

C O N T E N T S.

1. The Royal Commission Appointed to inquire into the Working of the Elementary Education Acts, England and Wales. 1888. (C.5485-I.)
pp. 335.

2. Statistical Report of the Commissioners of the above. 1888. (C.5485-II.)
pp. 487.

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FOREIGN RETURNS.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

WORKING OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Information obtained in answer to Inquiries made by Circular
respecting the State of Elementary Education in certain
Foreign Countries and British Colonies.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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I N D E X.

EUROPE.	Page	UNITED STATES.	Page
Austria - - - - -	9	Alabama - - - - -	206
Bavaria - - - - -	15	Arizona (Territory) - - - - -	209
Belgium - - - - -	19	California - - - - -	212
France - - - - -	26	Colorado - - - - -	215
Holland - - - - -	47	Columbia (District) - - - - -	219
Hungary - - - - -	55	Connecticut - - - - -	222
Italy - - - - -	60	Dakota (Territory) - - - - -	226
Norway - - - - -	66	Florida - - - - -	229
Prussia - - - - -	72	Georgia - - - - -	232
Saxony - - - - -	84	Idaho (Territory) - - - - -	236
Sweden - - - - -	88	Illinois - - - - -	240
Switzerland:		Iowa - - - - -	244
Berne - - - - -	92	Kansas - - - - -	248
Geneva - - - - -	98	Louisiana - - - - -	251
Grisons - - - - -	121	Maine - - - - -	254
Neuchâtel - - - - -	103	Maryland - - - - -	258
Ticino - - - - -	110	Massachusetts - - - - -	261
Vaud - - - - -	114	Michigan - - - - -	264
Zurich - - - - -	125	Minnesota - - - - -	267
Wurtemberg - - - - -	131	Mississippi - - - - -	271
		Missouri - - - - -	274
BRITISH COLONIES.		Montana (Territory) - - - - -	278
Australia:		Nebraska - - - - -	282
Queensland - - - - -	191	New Hampshire - - - - -	286
South Australia - - - - -	197	New Jersey - - - - -	289
Tasmania - - - - -	202	New York - - - - -	292
Canada:		North Carolina - - - - -	298
British Columbia - - - - -	140	Oregon - - - - -	302
Manitoba - - - - -	151	Pennsylvania - - - - -	305
New Brunswick - - - - -	155	Rhode Island - - - - -	308
Nova Scotia - - - - -	168	South Carolina - - - - -	312
Ontario - - - - -	172	Vermont - - - - -	319
Prince Edward's Island - - - - -	180	Virginia - - - - -	323
Quebec - - - - -	187	Washington (Territory) - - - - -	326
Cape Colony - - - - -	144	Wisconsin - - - - -	329
New Zealand - - - - -	164	Wyoming (Territory) - - - - -	333

COPY of a RESOLUTION passed by the COMMISSION on December 9, 1886.

That application should be made to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to instruct Her Majesty's Ambassadors and Ministers at the principal Foreign Courts to fill up a Schedule of Returns respecting the leading features of educational systems in the countries where they reside. Also that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be requested to have a similar list of questions to be filled in by the Governors or Agents General of the principal English-speaking Colonies.

A Circular was accordingly sent through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Ambassadors and Ministers respectively in the following foreign countries :—

Austria.	Norway.
Bavaria.	Prussia.
Belgium.	Saxony.
France.	Sweden.
Holland.	Switzerland.
Hungary.	United States.
Italy.	Wurtemberg.

A Circular was also sent through the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors and Agents General in the following Colonies respectively :—

Australia :
Queensland.
South Australia.
Tasmania.
Canada :
British Columbia.
Manitoba.
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
Ontario.
Prince Edward's Island.
Quebec.
Cape Colony.
New Zealand.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

Abstract of answers to the questions relating to Compulsion, Gratuitous Instruction, State and Voluntary Aid, Religious Teaching, Night Schools and Training Schools, received in the reply to inquiries made from certain European countries, The United States, and the Colonies.

ABSTRACT OF

Country.	Compulsion			Instruction gratuitous.	Primary schools maintained by		
	Yes or No.	Between ages	Attendances required.		State.	Local Authorities.	Voluntary action.
Austria	Yes.	6 to 14.	Until scholar has acquired prescribed subjects, relig. on, and reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Free, except in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.	—	Cost of building by commune. Salaries of teachers by province, district, or commune.	—
Bavaria	Yes.	6 to 13 (13 to 16 in Sunday schools).	No reply.	Free. In some parishes by ancient custom the school board can levy 2s. 8d. per scholar per annum.	—	"From public funds."	—
Belgium	No.	—	—	Commune can grant, and all poor can claim gratuitous instruction. Fees vary from 6 to 24 francs per annum in other schools.	—	Commune.	—
France	Yes.	6 to 13.	For 4 absences of half a day in a month the parent is summoned before local school committee. For repeated absences, he may be fined 15 francs or sent to gaol 5 days.	No fees.	—	"Public funds."	Voluntary contributions are asked to create fund for rewards for regularity and aid to poor children.
Holland	No.	—	—	"Fees may be required from all children."	—	"Public elementary education from public funds."	"Non-public elementary education from voluntary contributions."
Hungary	Yes.	6 to 12 days, 12 to 15 continuation.	8 months country, 10 months town.	No. Cost is 3s. 8d. a year in State schools, but arrears are not exacted.	—	611 State schools. 1,856 parish schools, assisted by State. 13,639 denominational schools, assisted with school requisites, but not with money. 168 private schools. 31 by societies.	—
Italy	Yes.	6 to 9.	No fixed rule.	Free by law, but in some communes there are schools where an entrance fee is paid of 2s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.	—	Commune aided by State when commune requires it.	—
Norway	Yes.	6 (7 in town) until they are confirmed.	12 weeks per annum.	Free, in elementary schools.	By State, county treasury, and the locality.	—	Rarely any.
Prussia	Yes.	4 to 14.	8 years.	Free, generally. In some places parents pay 4 to 8 marks per annum.	—	Maintained in principle by the communities and patrons. State provides salaries and pensions for teachers.	Church co-operates from church funds.
Saxony	Yes.	7 to 15.	Special dispensation after 7 years, or 1 year's prolongation for ignorance.	No.	—	Partly parish taxation, partly school pence, partly State aid.	—
Sweden	Yes.	7 to 14.	3½ weeks.	Free.	—	Partly by State and partly by school district.	—
Berne	Yes.	6 to 15.	Five-sixths of possible attendances.	Free in most, but 1s. 8d. a year can be demanded for each child.	—	"Public funds"; partly by the locality and partly by State.	—
Geneva	Yes.	6 to 15.	4 days a week; 6 hours a day.	Free.	Yes.	"When a commune is too poor to build a school, the State pays."	—
Neuchâtel	Yes.	7 to 16.	After age of 13 they are only required to attend 10 hours a week.	Free.	—	"Public funds." State aids all local funds, and gives extra aid to poorer localities.	—
Tessin (Switzerland)	Yes.	6 to 14.	28 hours a week for 6 to 9 months.	Free.	—	Partly by parish and partly by State.	—
Vaud (Switzerland)	Yes.	7 to 16.	38 hours per week.	Free; a fee of 2s. 6d. paid by parents to the municipality; poor parents exempted.	—	"Public funds."	—
Grisons (Switzerland)	Yes.	7 to 15.	(Not stated.) Fines and imprisonment for constant non-attendance.	Gratuitous.	—	By commune. Poor communes receive contributions from canton, and Government subsidises teachers.	—

FOREIGN RETURNS.

16 and 19.		33 and 34.		38.		41 and 42.		
Religious Teaching given.	Continuation of Night Schools.			Training Schools supported by		Training College.		
	Yes or No.	System.	Compulsory.	State.	Voluntary action.	Day.	Boarding.	Religious Instruction given.
Yes, under the various church authorities.	Yes.	In some Italian communes, to learn German.	Yes.	Yes.	In a few provinces.	Yes.	In two provincial institutes.	Obligatory.
Yes, by parish priest.	Yes.	Free. 4 to 6 hours a week to 18 years of age.	For males "professional work-men."	Yes.	—	Day for first 3 years.	Board school for last 2 years.	Yes.
Optional at beginning and end of school. Children can be exempted.	Yes.	"Ecoles de perfectionnement" evenings and Sundays free.	Optional.	Yes.	Normal schools which accept State inspection.	—	In 46 cases they live in college; in school they board out.	In 47 out of 51.
None, but Thursday is a holiday, to allow for religious instruction elsewhere.	Yes.	Night schools and also continuation schools of three kinds. (a) To follow primary. (b) Higher primary. (c) Apprenticeship.	No.	By departments, with some aid from State.	—	—	Live in college; day students admitted in exceptional cases.	None.
None (see Articles 22 and 33 of law).	Yes.	Free. Cost borne by communes.	No.	State, commune, and parish individuals.	—	No.	Boarded and lodged gratis by inhabitants of commune.	No.
Yes, denominational and obligatory.	Yes.	10 months in year, 8 hours week in summer, 5 hours in winter, fees small or nil, aided by State, parish, and religious bodies.	Yes, from 12 to 15.	24	46 by religious bodies.	—	Females, and for males if accommodation can be found.	Obligatory.
Given when requested out of school hours.		Night for adults, optional. Continuation for boys compulsory until they pass examination. Free. Maintained by municipalities.		Yes.	—	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Lutheran obligatory, except for Dissenters.	Yes.	Higher elementary county schools and night schools.	No.		No reply.		No reply.	
Yes, by teacher compulsory.		Continuation schools in the country, and for artisans.	—	Yes.	—	One-third.	Two-thirds.	Yes.
Yes, Denominational obligatory.	Yes, both.	State provides for higher and middle popular schools.	3 years unless they have attended higher schools to 15.	Yes.	—	—	Yes.	Systematic.
Yes, Lutheran obligatory, except for those professing another faith.	Yes.	For 6 weeks annually, 30 hours a week.	Optional.	Yes.	—	—	Yes.	Yes.
Given by teachers or ministers of religion an exemption allowed.	Yes.	State aid is given.	Optional.		At their own cost, but a stipendium is paid by the State.		Students live with families of peasants.	No.
None. State makes grants to a corporation of "Pasteurs" who give religious instruction to children sent to them by parents.	Yes.	Classes for boys of 14 and 15 to learn use of tools.	No.		No special training. Take a diploma at their own cost.	Yes.	—	—
None.	Yes, in some localities.	"Ecoles complémentaire" for males of 16 to 20. Half cost paid by State.	Optional.	State.	—	Yes.	—	No.
Given by priest, but not compulsory.	Yes.	"Schools of repetition" supported by parish.	Optional.	State.	—	Males.	Females.	Yes.
By teacher, "from historical point of view."	Yes.	From December to March, gratuitous, 3 hours a week.	Yes, from 16 to 19.	State.	—	Daily.	—	Both National, Protestant, and Catholic Church. Yes.
Given by clergy of the two confessions. Not obligatory.	Yes.	Continuation schools for males from 16 to 17.	Yes.	One State.	One private.	—	Yes.	

Country.	Compulsion.			Instruction gratuitous.	Primary schools maintained by		
	Yes or No.	Between ages	Attendances required.		State.	Local Authorities.	Voluntary action.
Zurich - - -	Yes.	6 to 16.	Every day; penalties for 10 absences.	Free.	"Public funds."	A few private schools from voluntary subscriptions.	
Wurtemberg - -	Yes.	7 to 14.	Every school-day parents can be warned, fined, and imprisoned.	Free, in a few places, when endowments exist; fee generally, 2s. to 3s. 6d. a year.	Parishes with subsidies from State.	-	
British Columbia -	Yes.	7 to 12.	(?) absences punished by fine or imprisonment.	Free.	"Public funds."	-	
Cape Colony - -	No.	-	-	No; fees range from 1d. a week to 15s. a year.	In equal proportions from State and voluntary contributions.	-	
New Brunswick -	-	No reply.	-	Free.	From public funds and from county and district assessment.	-	
New Zealand - -	Yes, can be adopted locally.	7 to 13.	"One half of the period during which the school is open."	Free.	Public schools at the cost of the general government, except about 1 per cent. from voluntary contributions.	Not more than one-eighth of children receive elementary education in voluntary schools.	
Nova Scotia - -	Yes, on vote of two-thirds of rate-payers.	7 to 12.	80 days a year.	Free.	"Public funds entirely."	-	
Ontario - - -	Yes.	7 to 13.	100 days a year.	Free.	1. Public funds. 2. An equal sum for municipal funds. 3. Vote levied by trustees.	-	
Prince Edward Island	Yes.	8 to 13.	13 weeks a year.	Free.	Public funds and local (assessment in the ratio of 5:1'64.	-	
Quebec - - -	[No.	-	-	A compulsory monthly fee, varying from 5 cents to 40 cents for every child between ages of 7 and 14.	1. Government grant. 2. Local assessment. 3. Monthly fees.	-	
Queensland - -	Law provides that it may be. "Not at present."	6 to 12.	60 days in each half year.	Free.	"Public funds."	-	
South Australia -	Yes.	7 to 13.	35 school days per quarter.	No. Fees are 4d. per week under 8, 6d. per week over 8. Fees remitted if parents poor.	"Public funds."	-	
Tasmania - - -	Yes.	7 to 13.	3 days a week.	No. 9d. a week for one child of family, 7d. each for two, and 6d. each if more.	"Public funds and fees."	-	
State of Colorado, U.S.A.	No.	-	-	Free.	State school funds and local taxes.	-	
Connecticut, U.S.A.	-	No reply.	-	Free.	Public funds and local taxation.	-	
Dakota, U.S.A. -	Yes (not enforced).	10 to 14.	12 weeks a year.	Free.	Public funds and local taxation.	-	
Illinois, U.S.A. -	Yes.	8 to 14.	12 weeks a year.	Free.	Public funds and local taxation.	-	
Iowa - - -	No.	-	-	Free.	State and local taxes.	-	
Kansas - - -	Yes.	8 to 14.	12 weeks a year (6 consecutive).	Free.	State and county school funds and local taxation.	-	
Manitoba - - -	Yes, nominally.	7 to 12.	Fixed locally.	Free.	Public funds only.	-	
Minnesota, U.S.A. -	Yes.	8 to 16.	12 weeks each year (6 must be consecutive).	Free.	State and county funds and local taxation.	-	
Missouri, U.S.A. -	No.	-	-	Free.	State funds and local taxation.	-	
Montana, U.S.A. -	Yes.	8 to 14.	12 weeks each year.	Free.	"Taxation."	-	

FOREIGN RETURNS—continued.

16 and 19

33 and 34

38

41 and 42

Religious Teaching given.	Continuation or Night Schools.			Training Schools supported by		Training College.		
	Yes or No.	System.	Compulsory.	State.	Voluntary action.	Day.	Boarding.	Religious Instruction given.
Reformed Church by master or clergymen; not obligatory on all children.	Yes.	Monthly, for winter months; few low or nil; for both sexes, ages, 14 to 20.	Optional		1 State. 1 Evangelical. 1 town of Zurich, with State subsidy.	Daily. — Daily.	— Board. —	Yes. State. Church.
One-third of school-time is given to religious matters; children may be excused.	Yes.	Sunday schools, 1 hour a week, are prescribed by law, and can be supplemented by night school, which if established, are obligatory.	—	At 15, students enter a preparatory school, subsidised by Government, and at 17, a training college. There are 7 State training colleges, and 2 small private training colleges.		—	Yes.	Religious teaching provided; not obligatory in State colleges. The two private colleges are strictly Protestant.
None.	—	None.	—	State.	—	No reply.		—
May be given. Not obligatory.	—	Such schools for adult natives are promoted by religious bodies.	No.	Department gives aid up to 24l. a year for a normal student.		—	Resident.	Yes. Dutch Reformed Church.
None.	—	Provision is made, but no advantage is taken of it.	—	Maintained at public cost.		Daily.	—	No.
None.	No.	Left to voluntary effort.	—	Four training colleges supported by the Colonial Government.		Daily.	—	No.
None.	—	A very limited number of night schools supported by taxation and public grant (not required).	—	Provincial tuition free; all else at expense of students.		No residence.		No.
Provided, but optional.	Some in towns, but not required by law.		No.	Joint cost of municipality and province.		Daily.	—	Provided, but optional.
None.	None.	—	No.	Provincial normal schools. Tuition at cost of province.		Daily.	—	No.
Yes. Denominational. Exemption is granted.	Some under local boards and private control, and some for industrial work in towns.		No.	There provincial normal schools at cost of State.		One day.	Two boarding.	Two Roman Catholic, 1 Protestant.
None.	None.	Some night schools.	No.			No training college.		
None.	A few night schools; not well attended.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
Ministers of religion are allowed half-hour in morning, and half-hour in afternoon. Not obligatory.	Night schools are encouraged, but not compulsory. Teachers meet expenses.		—			No training college.		
None.	None.	—	—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	Some night schools aided by State.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	Cost of Territory.	—	—	Not necessarily.	No.
None.	None.	—	—	State and local taxation.	—	—	Not necessarily.	No.
None.	None.	Or wholly voluntary.	—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	County.	—	Daily.	—	No.
Protestants give undenominational Bible instruction. Roman Catholic schools give full religious instruction.	None.	—	—	Province.	—	Daily.	—	Roman Catholic only.
None.	None.	—	—	State and county funds.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	County.	—		No reply.	

Country.	Compulsion.			Instruction gratuitous.	Primary schools maintained by		
	Yes or No.	Between ages	Attendances required.		State.	Local Authorities.	Voluntary action.
Nebraska, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 to 14.	12 weeks each year.	Free.	One-fifth State.	Four-fifths local taxes.	—
Wisconsin, U.S.A.	Yes.	7 to 15.	12 weeks each year.	Free.	One-fifth State.	Four-fifths district taxation.	—
Wyoming, U.S.A.	Yes.	7 to 15.	3 months.	Free.	County school funds and local taxation.		—
Alabama, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Mainly by State.		Some.
Arizona, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds entirely.		—
California, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 to 14.	80 days.	Free.	Public funds.		—
Columbia	Yes (not enforced).	—	—	Free.	From State appropriations exclusively.		—
Florida, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds entirely.		—
Georgia, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds or local taxation.		—
Idaho, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 to 14.	12 weeks each year (of which 8 must be consecutive).	Free.	Public funds.		—
Louisiana, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds.		—
Maine, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 to 15.	16 weeks a year.	Free.	Public funds; partly by State; partly by a tax levied on towns.		—
Maryland, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds only.		—
Massachusetts, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 and 14.	20 weeks a year.	Free.	Public funds.		—
Michigan, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 and 14.	4 months a year.	Free.	Public funds and local taxation.		—
Mississippi, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	State and county.		—
New Hampshire, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 and 14.	12 weeks, of which 6 must be consecutive.	Free.	Public funds.		—
New Jersey, U.S.A.	Yes.	7 and 12.	20 weeks.	Free.	Public funds.		—
New York, U.S.A.	Yes; but not enforced.	8 and 14.	Not stated in Act.	Free.	Public funds.		—
North Carolina, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds.		—
Oregon, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds.		—
Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds.		—
Rhode Island, U.S.A.	Yes.	7 to 14.	12 weeks, of which 6 must be consecutive.	Free.	Public funds and about 1 per cent. from voluntary contributions.		—
South Carolina, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	Public funds and local taxation.		—
Washington Territory, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 to 13.	3 months, or 60 days.	Free.	Public funds.		—
Vermont, U.S.A.	Yes.	8 to 14.	3 months.	Free.	Public funds.		—
Virginia, U.S.A.	No.	—	—	Free.	State. Counties and cities.		—

FOREIGN RETURNS—*continued.*

16 and 19

33 and 34

35

41 and 42

Religious Teaching given.	Continuation or Night Schools.			Training Schools supported by		Training College.		
	Yes or No.	System.	Compulsory.	State.	Voluntary action.	Day.	Boarding.	Religious Instruction given.
None.	None.	—	—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	No regular system. There are 20 night schools in the State.			State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	County school funds.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	Only one normal school just established.				
None.	Night schools in San Francisco maintained from city school tax.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	Night schools maintained by Government 3 nights a week for 5 months.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
Devotional exercises non-sectarian, children may absent themselves.	None.	—	—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	No training school.				
None.	None.	—	—	No training but in the free common schools of United States.				
None.	None.	—	—	State.	—	Both.		No.
General, not sectarian, optional.	School boards provide night schools in some towns.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	Some night schools under city system. Free; meet 4 months in winter.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	Some night schools in winter months. Free.		No.	State.	—	3	2	No.
Given; not compulsory.	None.	—	—	Private expense; only part trained in Normal College.		Daily.	—	No.
None.	None recognised.		—	State.	—	Both.		No.
Non-sectarian.	Yes; night.		No.	State. Most teachers are trained in other colleges and schools.		Both.		No.
Bible reading, without comment; not obligatory.	Only such as are maintained by local board.		—	State; optional attendance.		—	Yes.	No.
None.	No State system; some by education boards.		—	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	None.	—	—	State.	—	No reply.		No.
Given by teachers; not compulsory; no special provision.	None.	—	—	Their own cost.		Optional.		No.
No sectarian religious instruction allowed.	Some in cities and large boroughs.		No.	Partly State; partly private; cost of students.		Both.		No.
None.	Some night schools in large towns in winter months. Free.		No.	State.	—	Daily.	—	No.
None.	No State system; some private.		No.	State, and Peabody legacies.		Both.		No.
None.	No public system.		—	Teachers' expense.		Daily.	—	No.
Bible read in most schools; not compulsory.	Night schools in some large towns.		No.	State partly.		Both.		No.
Not required by State; teachers usually give unsectarian religious instruction.	Some night schools in cities.		No.	State and Peabody fund.		Both.		No.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

DETAILED ANSWERS.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

AUSTRIA.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 14th May 1869. This was modified, to a certain extent, by the law of 2nd May 1883.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? Population of Austria (*i.e.*, Cisleithane) according to census of 31st December 1880, 22,144,244.
3. Give the number of children—
 - (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 14 years of age. About 3,000,000.
 - (b.) On the school rolls of

}	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.
	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.

