

Article 4.—The programme of the competition will be decided upon by the Ministers of Agriculture and Public Instruction, in accordance with the advice of the Agricultural Associations and the General Council of the department.

Article 5.—The candidates must (in order to be admitted to the competition) be Frenchmen, and be at least twenty-five years of age. If they can produce the diploma of Bachelor of Science or that of the Agricultural Institute, or of any agricultural school, a certain number of marks fixed by the Minister of Agriculture will be allowed to them.

Article 6.—The professors of agriculture must give lessons at the normal primary school (near to which they ought to reside, if this is possible), also at other establishments of public instruction where they are required, and they must give agricultural lectures in the different communes of the department to the teachers and agriculturists of the region.

Article 7.—The salary of the departmental professor of agriculture will be paid from the funds of the Budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and from those of the Budget of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The expenses of the journeys will be chargeable to the department.

Article 8.—The functions, as also the dismissal, of the departmental professors of agriculture will be determined by public administrative enactment. The order in question will determine the salary of the departmental professors. It will also fix the minimum expenses of the journeys of the professors of agriculture with reference to each department, in accordance with the advice of the General Council.

Article 9.—The professors of agriculture already actually employed, whether they have been nominated after competition or not, will not have to undergo the test of a new competition.

Article 10.—Three years after the complete organization of agricultural instruction in normal primary schools elementary instruction in agriculture will be included in the obligatory subjects of primary education. In those departments, however, in which instruction in agriculture has already been organized at the normal primary school for more than three years the Departmental Council of Public Instruction may decide whether the same instruction shall be compulsory in all the primary schools of the department. The programmes of this instruction in each department will be drawn up after consultation with the Departmental Council of Public Instruction. The present law, deliberated upon and adopted by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, will be executed as a law of the State.

Given at Paris, 16th June, 1879.

JULES GRÉVY,
President of the Republic.

P. TIRARD,
The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

MR. PEARCE'S REPORT ON THE SYSTEM OF ART-TEACHING IN THE KUNSTGEWERBE MUSEUM und SCHULE and KUNST SCHULE (Plates XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., and XXI.), Berlin, Königgrätzer-Strasse.

THE Kunstgewerbe Museum and School in Berlin are in a large handsome building, the materials of which are brick and terra-cotta, in the style known as the "Hellenic Renaissance." It stands free, and has uninterrupted light on all sides (Plates XVII., XVIII., and XIX.). It contains a large Industrial Art Museum, and possesses school-accommodation for eight hundred students. The museum is specially arranged to suit the trade-requirements of Berlin. The school is divided into day- and night-classes, but, as with us, most of the students attend both. The students attending the night-classes only do work of an elementary character. The professors, masters, and teachers are forty in number—twenty for the day and twenty for the evening classes. They are appointed specially on account of their capabilities as teachers and their high attainments in the various departments of technical art they represent. The whole system of instruction is under the superintendence of a director, whose word is absolute law, who is never interfered with in his professional work, and is responsible to the Minister only for the success of the school. The director of this school is also director for the schools which train the art masters and mistresses known as the Kunstschulen. The school-year is divided into two sessions, summer and winter. The fees for attending all classes during these sessions would be 72 marks, or £3 12s., for the summer session, and 36 marks, or £1 16s., for the winter session. The school-year consists of nine months, the remaining three months being spent by the pupils in working at their various trades. The school and museum, too, are largely supported by substantial yearly grants of money from the State. The director can spend the money granted to the school in any manner he thinks suitable; generally it must go to the working-expenses and in granting scholarships to deserving pupils. Every advantage is given to the pupils of the school to study in either the museum or the library of the museum. The museum is under a director and two assistant directors. The school is essentially a trade art-school, no pupils being allowed to study in it unless they are preparing to become trade designers. Male and female students may attend the classes. In the ordinary school-classes the male and female pupils work together—a great advantage to both: the men work harder and play less, and the women talk less and profit by observing the stronger work of their associates. Owing to the number of drawings exacted from each pupil in a given time by the teacher, idle gossiping, loitering, &c., are avoided. Order and discipline are perfect in all the rooms, from the fact of the great interest taken by the teachers in the work of their pupils. In the studios of the professors men only work, except the one devoted to textiles, where the students are mostly women. The hours of study are from 8 in the morning to 9.30 in the evening on all days of the week excepting Sundays, when the school closes at 12 o'clock noon.

All pupils on entering the schools work from Jacobsthal's copies. These are arranged in a most systematic manner so as to allow of a gradual development of the student's power. The broad divisions are frets, mouldings, including the volutes of the Greek and Roman Ionic orders of architecture, anthemions, scrolls, Renaissance ornament, principally Italian, and naturalistic foliage.