.

⁷ For instance, compulsory in Saxony, Bavaria, and Baden, but not compulsory in Prussia; also pamphlet, p. 11, and Mr. Bashford's book, pp. 8-11; and note R. C., vol. 1, pp. 40, 47, 524; and R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5784 and *seq.*

⁸ See—

(a) R. C., vol. 1, pp. 40, 41, 47, 48, 511, and 524.

(b) For Saxony, Messrs. Bashford and Felkin's books.

(c) For Berlin, Official Pamphlet and Report as above.

⁹ See Pamphlet as above, pp. 7-11.

¹⁰ See Messrs. Bashford's (p. 20) and Felkin's books.

¹¹ See also—

(a) R. C., vol. 3, 1368; and

(b) B. E. Rep., p. 533. But see R. E. C., Mr. M. Arnold, 5263 and *seq.*, and 5337 and *seq.*

¹² Note also R. C., vol. 1, p. 22.

¹³ There are sometimes intermediary gradations—for instance, see Mr. Felkin's book, pp. 9, 10, 28; and Amer. Commr. Rep., 1885, p. 210. For "Table showing Provision of Schooling (secondary and primary) in Saxony for year ending Christmas, 1884," see Appendix Table (B) to Mr. M. Arnold's (May, 1886) Rep. For "Table showing Provision of Schools (secondary and primary) in Berlin for year ending 1 April, 1885," see Appendix Table (A) to Mr. M. Arnold's (May, 1886) Rep.

¹⁴ See also (a) R. C., vol. 1, p. 22;

(b) I. E. C., vol. 16, p. 213.

¹⁵ Note—

(a) I. E. C., vol. 16, pp. 221, 296, 297, and 213;

(b) Mr. Felkin's book, espec. pp. 9, 10, 13, 14, and 28;

(c) R. C., vol. 3, 1397.

For interpretation, "Real," see B. E. Rep., p. 74.

¹⁶ See also B. C., vol. 1, p. 22.

¹⁷ See also R. C., vol. 1, espec. 186-200, 207-214.

¹⁸ There are two classes of Gymnasien in Prussia and some other States—

(a) Gymnasien without any addition (as defined in the text);

(b) Realgymnasien (formerly called Realschulen, while what are now called so were designated as Gewerbeschulen or Obergewerbeschulen), preparatory for the Polytechnic schools, and for the study of science, mathematics, or modern languages in the universities. See also—

(a) I. E. C., vol. 16, pp. 221, 296, 297, 214; and vol. 15, pp. 87, 260, 261; and

(b) "Journ. of Ed.," 1 Feb., 1886, p. 66.

For the plans of study, see programme Royal Gymnasium, Leipzig, and Mr. Felkin's book, including pp. 9, 10, 13, 14, 28, and appendices to Mr. M. Arnold's