 2,356,135.
 - (c.) In regular attendance. 2,406,230.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? Yes.
5. If so—
 - (a.) Between what ages? As a rule from six years of age to 14 years of age.
 - (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? The scholar can only leave the school when he has acquired the prescribed subjects, *i.e.*, religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic.
 - (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? Penalties up to 10 florins (16s. 8d.) can be imposed for non-attendance, or in default, confinement up to two days; in case such non-attendance should have been caused by interested motives on the part of the parents, &c., removal from parental control can be enforced in cases of repeated and wilful non-attendance.
 - (d.) What exemptions are allowed? Temporary or permanent exemption is allowed to children who attend a higher school or else industrial or agricultural schools if the instruction they therein obtain be regarded as sufficient by the district school inspector. The same rule applies to children educated at home, or at a private institute. Children bodily or mentally incapacitated are also exempted.
 - (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? By the district school inspector, who receives monthly returns of school attendance from the local school authorities.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? No.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? According to the age of the children and the category of the school: 3 to 6 hours daily; 18 to 28 hours per week. The hours fixed for school attendance are specified by the local school authority as well as the number of hours daily. Such authority, however, conforming himself to the number of hours per week prescribed.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? Forty-six weeks. This minimum is not exceeded.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? In the country when the school space happens to be restricted, or an undue burden might have to be imposed on the taxpayers for enlargement of the schools, half-time can be introduced. Partial exemption in individual cases is also accorded to enable scholars to go to work.

10. (continued.)

(a.) If so, what is the system?

This partial exemption is only accorded to children who may have attended regularly for six years both in the country and for poorer children in cities and market towns on properly shown grounds. It must be accorded in the country to all children in their 13th or 14th year at the expressed desire of the commune. It consists in a restriction of the number of school hours for a part of the year, principally in winter.

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

For children employed in factories, and hence prevented from attending the communal schools, special schools must be organized by the factory owners either separately or conjointly.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

It is the duty of the district school authorities, and they also appoint a commission to decide the suitability of the buildings. The accommodation is provided at the cost of the commune or communes whose requirements it meets. The commune is not relieved from responsibility in this respect by the fact that persons or corporations have to participate in or bear the whole expenses in certain cases.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

When a school is organized and erected consideration must be had to the number of children of school age and to any possible extension of the number. A surface of 0.6 square meters is required for each scholar. Besides this a proper space must be assigned for passages, stove, &c. The courtyard must be 3.8 meters; in larger schools, especially in towns, 4.5 meters. The cubic space per scholar is fixed at from 3.8 to 4.5 cubic meters.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

There are no schools maintained by voluntary means, but only public schools, which the commune maintains, and private schools. The latter can acquire the right of being regarded as public, and if such a private school meets local requirements, the commune can be relieved from its obligation to erect a public one.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

In general the same regulations are enforced on private as on public schools, but it is permitted to restrict private schools to children of one particular confession.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

The provincial school authorities cannot prohibit the erection of a private school: but—

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

1stly. The principal and teachers must have the same certificates of competency as are required in public schools. In exceptional cases the Minister of Public Instruction has discretionary power to extend this rule.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

2ndly. The moral character of principal and teachers must be beyond doubt.

3rdly. The curriculum must be in accordance with that prescribed in State schools.

4thly. The arrangements must be such as to ensure the health of the children.

5thly. Any change of management must be signified to the provincial school councillor.

6thly. The latter can close any school which does not conform to law, or in which any public scandal may take place.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

By the State.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

They do, and the religious instruction is under the supervision of the church authorities of the various confessions. In places where no clergyman is available to give regular religious instruction, the secular teacher can be charged (with the consent of the church authority) with the instruction in religion of the scholars of his own creed according to the directions of the school inspector. If any church or religious body fails to provide for the instruction of its members the provincial school authority takes whatever steps are necessary.

17. If not, are the schools houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

The primary schools provide "moral and religious," as well as secular, instruction.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

Yes. As to the religious instruction of the minority, its own church authorities must provide for it. The parents must also secure domestic religious instruction.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

Any Austrian subject may become a teacher, consequently non-laymen are not excluded.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

Yes; for instance in Lower Austria the curriculum varies under the following circumstances in different schools, there being a separate one for—

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools and under what circumstances?

Single class elementary schools (Volks Schüle)
(with half day instruction).

Questions.

Answers.

FORBIGN
RETURNS.

21. (continued.)

Single class elementary schools
(with whole day instruction).
Two class Elementary Schools.
Three " " "
Four " " "
Five " " "
(in which each class implies a school year).
Six class elementary schools.
Three class, boys' burger schools.
Three class, boys' burger schools (with industrial
instruction).
Three class, boys' burger schools (or with industrial
and agricultural instruction).
Three class, boys' burger schools (or with industrial
and chemical instruction).
Three class, girls' burger schools (with industrial
instruction).
Three class girls' burger schools (with industrial
instruction and gardening).
* The curricula vary in all above.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of
urban and rural schools?

Necessarily no difference. But in towns obviously
there are more highly organised elementary schools with
specially prescribed curricula.

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

Village School Curriculum.

	Lower Classes.			Upper Classes.		
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth and Sixth Year.	Seventh and Eighth Year.
Religion - -	Hours. 1	Hours. 1	Hours. 1	Hours. 2	Hours. 2	Hours. 2
Language of In- struction - -	8	5	5	5	5	5
Arithmetic - -	3	3	3	3	3	3
Natural Science and History - -	—	—	—	2	2	2
Writing - -	—	2	2	2	2	2
Drawing - -	—	2	2	1	1	
Singing - -	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics - -	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total per week -	12	13	14	17	17	17

In burger schools (b.) Geometry, history, &c., and
calligraphy are also taught, and the weekly hours amount
to 29.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical
training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary
schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools
exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them?
Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the
promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same
class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions
made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what
extent?

Compulsory for both sexes.

Compulsory for girls.

Not compulsory, and hitherto only introduced in few
schools.

Not introduced.

Yes.

Yes for boys, optional for girls.

In the junior classes one hour, in the other two hours
weekly.

Optional.

This is one of the burning questions of the day in
Austria. The provincial school authorities decide the
question of instruction in a second (or more than two)
languages in the following provinces in which several
languages are in use:—Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia,
Bukowina, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Gorizia, Tyrol, and
Dalmatia. Moreover, in non-German burger schools
occasion for learning German must be afforded.

All education being under State supervision Kindergarten
form a part of the public system. They are either public,
if maintained by the communes districts or provinces, or
private if erected by societies or individuals. Children
attend them at four years old (completed). They must
leave them at six years.

Promotion takes place annually at the close of the school
year in accordance with the progress made by individual
scholars.

Questions.

Answers.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

They are both. The provincial laws decide whether female instructors can be utilised for the boys of the lower classes; but they unanimously restrict such female instruction to the boys of from 6 to 10 years of age. In Bohemia only boys from six to eight can be taught by women; after eight years of age such boys must be taught by men.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary school?

Teachers in such schools can be temporarily employed at 19 years of age, but definitely only at 21 years.

To qualify for temporary employment they must have learnt four years in a teachers' school and possess a certificate of maturity.

To qualify for a permanent post of teacher in general elementary schools a certificate of competency is requisite, and this is only granted after two years' employment in "practical school service." In the case of burger schools this last test is extended to three years.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

Eighty scholars per teacher on whole time, 100 scholars on half time.

It is only in exceptional cases, and under very unfavourable cases, that this rule is departed from.

Adult without exception.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

In some Italian communes of South Tyrol there are now compulsory night schools for learning German.

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

Attendance at continuation in schools is compulsory for the ages regarded as compulsory (*see 5*) during the whole year for four to six hours weekly. It is gratuitous, and the expenses are met out of the ordinary education funds of the State, &c.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

Religious and partially secular instruction is in exceptional cases given in Upper Austria to children who for any cause may be dispensed for attendance during the week. Sunday is a general holiday in Austria.

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 - (a) Religious or
 - (b) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

Of the usual description.

- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

By the local clergyman.

- (iii.) By whom is it given?

In the subjects prescribed in the curriculum.

- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

No.

- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

Yes.

- (vi.) By whom is it given?

In the forenoon for two and a half hours.

- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

Such instruction involves no special expenditure.

- (viii.) At what hours is it given?

- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

They can be removed when incapable of continuing their duties from illness, &c., and then pensioned, or dismissed as a punishment.

Appeal against such dismissal by the provincial school councillor can be made within 14 days to the Minister of Education.

A candidate for the post of teacher in an elementary school must address a request in his own writing to the district school authority through his own school director, transmitting a brief statement of his personal circumstances and acquirements, a certificate of maturity from a teachers' school; evidence of employment for two years in practical school service.

The second condition can be dispensed with for persons who have served satisfactorily as assistant teachers.

The examination consists of,—

1. Translation from the one into the other of the languages used in the province.
2. Certain mathematical subjects.
3. Science of teaching, methodical capacity and knowledge of discipline, national educational laws.
4. Religious knowledge.

The examination for burger school teachers is more extensive, comprising pedagogic science, language, and literature, geography and physical history, mathematics, natural science, drawing.

The examinations take place twice a year in certain central towns.

Questions.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

(i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

In Upper and Lower Austria :—

		Elementary Schools.	Burger Schools.
1st class	- -	Fl. £ 800 = 68	Fl. £ 900 to 1,000 = 75 to 83
2nd „	- -	700 = 58	800 to 900 = 66 to 75
3rd „	- -	600 = 50	700 to 800 = 58 to 75

Upper teachers in both schools receive in addition, 1st class, 100fl.=83l.; 2nd class, 4l.; 3rd class, 2l.

The scale is about 15 or 20 per cent. lower in some other provinces, and 40 per cent. lower in Bukovina and Dalmatia.

There is generally 10 per cent. increment of salary every five years.

In all provinces lodging is supplied.

Teachers are frequently organists, but the sextonship is, as a rule, an office incompatible with teachership.

In special teachers' schools.

At that of the State. But in Upper Austria, at St. Polten and Wiener Neustadt they are maintained by the province. The Evangelical Institute for Teachers at Bichtz (Silesia) out of special educational funds and State and provincial subscriptions.

On the completion of the 15th year.

Four years.

Either in the burger schools or by means of special preparatory classes.

Yes.

The supply never exceeds the demand. In some provinces, especially Galacia, Istria, Bukovina, Gorizia, and Dalmatia, the supply is insufficient.

In provinces where there is a lack of teachers untrained persons have to be employed from whom no qualification can be demanded. In poorer localities the local clergyman (curer of souls) frequently holds a school.

Yes.

No.

Not as a rule; they only attend daily. Exceptions. The two provincial institutes in Upper Austria, and that at Borgo Eriggio near Lara (Dalmatia).

Religious training is obligatory.

No; excepting the Evangelical Institute mentioned sub, 38 (ii.).

By the former, i.e., by district and provincial school inspectors.

In the case of the district school inspectors, the Minister of Education; as a rule for a fixed term. The provincial inspectors are named by the Emperor. All are paid by the State.

The district inspectors, as such, have no salary, but merely daily allowances and travelling expenses. The provincial inspectors 233l. to 300l., besides, according to localities, 33l. to 66l. additional and travelling expenses.

As district inspectors experienced masters from the middle and elementary schools are selected, in such cases on leave of absence from their duties, keeping their pay.

As provincial inspectors are named such persons as may have distinguished themselves as instructors either on scientific or "didactic pedagogic" grounds.

As frequently as convenient. Collective examinations are not prescribed, but record is kept of the performances of the children during the school year, and quarterly reports sent to the parents.

From public funds. The costs or expenses of the school houses, their heating and lighting, is borne by the local commune; the salaries of the teachers by the province, the district, or the commune, according to the various provinces.

Questions.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

The local communes (in Galicia in common with the large proprietors) have to maintain the expenditure of the school house and its furnishing, &c. at the rate of a certain per-centage. Any further amount is borne by the district, and in some cases by the province, according to the various provincial laws.

In order to promote public education in the Tyrol, where no provincial laws on the subject exist, subventions are granted to the poorer communes from State funds, a sum of 38,000fl. (3,166*l.*) is thus applied in this year's budget.

Yes, according to the provisions of the various provincial laws.

Owing to the multiplicity of the elements which participate in this expenditure this query cannot be answered.

Fees no longer exist except in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and are (according to the rates in various communes) as follows per child, per week.

Bohemia.	Moravia.	Silesia.
Kr. <i>d.</i> 12 2½	Kr. <i>d.</i> 12 2½	Kr. <i>d.</i> 16 3½
10 2	8 1½	12 2½
6 1½	4 ½	8 1½
4 ½		4 ½

Indigent parents are wholly or partially absolved from school fees. Arrears are collected in the same way as other public contributions.

53. The various provincial poor laws provide in this respect. In many localities there are societies for clothing and feeding poorer school children.

See answers 3(b) and 50 for these answers; the cost per child cannot, I am assured, be estimated.

The "burger schools" constitute a category of the primary schools. Their educational aim extends beyond that of the ordinary elementary school, with regard for example to the requirements of the trading classes and innkeepers in country districts. They also supply the preparatory instruction for those intended for teachers' schools as well as that in special branches not comprised in the middle schools.

Gratuitous, except in three provinces (see No. 51).

In Austria any one is enabled to attend a higher school if he possesses the necessary acquirements and is of the proper age.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

BAVARIA.

Questions.

Answers.

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--------|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | There is no Bavarian school law as such. From time to time regulations have been issued from the Ministry of the Interior at Munich, and have been supplemented or modified by the provincial authorities in accordance with local requirements. | | | | |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 5,420,199 inhabitants. | | | | |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 842,628. | | | | |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 13 years of age. | 263,103 of Sunday school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 13 to 16 years of age. | | | | |
| (b.) On the school rolls of | 840,819 (including "cloister" schools.) | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under public management.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under private or voluntary management.</td> </tr> </table> | { | Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. | { | Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management. | 1,809. |
| { | Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. | | | | |
| { | Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management. | | | | |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | 842,628 in day schools.
263,103 in Sunday schools. | | | | |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | Yes, Everywhere in Bavaria. | | | | |
| 5. If so— | 6 and 13 for day schools, 13 and 16 for Sunday schools. | | | | |
| (a.) Between what ages? | In the case of day schools a fine is imposed upon the parents, and in case of repeated non-attendance, legal proceedings are taken against them; in the case of Sunday schools the fine or the legal proceedings affect the pupil. | | | | |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | The punishment is usually eight days' imprisonment, or a fine of not more than 45 shillings. | | | | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | None, except in cases where private tuition has been sanctioned by the local school board. | | | | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | By the parish school board with the support of the provincial authorities. | | | | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | None. | | | | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | None. | | | | |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | None. | | | | |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | The prescribed hours of attendance are, as a general rule, from 7 or 8 in the summer, and 8 in the winter; and again from 1 or 2 in the afternoon. | | | | |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | The number of hours varies with the age of the pupil and the season of the year. | | | | |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | They are always opened, with the exception of 6 to 8 weeks' holiday in the year, holidays on Saints days and Sundays, and two half holidays a week. | | | | |
| (a.) If so, what is the system? | Yes. | | | | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? | As a rule, in country schools, and in mountain districts where the dwellings are scattered, there is only "half-school" during the whole year, and this applies to most country schools during the summer months. | | | | |
| | School children may work as long as their work does not bring them into conflict with their school hours. | | | | |
| | By an Imperial German law, no children may be employed in factories under the age of 12 years. | | | | |

Questions.

Answers.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
- The duty of the provincial authorities, who also determine as to the suitability of buildings.
The cost of accommodation is paid by the parish, but where the district is too poor, assistance is given by the provincial authorities.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
- Yes.
An Imperial German law enacts that the room shall have a minimum height of 10 feet, and that, including the space taken up by teachers' desk, stove, &c., each pupil shall be allotted 8 square feet.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
- No.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
- Must be built with the consent and under the supervision of the provincial school board.
- (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
- Teachers must have the same certificates as those in the public school, unless they have graduated in some other equivalent fashion.
- (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
- Is also under the supervision of the provincial school board.
By the State.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
- Religious education forms part of the curriculum, and is given by the parish priest.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
- No.
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
- Yes, the teachers are bound to look after the moral training as well as the education of pupils, and the teachers must support the parents in the bringing up of their children.
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
- Yes.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
- As a rule all are lay.
Exception: Convent schools. Small parishes, where the parish priest is also teacher.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
- The curricula are arranged by the provincial school boards, but in large towns the town authorities make their own regulations.
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
- Yes, the curriculum is longer in town schools.
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
- The curricula vary very much. (A curriculum for the Palatinate is herewith enclosed.)
23. Give the curriculum for—
- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
- (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
- Various, in various towns.
Ditto.
24. How far is—
- (a.) Drawing,
- (b.) Needlework,
- (c.) The use of tools,
- (d.) Cookery,
- a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
- Does not exist.
Ditto.
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
- Various, in various provinces.
- (a.) If so, describe it.
- (b.) Is it obligatory?
- (c.) How much time is given to it?
- (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
- No.
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
- They exist, but not in connexion with the State, and are supported by private enterprise.
As a rule they are only to be found in large towns.
The usual age is from three or four years to six years old.
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
- Each scholar goes up one class every year.
During the school year no promotions are made.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
- Country schools are mixed. Schools in towns are separate, always.
As a rule, female teachers teach girls and boys in the younger classes, but the upper classes, whether male or female, are taught by men.
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
- They must have qualified for the post in the training academy for teachers.
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

Questions.

Answers.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

An Imperial German law provides that in the event of there being more than 100 pupils, the parish authorities can be compelled to provide a second teacher.

In poor districts, however, this rule is not enforced, whereas in towns there are seldom more than 80 pupils to one teacher.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

At 18 years of age, when they leave the training school, they are qualified for assistant teachers, otherwise all the teachers are adult.

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

Yes.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

It is only compulsory in the case of professional workmen up to 18 years old, and then only if the parochial authorities are sanctioned by the State ministry in so enforcing it.

It is only compulsory for males.

The hours are in the evening, both on Sundays and work days, and vary from four to six hours a week.

There are no fees.

The expenses are met by the parish, with the assistance of the parochial authorities.

Pupils who attend these night schools are freed from the obligation of attending Sunday schools.

The above schools are called "continuation" (fortbildungsschule).

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

- (a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

Yes.

Yes.

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

It is in all cases settled by the bishop. The State does not interfere.

(iii.) By whom is it given?

By the parish priest.

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

Reading, writing, arithmetic.

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in the schools on Sunday?

None.

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

The Sunday school hours vary in different localities.

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

The parish, with the assistance of the provincial authorities.

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar?

1s. 3d. per scholar per annum.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

By the provincial Government.

He can appeal to the Ministry of the Interior at Munich.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

Minimum salary in parishes of under 2,500 inhabitants, 39l.; in parishes over 2,500 inhabitants, 43l.

(i.) Together with their other emoluments?

Their salaries, however, vary considerably according to the size of the town, parish, &c.

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

There is no rule applicable to the salaries of female teachers.

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

In small parishes the teacher has the right to a house and firing.

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

Sometimes a plot of land attached to the house.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

In small parishes clerical work (Kirchendienst) is attached to the office of teacher.

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

In State training schools.

(ii.) At whose cost?

At the cost of the State.

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

Thirteen.

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

Five years.

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

See the elementary schools, i.e., they have done their schooling like any other person.

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

Yes.

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

Sufficient.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

Only those who have qualified in other recognised ways (university degrees, &c.).

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

Yes.

No.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

For the first three years they are day scholars, and for the concluding two years they are boarders.

Questions.

Answers.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training? **Yes.**
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination? **As a rule the colleges are either Catholic or Protestant (there are 48 in all). There is only one college where the two religions are mixed.**
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ? **By the State; and the inspection is made by the provincial authorities.**
45. Who appoints the inspectors? **Inspection is made by the provincial authorities.**
 (a.) What are their special qualifications? **There is no particular qualification necessary, nor salary attached.**
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children? **According as opportunity offers. The provincial authorities issue a report founded on that of the inspector. There is no record of the examination of individual children.**
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each. **From public funds.**
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources? **In the case of poor districts.**
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts? **Ditto.**
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration? **About 1s. 2d. per scholar per annum in the elementary schools.**
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected? **It is generally gratuitous, but in parishes where it has always been the custom, the parish school board are entitled to levy from the parents a maximum contribution of 2s. 6d. per scholar per annum.**
52. What is the usual rate of wages for
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free? **Parish poor relief fund.**
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State? **In cases where payment is exacted, the parish where the scholar comes from pays the costs.**
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country? **842,628.**
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay? **The total cost of schools, including buildings, school fees, teachers, &c., and including the cost to parents, locality, and State is about 690,000l. per annum; no statistics have, however, been made out as to how the charges should be subdivided.**
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools? **Yes.**
It varies in different localities, but the amount is very small.
There are foundations for this purpose, and the State also gives aid.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to The Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

BELGIUM.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

Organic Law on Primary Instruction, dated September 20, 1884.

2. What is the estimated population of the country?

The population of Belgium amounts to 5,800,000 inhabitants.

3. Give the number of children—

(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 13 years of age.

About 800,000.

(b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management.

On the 31st of December 1886 there were 429,724 pupils present in the communal schools, and 170,725 pupils in the free schools adopted by the communes.

The number of pupils in the schools which are entirely free is not exactly known for 1886. In 1884 there were about 90,000 pupils.

Children of from 6 to 13 years of age who attend the higher elementary schools “(établissements d’enseignement moyen)” must be added to these numbers; these amount to about 18,000.

(c.) In regular attendance.

With regard to the number of children in regular attendance, the Department of Education is unable to furnish any precise information.

The number of children entered on the school books as receiving gratuitous instruction during the scholastic year 1885-1886 amounted to—

(1.) In the primary communal schools -	466,084
(2.) In the adopted schools -	131,945

Total -	598,029
---------	---------

On the 31st December 1885, 369,596 non-paying pupils and 52,554 paying pupils attended the communal schools, and 130,103 non-paying pupils and 36,551 paying pupils attended the adopted schools.

Totals { Non-paying pupils -	499,699
{ Paying pupils -	89,105

Together -	588,804
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On the given date, therefore, out of a total of 598,029 children entered on the school books as receiving gratuitous education there were 499,699 present in the schools.

It is probable that the above figures represent more than the usual attendance at school, as, doubtless, efforts would be made to beat up habitual defaulters on the day of the school census.

The Department admits, indeed, that during the summer the attendance of the school children falls off, but adds “that it would be difficult to give the exact figures.”

4. Is elementary education compulsory?

Elementary education is not compulsory.

5. If so,

(a.) Between what ages?

(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?

(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?

(d.) What exemptions are allowed?

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

Questions.

Answers.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

In a great many communes, prizes (consisting of books and clothes) are annually distributed as rewards for good work on the part of the children.

Very few communes have established rewards for good attendance.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

The benefit societies, which are organised on a legal basis in each commune, help in defraying the cost of elementary education, and in a great many places give assistance to destitute families. There are very few vagrant children in Belgium; the public schools are open to all.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

The communal authorities fix the days and hours of school attendance. The Government recommends the number of hours per week for labour and occupations as follows:—

- (a.) Lower divisions, from 20 to 21 hours per week.
- (b.) Middle divisions, the same.
- (c.) Higher divisions, the same.

The above does not comprise the hours devoted to religious instruction (three hours per week).

As a general rule, the number of hours of school attendance varies from 4½ to 6 hours per day, including therein the play-time, which separates the morning and afternoon classes.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

The last returns which have been published on the state of primary education show that during the scholastic year 1883-84 the primary schools, according to the regulations, ought to have been open for 250 days, but that the actual number of days on which instruction was given only amounted to 244.

No, the system of half-time does not obtain.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

- (a.) If so, what is the system?
- (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

The educational law leaves it to the communal council to determine, according to the needs of the locality, the number of schools and of teachers. The Government, on the report of the school inspectors, intervenes to induce the communes to maintain a sufficient school accommodation. In case of refusal the State grant can be withdrawn.

All plans for school buildings are examined and approved by the Government. The inspectors see to the maintenance of school buildings, and, if needful, report on this matter to the Government.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

In almost all communes the school buildings are sufficient for the number of pupils taught in them.

One square metre of surface space and 4·500 metres cubic space are required per scholar.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

Yes.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
- (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
- (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

No.*

No.*

No.*

* *Remark.*—This negative answer is only applicable to schools entirely free.

The commune has the right to adopt free schools; but in that case these schools must comply with the following conditions:—

- (1.) The school must be established in a suitable building.
- (2.) At least half the number of teachers must have received a diploma, or have passed the male or female teachers' examination.
- (3.) Should religious instruction form part of the curriculum such instruction shall be given at the beginning or at the end of the school hours. Children on the application of their parents shall be exempted from attending religious instruction.
- (4.) The curriculum shall comprise the subjects mentioned in section 1 of Art. 4 of the law. (*Vide* sub-enclosure 1, p. 4.)
- (5.) The adopted school must accept State inspection.
- (6.) It must admit poor children, without requiring other payment than that prescribed in Article 3 of the law. (*Vide* sub-enclosure 1, p. 4.)
- (7.) The number of hours of school attendance shall not be less than 20 per week, without including the time devoted to the teaching of religion and morals; after deducting the time employed on needlework, this number shall not be less than 16.

Questions.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURN.

The law enumerates the subjects to be taught in elementary schools, but the detailed curriculum is prescribed by the communal council for the communal schools, and by the directors of the school in the case of adopted schools.

The Government has, however, prescribed a *specimen-program*.*

The communes can inscribe religious and moral instruction at the head of the curriculum of all, or of some of their elementary schools. This instruction is given at the commencement or at the end of the school hours; children at the request of their parents are exempted from attending such instruction.

In many schools the (Catholic) catechism is taught; and sacred history. Generally speaking the teachers give the instruction in religion under the control of the clergy.

No.

Generally speaking moral training is united to the religious teaching. At the same time in various subjects, such as reading, mother-tongue, history, the teacher does not lose sight of moral education, nor does he do so during the play hours.

Religious instruction is not obligatory; the following guarantees are provided by the law for the rights of the minority:—

(a.) In the case of a commune, in which 20 heads of families having children of school age, ask that their children should be exempted from assisting at religious instruction, the King can, at the request of the parents oblige such commune to organise, for the use of these children, one or more special classes.

(b.) If in spite of the request of 20 heads of families having children of school age, the commune refuse to inscribe the teaching of their religion in the school curriculum, or hinder such instruction being given by the ministers of their religion, or by persons approved of by these latter, the Government can, at the request of the parents, adopt one or more private schools, as may be requisite, provided they meet the conditions prescribed for adoption by the commune.

The law and the regulations make no difference between laymen and the members of religious orders. In the communal schools the vast majority of the male and female teachers are lay; in the adopted schools there are a great number of monks and nuns.

The curriculum of secular instruction can vary in each commune, as it is the communal authorities who are charged with drawing it up. It is needless to say that in every school all the subjects declared by the law to be obligatory must be taught. Generally speaking, the variations between one school and another are to be found in the facultative subjects; as, *e.g.*, the elements of geometry and of natural science, book-keeping, a second language (French in the Flemish or German schools, Flemish or German in the French schools).

The essential difference is that in rural schools the pupils are taught the elementary rudiments of agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture.

Annexed hereto is the model curriculum drawn up by the Government; those drawn up by the communes do not differ therefrom in any essential particular.†

Obligatory.

Obligatory.

Optional.

Optional.

The teaching of gymnastics is compulsory (annexed are the programmes).

See programme.

Yes.

Two special lessons, each of half-an-hour's duration, are given each week to each class of pupils.

There is, besides this, a quarter-of-an-hour's exercise every day.

Yes.

* *Vide* Sub-enclosure 2, pp. 13-34.

† *Vide* Sub-enclosure 2, pp. 13-34, 47-63. *French and Flemish* text of the model programme recommended by Government in elementary religious schools.

Questions.

Answers.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

In the Flemish and German schools French is generally taught as a second language. As to the extent given to this instruction, see the model programme.*

Flemish is taught as a second language in a certain number of schools in the Walloon districts.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

Kindergarten schools exist in Belgium.

Children are taken in in such schools between the ages of three and six.

The communes are entirely free to organise as they like the kindergartens. Annexed is a programme.†

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

No regulations exist as to this, except those drawn up by the communes.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

Elementary schools are of three sorts: boys' schools, girls' schools, and mixed (boys' and girls') schools; these latter are mostly to be found in very small hamlets. Men and women teachers are employed without distinction in the mixed schools; all the same, schoolmasters are the more numerous.

Schoolmistresses are employed in all the classes of the girls' schools and kindergarten schools.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

The communal schoolmasters are chosen from among those Belgians, either by birth or naturalisation, who have gained the diploma of elementary teacher after being trained in a public normal school, or who have passed an examination after having attended lectures during at least two years, or who have gained a diploma for middle-class teaching of the secondary degree. They can also be selected from amongst those who have successfully passed the teachers' examination before a jury appointed by the Government.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

(ii.) In actual practice?

The law is silent as to this point. It is wished to induce the communes not to confide more than from 50 to 60 children to the same teacher; but there are still places where the teacher has to instruct 70, and sometimes 80, and even over 80, children.

All teachers are adult.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

(a.) Night or

(b.) Continuation schools?

Yes; a great number of adult schools (the so-called "Ecoles de perfectionnement") exist, which are held on evenings and sometimes on Sundays.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

The attendance at such schools is optional; as a general rule the age of the pupils vary from 14 to 20 years. The majority of the schools are open during the five winter months four times a week, and for two hours at a time.

The pupils are generally taught gratuitously.

In the case of communal (adult) schools the expenses are met by the commune, the State, and the province.

The State also accords grants in aid of free adult schools adopted by the communes.

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

(a.) Religious or

(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

No; religious instruction is not given on Sunday in the communal schools; but many of the free schools bring their pupils together on Sunday to give them religious instruction, and especially to take them to the church services.

There are also Sunday schools, "Ecoles dominicales," where secular instruction is given, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, &c.

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

No.

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

No.

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

The communal council has the right of nominating, of expending, of placing en disponibilité, and of revoking the appointments of teachers.

At the same time the teacher's appointment cannot be cancelled without the approval of the permanent deputation.

The council and the teacher may appeal to the King. (See Art. 7 of the law of September 20, 1884.)‡

* See Sub-enclosure 2, pp. 31, 32.

† See Rapport Triennal, 1882-84, pp. lxxi-lxxi; annexes, pp. 231-237.

‡ See Sub-enclosure 1, p. 6.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(b.) What are their salaries?

The law only fixes the minimum of teachers' salaries. The salary cannot be less than 1,000 frs. (40*l.*) for assistant teachers, and 1,200 frs. (48*l.*) for teachers. The teacher has, besides this, the right to be lodged, or to receive an allowance for house rent. He enjoys extra emoluments, which may vary from 6 to 24 frs. a year per child. The salaries are fixed by the communal council. In those schools in which there are several teachers the extra emoluments, calculated on the lines laid down by the communal council, are divided by the council amongst the teachers.

(See tables of teachers' salaries in the annexes of the "Rapport Triennal.")*

The communal councils can authorise teachers to hold other offices in addition to their school work; the most usual are the following: secretary to the communal council, communal tax gatherer, a parish clerk.

Teachers are generally trained in the State normal schools, and in the normal schools which accept State inspection. Candidates who have not received the diploma of a normal school must pass the teachers' examination before a jury appointed by the Government.†

Teachers are trained at their own cost, but the Government and the provincial administrations bestow bourses.

Candidates for a normal school must have attained 16 years on the 31st of December of the year in which they enter the normal school, and not be more than 23 years of age at the same date.

Three years.

In the elementary schools, and especially in the middle-class schools ("écoles moyennes"), or superior elementary schools.

Yes.

The number of teachers who have received diplomas is greatly in excess of the demand.

All teachers must have received diplomas; those who have not attended a normal school must pass, equally with the pupils of the normal schools, the teachers' examination, in accordance with the curriculum of the normal schools.

Yes, they are.

No, they do not.

In 46 of the 51 normal schools the students live in the colleges, in five only do they board out.

In 47 of the normal colleges provision is made for religious and moral training.

Thirty of the normal colleges are managed either by secular priests, or by religious orders.

The communes have the management of their elementary schools. They can inspect them in all matters. The communal schools, the adopted (free) schools, and all subsidized schools are subject to inspection by the State.

The Government inspectors may give advice to the communes and to the teachers; they may ask for information, and make all necessary investigations to enable them to enlighten the Government. They have the right to question the children in school time, and to examine the work done by them.

The King.

There are 18 principal inspectors and 80 cantonal (district) inspectors, who must be qualified to perform the following duties: (1) to inspect the schools; (2) to preside at the teachers' conferences; (3) to draw reports for the Government on the state of primary education from all points of view; (4) to give opinions on all matters submitted to them by the Minister of Education, or by the provincial governments; and (5) to give counsel and advice to the communal administrations, and to the schoolmasters, when asked so to do.

The principal inspectors receive salaries varying from 5,000 frs. (200*l.*) to 7,500 frs. (300*l.*).

The district inspectors receive salaries varying from 3,000 frs. (120*l.*) to 4,500 frs. (180*l.*) according to their standing.

* See Rapport Triennal, pp. lxxxvi-lxxxvii; Rapport Triennal, annexes, pp. 294-295.

† Vide Sub-enclosure 3, "Programmes de l'Enseignement à donner dans les écoles normales."

Questions.

Answers.

45—(continued).

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

The majority of the district inspectors are chosen from amongst the most successful teachers.

The principal inspectors are either promoted from the ranks of the district inspector, or were formally professors at the normal schools or at the secondary schools.

The district inspector visits at least once a year all the elementary schools of his district. He visits the kindergarten schools and the adult schools as often as his occupations allow of his doing so. Once a quarter he presides at a conference of the teachers of his district. The teachers of the adopted (free) schools have the right to be present at these conferences. The principal inspector visits at least every two years every elementary school in his district. He also visits the kindergarten and adult schools. The inspectors' reports are drawn up from a general point of view, and only in exceptional cases record the result of the examination of individual children.

The cost of elementary education is chargeable to the communes. The state and the province cannot give assistance by means of subsidies, unless the commune devotes to the ordinary expenditure a sum at least equal to the proceeds of the four additional centimes levied with the direct contributions.

(See statistical information respecting the cost of education in 1886 (sub-enclosure, MS. No. 4).*)

All communes, except those possessed of very considerable private endowments, receive grants from the State. The amount of the grant accorded by the State is calculated at the rate of one franc per inhabitant of the commune. As a general rule, the State subsidy cannot exceed the double of the amount contributed by the commune.

The poorest communes receive extra assistance.

The children educated in the primary schools (communal or adopted) cost per scholar in attendance, 1885-86, 32 frs. 14 cts.

This total was obtained from the following sources:—

	frs. cts.
The parents contributed on the average per head.	1 30
The communes - - - - -	14 25
The provinces - - - - -	1 28
The State - - - - -	11 93
And the surplus amounting to - - - - - was obtained from various local resources.†	3 38
	32 14

The children educated in the kindergarten schools (communal or adopted) cost per scholar 20 frs. 30 cts.

The scholars in the communal or adopted adult schools cost per head 17 frs. 60 cts.

Taking the three categories of schools together (kindergarten, primary, and adult communal schools) the cost per head is 29 frs. 40 cts.

The cost of school maintenance in the higher elementary schools (athénées et écoles moyennes) varies considerably in each school, and sometimes even in the several classes of the same school.‡

The communes have the right to grant gratuitous instruction to all the pupils. In the non-gratuitous schools the yearly amount of fees per child to be paid by the parents varies from 6 to 24 francs. The fees are paid either directly to the schoolmaster or to the communal tax gatherer. All poor children have the right to receive gratuitous instruction in all the communes.

Stone-cutters, carpenters, shipwrights, receive on an average 28 cts. per hour for unskilled, and 45 cts. (4½d.) for skilled labour, occasionally 50 cts. (5d.) an hour for skilled carpenters' work is paid. Agricultural labourers and gardeners receive from 20 to 30 centimes per hour. Miners receive for a day of 10 hours' work 3 frs. 50 cts. = 2s. 10d. The average wages in the glass factories amount to 40 cts. (4d.) an hour; a very skilled blower may, however, earn as much as 40l. to 48l. a month; an average blower from 16l. to 20l.; good glass cutters 6l. a month; packers 4 to 5 frs. a day. In the woollen factories the average rate of wages amounts to 30 cts. an hour, the day's work being about 11 hours. Wood carvers, cabinet-makers, upholsterers are paid from 55 cts. to 80 cts. an hour.

* *Vide* Rapport Triennal 1882-84, pp. cxxxviii, *et seq.*; annexes, pp. 438-456.

† Such as surplus sums from previous year, endowments, subscriptions, contributions from benefit societies, lotteries, &c.

‡ For fuller details of cost of school maintenance in Belgium, *vide* "Renseignements Statistiques concernant les Dépenses scolaires de 1886," MS. Sub-enclosure, No. 4.

Questions.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

- (a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RESPONSES.

In a great many communes this work is undertaken by the benefit clubs. All poor children receive gratuitous instruction.

See the Triennial Report and answer 3(c), and (C.)*

The cost per child in the elementary schools, communal or adopted, but not including the free schools, amounts to 32 frs. 14 cts., which is partitioned as explained in answer No. 50 (see above).

The cost per child in the kindergarten schools, communal or adopted, but not including the free kindergarten schools, amounts to 20 frs. 30 cts. per child which is obtained as follows:—

	frs.	cts.
Parents contribute (per head)	-	0 56
Communes	-	11 81
Provinces	-	0 50
State	-	5 27
Local resources	-	2 16
Total	-	20 30

The cost per head in the adult, communal, or adopted schools, in which elementary instruction is given, amounts to 17 frs. 60 cts., distributed as follows:—

	frs.	cts.
Parents	-	0 10
Communes	-	8 40
Provinces	-	1 36
State	-	5 0
Local resources	-	2 74
Total	-	17 60

Yes, there are higher elementary schools ("écoles moyennes") for boys and girls, royal athénées, and colleges.

The secondary (or higher elementary) schools are not gratuitous. The annual fees paid by each pupil vary in the several towns from 20 frs. to 120 frs.

The State grants a certain number of "bourses d'Etudes" to poor scholars attending the secondary schools, the athénées, and the universities. There are also provincial and communal bourses, and bourses endowed by individuals.

* See Rapport Triennial, pp. lxxiii, et seq.; annexes, pp. 268-269.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES AS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEMS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force (1887) in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

FRANCE.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now (1887) in force?	1. 1st. Organic law of October 30, 1886. 2nd. Regulations of the Education Department (ministère de l'instruction publique) of November 12, 1886, respecting the election of members of the conseils départementaux (local councils) for primary instruction; and of December 4, 1886, relative to mode of dealing with delinquencies on the part of teachers. V. also for normal schools (training colleges). Law of August 9, 1879. V. for schools of manual work (apprentissage manuelle). Law of December 11, 1880. V. for gratuitous (free) education. Law of June 16, 1881. V. for compulsory education. Law of March 28, 1882.	School law and regulations.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. 38,218,903 inhabitants in 1886.	Population.
3. Give the number of children— (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 13 years of age (<i>i.e.</i> , age of compulsory attendance).	3.— Enquête of February 10, 1885, 3,453,071.	Attendance.
(b.) On the school rolls of	Enquête of February 10, 1885, 1,067,857.	
(c.) In regular attendance (in public schools only).	Enquête of February 10, 1885, 3,116,494.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. Yes, in accordance with the law of March 28, 1882.	Compulsion.
5. If so— (a.) Between what ages?	5.— Six to 13.	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	V. next question.	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	1st. After four absences of one half day in a month, without proper excuse, the parent or guardian of the child is summoned before the local school commission. 2nd. After the same amount of non-attendance occurring in the remainder of the year, without proper excuse being given, the parent or guardian is again summoned before the school commission, and his or her name posted for 15 or 30 days at the door of the townhall. 3rd. In case of third offence, the parent or guardian is sued before the justice of the peace and may be fined up to 15 francs, and sent to gaol for five days (according to Arts. 479 and 480 of the code penal).	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	Children of apprenticeship age (<i>viz.</i> , 12 years, and for certain industries 10) may, on application of parent or guardian, be allowed to attend only half time daily; the same permission may be obtained for children employed in agriculture if working for other than their own family.	Exemptions.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	The municipal school commission write out yearly, together with the mayor of the parish (commune), the list of all children of school age (6 to 13 years); and the mayor informs their parents or guardians of the date when school will begin; if within a fortnight before the beginning of the school term the parents or guardians have not informed the mayor of their intention either to send the child to a public or private school, or to have him taught at home, the mayor then puts down the name of the said child on the list of one of the parish public schools, and gives due notice of it to the parent or guardian.	How compulsion is enforced.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.																		
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. Generally speaking, no; but the school commission "must control and encourage attendance," and in fact distributions of clothing, saving bank books, &c., based on good attendance, are made in some schools to children of poor families. (Law of March 28, 1882, Art. 17.) A special fund, called "caisse des écoles," raised by voluntary contributions, and assisted by State and municipal subventions, is intended to serve as a means for rewarding good attendance. (See below, question 47.)	Encouragements to regularity of attendance.																		
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. No. Destitute children are to be provided with clothing by the school commission, so as to be able to attend school. Orphans must be sent to an orphanage if left without relations able to take care of them.	How destitute children are dealt with.																		
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. School is held usually from 8 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 4.30 or 5 p.m. for five days in a week. Thursday is a holiday, but the schoolroom is generally open on Thursday morning, and twice at least during the week from 7 to 8 in the morning. School hours vary with age, lower division (cours élémentaire), viz., children for 7-9, being dismissed at 4 p.m. In rural districts the half-time system may be practised in summer by special permission of the conseil départemental. The regulations about the hours of school may be modified on the application of the local authorities, in accordance with local requirements by the Government school inspectors (inspecteurs d'academies), of whom there is one for each of the 86 departments of France.	School hours. Half-time																		
9.— (a.) For how many days during the year must the school be open? (b.) Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9.— (a.) About 200 days. (b.) No. As a rule, the summer holidays last for six weeks, and the date must be fixed every year by the Prefect of the Department. Other holidays, besides Sundays and Thursdays, must not exceed 15 days altogether, viz., at Easter, eight days; New Year, two; Whit Monday, one; All Souls, one and a half; national fête, one; local fête, one.	Duration of school year. Holidays.																		
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? (a.) If so, what is the system? (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	10. Yes. See above, question No. 5. See Law of May 19, 1874 (sur le travail des enfants et files mineures employés dans l'industrie). Articles 9 and 10 enact that no child under 15 years of age may be admitted to work in a factory or workshop more than six hours daily unless he can show, by a certificate from the primary school's inspector of the district, countersigned by the mayor, that he has acquired sufficient primary instruction. When he has obtained the certificate of primary instruction he may then be employed more than six hours daily.	As to juvenile employment.																		
11.— (a.) Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? (b.) At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	11.— (a.) It is the duty of the primary school inspector, who must visit and examine every new school house before it is open. (Decree of January 18, 1887, Articles 12 and 13). The representatives of the local authority, viz., the délégués cantonaux are also consulted on that subject. (b.) Accommodation is provided at the cost of the parish (commune); when the resources of the parish are insufficient, the parish applies to the State for aid towards the building of school houses, also for school furniture. Law of June 20, 1885. School appliances, such as maps, globes, models of weights and measures, scientific apparatus, &c., are also sometimes granted free by the Education Department. The securities taken for the suitability of the buildings are as follows:—Plans and specifications of new school houses are examined by the departmental committee on buildings, on which committee are departmental architects. When a State grant is applied for, the plans and specifications are sent to the conseil general and thence to the Education Department, and they must be approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, who takes the advice of the Government architects and fixes the amount of the subvention to be granted according to the law of June 20, 1885. Following are the returns of State aid granted towards building or repair of school houses.	Sufficiency—how determined. Provision of accommodation—at whose cost. Suitability of buildings.																		
	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Francs.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1880</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,521,197</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 1,020,844</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1881</td> <td style="text-align: right;">28,308,099</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 1,132,320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1882</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34,309,351</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 1,372,372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1883</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34,075,408</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 1,363,016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1884</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,826,633</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 1,033,064</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Francs.	£	1880	25,521,197	= 1,020,844	1881	28,308,099	= 1,132,320	1882	34,309,351	= 1,372,372	1883	34,075,408	= 1,363,016	1884	25,826,633	= 1,033,064	Building grants.
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Questions.

Answers.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. Yes. Every parish, *i.e.*, every one of the 36,000 communes of France must provide at least one mixed school (*école mixte* for boys and girls); if the population of the parish is more than 500 inhabitants there must be a separate public school for girls; if above 2,000, the parish may have besides an infant school (*école maternelle*), see *Loi du 20 Mars 1883, Art. 8*. Regulations relative to surface and cubic space are as follows:—

Number for whom accommodation is provided.

In primary schoolrooms, 1 metre 25 cent. superficial per scholar; the height of the room must be 4 metres; maximum number of scholars in room, 50.

Size of rooms.

In infant schools (*écoles maternelles*), height of room 4 metres, length of room 8 metres; cubic space per scholar, 0.80 centimetres. The surface of ground for such schools to be at least 400 metres, or 8 metres per scholar.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. Yes.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

14. Yes. See law of October 30, 1886. Arts. 37 to 43.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(a.) When a teacher wishes to open a private school he must apply to the mayor, and inform him as to situation of premises. He must also apply to the *inspecteur d'Académie*, and submit to him his certificate of birth, diplomas, or certificates of competency to teach, and the plans of the intended school premises; and if he belongs to a religious congregation, a copy of the statutes of the said congregation.

Regulations as to private schools.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(b.) No one may teach as assistant in a primary school before the age of 18 for male teachers, and 17 for female teachers; nor be head of a school before 21, nor head of a higher primary school before 25. No one may teach in public or private primary school without the certificate for primary teachers (*law of June 16, 1881, Art. 1*). Special diplomas of competency are also required for head or assistant instructor in infant schools (*école maternelles*), public or private. No private school may assume the title of higher primary school unless its head teacher possesses the special certificate of competency to teach in such schools (*law of October 30, 1886, Art. 36*).

Qualifications of teachers.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

(c.) No restrictions as to curriculum, method, or books.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

15. By the State. The prescribed curriculum has been drawn up by the "*conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique*" (a large representative body of teachers, public and private, of every order) and approved by the minister of public instruction, and is applied in all the primary schools in France. In each school a time-table (*horaire*) showing the weekly distribution of the lessons, and based on the official curriculum, is posted up after having been approved by the local school inspector (*inspecteur primaire*).

Curriculum prescribed by the State.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? by whom is it given?

16. No religious instruction is given in the public schools; but Thursday must be a whole holiday in order to enable parents to have their children taught in the religion to which they belong, outside of the precincts of the school. During the week preceding their confirmation (1st communion) the teacher will allow children to be absent from school, even during regular school hours, in order to enable them to perform their religious duties and attend church, if necessary (*decree of July 18, 1882, Art. 5*).

As to religious instruction and

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17. No.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. Yes. Art. 1 of the law of March 28, 1882, declares moral and civic instruction as a part of the regular curriculum of compulsory subjects to be taught by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours. Special directions with regard to the way of teaching these subjects are included in the "*Programmes de l'enseignement des écoles primaires*." *Annexe F. des Règlements organiques, p. 359*.

Moral training.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. See answer to question 16.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. Yes, in principle. (*Loi du 30 Octobre, 1886. Arts. 17 and 18*.) There are still some teachers in the public schools (of both sexes) belonging to religious corporations, but after five years from date of above-mentioned law none but lay teachers are to be employed in boys' schools; as to girls' schools, no limit has been fixed as yet.

Laicization of schools.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. No. The curriculum of secular instruction does not vary in the different public schools.

Curriculum.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. In principle, no; but teachers are to be guided by the spirit, rather than to adhere to the very letter of the model curriculum. See Programme d'enseignement in Règlements organiques. Annex F., p. 343. The complete curriculum is thus subdivided:—

In rural schools not stringently enforced.

I. Physical Education.—Hygiène, gymnastics, military drill, manual work (use of tools for boys, needlework for girls).

II. Intellectual Education.—1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. French language. 4. History. 5. Geography. 6. Instruction civique. 7. Arithmetic. 8. Geometry. 9. Ornamental drawing. 10. Elements of physical and natural sciences. 11. Agriculture and horticulture. 12. Singing.

III. Moral Education.—Conversations, readings, &c. bearing on character; practical duties towards schoolfellows, teachers, parents, country, mankind, and God.

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

23. Same as above; but children are to be divided, according to ages and proficiency, into groups or classes corresponding as far as possible to the following scheme:—

Section enfantine. Children under 7 years.
Cours élémentaire. " from 7 to 9 years.
Cours moyen " " 9 to 11 "
Cours supérieur " " 11 to 13 "

See for details of work to be done for each of the 12 subjects (of intellectual education) and others, Programmes d'enseignement; Règlements organiques, p. 343, § 97.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,

24. Compulsory. It must be taught two or three times weekly in the three divisions of the elementary schools, viz.:—cours élémentaire, cours moyen, cours supérieur.

Drawing, Needlework, Manual training.

Do. do. in the cours moyen and cours supérieur.

Do. do. do. do.

The rudiments of cookery and housekeeping are included in the regular programme of the elementary schools for children from 11 to 13. See Programme in the Règlements organiques, p. 346.

Cookery and house-keeping.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

25. Yes. Gymnastics and military drill are part of the regular course.

Gymnastics and military drill.

Yes.

A lesson daily, or at least every other day.

Yes; and special regulations for the method of teaching the principal exercises have been issued by the Education Department.

For girls as well as boys.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which and to what extent?

26. No; but advanced pupils of the elementary schools may in some towns attend a night school, where modern languages are taught. English, German, Italian, or Spanish (according to the wants of the district) are taught in the higher primary schools; modern languages are also part of the curriculum of training colleges.

A foreign language not taught in the primary schools, but in the higher primary schools.

(Écoles normales.) Scholarships to enable students to reside a year or two in a foreign country and learn the language are yearly competed for by pupils between 16 and 19 years of age who have obtained the certificate of higher primary studies.

Foreign scholarships.

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

27. Children are admitted to the infant schools (écoles maternelles) from two to six years of age. There are also special classes, called écoles enfantines, for children from four to seven years of age. These schools form a part of the public system. In parishes where there are no infant schools proper (écoles maternelles, or classes enfantines) children may be admitted to the public elementary school at the age of five.

Infant schools.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

28. Promotion is periodical, but based on proficiency. Normal ages are as follows:—

Promotion of scholars.

Cours élémentaire - - - 7 to 9
Cours moyen - - - 9 to 11
Cours supérieur - - - 11 to 13

Clever pupils may be promoted before they have attained the regular age, while backward ones are kept in the same class in spite of their age.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

29. They may be, and in fact often are, mixed in parishes of less than 500 inhabitants. When the population is above 500 a separate school for girls must be organised. Mixed schools must be taught by a female teacher (Law of October 30, 1886, Art. 6). However, a male teacher may be authorised by special permission of the conseil départemental to teach in a mixed school for a time (à titre provisoire); but in that case a woman must be employed as assistant to teach needlework. Women teachers are employed in maternal schools, in the classes enfantines, and in girls' schools; a woman may also teach in a boys' school if wife, sister, or relation in direct line of male teacher of said school, and in case of no relationship, by special leave from the conseil départemental.

Rules as to mixed and separate schools.

Questions.

Answers.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

30. Qualifications *as to age*—
For a male teacher - - 18 years of age.
For a female teacher - - 17 "
For a head master or mistress 21 "
For a director or directoress
of a higher primary school - 25 "

Qualifica-
tions of
teachers;
age, attain-
ments, moral
character.

As to attainments.—No one may teach without the certificate of competency corresponding to the function he holds. A simple certificate (brevet élémentaire) is necessary to act as assistant teacher (stagiaire). No teacher may be titular without a certificate of aptitude pédagogique and a two years' experience in teaching. There are special diplomas for the accessory branches, viz., drawing, manual work, singing, gymnastics, drill (also for modern languages, which are taught in the higher primary schools).

As to moral character.—According to Art. 5 of the law of October 30, 1886, "Are unable to hold a public or private school, or to teach therein, all persons who have undergone a judicial sentence for crime, or for an offence against probity or morality; also those who have been deprived (by judgment in a court of law) either wholly or partly of the rights mentioned in Art. 42 of the penal code; also those teachers (public or private) who have been absolutely prohibited from teaching according to Arts. 32 and 41 of present law."

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) by the school law, and
(ii.) in actual practice?

31.—

- (i.) Maximum 50.
(ii.) Sometimes exceeded.

Number to
one teacher.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

32. All adult, viz., male teachers 18 (at least); female teachers 17 (at least).

33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or

33.—

(a.) Yes. Night schools (cours d'adultes ou d'apprentis. See Décret organique, Arts. 98-105) are inspected like primary schools; register of attendance must be kept, teaching must bear on the wants of the particular professions; expenses are supported by the municipality, but State subvention (not exceeding half the expenses) may be obtained when local resources are exhausted, and when the classes are held for at least five months in the year, also on the condition that the parish provides for lighting and warming of the room, and contributes something towards the salary of the teachers; teaching appliances are also granted by the State. These grants of money and material are to be applied for on recommendation of Prefect (the official representative of the Government in each department), and on certificate of good results of teaching.

Night
schools.

(b.) Continuation schools?

(b.) Yes. Continuation schools are as follows:—

Continua-
tion schools.

1st. Cours complémentaires, the classes being held in the same building as the primary school and in a special room. They may be of one or two years' duration, not more.

2nd. Écoles primaires supérieures (higher primary schools) having a special building and under a special director. This course is to be of two or three years' duration.

3rd. Écoles manuelles d'apprentissage, for apprenticeship in various industries, with continuation of primary studies.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

34. It is not compulsory. Night schools must be held for five months in the year to have a right to the State grant. There are no fees.

Attendance
at such
schools
voluntary.

Expenses are met by the municipality, and a State contribution may be obtained as mentioned above (question 33).

Continuation schools.—(Viz., cours complémentaires, écoles primaires supérieures, and écoles manuelles d'apprentissage) are part of the system of public education, and are supported by local contribution, municipal and departmental, assisted by grants from the State. There are no fees.

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
(a) Religious or
(b) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

35.—

None.

No teaching
given on
Sundays.

- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

Religious teaching is not given within the precincts of the school. Parents or guardians send their children to the church or chapel they may prefer either on Sunday or Thursday (the latter being a full holiday expressly for that purpose), or after school hours on other days.

As to reli-
gious teach-
ing.

Questions.

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

Religious instruction is given by the priests or ministers of the Protestant or Jewish persuasion, and not by the public teachers.

As a rule, no; but there is no objection to the public schoolrooms being used on Sunday for adult classes or literary entertainments, as is done sometimes in Paris. However, a ministerial regulation (Règlement Scolaire Modèle, Art. 15) forbids theatricals of any kind to be held on any day in such schools.

36. In elementary public schools the teachers are of two orders.

1st. *Stagiaires* (assistant teachers) appointed by the "inspecteur d'academie" (district school inspector, one appointed for each department in France) and are subject to dismissal at his order.

2nd. *Titulaires* (titulary teachers) appointed by the Prefect, and may also be removed by him. No titulary teacher though can be dismissed without the assent of the "Conseil Departemental," and teachers may appeal to the Conseil Supérieur de l'instruction publique.

37. Teachers are divided into four classes, receiving the following salaries from various sources:—

	Titulaires.		Stagiaires (probationers).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4th class	Francs. £ 900 = 36	Francs. £ —		
3rd class	1,000 = 40	700 = 28	Lowest salary, 700 francs = 28£.	Lowest salary, 600 francs = 24£.
2nd class	1,100 = 44	800 = 32		
1st class	1,200 = 48	900 = 36		

Yes

Yes. To the above salaries a sort of capitation fee is added (paid by the parish, or in case of inability of the parish, by the State), fixed by the Education Department as follows:—

In infant schools, 50 cents (5*d.*) per scholar per month.

In primary schools (in towns under 5,000 inhabitants), 1 franc (10*d.*) per scholar per month.

In primary schools of towns above 5,000 but less than 50,000, 1 franc 25 cents (1*s.*) per scholar per month.

In towns of over 50,000, 1 franc 50 cents (1*s.* 3*d.*) per scholar per month.

Teachers holding the brevet supérieur (certificate of higher order) receive 100 francs (4*l.*) a year more; if their name is placed on the honour list they receive sums varying from 50 to 100 francs a year; if they have obtained the silver medal granted by the Education Department to successful teachers they receive 100 francs yearly.

They may be employed as clerks of the townhall (secrétaires de mairie) or organists.

38.—

In the training colleges, Écoles Normales.

At the cost of the departments, with assistance from the State, especially with regard to buildings. Loans of money are granted by the State to the departments for this purpose, repayable in 30 years.

Not before they are 16 and not after they are 18 years of age.

Three years.

Generally speaking they have been educated in primary schools up to the age of 11 or 12, and have entered afterwards the higher primary school and passed the certificate of higher primary studies at about the age of 14 or 15. They must then pass the lower certificate of capacity for teaching in elementary schools before being admitted to compete for entrance into the training colleges. (New Regulations, issued 1887.)

Very nearly.

Rules as to dismissal of teachers.

Salaries of teachers.

Other employments of teachers.

Training of teachers.

Questions.

Answers.

- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
- 40.—
(a.) Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers?
(b.) Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
- 46.—
(a.) How often are the schools inspected?
(b.) Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
- The supply of qualified teachers, *i.e.*, *certificated* teachers, is excessive, but the supply of teachers educated in the State training colleges is still insufficient, and especially in the case of female teachers. Supply of teachers.
39. See above.
- 40.—
(a.) Yes.
(b.) As a rule, no.
41. They live in the colleges, but day students may also be admitted in exceptional cases. As to residence of students.
42. The curriculum includes moral and civic instruction, but no religious training of any particular confession. Students (*i.e.*, male students) of training colleges are entirely free to follow as they like the practice of their respective worship. The students (*i.e.*, female students) of training colleges are conducted on Sunday to the religious services, if their parents or guardians wish it. Moral but not religious training in the State training colleges.
43. No.
44. By both, but more especially by the State appointed school inspectors, who report on the method and general results of instruction. Representatives of the local authorities, *viz.*, the *délégués cantonaux* examine the schools with regard rather to the condition of the premises, hygienic, status, and behaviour of the pupils; they also advise as to the building of new school premises, and as to the increase of the staff of teachers in their respective districts. Inspector.
45. *General inspectors* of primary schools (10 in number) are appointed by a decree signed by the President of the Republic. Inspectors.
Ordinary school inspectors (*inspecteurs primaires*) are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction. There are also women appointed inspectors (called *inspectrices générales*, or *departementales*) appointed also by Minister of Public Instruction.
- (a.) The *inspecteurs primaires* visit and examine the primary schools, public and private, of their district. They have to attend the meetings of the *délégués cantonaux*, are *ex-officio* members of all school commissions in their district, chairmen of the cantonal teachers' conferences, and of the board of examination for the certificate of primary studies granted to pupils of primary schools. See also (c.).
- (b.) The salaries of *inspecteurs primaires* are as follows:— Their salaries.
- | | |
|---|------------|
| | Francs. £ |
| 3rd class minimum salary | - 2008= 80 |
| 2nd " " " " | - 3002=120 |
| 1st " " " " | - 300 |
| Extra class for Paris inspectors of primary schools, minimum salary | - 5500=220 |
- Primary school inspectors receive also an allowance of 10 francs a day (8s. 4d.) for travelling expenses, when visiting schools more than two kilometres distant from their residence.
- (c.) As a rule, yes. No one can be appointed an *inspecteur primaire* without passing a special examination called "Examen pour le certificat d'aptitude à l'inspection des écoles primaires." Any one can compete for this examination who holds, instead of the teachers' certificate, the diploma of a B.A., or B.Sc., or B.Spéc., or Licence-ès-lettres or Licence-ès-Sciences. As a rule, have been elementary teachers.
- 46.—
(a.) Schools are inspected at least once in the year.
(b.) No special record is made of the result of the examination of each individual child. School inspectors are not bound to examine and mark individually each child, but report on the general results of the examination. (See Circular of February 10, 1881. Signed, Jules Ferry.) As to individual examination.
47. Mostly from public funds; voluntary contributions are only asked for in order to create in a parish or in a group of parishes (*communes*) a special fund named "Caisse des Écoles," to which the municipality, the county (*department*), and the State may also contribute. The aim of this fund is to collect means for encouraging and facilitating good attendance at school, *viz.*, by rewards granted to industrious scholars, or by pecuniary or other help to poor children. Cost of elementary education—how provided.

Answers.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51.—

(a.) Is elementary instruction gratuitous?

(b.) If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53.—

(a.) Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools?

(b.) Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

48. When local resources are exhausted, the deficit is made up by the county (department), and if the resources of the county are insufficient, by the State.

49. Yes. State aid in such districts is larger.

50. No official returns obtainable with regard to this subject. (But see Art. 54.)

51.—

(a.) Yes.

(b.) No fees.

52. The rate of wages varies so much throughout France that it renders it impossible to give any definite returns with regard to this question.

53.—

(a.) Yes, especially in some of the larger towns.

(b.) All are admitted free.

54. In 1885–86 the total number in the public schools amounted to 4,443,632 children; in the infant schools (écoles maternelles publiques), 523,373 children; total, 4,967,005.

The total cost amounted to 105,492,592 francs (4,219,700*l.*), thus making the cost per child 21 frs. 24 centimes (17*s.* 8*d.*), or 23 frs. 74 centimes (19*s.* 10*d.*) per child of school age (omitting infant schools).

Nothing.

Statistics for 1885–86 are not complete, but according to latest complete returns, viz., for 1882, of the sum of 21 frs. 77 centimes (18*s.*) (cost per child in 1882)—

	frs.	cent.	s.	d.
The parish or commune had to pay	4	66	4	0
The county or department -	1	45	1	4½
The State -	15	66	12	7½
	21	77	18	0

55. Yes. There are the *lycées* and the *collèges communaux* receiving boarders and day scholars, the curriculum of studies being fixed by the Minister of Public Instruction in concert with the "conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique." The teachers must be provided with State certificates of capacity, and most of them are trained in the State normal schools. These *lycées* and *collèges communaux* are also regularly visited by special State inspectors (inspecteurs d'académie and inspecteurs généraux), who report both to the rector and to the Minister of Public Instruction. Education in these schools is either classical or special, *i.e.*, in accordance with commercial requirements.

56. It is not gratuitous. Scholars pay according to their age, *i.e.*, they pay more in the higher and middle forms than in the lower.

For boarders in *lycées* the cost never exceeds 1,500 frs. (60*l.*) even in Paris in the highest forms, and everything included, with the exception of private tuition, such as in fencing, riding, instrumental music, &c. In provincial towns the cost is much less, board and tuition in some places amounting only to 550 frs. (22*l.*) a year in the lowest forms.

For day scholars (tuition only) the cost never exceeds 300 frs. (12*l.*) a year even in Paris and in the highest forms. In provincial *lycées* it is much less, and in some *collèges communaux* the cost for tuition does not exceed 60 frs. (48*s.*) a year, the average cost, taking all these establishments together for such tuition, amounting to about 100 frs. (4*l.*)

The cost for board in the *collèges communaux* varies more than in the *lycées*. The head masters (principaux) or communal authorities are at liberty to fix the charges as they please, but they generally amount to from 400 to 500 frs. a year, the cost of clothing not included.

57. Yes. There are State, county, or municipal scholarships offered yearly for competition, by means of which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to pass from elementary schools to the higher primary schools, to the State *lycées*, and to municipal colleges. (See Decret du 3 Janvier 1882, and arrêté of same date, relative to these scholarships, and the conditions of the competitive examinations to be passed by candidates for these scholarships.)

NOTE.—These questions and answers are printed exactly as they were sent out by the Education Commission, through the Foreign Office, to our English representatives abroad, and as they have been received from them. On the following page will be found a digest of the return.

A DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING RETURN DRAWN UP BY THE REV. T. D. COX MORRE, LL.D.*

1. **POPULATION.** The estimated population of the country in 1886 was 38,218,903.
2. **SCHOOL LAWS AND REGULATIONS** now in force are the organic law of October 30, 1886; law as to training colleges, August 1879; as to schools of manual work, December 1880; as to free education, June 1881; as to compulsory education, March 1882.
Regulations of the Education Department, November 1886 and December 1886, respecting (1) the election of local councils, and (2) the mode of dealing with the delinquencies of teachers.
3. **NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE.** In 1885-6 the total number between 6 and 13 in the public schools amounted to 4,443,632 children; in the infant schools to 523,373; total 4,967,005. The number of scholars between 6 and 13 attending schools under public management was about 3 to 1 greater than those in attendance at private schools—3,453,071 to 1,067,857. (February 10, 1885.) See (3) and (54).
4. **COMPULSION.** Attendance was made compulsory by the law of March 28, 1882, between 6 and 13 years of age. For an account of exemptions, and the manner in which compulsion is enforced, see answer (5)
5. **THE SCHOOL YEAR.** Lasts about 200 days (9).
6. **ENCOURAGEMENTS TO ATTENDANCE.** In some schools, clothing, saving bank books, &c., based on regularity of attendance, are given to children of poor or destitute families, especially in some of the larger towns, (6) (7) (53) so as to enable them to attend school.
7. **HOLIDAYS.** As a rule, the summer holidays last for six weeks; other holidays, in addition to Sundays and Thursdays, must not exceed 15 days altogether (9).
8. **HALF-TIME.** May be allowed in rural districts. The regulations about the hours of school may be modified, on the application of the local authorities, in accordance with local requirements, by the Government School Inspectors (8).
9. **JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.** No child under 15 years of age may be admitted to work in a factory more than six hours daily without an educational certificate (10).
10. **SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION** is provided at the cost of the parish (commune). To poor parishes grants in aid are made by the State towards the cost of school houses and school furniture, and occasionally of school appliances.
11. **SUFFICIENCY.** The School Inspector and the local authority are consulted on this subject (11). Every one of the 36,000 communes of France must provide at least one mixed school; if the population exceeds 500 there must be a separate public school for girls; if above 2,000 there may be an infant school besides (12). These public primary schools must be provided, irrespective of any voluntary schools there may be in the same district.
12. **SIZE OF ROOMS.** See (12).
13. **SUITABILITY OF BUILDINGS.** Plans and specifications are examined by the Departmental Committee on Buildings on which are departmental architects. When a State grant is applied for they must be approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, who takes the advice of the Government architects and fixes the amount of the subvention to be granted (11). The State aid granted for building purposes during the five years from 1880 to 1884 was as follows:—

	£
1880	1,020,884
1881	1,133,320
1882	1,372,372
1883	1,363,016
1884	1,033,064
14. **PRIVATE SCHOOLS.** When a teacher wishes to open a private school he must acquaint the mayor with the situation of the premises; must submit to the District School Inspector his certificate of birth and diploma, with plans of the intended school buildings, and, if he belongs to a religious congregation, a copy of the statutes of the congregation in question (14).
15. **TEACHERS: THEIR TRAINING.** Teachers are trained in the training colleges at the cost of the Departments with assistance from the State (38). Generally speaking, they have been educated in primary schools up to the age of 11 or 12; have then entered the higher primary school, where they remain to 14 or 15. They have to pass an entrance examination before admission into the training colleges, for which they must be between 16 and 18 years of age. The course of the college lasts for three years. The students receive the whole of their professional training in these institutions. They live in the colleges, but, in exceptional cases, day students may also be admitted. Scholarships to enable students to reside a year or two in a foreign country may be competed for by pupils between 16 and 19 years of age (26). The curriculum of the training college includes moral and civic, but not religious, instruction.

FOR THEIR QUALIFICATIONS as to age, attainments, and moral character, see (30).
16. **LAICIZATION.** There are still some teachers of both sexes in public schools belonging to religious corporations, but after five years from 30 October 1886 none but lay teachers are to be employed in boys' schools (20). As to girls' schools no limit has been as yet fixed.
17. **SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.** The supply of qualified, *i.e.*, certificated, teachers is excessive, but the number of those educated in the State training colleges is still insufficient, especially so in the case of female teachers.

* The numbers in brackets () refer to the original answers.

18. **APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL.** 1. Assistant teachers are appointed by the District School Inspector, and are subject to dismissal at his order.
2. Titulary, *i.e.*, head teachers, are appointed by the Prefect, and may also be removed by him, with the assent of the Departmental Council.

Teachers may appeal to the Superior Council of Public Instruction (36).

THEIR SALARIES. Assistants—lowest salary: males=28*l.* per annum; females=24*l.* Head teachers from 36*l.* to 48*l.*; females from 28*l.* to 36*l.*, with some other allowances, concerning which see (36) (37). Teachers may be employed as clerks of the town hall or organists.

19. **CURRICULUM.** The prescribed curriculum, which is the same for all schools, has been drawn up by "the Superior Council of Public Instruction"—a large representative body of teachers, public and private, of every order. It is approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, and applied in all the primary schools in France (15).

20A. **RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.** No religious instruction is given in the public schools. Thursday is set apart as a whole holiday, in order to enable parents to obtain this for their children. It is not given by the public teachers, and must be imparted outside of the precincts of the school (16). The law (March 28, 1882) declares moral and civic instruction to be a part of the regular curriculum of compulsory subjects to be taught by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours (18).

The curriculum of urban and rural schools is the same, but is modified a little in practice. For details, see answer (22). It embraces—

- i. Physical Education.
- ii. Intellectual Education.
- iii. Moral Education.

20B. **ORGANIZATION.** The school has four divisions for, (23).

Scholars under 7.
" from 7 to 9.
" from 9 to 11.
" from 11 to 13.

DRAWING is compulsory (24).

NEEDLEWORK is compulsory.

THE USE OF TOOLS is compulsory.

COOKERY. The rudiments of domestic economy and of washing are taught to girls from 11 to 13.

21. **GYMNASTICS, MILITARY DRILL, AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES** are part of the regular course. Girls are practised in physical exercises as well as boys (25).

22. **FOREIGN LANGUAGES.** No foreign language is taught in the ordinary primary school. In some towns modern languages are taught at night schools. In the higher primary schools they are taught, the one selected being chosen to meet the wants of the district.

23. **INFANT SCHOOLS.** There are dame schools for children from 2 to 6, and special classes for those between 4 and 7, which form part of the public system. Where there are no infant schools, children may be admitted to the public elementary schools at the age of 5 (27).

24. **PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS** is periodical, but is based on proficiency.

24*. **MIXED AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.** In parishes of less than 500 inhabitants the schools are often mixed. When the population exceeds this number a separate school for girls must be established. For rules as to those employed to teach see (29).

25. **NUMBER OF SCHOLARS UNDER ONE TEACHER.** The legal maximum is 50, but this is sometimes exceeded.

26. **PUPIL-TEACHERS.** No pupil-teachers are employed in teaching (32).

27. **NIGHT SCHOOLS** are inspected like day schools. The teaching must bear on the wants of the particular professions. The expenses are provided by the municipality. When local resources are exhausted, a State subvention, not exceeding half the expenditure, may be obtained if the schools have been open for five months in the year. There are no fees. Attendance is not compulsory (33).

28. **CONTINUATION SCHOOLS** are as follows:—

1. Classes of one or two years' duration held in the same building as the primary schools.
2. Higher primary schools having a special building and under a special director. The course is of two or three years' duration.
3. Apprenticeship schools in various industries with continuation of primary studies (33).
These form a part of the system of public instruction.

29. **USE OF SCHOOLS ON SUNDAYS.** The public schoolrooms may be used on Sunday for adult classes or literary entertainments, but not for theatrical performances of any kind (35).

30. **INSPECTORS** are, as a rule, drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers. To be appointed an Inspector a special examination for this purpose must be passed, for which anyone may compete who holds, instead of the teacher's certificate, the diploma of a B.A. or B.Sc., &c. (45).

Ordinary School Inspectors are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction. Women are also appointed Inspectors by him.

General Inspectors of primary schools are appointed by a decree signed by the President of the Republic.

" Their Duties. They visit and examine the primary schools, public and private, of their district at least once a year, and report on the general results of the examination. The children are not marked individually (45, 46).

" Their Salaries. The minimum salary is 80*l.* a year, with an allowance for travelling expenses. In Paris the minimum salary is 220*l.* a year.

31. **COST OF EDUCATION, HOW PROVIDED.** Elementary education is mostly provided from public funds, and is entirely gratuitous. Voluntary contributions are only asked for to create a special fund to facilitate good attendance at school by providing rewards to industrious scholars, or help to poor children. When local resources are exhausted, the deficit is made up by the county—department—and if the resources of the county are insufficient by the State. Extra assistance is given by the State to poor districts. In some of the larger

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

towns public aid is provided for feeding and clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools (48-52).

In 1885-86 the total cost amounted to=4,219,700*l.*, and the total number in the public schools, including infant schools, was 4,967,005*l.*, thus making the total cost per child 17*s.* 8*d.*, or omitting infant schools 19*s.* 10*d.*, per child of school age. The returns for 1885-86 are not yet made up, but according to the latest complete returns in 1882, when the cost per child was 18*s.*—

The parish (or commune) had to pay	-	-	-	-	-	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
						4	0
The county or department had to pay	-	-	-	-	-	1	4½
The State	-	-	-	-	-	12	7½
						<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

32. SCHOLARSHIPS. State, county, or municipal scholarships are offered yearly for competition by means of which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to pass from elementary schools to the higher primary schools, to the State lyceums, and to municipal colleges.
33. SECONDARY EDUCATION is not gratuitous. Scholars pay according to their position in the school (56).

A.—A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE, CHIEFLY IN THE COURSE OF THE
LAST HALF CENTURY.

Before the Revolution of 1789 there was a considerable number of "little" schools (*petites écoles*), often called charity schools, scattered over different parts of the country. They were more numerous in the eastern and northern districts than in the central, or western, or southern portions. The provinces destitute of schools at that time are the very same as those which furnish the greatest number of illiterate conscripts at the present day.

The genius of the Greek and Latin races still makes its influence more felt in Provence and Languedoc than elsewhere; and traces of the spirit of the Franks and the Normans still survive in the north. The districts in which ignorance still holds sway are precisely those in which the Celtic race has best preserved itself free from all foreign intermixture.

Under the old Monarchy, the instruction of the people was never considered as an obligation resting upon the State. The *petites écoles* were dependent for their maintenance upon the bishop, the curé, the commune, and the parents. There can be no room to deny that primary instruction, as it now exists, having for its object to make useful citizens, had no existence before the Revolution. Louis XIV. issued a decree making the provision of a school obligatory, but it went no further. The object really aimed at was not so much to spread education as to check the growth of Protestantism. He left the bishops to frame regulations concerning the instruction as they pleased, and to distribute to teachers letters of obedience as diplomas. Lay schoolmistresses had no existence. The instruction of girls was left entirely to members of religious communities, while, on the other hand, schoolmasters were almost exclusively laymen.

Under the old régime, primary instruction, as well as all other degrees of instruction, was animated by a Christian spirit. About 1760 a new school sprang up, and proclaimed that it was a national obligation. Turgot was the first statesman of mark who advanced these views. La Chalotais, Helvetius, and Diderot asserted that instruction ought to be exclusively a civil work—an affair of government, as Voltaire said. They turned their attention, however, chiefly to secondary instruction. La Chalotais declared that it was for the good of society that the knowledge of the people should not go beyond their occupations. Voltaire, writing to him in 1763, thanks him for discountenancing the education of labourers. I, he says, who cultivate the ground want practical workmen, and not tonsured clerks.

But while the philosophers theorised in this manner, the movement in favour of popular instruction continued rapidly to increase. From and after 1760 the instruction of the peasantry became the prominent question of the time. Papers were written in its favour, and the force of public opinion awakened new efforts to supply this need on the part of the clergy, the agents, the landowners, and the communities. School-houses were given, or built, and numerous endowments were provided to open gratuitous classes in the villages. From this time the diffusion of knowledge was incontestable, but its effects seem to have been both beneficial and injurious. In answer to an official inquiry made on this point in 1790, the return from Languedoc thus concisely represents the situation: "The peasants are more enlightened, their manners are more depraved, and their religious principles are weakened."

The Revolution did little more than propose vast schemes of educational reform and extension, the fulfilment of which was reserved for 100 years later. It passed through three distinct phases. From 1789 to 1793 was the period of absolute decentralization; then followed, in 1793 and 1794, a brief period of extreme centralization; and after this—the period of the Directory—a time in which decentralization vainly endeavoured to co-exist with centralization. The first proposed schemes of primary instruction; the second issued decrees; the third in vain attempted to carry the new laws into effect. The scheme of instruction drawn up during the revolutionary period was a most valuable one, but it became merely a dead letter. The period which extends from the establishment of the Consulate to the second Restoration, 1799–1815, was marked by no great progress in primary instruction, though secondary and higher education received much attention. The official inquiries into the state of education in 1801 present a somewhat melancholy picture of its condition. This is attributed in some of the returns to the indifference of parents, to the influence of the clergy, to the inadequate salaries paid to the teachers, to the want of good elementary books. To remedy these defects a law was passed, which left the initiation almost entirely to the communes, and which soon became inoperative. It made no provision for the intervention of the State nor for the establishment of gratuitous and obligatory education. So little was primary instruction cared for under the Empire, that the annual grant from the State for this purpose fell in the end to 4,250 francs, = 170*l*.

The most important measure of the Restoration for the improvement of primary instruction was an order issued on the 29th February 1816, containing 41 articles. It established in each canton a "committee of charity," to watch over primary instruction. The curé of the canton, the magistrate, the principal of the college, if there was one, were *ex officio* members of this committee. Its duty was to see to the maintenance of the order, of good morals, and of religious instruction, and to "solicit" from the prefect and other authorities the support required for the maintenance of the schools. Each school was placed under the special management of the curé of the parish, or his assistant, and the mayor of the commune. Care was taken in every respect to place the instruction under the influence of the clergy.

In 1824 the grant from the State in aid of primary instruction had risen to 50,000 francs, = 2,000*l*. Out of 35 millions of francs voted for education and religion, this meagre sum was all that was allotted for primary instruction (Simon L'Ecole, page 99).

The period of French history which extends from the Revolution of 1830 to 1848—the reign of Louis Philippe—is characterised by serious efforts to extend instruction in all its degrees.

In the summer of 1831 M. Victor Cousin was sent to study the educational system of Germany, and on his return he published his celebrated report.

The law of the 28th June 1833, relating to the organisation of primary instruction, is the special honour of the Government of July and of the Ministry of Guizot. In the two years that Louis Philippe's Government had been in existence it did more for primary education than had been done by all the former Governments in the previous 40 years. Taking the Prussian system as a basis,—

It distinguishes two orders of instruction: elementary primary instruction, comprising necessarily moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the rudiments of the French language and of arithmetic, weights and measures; and higher primary instruction, comprising necessarily, in addition, the elements of geometry and its common applications, specially linear drawing, elementary notions applicable to common objects about physical science and natural history, singing, the elements of history and of the geography of France. The first degree was designed to be common to the country and the towns; the second was to prepare scholars for employments in the office, the workshop, the field.

It required a person desirous of becoming a teacher to be 18 years of age, to produce a certificate of good moral character from the municipal authority, and to possess a certificate.

To keep up a good supply of masters, as well as a high standard of instruction, normal schools were established. In one of his reports Guizot said, "Primary instruction depends entirely on primary normal schools; its

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

"progress may be measured by the progress of these institutions." In like manner, Monsr. Cousin expressed himself as to the value of primary normal schools. He advocated one for each department. His views on the kind of teaching that should be given in these institutions are thus expressed in paragraph xi of his report: "Without neglecting physical science and the knowledge applicable to the arts of life, we must make moral science, which is of far higher importance, our main object. The mind and the character are what a true master ought above all to fashion. We must lay the foundations of moral life in the souls of our young masters, and therefore we must place religious instruction, that is, to speak distinctly, Christian instruction, in the first rank in the education of our normal schools. The popular schools of a nation ought to be imbued with the religious spirit of that nation. Religion is, in my eyes, the best—perhaps the only—basis of popular education. I know something of Europe, and never have I seen good schools where the spirit of Christian charity was wanting." The intentions of the Government, however, to establish such schools had been anticipated by a certain number of departments or municipalities. At the time when M. Guizot's law came into operation it appears that 47 normal schools were in existence. The ordinances of the 30th August 1842, countersigned by Villemain, promoted the establishment of 11 such schools for female teachers.

The law of 1833 distinguished also two sorts of primary schools, public or communal, and private. For the teacher of the commune there was to be provided (1) a residence and a room for his class; (2) a fixed stipend, the minimum of which was 200 francs, = 8*l.*, for elementary schools, and 400 francs, = 16*l.*, for higher schools; (3) a monthly payment, the scale of which was to be fixed by the municipal councils and raised by the tax collector. His old age was secured by a system of retiring pensions founded by keeping back a 20th portion of his salary, and the creation of a school fund for receiving savings as well as donations and legacies.

The law did not establish free schools nor make attendance obligatory, but indigent scholars known to the municipal councils as unable to pay school fees were to be admitted gratuitously. The execution of former laws was left to the goodwill of the communes. What gave this law its operative character was that its provisions were made obligatory on the communes and the departments. Every commune was required, either separately or in conjunction with one or more neighbouring communes, to maintain at the least one elementary school; and it might be authorised to establish communal schools connected with one or other of the denominations recognised by the State.

The chief towns of the department, and communes with a population exceeding 6,000, were required to have in addition a higher primary school. The cost of carrying these provisions into effect was not left to the choice of the communes. The establishment and maintenance of the schools, as well as providing a portion of the teacher's salary, was made obligatory upon them. When their resources were insufficient, help was to be given by the department, and in case of urgency by the State. The schools were placed under the supervision of the following authorities:—For every school there was to be a communal committee of management, consisting of the mayor, the curé or pastor, and one or several of the leading inhabitants; in communes of mixed religious profession the curé, or the oldest of the curés, one minister belonging to each of the other denominations designated by his consistory, were to make up the committee.

At the chief town of each sub-prefecture a district committee was to be formed. It was to consist of the mayor, a magistrate, a curé, one minister of each of the other denominations, a person engaged in secondary education, a primary school teacher designated by the minister, three members of the district council or three persons of standing appointed by him, and such members of the general council as were actually resident in the district.

Such were some of the chief provisions of the law of 1833, which may be considered as the basis of all the succeeding laws which have since been proposed in France. It had one great omission; it made no provision for the education of girls. It is worthy of note that it established a conscience clause. Its third article is as follows:—"The wishes of the father of the family shall always be consulted and acted upon in matters which concern the participation of his children in the religious instruction." The action of the State in this new legislation was to be of a very limited kind. But the influence of the Church was strongly secured by the preponderance given to the ecclesiastical element in the local committees. M. Guizot, in his *Memoires*, explains why he did not introduce the principle of compulsion into his measure. "I have remarked," he says, "that this principle hardly exists, except among the nations who have not set a very high value upon liberty, and that it owes its origin to those communities in which, as a consequence of the Reformation of the 16th century, the civil power is in religious matters the supreme power. The mutual independence of the temporal and of the spiritual power would not readily tolerate this coercive action of the State in the interior of the family." He affirms also "that the action of the State and of the Church is indispensable for the diffusion and solid establishment of popular instruction. It must be profoundly religious."

Elementary education was at this time at a deplorably low ebb in France. One month after the promulgation of this law an extensive inquiry was set on foot to ascertain its actual condition; 490 persons, for the most part officers of the university, spent four months in visiting 33,456 schools. The picture disclosed by M. Lorain in his *Tableau de l'instruction primaire en France* (Paris, 1837) is a most lamentable one. In many provinces parents would not send their children to school at any price. If the schooling was paid for, it was then too dear. In some cases they refused the money offered to them, preferring to send their children to mind geese. Altogether there were 42,092 primary schools. 7,000 or 8,000 communes were totally without any; the children living in them were in a state of barbarism. In certain parts of the country there was one school for 13, 15, 25 communes. To the class of teachers belonged many members who were ignorant and unfit for their office. In the Landes not a few were unable to read and write. As it was under the old régime, many of them had several other employments, such as farmers, ploughmen, shoemakers. The communes which had a school as often as not had no school house. School was held in a room in the town hall, in a guard-house, a public-house, a dancing room, under the porch of a church, in a cellar. A teacher kept his pig in the school room, which was his only lodging.

Under the influence of the law of 1833 a great improvement took place. In the space of 14 years 20,396 new schools were built, and the number of scholars in attendance increased by 1,594,511 scholars. In 1832 the number of boys and girls at school was 1,935,624; in 1848 it had risen to 3,530,135. In 1847 the State grant for primary instruction amounted to 2,959,537 francs. This law, however, had one great defect. It made no provision for the separate instruction of girls. They had to make their choice between a school common to both sexes or a school held by a sisterhood. The latter won the day. In 1836 permission was formally given to women teachers belonging to religious orders to carry on primary schools. Their letters of obedience were accepted in the place of the certificate required by lay teachers. This privilege was withdrawn by Carnot on the 5th June 1848.

Under the Second Republic, 1848-1851, some bold efforts were made to re-model the system of primary instruction then in force. After a long interval, the ideas which had triumphed in the Convention of 1793 revived and again came into favour. Carnot, during his brief tenure of office, introduced a Bill, of which the following are some of the chief provisions:—Freedom of instruction was to be maintained; schools were to be divided into public and private; primary instruction was made obligatory; the public primary schools were to be free; primary instruction was declared to be the business of the State. Local authorities, however, were allowed to retain their legitimate influence in its direction. The management of the schools was placed under (1) a communal committee; (2) a central committee, and a school improvement committee of a pedagogical character, situated in the chief town of the department. No ecclesiastics were to be ex officio members of either of these committees. These proposals, however, fell to the ground with the downfall of the Minister, and bore no fruit.

On the 10th December 1848, Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic. On the 20th he appointed M. de Falloux, one of the leaders of the Ultramontane party, to the Ministry of Public Instruction. During his tenure of office a remarkable Bill was proposed and carried afterwards in that of his successor, M. de Parieu, on the 15th March 1850, which was conceived in a very different spirit from Carnot's proposals. It reversed the existing legislation from top to bottom. It was characterised by a marked hostility against lay instruction. It

broke down all the barriers which had been raised against the admission of the religious orders to the functions of teachers. Its main objects were to overthrow the university system then in force, to liberate free (that is, voluntary) schools from any efficient inspection on the part of the State, and to subject all public schools to the control and supervision of the clergy. It may be interesting to note some of its chief results as they were summarised at the time in a pamphlet attributed to the Bishop of Orleans, Monsr. Dupanloup.

"Religious associations who desire to devote themselves to the work of teaching the poor and the people under the existing law were prohibited, fettered, and hindered in all ways . . .

"In the new law, on the contrary, great facilities are offered to them. Thus, communes are free to choose as communal teachers members of religious associations.

"The superiors of religious associations devoted to the work of teaching and recognised by the State exercise the right of appointment and of removal in the case of all their subordinates. Members and novices of these communities are exempt from military service.

"Letters of obedience, and also other diplomas in the case of sisters, are accepted in the place of a lay teacher's certificate.

"The 'stage' dispenses with examination.

"As is well known, examinations for certificates were attended with grave inconveniences as regards the humility, the obedience, and the good intentions of the young people belonging to the religious communities.

"Normal schools so dangerous, so powerful for evil, which have so deplorably lowered the character and the mission of primary teachers, disappear.

"The communal teacher no longer has a fixity of tenure in his office.

"The local committee is suppressed, and the teacher is placed under the special and immediate supervision of the curé in each commune, not only in matters of religion, but also in those connected with moral training.

"The unhappy independence of the teacher in relation to the curé disappears with his liability to removal."

The old university council was dissolved. . . . Neither the inspectors, nor the superior council, nor the departmental councils were allowed to exercise any authority in matters of administration or direction over free institutions—that is, denominational; they were only able to exercise a general supervision in matters connected with hygiene, public morality, and obedience to the law.

On the other hand, the clergy take their place in order (1) to become in the public councils the guardians of freedom of instruction, the protectors of all free schools or institutions, and (2) to assist, especially in matters connected with morals and religion, in the reform of public instruction in the institutions of the State.

In the troubled years that followed the Coup d'État of 1851, no changes of any great importance were made in the system of primary instruction until the Ministry of M. Duruy.

A report which he presented in 1864 enables us to perceive the exact state of primary education in France at this period. On the 1st January 1864 there were in 37,510 communes, 52,445 public primary schools, of which 20,703 were for boys, 17,683 mixed, and 14,059 separate schools for girls. 818 communes still had no schools, and 18,198 communes were without any separate schools for girls. Of these communal schools, 11,099, or nearly one in five, were under the charge of members of religious communities.

Of the total number, 18,427 were reported to be good by the inspectors, 34,020 fell short of this standard. The public schools were attended with more or less regularity by 3,413,830 scholars—2,053,674 boys and 1,360,156 girls. In addition to the public schools there were also 16,316 free (that is denominational) schools, of which 13,208 were girls' schools and 3,108 boys.

The total number of primary schools at this period appears to have been 68,761, with 4,336,368 scholars, of which 1,610,674 were in religious schools. As the population at this period had risen to 37,382,225, these figures show that there was a primary school of some kind for every 549 inhabitants. The total expenditure on account of primary education was 58,646,952 francs, which was provided as follows:—

By the communes	-	-	-	25,316,593 francs.
State	-	-	-	5,203,036 "
departments	-	-	-	4,905,814 "

The residue was obtained from the income of endowments, and the payments of the scholars.

The report makes mention of the fact that of the total number of children between 7 and 13 years of age, 663,360 were not in attendance at any school, and of those whose names were on the roll the attendance was very limited and irregular. The illiteracy of the French people at this time (1862) was astonishing; 28 out of every 100 men married could not sign their name. In 23 of the departments the number of recruits who could neither read nor write ranged from upwards of one third to one half, and half the women in France were not able to sign their names. (See Laveleyé, page 212, note.)

The law of the 10th April 1867 was M. Duruy's chief work in connexion with primary schools. Its chief provisions were (1) the establishment of separate primary schools for girls; (2) the creation of schools in small villages; (3) the employment of under masters; (4) the extension of the principle of gratuity; (5) means to encourage attendance at schools; (6) courses of instruction for adults; and (7) the introduction of new subjects of instruction into the programmes.

The anxiety of the people to obtain instruction, and the willingness of the teachers to communicate it, appear equally in the fact that on the 1st February 1867 there were 24,065 classes for adults, attended by 595,526 scholars.

The Third Republic, proclaimed in 1870, quickly took in hand the re-organization of primary instruction. This is not the place to enlarge upon the various proposals that were submitted to the Chamber during the next few years. We can only glance at the more important measures that were finally adopted. The law of 1850, proposed by M. de Falloux, was a step towards creating a vast organisation under the influence of the Church, and in antagonism to the State, to contest with the State the direction of the elementary instruction of the French people. Under the presidency of M. Grévy and the ministry of M. Ferry, the time had now arrived for a reversal of this legislation. The majority of the deputies elected in 1876 and 1877 had professed themselves to be in favour of free, obligatory, and secular instruction. This was a fundamental principle of the new democracy. But it was necessary to provide schools, which were still wanting in many communes, before these principles could be carried into effect.

For this purpose the law of 1st June 1878 was passed, which placed 120,000,000 of francs at the disposal of the Minister for educational purposes, half of which was to be given to the communes, the other half advanced on loan.

In the following year M. Jules Ferry was appointed by M. Grévy Minister of Public Instruction.

Under his ministry 11 important laws were brought before the Chamber, all of which were strongly penetrated with a lay spirit, and the total re-organisation of the French system of instruction was step by step accomplished.

At the commencement M. Jules Ferry presented Bills for effecting reforms in the university councils and in liberty of higher instruction. The first had three principal characteristics, the exclusion from the new councils of all ministers of religion—archbishops, bishops, pastors, rabbis—and of those persons who were looked upon as representing social interests; (2) the representation by its members of all the great branches of public instruction; and, in particular, (3) the principle of election. He went upon this principle, that the Superior Council ought to consist exclusively of men having practical experience in teaching. The university had for many years fulfilled a prominent part in the development of French primary education; the ideal seems to have been that studies should be regulated by an elected council of experts.

To effect the laicization of the schools, an article was introduced into one of his Bills which gave rise to a very heated controversy, and was at first rejected by the Senate: "No person shall be eligible to conduct or give instruction in any educational establishment, public or private, of whatever class it may be, if he is a member of any unauthorised religious corporation." The Minister desired, in introducing this article, to suppress more especially the teaching of the Jesuits, as well as that of other religious orders which had no legal existence in France. It was soon perceived that their influence was likely to be hostile to the Republic; that it would be opposed to the ideas of the dominant party, and to institutions which were the offspring of 1789, as well as to the very principle on which French society was then resting. On the 29th March 1880 a decree was passed enjoining the Society of Jesus to dissolve itself within three months, and ordering all other societies not authorised to take steps within the same period to get themselves authorised. In the course of the year stringent measures were taken by M. Ferry to enforce compliance with this decree; and then, to quote the words of a French writer in full sympathy with his coercive legislation, "the work of the men of the Parliament of 1787, the work of the Legislative Assembly of 1792, was resumed and completed; the power of the modern State was brought home to those who despised it."

On the 16th June 1881 a law was passed making primary instruction gratuitous. On the 28th March 1882 it was made obligatory. On the 30th October 1886 another law was passed establishing definitely the laicization of the schools. Thus, little by little, the Republic pursued and completed its work of re-organisation. At that date it had re-organised the normal schools for male teachers, created normal schools for women teachers. It had established upwards of 200 higher primary schools. It had rebuilt or newly erected thousands of primary schools. It had made the schools free and instruction obligatory, with this result, among many others, that in 1887 the general expenditure of the State and the communes together on primary instruction was about 132,000,000 of francs, or between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* sterling.

M. Jules Ferry, in introducing his measure on the 13th June 1880, laid down the following principles: "In matters of primary instruction the duty of the State is absolute. It is bound to provide it for all, because it is a matter of the greatest importance that in a democratic society like ours everyone should possess a minimum of instruction; and this saying implies at one and the same time the principles of gratuity and of obligation." By making instruction obligatory it follows also, in his opinion, that the primary school should be of a lay character. Accordingly, in the Bill sent up to the Senate "moral and religious instruction" was omitted from the list of subjects of instruction. In this form it was at first rejected. Two years later, the majority of the Upper Chamber having been altered by the recent election, the measure was carried in its original form. Instead of the words "moral and religious instruction" which stood in the law of 1850, "moral and civic instruction" were substituted. "Thus, it is said, the teacher has no longer to give religious instruction; ministers of religion must give this instruction, if at all, outside the school room. The teacher is set free from their supervision and direction; and the guardianship of the Church, which for so many centuries has weighed heavily upon him, is at an end."

Among other important laws connected with primary instruction passed within the last few years, the following must not be overlooked:—

In June 1879 a law was passed and completed by the decree of June 1880 relative to the teaching of agriculture in departmental and communal schools. In 1880 gymnastics were made an obligatory subject for boys, and somewhat later for girls. In August 1879 it was provided that every department must have a normal school for boys and also one for girls. At the time when this law was passed only 16 out of 86 departments were provided with normal schools for girls.

On the 11th December 1880 a law was passed establishing apprenticeship schools for manual work, in accordance with the recommendations of a Commission presided over by an old workman, the Senator Tolain.

The State budget for the ordinary expenditure on primary instruction, which in 1833 was about 10,000,000 of francs, is now upwards of 100,000,000 of francs, exclusive of the sums contributed by the communes, about 14,000,000 more. For the ordinary and extraordinary items of expenditure it has risen during the last six years as follows:—

1877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000,000 francs.
1878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,000,000 "
1879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000,000 "
1880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,000,000 "
1881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,000,000 "
1882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,000,000 "

The Revolution gave birth to the conception of a vast educational edifice, having at its head the Institute, the College of France, the Museum, schools of law and medicine; in the centre, powerful and efficient schools; at the base, primary schools. When this outburst had run its course and had disappeared from the scene, other ideas found favour, and other classes came into power. The Empire found its chief support among soldiers and officials; the Restoration among the old nobility, and a portion of the middle classes; the Monarchy of July upon the middle classes. Each of these governments made liberal provision for higher and secondary education, but none for the education of the people. The Empire did nothing. The Restoration left this work in the hands of the clergy. The Monarchy of July passed the law of 1833. The Republic of 1848 brought back upon the scene the people themselves. The question of popular education became again the order of the day. The conflict between the Liberals and the Church issued in the law of 1850. Primary instruction was again placed under the control of the clergy. The Coup d'Etat simply changed the name of the ruler. It substituted the prefect for the local councils. When the Republicans assumed the direction of affairs in 1877, the plans of the men of the Convention of 1793 and of the Republicans of 1848 became again the basis of their labours. What had formerly been only a dream was then carried into effect.

"The laicization of the school in France is the last episode of a great work of laicization which has been going on for centuries; one after the other, the government, the civil law, the administration of justice, the family have passed from under the influence of the Church. The school is the last to accomplish its emancipation. The national conscience, from its profoundest depths, has at length decreed that in place of the law prescribing moral and religious instruction shall be substituted "moral and civic instruction."

(Abridged chiefly from the Dictionnaire de Pédagogie, ed. F. Buisson, Paris, 1882, Vol. I., page 1064 et seq. Cf. also Laveleyé de l'instruction du peuple. Paris, 1872, page 200.)

B.—STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, PRIMARY AND HIGHER.

THE COMMUNES.

The number of communes in France is 36,127, with a population of 37,672,048 inhabitants.

Of this number, 35,022 communes have each one or several schools; 1,006 are united for school purposes to other neighbouring communes; 99 have no school, but these have so few inhabitants that there are not scholars sufficient to support a separate school.

SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

At the commencement of the school year 1885-6 there were in France 79,145 primary schools, of which 66,123 were public schools and 13,022 private schools. This is an increase over the preceding year of 689 schools, 527 public and 162 private. Of these schools, 27,423 were boys' schools, 32,880 girls' schools, and 18,842 were mixed.

Of the public schools, 56,223 were secular and 9,900 denominational (*congréganistes*). Of the private schools, 4,014 were secular and 9,008 denominational.

These 79,145 schools numbered 127,379 classes. In 100 of these classes there were—

82·8	with 50 scholars and less.		
10·8	„ more than 50 scholars.		
4·1	„ „	60	„
1·4	„ „	70	„
·9	„ „	80	„
<u>100·0</u>			

There are altogether 7,323 schools with a school population ranging from 10 to 25 scholars and sometimes as few as 10.

SCHOLARS.

The total number on the rolls of all the primary schools, public and private, was 5,531,229.

A special census was taken of the number on the rolls of the public schools, and the number in attendance on the 10th February 1885.

It was then found that the number inscribed on the rolls was 4,403,530, and the number actually present on that day 3,888,036, or 88·3.

TEACHING STAFF.

The number of masters and mistresses employed in teaching these five millions and a half of scholars was 133,900 persons, of whom 95,810 were in the public schools and 38,090 in private schools.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF CONSCRIPTS AND PERSONS MARRIED.

The number of conscripts knowing, at the least, how to read was—

In 1882,	86·9.
In 1883,	87·7.
In 1884,	88·3.

In Prussia the average number of illiterate conscripts was, in 1884-5, not more than 1·91 per cent.; but the proportion varied considerably in different provinces.

The number of those who signed their names at the time of marriage was—

In 1879,	78·5.
In 1880,	80·6.
In 1882,	81·5.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

At this time there are in France 88 normal schools for masters, with a staff of 655 directors and professors, and 445 special or supplementary teachers.

The number of students in attendance is 5,465.

The number of normal schools for mistresses is 68, with a staff of 521 lady principals and mistresses, and 259 special and supplementary professors, and 3,177 students.

In 1885, 22 departments were still without normal schools.

HIGHER PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The following particulars are derived from an official return, which gives the situation on the 31st December 1884.

The number of higher primary public schools for boys is 160; 82 with a two years' course, 60 with three, 18 with a four years' course of instruction; 86 of these schools have a separate existence, 74 are annexed to elementary primary schools.

These schools are attended by 10,764 day scholars, 602 half boarders, 3,308 boarders; in all 14,674 scholars, of whom 1,055 hold scholarships.

The staff consists of 1,441 persons—

Directors and assistants	-	-	-	730
Teachers of living languages	-	-	-	115
„ drawing	-	-	-	96
„ agriculture	-	-	-	7
„ singing	-	-	-	75
„ gymnastics	-	-	-	84
„ manual work	-	-	-	152
„ various classes	-	-	-	182
Total	-	-	-	<u>1,441</u>

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

For young girls there were 57 of these higher schools, 23 of which were annexed to elementary schools. They were attended altogether by 4,889 scholars—4,429 day scholars, 47 half boarders—593 boarders, of whom 317 held scholarships. The teaching staff consisted of 475 teachers, for the most part women.

Lady principals and assistants	-	-	-	211
Professors or mistresses for living languages	-	-	-	43
" " drawing	-	-	-	40
" " horticulture	-	-	-	3
" " singing	-	-	-	35
" " gymnastics	-	-	-	22
" " manual work	-	-	-	45
" " various classes	-	-	-	76
				475

In attendance at separate continuation classes there were 5,733 boys and 1,644 girls, total 6,377.

The following figures show the after career of the 6,682 scholars who passed out of the higher primary schools during the year 1884:

Entered primary normal schools or the profession of primary teachers	-	-	-	1,598
Received into the State schools	-	-	-	350
" " employment of the State	-	-	-	513
Adopted secondary instruction	-	-	-	477
Entered into business, railway employments, &c.	-	-	-	3,195
" agriculture	-	-	-	549
				6,682

(*Annuaire de l'Enseignement Primaire 1887, pages 234-242.*)

C.—FRENCH LAW OF THE 30TH OCTOBER 1886 ON THE ORGANIZATION OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.*

CHAPTER I.

Institutions for Primary Instruction.

ART. 1. Primary instruction is given,—

- (a.) In dame schools and infant classes (for children from 2 to 6 years of age);
- (b.) In elementary primary schools;
- (c.) In higher primary schools and in classes for higher primary instruction annexed to elementary schools, called supplementary courses;
- (d.) In apprenticeship schools for manual work, as defined in the law of 11th December 1880.

ART. 2. Establishments for primary instruction of every order may be either (1) public, that is to say, founded and maintained by the State, the departments, or the communes; or (2) private, that is to say, founded and maintained by private persons or by associations.

ART. 3. Special regulations determine the subjects of instruction in each of the schools mentioned in Art. 1, as well as the conditions of admission and of withdrawal of scholars.

ART. 4. No one may be a head master or an assistant having charge of a class in a primary school, whether public or private, except he is a Frenchman, and possesses a certificate, and is of the required age.

(Under certain conditions foreigners are admissible to teach in private schools.)

ART. 5. No persons may keep a school, whether public or private, or be employed in it, who have been condemned for a criminal offence, or for an offence against probity or morality, or who have been judicially deprived of any or all of their civil rights, or who have been absolutely interdicted from teaching, according to the powers contained in Articles 32 and 41 of the present law.

ART. 6. Instruction is given by masters in boys' schools, and by mistresses in girls' schools, in dame schools, in infant schools or classes, and in mixed schools, with a few exceptions.

ART. 7. No one may teach in a primary school of any description before 18 for males and 17 for female teachers.

No one may be head teacher in a school before the age of 21.

No one may be head teacher in a higher primary school or in a school receiving boarders before completing 25 years of age.

ART. 8. Classes may be established for the primary instruction of adults or apprentices who have satisfied the requirements of the law.

Scholars of both sexes may not attend these classes.

CHAPTER II.

Of Inspection.

ART. 9. The inspection of establishments for primary instruction, whether public or private, is conducted,—

- (1.) By the general inspectors of public instruction;
- (2.) By the inspectors of the department (*académie*), and rectors;
- (3.) By the inspectors of primary instruction;
- (4.) By the members of the council of the department appointed for this purpose, in accordance with Art. 50;

(Private schools, however, cannot be inspected by public teachers who belong to the departmental council.)

- (5.) By the mayor and the representatives of the cantons;
- (6.) For dame schools; concurrently with the before-mentioned authorities, women are employed as general and departmental inspectors;
- (7.) In a sanitary point of view, by the medical inspectors of the communes and of the departments.

* See *Règlements Organiques de l'Enseignement Primaire*. Paris. Imprimerie Nationale, 1887, page 22.

Special regulations for the inspection of public schools are laid down by the Superior Council.

All the classes for young girls, in primary boarding schools as well as in day schools, whether public or private, conducted by lay teachers or by religious associations, cloistered or not cloistered, are placed, as far as regards the inspection and supervision of the instruction, under the authorities prescribed by the law.

ART. 10. No one may be nominated a primary inspector unless he holds a certificate of fitness for inspection, obtained in accordance with the conditions laid down in the regulations of the Superior Council.

TITLE 2.

OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

On the Establishment of Public Schools.

ART. 11. Every commune must be provided, at the least, with one primary public school. Under certain conditions, however, one or more communes may unite in providing a joint school. When the population of the commune or communes amounts to 500 or upwards it must provide, at least, one special school for girls, unless allowed by the departmental council to substitute in its place a mixed school.

ART. 12. The communes interested contribute to the cost of construction and maintenance of these schools in the proportions determined by the municipal councils, and in case of disagreement by the prefect, with the advice of the departmental council.

ART. 13. The Departmental Council of Public Instruction, with the advice of the municipal councils, subject to the approval of the minister, determines the number, the nature, and the situation of the public primary schools of every degree that are required to be established or maintained in each commune, as well as the number of masters to be employed in them.

Permission may be granted to a master or mistress to receive a certain number of boarders.

ART. 14. The establishment of public elementary primary schools enacted by Arts. 11, 12, and 13 of the present law is an obligatory charge upon the communes. The following expenses are equally obligatory in the case of every school regularly established:—

- Lodging for each member of the school staff;
- The maintenance or the rent of the premises;
- The purchase and maintenance of the school furniture;
- Firing and lights for the classes and wages of servants, if they are employed.

ART. 15. The following are for the first time placed among the number of public primary schools, laying an obligatory expenditure upon the commune, on condition that they are established in conformity with the prescriptions of the 13th article of the present law:

1. Public schools for girls already established in communes with upwards of 400 souls.
2. Public dame schools which are or shall be established in communes with more than 2,000 souls, and having at the least a population of 1,200 living close together.
3. Public infant classes consisting of infants of both sexes under the charge of female teachers.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Teaching Staff. Requisite Conditions.

ART. 16. Instruction in the public schools is given in accordance with the prescriptions of the law, dated 28th March 1882, and with a programme of instruction decided upon by the Superior Council.

ART. 17. In public schools of every order the instruction is under the charge exclusively of lay teachers.

ART. 18. No new nomination, either of a master or mistress, belonging to a religious community shall be made in the departments in which a normal school has been at work for the four preceding years.

In the case of boys' schools the complete substitution of a staff of lay teachers for a staff of teachers belonging to a religious community shall be effected within five years from the promulgation of the present law.

ART. 19. Prescribe the mode of dealing with endowments given for denominational schools.

ART. 20. No one may be nominated as a teacher of any kind in a public school unless he possesses the qualification required for the particular position, as laid down either by the law or the regulations of the university.

ART. 21. The decrees and decisions of the Superior Council will determine the conditions for obtaining the elementary certificate, and the different diplomas required in public schools of different degrees.

The superior certificate.

The certificate of fitness for teaching.

The certificate of fitness for a professorship in the normal schools, and the higher primary schools.

Special diplomas for accessory subjects of instruction; drawing, singing, gymnastics, manual work, living languages, &c.

ART. 22. Masters and mistresses are divided into probationers (*stagiaires*) and titulars.

ART. 23. No one may be nominated a titular teacher unless he has served for a period of two years at the least in a public or private school, possesses a certificate of fitness for teaching, and unless his name is on the list of those eligible for appointment as teachers, drawn up by the departmental council in conformity with Art. 27.

The time spent in the normal school counts for the accomplishment of this period, in the case of male students after the 18th year, and in the case of female students after the 17th year.

ART. 24. Head masters and head mistresses are assisted in schools of several classes by under masters and under mistresses, in such numbers as may be determined by the departmental council.

These assistants are either probationers (*stagiaires*) or titular teachers. In the higher primary schools they must be 21 years of age, and must possess the higher certificate.

ART. 25. Public teachers of every order are prohibited from taking part in commercial or industrial employments, or in administrative functions. They are equally prohibited from holding any office, whether paid or gratuitous, connected with religious worship.

Country teachers may, however, hold the office of town clerk, with the sanction of the departmental council.

CHAPTER III.

Nomination of the Teaching Staff. Rewards and Punishments.

ART. 26. Probationers receive their appointment from the inspector of the department. This may be withdrawn by him on the recommendation of the primary school inspector.

They are subject to the same disciplinary punishments as titular teachers, except revocation.

ART. 27. The departmental council draws up every year a list of those teachers who are qualified for appointment as titular teachers, either to have charge of a school, or of a class as under masters.

The nomination of titular teachers is made by the prefect, with the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction, and on the recommendation of the district inspector.

The directors (male and female) of higher primary schools and of apprenticeship schools of manual work are nominated by the Minister of Public Instruction. The conditions will be determined by special regulations.

ART. 29. As to change of residence.

ART. 30. Disciplinary punishments applicable to the teaching staff in public primary schools are—

1. Reprimand.
2. Censure.
3. Revocation.
4. Suspension for a period not exceeding five years.
5. Exclusion.

ART. 31 and ART. 32 lay down rules for carrying these punishments into effect.

ART. 33. In grave and urgent cases the district inspector has the right of pronouncing the provisional suspension of a teacher, which does not involve the loss of his salary while the inquiry is pending.

ART. 34. Persons holding any office in connexion with public primary instruction are capable of receiving rewards, consisting of honourable mention, bronze and silver medals.

Teachers who have been superannuated may be nominated honorary teachers.

TITLE III.

OF PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

ART. 35. The head teachers in private primary schools are entirely free in the choice of methods, in the subjects of instruction, and in books, with the exception of the books prohibited by the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

ART. 36. No private school may take the title of superior primary school if the head master or mistress does not possess the certificates required by directors of such institutions.

No private school, without the sanction of the departmental council, may receive children of both sexes, if there exists in the same place a public or private school specially for girls.

No private school may receive children under six years of age if there exists in the commune a public dame school, or infant class, unless it does not possess an infant class.

ARTS. 37-39 prescribe the rules to be followed for the establishment of a private school.

ART. 40. Whoever shall have opened or carried on a private school without fulfilling the requisite conditions shall be summoned before the local tribunal, and condemned to pay a fine of from 4*l.* to 40*l.* The school shall be closed.

ART. 41. As to the punishment of offences by teachers.

ART. 42. Every director of a private school who shall refuse to submit himself to the supervision and inspection of the school authorities under the conditions enacted in the present law shall be summoned before the tribunal and condemned to pay a fine of from 2*l.* to 20*l.*

ART. 43. To the same conditions relative to subjects of instruction, staff and inspection are subjected, schools belonging to hospitals, convents, agricultural colonies, workshops, orphanages, &c. &c.

TITLE IV.

OF THE COUNCILS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Departmental Councils.

In each of the departments (of which there are 87) there shall be a council for primary instruction, composed as follows:—

1. The prefect (governor of the department), president.
2. The inspector of the department (*d'académie*), vice-president.
3. Four general councillors, elected by their colleagues.
4. The principals of the normal schools for masters and for mistresses.
5. Two masters and two mistresses, elected respectively by the head masters and mistresses of the public schools of the department from among the number of teachers who have charge of schools with several classes, or of practising schools attached to a normal school, or who have retired from school work.
6. Two primary school inspectors, appointed by the minister.

No member of the council shall be allowed to provide a substitute.

In contentious and disciplinary matters in which members connected with private schools are concerned, two teachers of such schools, one a layman, the other a member of a religious order, elected by their respective colleagues, shall be added to the council of the department.

ART. 45. The elected members of the departmental council continue in office for three years. They are re-eligible.

ART. 46. Regulations connected with the Department of the Seine.

ART. 47. The functions of members of the departmental councils are honorary. Travelling expenses, however, are allowed to primary inspectors and to the representatives of teachers who do not live in the chief town of the department.

ART. 48. The departmental council is required to meet at least once in three months, but in cases of necessity may be called together at any other time by the prefect.

Besides the powers conferred upon it by the terms of the present law, the departmental council—

Sees that the programmes, the methods, and the regulations prescribed by the Superior Council are carried into effect, as well as the sanitary inspection of the schools enjoined in Art. 9.

Issues regulations relating to the internal government of the establishments for primary instruction.

Determines the number of public schools in which the number of scholars in attendance is such as to require an additional master.

Deliberates upon the reports and the suggestions of the inspector of the department, the cantonal representatives, and the municipal school committees.

Gives its opinion on the reforms which it deems useful to be introduced into the instruction, on the helps and encouragements to be given to primary schools, and upon rewards.

Receives and discusses every year a general report from the inspector of the department on the state and the wants of the public schools, and on the state of the private schools; this report and minutes of the discussion are transmitted to the Minister of Public Instruction.

ART. 49. The presence of one more than half the full number of members is necessary to give validity to their resolutions.

The departmental councils may invite to join their number as assessors persons connected with teaching, and any other persons whose experience seems to them as useful to be consulted.

ART. 50. The departmental council may delegate to one third of their members the right of entering into all establishments for primary instruction, public or private, in the department.

But the persons so delegated shall confine their inspection within the rules laid down in Art. 9.

ART. 51. As to the persons who have the right of electing members of the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

ART. 52. The departmental council nominates one or several representatives residing in each canton to supervise the public and private schools in the canton, and it determines the schools which are placed under the charge of each of them. These representatives are nominated for three years, and are re-eligible. They meet together at the least once every three months at the chief town of the canton, and appoint their own chairman, to consider recommendations which they shall make to the departmental council.

CHAPTER II.

Of School Committees.

ART. 54. The municipal school committee consists of the mayor, or his representative, president; one of the representatives of the canton, and in communes comprising several cantons as many representatives as there are cantons, nominated by the inspector of the department, and as many members nominated by the municipal council as would be equivalent at the most to one third of the total number of the members of the council.

The rest of the articles are more or less of a local or provisional character.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DÉCRET ORGANIQUE ON THE LAW OF THE 30TH OCTOBER 1886 ON THE ORGANISATION OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.*

ART. 27. Elementary primary instruction comprises :—

Moral and civic instruction.

Reading and writing.

French language.

Arithmetic and the metric system.

History and geography, specially of France.

Object lessons and rudimentary science.

The elements of drawing, singing, and manual work, and, in girls' schools, needlework.

Gymnastic and military exercises.

OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES.

ART. 35. Higher primary instruction comprises, in addition to the more thorough study of the subjects taught in the elementary primary school :—

Applied arithmetic.

The elements of algebra and of geometry.

The common rules of accounts and book-keeping.

Notions of the physical and natural sciences applicable to agriculture, industrial employments, and hygiene.

Geometrical and ornamental drawing, and modelling.

Notions about ordinary law and political economy.

Notions about the history of French literature.

The principal epochs of general history, and especially those of modern times.

Industrial and commercial geography.

Living languages.

Manual work in wood and iron for boys.

Needlework and cutting out for girls, and joining together.

ART. 38. No scholar may enter these higher schools or supplementary classes, unless he has gained a certificate of having successfully passed through the course of an elementary primary school. There is no limit of age fixed by the law.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

ART. 43. The State founds and maintains national scholarships (*bourses*) in public establishments for higher primary instruction for boys and for girls.

These scholarships (*bourses*) are of three kinds :—

1. Scholarships providing instruction with board and lodging.

2. Scholarships providing the cost of maintenance of scholars living in their own families, and extending their studies in a higher primary school or supplementary classes.

3. Scholarships providing the cost of living *en pension*.

* See page 70.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

ART. 55. Apprenticeship schools of manual work have for their object to develop technical aptitudes, and to complete in a special point of view, the instruction given in the elementary primary school. No scholar can be admitted who has not obtained a certificate from the primary school, or is not, at the least, 13 years of age.

PRIMARY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

ART. 58. As a rule, the students in normal schools are resident. The training is gratuitous. With certain sanctions, normal schools may receive half boarders and non-resident scholars, also gratuitously.

The course lasts for three years. A practising school with a special teacher is annexed to each normal school, and, in addition, in the case of normal schools for mistresses, there must be also a dame school.

In normal schools for masters, workmen may be employed as masters and as assistants to the professor of manual work.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

ART. 82. The instruction given in primary normal schools to masters and also mistresses comprises the following subjects:—

1. Moral and civic instruction.
2. Reading.
3. Writing.
4. The French language, and outlines of French literature.
5. History, and especially the history of France down to our own day.
6. Geography, specially that of France.
7. Arithmetic, the metric system, elementary arithmetic with practical applications, notions of algebra and of book-keeping.
8. Elementary geometry.
9. Mensuration and levelling for male students only.
10. The elements of physical and natural science with their principal applications.
11. Agriculture for male students and horticulture.
12. Domestic economy for female students.
13. Drawing.
14. Singing and music.
15. Gymnastics; and, for male students, military exercises.
16. Manual work for men; needlework for women.
17. Pedagogy.
18. The study of a foreign language.

Some of the remarks made in the official report on the internal discipline of the normal schools are full of interest. (*See Règlements Organiques*, page xi)

"The changes made in the mode of admission and in the course of study in the normal schools demands, in like manner, a reform in the internal discipline of these schools, at least for young men; but as for normal schools for mistresses, we do not see at present that any changes are possible or desirable.

"Normal schools for masters are at the present time in a state of transition. In the same way as they oscillate between two plans of studies inspired by a different spirit, so in like manner they seem to hesitate between two opposite kinds of discipline. Formerly the normal school was a boarding school (*internat*) in the narrowest sense of that word. It aimed at fashioning its scholars; instruction, education, professional preparation, everything, rested upon the continuous action of the director and the almoner, seconded by a staff almost as strictly shut out from the world as the students themselves.

"Since 1881 the discipline has become less rigorous, both for the scholars and for the masters. The scholars have from time to time been permitted to go out, a favour unknown 10 years ago. Within the normal school a larger amount of liberty has been allowed to them. Their existence day and night has not been hampered by minute and vexatious regulations. They have been permitted to write letters and to receive them without being obliged to show them to anybody. They have been often left alone at study and in recreation, and even at times in the dining hall and the dormitory. In the end we have come to the conclusion, not however without difficulty, that it was not indispensable to keep up in each school two or three overseers (*surveillants*) to mind 30 or 40 young teachers. (*Règlements Organiques*, 1887, page xiii.)"

HIGHER PRIMARY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Two higher primary normal schools have been established to form professors for the normal schools, and for the higher primary schools for girls and boys. They are gratuitous. Admission is obtained by competition.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES AS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEMS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

HOLLAND.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	17th of August 1878, amended by the laws of the 27th of July 1882, of the 3rd of January 1884, and of the 11th of July 1884.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	2,147,133 males. 2,188,879 females.
3. Give the number of children—	<u>4,336,012</u>
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 12 years of age.	293,426 boys. 289,271 girls. <u>582,697</u>
(b.) On the school rolls of	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. 201,071 boys. 172,194 girls.
(c.) In regular attendance.	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management. 58,918 boys. 75,254 girls. <u>134,172</u>
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	227,075 boys and 206,438 girls in all received primary education in the public and non-public schools. The number of children in regular attendance cannot be given. No; <i>see</i> Arts. 80, 81, and 82 of the law of the 17th of August 1878, and § 7 of the last five Government Reports, on the carrying out of that article.
5. If so—	See answer to question 4.
(a.) Between what ages ?	See answer to question 4.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	See answer to question 4.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	There are few children who receive no education whatever. For deserted children there exist some special schools. Moreover, such children are received in training institutions, where there are reasons for their admission, and receive education there.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	In all primary schools, as a rule, instruction is given for five hours per day, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, one or both, when there are three hours' school in the morning only. The hours do not vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	This matter is left to the authorities of the commune. <i>See</i> Art. 21 of the law.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	No.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	No.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	No.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	No.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	No.
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	No.

Questions.

Answers.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary schools hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the school exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

See Arts. 4, 5, and 50 of the law of the 17th of August 1878, and the Royal Decree of the 4th of May 1883, last revised by Royal Decree of the 30th of August 1884.

As before.

In every commune adequate primary education is given in a sufficient number of schools, to which all children are admissible without distinction of religious belief. (See Art. 16 of the law.)

As regards the buildings, Art. 5 of the law only applies to schools not under public management. Private education is regulated by the law.

The regulation of the number of teachers, mentioned in Art. 24 of the law, does not apply to schools not under public management. In this respect they are uncontrolled. No person may give primary instruction, even in schools not under public management, who do not hold the certificates of competency and moral character required by the law.

No.

The curriculum of elementary instruction is prescribed by Art. 21 of the law.

No. As regards this subject, see Arts. 22 and 33 of the law. In the regulating of the school hours provisions shall be made, by setting free certain hours to be expressly mentioned in the regulation, that the children attending the school shall be able to enjoy the advantages of religious instruction to be given by the ministers of religion.

For that object, in the year 1885, in 298 communes, 620 school premises were used by teachers of religion.

The answer to this question is contained in Arts. 22 and 33 of the law. The school education shall be such as to conduce to the intellectual development of the children and to their training in all Christian and social virtues, by instructing them in appropriate and useful branches of knowledge.

The teacher shall refrain from teaching, doing, or permitting anything at variance with the respect due to the religious convictions of such as entertain religious convictions different from his own.

The teacher guilty of neglecting his duties in this respect may be suspended by us for a term not exceeding one year, and on a repetition of the offence, he may be suspended for an indefinite period in his qualification to give instruction in a public school.

The giving of religious instruction is left to the ministers of religion.

No.

Yes, that is to say, they must not wear the distinctive garb of their order; but ecclesiastics are not excluded, as they are in France, for example.

The curriculum varies. In most schools the branches that are compulsory, mentioned under the letters *a-k* are the only ones taught.

Under the term primary education this law comprehends instruction in—

- (a.) Reading.
(b.) Writing.
(c.) Arithmetic.
(d.) Construction of elementary plane geometrical figures.
(e.) The elements of the Dutch language.
(f.) The elements of the history of the Netherlands.
(g.) The elements of geography.
(h.) The elements of natural history.
(i.) Singing.
(k.) Plain needlework (for girls).

No.

(The question appears to have been misunderstood, as the answer does not convey any information on the subject.)

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction ?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools ?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory ?

(c.) How much time is given to it ?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys ?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which and to what extent ?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist ? At what age do children begin to frequent them ? Are they a part of the public system ?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars ? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases ? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent ?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls ? If mixed, are they taught by men or women ? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools ?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools ?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) by the school law, and
(ii.) in actual practice ?

Drawing is a compulsory subject only for children instructed in the public schools where freehand drawing is taught.

Instruction in useful needlework only, for girls, is compulsory in all public schools; that is to say, the same as 24 (a.).

Not taught in public schools for elementary education.

As before.

Gymnastic training is encouraged everywhere as much as possible. See page 186 of the Government Report for 1885-1886.

The teachers are left uncontrolled as to the manner in which they give instruction.

No.

See answer to question 15.

Yes.

1. The French language is taught in 500 public schools and in 498 non-public schools.

2. The German language in 258 public schools and in 307 non-public schools.

3. The English language in 197 public schools and in 266 non-public schools.

The instruction in modern languages by Art. 2 of the law extends to the rudiments of the language.

The instruction in infant schools is not regulated by law. There are no general provisions as regards the age when the children are admitted to those institutions. As regards the number of the public and non-public infant schools of the persons employed and of the pupils, see page 263 of the Government Report of Education for 1885-1886.

The promotion of scholars is left to the authorities of the commune acting on the representation of the heads of the schools with the sanction of the district school inspectors. See Art. 21 of the law.

Elementary schools are both mixed and separate for boys and girls. In both cases instruction is given by male and female teachers, together or separate. When the school is divided into several classes by Art. 25 of the law, the instruction of the lowest classes is by preference assigned to female teachers, that in the highest classes, except in schools exclusively for girls, is by preference assigned to male teachers.

As qualifications for teaching in elementary schools it is required, among other things, that the teacher shall have attained the age of 18 or 23 years and passed examinations, and that he shall also deposit one or more certificates of moral character.

See Arts. 24 and 88 of the law, and the Royal Decree of the 3rd of October 1884. The head master or head mistress of a school shall be assisted by at least one teacher, if the number of children attending the school is more than 30; by at least two teachers, if the number is more than 70; by at least three, if the number is more than 120; and by at least four, if the number is more than 170.

If a school numbers more than 200 pupils, one teacher at least must be employed for every 40 children in the school, and one more besides as soon as the number of children attending the school exceeds a clear multiple of 40 by more than 24.

If the number of teachers in the school is more than four, two of them at least must have attained the age of 23 and hold the rank of head teacher; if the number of teachers is more than eight, three of them at least must have attained that age and hold that rank.

Under the term "teachers" employed in this Art. are not included such as give instruction exclusively in one or more of the subjects classed in Art. 2 under the letters from *t* to *t* inclusive.

No school shall be allowed to receive more than 400 children at the same time, unless special permission be given by us.

In applying this Art., the number of children who were known to be actually attending the school on the 15th day of the month of January of the current year, shall serve as the basis of calculation.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

Pupil-teachers are allowed in the school, under the conditions mentioned in Art. 8 of the law. Young persons of either sex may, with the written approval of the District Inspector of Schools, be admitted to the school as pupil-teachers, and assist in the work of the school, provided—

- (a.) That they have entered on their 15th year and have not completed their 19th year;
- (b.) That they are not employed in any school work except what they perform under the immediate inspection and under the direction of a properly qualified person; and
- (c.) That after having been placed for three months as pupil-teachers they possess a certificate signed by the head master, or by the head mistress of the school at which they were employed at the date of the certificate, which must not be of older date than one year, that their moral conduct and their improvement were satisfactory.

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

See Art. 17 of the law, and as regards the night schools, pages 192, 204, and 205 of the Government Report for 1885-1886. As far as practicable the opportunity shall be afforded to such pupils as have received the ordinary school instruction of going through a repetitive course of such instruction.

In the repetitive course the instruction may be extended to one or more of the subjects mentioned in Art. 2, under the letters *l* to *t* inclusive, although these subjects had not been comprised in the ordinary school instruction which such pupils had previously received.

In primary schools instruction may also be given in—

- (l.) The elements of the French language.
- (m.) The elements of the German language.
- (n.) The elements of the English language.
- (o.) The elements of general history.
- (p.) The elements of mathematics.
- (q.) Drawing.
- (r.) The elements of agriculture.
- (s.) Gymnastics.
- (t.) Fancy needlework (for girls).

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

The attendance in such schools is not compulsory. As a rule, they are held in the evening during all the year, or portions of it. The instruction is given gratis. The expenses of these schools are borne by the communes. (See Art. 45 of the law.)

The public elementary schools are closed on Sunday.

35—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 - (a) Religious or
 - (b) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hour is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

See Arts. 10, 11, and 29 of the law. Teachers in communal schools may be dismissed by the communal council

- (a.) At once at the teacher's own request;
- (b.) On the proposal of the District School Inspector, if the case concern the master or mistress who is placed at the head of the school;
- (c.) On the proposal of the burgomaster and the municipal council, or of the District School Inspector, if the case refers to a teacher not placed at the head of a school.

In the two last cases an honourable discharge cannot be granted.

It may be declared by the Provincial States that the teacher not honourably discharged has forfeited his qualification to give instruction.

Teachers employed in a school supported exclusively by the State may be dismissed or discharged, either at their own request or on the authority of our minister who is charged with the execution of this law.

He has the right of appeal against a decision of the Provincial Estates only in the case where it is declared that the teacher who has been dismissed in disgrace has forfeited the privilege of giving instruction. See Art. 14 of the law.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school-work?

See pages 218, 220, 222, and 258 of the Government Report for 1885-1886.

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

See Art. 12 of the law, the regulations for the training schools sanctioned by Royal Decree of the 28th of May 1879, the general regulations for the training schools sanctioned by Royal Decree of the 13th of May 1881, No. 1, and § 12 of the last Government Reports on Education.

(ii.) At whose cost?

At the cost of the State, of the communes, or of private individuals.

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

At the age of 14.

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

Four years.

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

In the ordinary elementary schools, and afterwards in preparatory classes of normal lessons.

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

See answer to V.
(The question appears to have been misunderstood.)

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

Sufficient.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

See Art. 7 of the law. The provisions of the preceding Art. are not applicable to—

(a.) Those who give primary home instruction to children of only one family.

(b.) Those who do not give primary instruction as teachers by profession, and who, having declared their readiness to give such instruction without payment, have received permission from us to give such instruction.

All persons declared qualified by virtue of the Royal Decree of August 2nd, 1815, No. 14 of the law of April 28th, 1876, or of the law of May 2nd, 1863, in the subject or subjects in which they give instruction, shall not be required to hold one of the certificates of capacity mentioned in the preceding Art.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

Yes. Teachers who by reason of having received education at higher schools or universities are competent to give higher or intermediate instruction may also give instruction in special subjects in elementary schools.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

Students do not live either at the training schools or in the normal schools. On the other hand, most of the students of the training colleges, and many pupil-teachers of the normal schools, receive board and lodging gratis with inhabitants of the commune, in the manner mentioned in the regulations. In some public and non-public schools students live at the school.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

No. Only by Art. 7 of the regulations for public training schools the directors are charged to take care that the pupil-teachers attend to their religious duties, &c.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

No, there are, however, a few Christian and Roman Catholic training and normal schools, which may be found in the table on pages 230, &c. of the Government Report for 1885-1886.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

See Chapter V. of the law.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

The State.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

Their special qualifications are regulated by Chapter V. of the law, and by the Royal Decree of the 22nd of January 1880.

(b.) What are their salaries?

The inspector receives 3,500fr=291l. 13s. 4d. per annum; the district inspector 2,500fr=208l. 6s. 8d. per annum; the arrondissement inspectors receive no salary.

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

Some of them.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

See the answers to questions 44 and 45a.
The school inspectors have to keep an account of the progress of the pupils only so far as the general result is required for drawing up the Government Report.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? state the proportion of each.

Public elementary education is maintained from public funds, non-public elementary education from voluntary contributions. In aid of the funds, both of public and non-public schools, fees may be required from all children attending them. See further Art. 46 of the law.

Questions.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—

- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are the arrears of fees collected ?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour ?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools ? Is there any provision for admitting such children free ?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

- (a.) To the parents ?
- (b.) To the locality ?
- (c.) To the State ?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country ?

56. Is it gratuitous ? If not, what does each scholar pay ?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools ?

Answers.

See Art. 49 of the law. Primary schools, the expenses of which are borne wholly or in part by the communes or the State, shall be considered as public schools, all others shall be considered as private schools.

No subsidies shall be granted by Boards of Dyke inspection, or by the Provincial States, towards the support of primary schools.

Without prejudice to the limitation contained in the first para. of this Art., all schools shall be considered as private schools in which instruction is given in one or more of the subjects mentioned in Art. 2, under the letters *l*, *m*, and *n*, and in the subject there mentioned under the letter *p*, and to which school subsidies are granted on such conditions as the communal council judges necessary.

Arts. 4 and 5, and the 1st and 2nd paras. of Art. 33, are applicable to such schools.

See Art. 49 of the law. If after consulting the Provincial States we should come to the decision that a commune would be unduly burdened by the expenses required for the proper organisation of primary education in that commune, taking into consideration its income and ordinary expenditure, a temporary subsidy shall be granted by the State.

It is impossible to make the division here mentioned. The expenditure and income of elementary education are not so completely classed under their several headings as to enable us to give the cost per scholar.

See the answer to question 47. The school fees vary. Under section 6 in the Government Report particulars will be found. Arrears of fees are collected by the receiver of the commune.

There is no fixed rate.

(Question apparently misunderstood.)

No.

Food and clothing for children attending school are left to public beneficence. See further the answer to question 47.

The total number of the children under instruction in the five elementary schools of the State is 531. The expenditure on these schools amounts to 19,400fl. per annum = 1,616*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or 37*fl.* = 3*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum for each child, at the cost of the State.

Yes, regulated by the law of the 2nd of May 1863. In every commune where the population exceeds 10,000, by Art. 14 of this law the municipal authorities establish at least one burger school, day and evening school. It may be associated with a public elementary school.

Secondary education is not given gratuitously. The school fees vary. For the communal schools the amount is fixed by the council of the commune, and for the State schools by the Minister of the Interior. The fees for the communal schools cannot be fixed at more than 12*fl.* = 1*l.* per annum, and for the State higher burger schools at more than 60*fl.* = 5*l.* per annum.

The schools for higher and secondary education are open to all who comply with the requirements for admission, and pay the school or college charges.

PUBLIC SCHOOL (PRIMARY EDUCATION) at STEGGERDA.

Programme of Instruction, &c., in the Evening School.

a. School hours.

Instruction is given in the evening school during the months from October to March inclusive, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 6 till 8 o'clock in the evening.

b. Vacations.

The vacation is given in the Fair week.

c. Division of classes.

The course of instruction in the evening school is one of three years. The school is in consequence divided into three classes. Those pupils only who have passed the examination in the day school are admissible.

d. Subjects, &c.

The following table gives a summary of the subjects which are taught, and also indicates the number of hours per week devoted to each subject:—

Subjects.	Year.		
	1	2	3
Reading, &c.	1½	1½	1
Arithmetic	1	1½	1½
Writing	½	½	—
Forms of bodies	1	½	½
Geography	1	1	1½
History	1	1	1
Natural Philosophy	1	1	1½
Drawing	1	1	1
Total	8	8	8

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

First year's course.

Reading &c.—Reading is extended to subjects of a more difficult character than those which occupied the sixth year (day school), as gold dust and precious stones, more thorough instruction in grammar, parsing, formation of style, composition, letter writing, and turning verse into prose.

Arithmetic.—The solution of suitable problems.

Writing.—Sentences, verses, accounts, &c.

Forms of bodies.—Repetition of instruction given in the sixth year (day school). Instruction in the content and superficies of the most common regular bodies.

Geography.—More advanced instruction in the countries of Europe, and of the Netherlands possessions in the East and West Indies, as also glances at physical geography.

History.—History of the Netherlands, more particularly since 1500. The development of the State administration. Explanation of certain social arrangements mentioned in history, for example, the feudal system, &c.

Drawing.—From nature.

Natural philosophy.—Instruction in the nature of bodies and in phenomena of daily occurrence, as connected with scientific farming.

Second year's course.

Reading, &c.—Reading poetry, with special study of the minor parts of speech. Composition. Turning verse into prose.

Arithmetic.—In addition to questions in arithmetic, instruction is also given in geometry.

Writing.—As in the first year.

Forms of bodies.—Extension of instruction given in the first year, as also geometrical calculations.

Geography.—The four quarters of the world. Extended instruction in physical geography.

History.—Instruction in the events which have happened in other countries, and their connection with those in the history of our own country. The chief personages of Europe.

Drawing.—As in the first year.

Natural philosophy.—Instruction in the nature of sound, heat, and light. Simple machinery, and its application to agricultural objects.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

Third year's course.

Reading, &c.—As before.

Arithmetic.—Algebraical questions in addition to the foregoing.

Forms of bodies.—Instruction in the qualities of polygons and irregular geometrical bodies.

Geography.—Repetition of the preceding. Extension of subject when required. Countries and their ethnology. Planetary system, &c.

History.—The chief occurrences and events of various nations during the period of Modern History. A few distinguished persons in Ancient History, and some events that occurred in the middle ages.

Drawing.—As before.

Natural philosophy.—Instruction in magnetism, electricity, machinery. Science of agriculture.

Drawn up on the 1st of September 1883 by the Principal of the Public School.

(Signed) K. POSTHUMUS.

Certified by me Th. Ruys, Inspector of Schools in the Heerenveen District, 12th of September 1883.

Certified by the Commission of Superintendence of the Public Elementary Schools in the Colony of the Society of Beneficence.

A. B. LÖHNIS, Chairman.
J. WYNALDEG, Secretary.

COLONIES OF THE SOCIETY OF BENEFICENCE.

COMMUNE OF WESTSTELLINGWERF.

PUBLIC SCHOOL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Regulation of school hours and vacations, division into classes, and programme of studies, including school books drawn up in accordance with Articles 20 and 22 of the Law of the 17th of August 1878, by the Principal of the Public School of Primary Education.

1. REGULATION OF SCHOOL HOURS.

(Art. 16 of the law.)

Instruction is given in the—

	Morning.	Afternoon.
Monday	} 9-12 }	2-4
Tuesday		2-4
Wednesday		
Thursday		2-4
Friday		2-4
Saturday		

for 26 hours, therefore, per week.

In these hours is partly included the time devoted to separate instruction in plain needlework, which is given every morning, with the exception of Saturday, from 8-10.

**FORNIGN
RETURNS.**

The children attending the school may receive religious instruction from teachers of religion, in the afternoon from 12 till 2.

II. REGULATION OF THE VACATIONS.

a. Ordinary Vacations.

No school is kept on the following days:—Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, and on the third Wednesday of every month, on account of the teachers' monthly meetings.

In addition to these, there are vacations for four weeks in the year, viz.:

1. During Easter week, beginning with Good Friday, and ending on the Saturday after Easter.

2. For two weeks in the summer, beginning on the second Monday in the month of September, and ending on the second Saturday following.

3. For one week, beginning on Christmas Day and ending on the first of January.

b. Extraordinary Vacations.

For exceptional reasons, in addition to the vacations included under letter *a*, the Principal of the school, with the sanction of the Chairman of the Commission of Superintendence, may grant a vacation, and, if possible, the Principal of the school shall give notice thereof to the School Inspector of his arrondissement.

III. DIVISION INTO CLASSES, &c.

a. Admission of Pupils.

The children must have attained the age of 5½ years to be admitted to the school. New pupils are admitted to the school once a year, namely, on the 1st of April. Children of parents who, in the interval, establish themselves in the colony, may be admitted at any time.

b. Division into Classes.

The pupils, according to their stage of advancement, are divided into three classes, and every class is sub-divided into two sections.

For plain needlework, the girls are divided into two classes.

c. Promotion from one Class to another.

Promotion is regulated by the Principal of the school, and takes place a year, namely, on the 1st of April. As a qualification for promotion, proficiency in the following subjects is required in the different classes:—

1st. Competent knowledge of the subjects, *a-i*, for promotion from the first to the second class.

a. Reading, &c.—Meirigen (Series Leopold), or other corresponding book; correct pronunciation.

b. Writing.—Legible letters (capital letters, sentences, tales, figures).

c. Arithmetic.—Counting up to a 100.

d. Forms of bodies.—Knowledge of the form of the school premises, names of the walls as north and south, &c., some knowledge of cubic objects (superficies, lines, angles).

e. Language.—(Dutch) knowledge of the simplest rules of spelling, formation of the plural of substantives, &c., composition and filling up of sentences.

g. Geography.—Understanding a map, knowing the points of the compass, direction of the roads in the neighbourhood of the school. Finding places on a map of the school and its neighbourhood.

Proficiency in the following subjects is required as a qualification for promotion from the second to the third class:—

a. Reading, &c.—Mosroosjes (Series Leopold). The portion must be read with appropriate intonation, and what has been read must have been understood.

b. Writing.—Well formed letters on a slate and in a copy book, both middle sized and small letters. Capital letters, figures, lines.

c. Arithmetic.—Working sums in numbers above 100, knowledge of the metrical system, of fractions, and working easy sums in fractions.

d. Forms of bodies.—General knowledge of the quadrilateral prism, as compared with the cube. Angles, rectangles, lineal measurement.

e. Dutch language.—Knowledge of substantives, adjectives, and verbs. Formation of sentences with prepositions and easy conjunctions. Knowledge of the rules of spelling. Analysis of a simple sentence. Combination of sentences. An essay on a not too difficult subject.

f. Netherlands history.—Knowledge of a few events, and personages in our history.

g. Geography.—Knowledge of the Commune, and of the neighbouring communes, of the province of Friesland, and some knowledge of the Netherlands (divisions, frontiers, &c.) Understanding of the words, commune, province, country, city, or town, village, canal, river, island, dyke, downs, &c., which occur in the course of instruction.

h. Natural philosophy.—Some knowledge of natural history, in the first place of our domestic animals, and of the most common plants. (Parts of a plant).

i. Singing.—Knowledge of musical notation. Singing simple exercises from "Richard Holl," 1st Part, 2nd knowledge of separate subjects; viz., plain needlework, is required for promotion from the first to the second class.

Being able to knit a stocking with a worked border and a night cap.

In sewing, they must be able to hem and stitch.

IV.—COURSE OF STUDY.

The hours of study mentioned under I., as regards the different subjects in the different classes, and sections are distributed as follows:—

Subjects.	Number of Hours.						Observations.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		
	Section I.	Section II.	Section I.	Section II.	Section I.	Section II.	
Object lessons	2	2	1	1	—	—	By reason of plain needlework.
Recitation	1	1	1	1	1	—	
Reading	8	6½	6	6	5	4	Girls in Class II, 25 hours.
Writing	4	4	3	3	3	2	
Dutch language	2	2½	4	4	5	6	Girls in III. (1) 4 (2) 5 hours.
Arithmetic	4	4	6	6	6	5	
Forms of bodies	1	1	1	1	1	2	Girls II., 5 hours. III., 5 2/4 hours.
Netherlands history	—	—	1	1	1	2	
Geography	—	1	1	1	2	2	Girls III. (1) 1 hour.
Natural philosophy	—	—	1	1	1	2	Girls II. (2) 1 hour.
Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	Class I. has 3 hours for playing.
	23	23	26	26	26	26	
Plain needlework	—	—	4	4	6	6	

The play time is included in the total number of school-hours.

The routine of daily work is drawn up according to this programme.

VI.—FINAL PROVISION.

All revisions of this regulation of the school-hours, &c. considered necessary by the superintending authority, or by the principal of the school, are submitted to the approval of the commission, and of the district inspector of schools.

Those authorities may also allow a temporary suspension of some regulations, if such suspension seem to be necessary.

Drawn up on the 1st of March 1884, by the Principal of the Public School of Primary Education in Weststellingwerf.

(Signed) K. POSTHUMUS.

(Countersigned).

Certified by me, Th. Ruys, District Inspector of Schools at Heerenveen.

(Countersigned).

Certified by us, A. B. Lohuis, Chairman, and J. Wynaldy, Secretary, of the Commission of Superintendence of the Public Elementary Schools in the Colony of the Society of Beneficence.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

HUNGARY.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	1868.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	13,749,603, according to last census taken in 1880.
3. Give the number of children—	1,697,697 (and 627,238 between 12 and 15 years old).
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 12 years of age.	
(b.) On the school rolls of	{ Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> under private or volun- tary management.
(c.) In regular attendance.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	Yes.
5. If so—	Six to 12 years, and 12 to 15 for continuation schools.
(a.) Between what ages ?	During eight months of the year in the country and 10 in town.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	Fines, on parents or guardians, 50 kreuzers (about 10 <i>d.</i>) for 1st offence ; 1 florin (1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) for 2nd offence ; 2 florins (3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>) for 3rd offence ; 4 florins (6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) for 4th offence, when the child is removed from former custody.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	Blind, deaf, and dumb children, and those provided with medical certificates, and idiots.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	The county commission, to whom reports of negligent attendance are made fortnightly.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	No.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	There are some establishments (started by private charity) where homeless children are educated. They are divided into groups, and besides receiving elementary education are taught handicrafts, agriculture or horticulture, or household work.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	Four to five per day ; 20 to 25 hours per week of five days ; the lower classes of the schools having the shorter time. (Five hours per week in winter and three hours per week in summer in the continuation schools).
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	The school year is of eight months (September to April inclusive) in small districts, and ten months September to June inclusive) in large parishes.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	No, the country being mostly agricultural the children are only occupied in the fields in the summer months.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	Children under 12 years old cannot be employed in any handicraft or factory.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	In the first instance the school inspector, then the county (or the ecclesiastical authorities in the case of a denominational school), and finally the Minister for Education. The cost falls upon the parish (or the religious sect), responsibility for suitability of buildings resting upon it.

Questions.

Answers.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

The present accommodation is insufficient, sufficing for about 86 per cent. in the elementary and 66 per cent. in the continuation schools. As a rule one room is provided per 60 scholars, light, and easy of ventilation, with a surface space of 8 to 12 square feet per head.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

No.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

They are equally under the supervision of the inspector, but any complaint he might have occasion to make in regard to the points indicated would in the first instance be addressed to the denominational or other responsible authority over the school, who must provide for the proper observance of the law.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

By the State; it is subject to slight modifications according to the conditions of the locality, but the general principles are the same.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

Yes, according to the denomination, the members of the latter providing for it.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

It forms part of the regular curriculum, combined with religious instruction; both being given during school hours, but separately, according to religious persuasion.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

Yes.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

Not those who instruct in religion.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

Practically not.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

No; although certain regard is paid to the condition of the population, and the probable future of the children.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

Religious and moral instruction; reading and writing; ciphering, knowledge of national weights and coins; mother tongue; exercise in speaking; national geography and history; superficial general geography and history; elements of physics and natural history, with special reference to the condition and neighbourhood to which the children's parents mostly belong; practical elementary agriculture and horticulture; instruction in more important civil rights and duties; singing; gymnastics as bearing on military exercises.

N.B.—The distinctions (a.) and (b.) are not observed in Hungary.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

In the higher schools, in places with more than 5,000 inhabitants, boys are grounded in the following subjects:—

Religion and morals; calligraphy and drawing; mother tongue (and Hungarian in schools where that language is not the medium of instruction); arithmetic and geometry; physics and natural history (with special regard to agriculture and trades); geography and history (general and national); elements of theoretical agriculture; national constitutional system; simple book-keeping; gymnastics (with special regard to military exercises); singing.

Girls in religion and morals; calligraphy and drawing; calculation; mother tongue (and Hungarian in schools where that language is not the medium of instruction); geography and history; physics and natural history, with special regard to gardening and female occupations; singing; female manual work.

Yes.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

It is devised mainly with a view to military exercises.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

Yes.

(c.) How much time is given to it?

Two hours a week.

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

It is not obligatory on girls by law, but is practised in many girls' schools.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which and to what extent?

Hungarian is taught in non-Hungarian districts.

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

There are 483 institutions of this nature; of which 22 are under the State, 79 under parishes, the rest being private or denominational, 17 having foundations. The number of children frequenting them (in 1886) was 46,549, their ages being three, four, and five years. There are also institutions in existence for taking care of two year old infants during absence of parents.

Questions.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

- (a.) Religious or
- (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

A pupil who at the end of the year has shown proficiency in the studies prescribed for the class is at once promoted to a higher class. Special ministerial permission can be obtained for passing two classes in the same year by children giving proof of exceptional talents.

Separate as far as possible. No special rule exists for school mistresses confining their attention to girls, and good female teachers have been found to manage mixed classes well, especially in rural schools. They constitute about 12 per cent. of the teachers.

They must pass from three to four years in the training colleges, and having then duly acquitted themselves in the different classes, and accustomed themselves to a thorough school system, they are admitted to an examination, competitive in nature, according to the issue of which they receive diplomas as class or assistant teachers.

As a rule not more than 80; that is to say, the law requires that this number should not be exceeded if possible, but in practice from 64 to 65 pupils on an average are under one teacher (in the State schools only 53 to 54).

Adult.

(That is to say, 18 would be the lowest possible age for qualifying as a teacher.)

There are continuation schools.

It is compulsory from the age of 12 to that of 15 years. The attendance is during 10 months in the year, and for five hours weekly in winter and three in summer. The fees are very trifling and often paid in kind, or remitted altogether. The expenses are met in the same way as in the case of primary schools, viz., either by the parish or by a religious denomination, State assistance being given when absolutely necessary.

No, the children attend the services of the religion to which they belong under the care of the teacher.

The appointment may be the result of competition, or may be made by the Education Board for State schools, or by the school board, subject to approval by the county committee, for parish schools, or by the school board in conjunction with the churchwardens for denominational schools. After a year's service on probation the teacher is appointed for life, and can only be dismissed with the consent of the Education Board after regular disciplinary proceedings before the school board.

Salaries vary according to the circumstances of the locality, and are fixed by the school committee with the approval of the district school board; a suitable house and small garden (of a minimum size of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre) must be provided, and the salary must not be less than 360 florins (30*l.* nominally, 25*l.* actually) annually for an ordinary elementary teacher; 200 florins (20*l.* nominally, 16*l.* actually) annually for an assistant elementary teacher; 550 florins (55*l.* nominally, 45*l.* actually) annually for a teacher in a higher popular school; 250 florins (25*l.* nominally, 20*l.* actually) annually for an assistant teacher; 800 florins (80*l.* nominally, 66*l.* actually) annually for a teacher in urban schools of larger towns; 700 florins (70*l.* nominally, 58*l.* actually) annually for one in urban schools of smaller towns; 400 florins (40*l.* nominally, 33*l.* actually) annually and 350 florins (35*l.* nominally, 29*l.* actually) annually respectively for assistant teachers in such towns. Two per cent. is deducted from the salaries of the regular teachers to form a pension fund, and assistance is afforded to the poor orphan children of such teachers for their education. A teacher cannot hold another office, except such as that of churchwarden, or town councillor, but, subject to the approval of the school authorities, may in leisure time undertake business which can be discharged on the spot.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained ?
- (ii.) At whose cost ?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? If not, from what class ?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach ?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities ?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction ?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training ?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination ?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority ? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors ?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications ?
- (b.) What are their salaries ?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ?
46. How often are the schools inspected ? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children ?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined ? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?
- 51.—Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are arrears of fees collected ?

At training colleges, of which there are 18 for males and six for females, supported by the State, and 36 for the former and 10 for the latter maintained by religious denominations.

At the age of 15, girls being sometimes admitted at 14. Three years at least.

They must have acquired such knowledge of the mother tongue, of calculation, of geography, and of history as was enabled them to pass through the four lower classes of a higher school than the elementary one. Girls must have completed the whole course of a higher popular school.

They are drawn from all classes of society.

For the present it is about sufficient.

Only those who were engaged before the law came into operation.

The 24 such institutions maintained by the State, and an equal number maintained by the Roman Catholics, the four kept up by the Greek Catholics, one by the non-united Greeks, one by the Calvinists, and one by the Jews are specially for teachers; whilst three Calvinist, 10 Lutheran, and three orthodox Greek colleges train teachers in connexion with other instruction given.

The latter part of this question is answered under head V. of question No. 38.

According to law residence is obligatory for female students; but in the case of males only when sufficient provision can be made for them.

Religion and morals form an obligatory part of instruction in all Hungarian schools.

The various denominations maintaining colleges for members are mentioned in the answer to question No. 40, in the State institutions pupils are received without regard to their religion.

By the State authority, and by the local authority, the latter being in permanent supervision and subordinate to the former.

The Minister of Education.

None are prescribed; persons are selected who are deemed fitting.

From 1,200 to 3,000 florins (120*l.* to 300*l.* nominally, 100*l.* to 250*l.* actually) per annum, besides office, lodging and travelling expenses.

Not necessarily, but preference would be given to candidates of this category when possible.

At least once a year.

All pupils undergo an annual examination in order to pass into the next class, which forms a record of results.

The State supports the State schools, assists the parish schools, and if necessary the recognised private schools. The denominational schools are assisted with school requisites but not with money. The last returns give a total of 16,305 schools, 16,082 being elementary schools.

Of the total, the proportions were as follows:—

State schools	- 611	or 3.75	per cent.
Parish schools	- 1,856	" 11.38	"
Denominational schools	- 13,639	" 83.65	"
Private schools	- 168	" 1.03	"
Schools maintained by societies.	31	" 0.19	"

If a parish can prove that the 5 per cent. tax levied for school purposes, together with such fees as can be collected, are insufficient for the maintenance of a school, assistance can be claimed from the State.

Assistance is given as above.

The cost per scholar is about 9.40 florins for both classes of schools (say, 15*s.* 8*d.*).

Strictly speaking not, the fees payable by parents amounting to about 2.20 florins (3*s.* 8*d.*) in the State schools, per year. In the other schools the fees are fixed by the supporters, and sometimes are more sometimes less than this sum. Arrears, like the fees themselves, are collected in State schools by the directors of the schools, in others by the local school board commissioners, but legal execution is practically never enforced.

Questions.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

For skilled labour the rate ranges from 2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. per day, for ordinary labour in factories from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d., and for agricultural labour it averages about 1s. 3d. taking the year through.

There is no public aid for this purpose. Indigent children attend such schools gratis.

According to the last returns the 548 State elementary schools were attended by 49,720 children, at a cost per child of 14.65 florins (say, 1l. 4s. 9d.).

2.20 florins (3s. 8d.).

0.90 florins (1s. 6d.).

11.75 florins (19s. 7d.).

Yes, regulated by a subsequent law passed in 1883. There exist for the purpose 150 "gymnasium" and 78 "real" schools (for literary and practical education).

The average fees amount to about 16 florins (nominally 1l. 12s., actually about 1l. 6s. 6d.) per head. In 1886 78.5 per cent. of the scholars paid full fees, 2.5 per cent. paid partially, and 19 per cent. were exempted.

There are foundations, both of a State and of a denominational character for affording assistance in this respect.

N.B.—A copy (in German) of the last ministerial report on education is appended.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S. W.

ITALY.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	1. The fundamental law is dated 13th November 1859. There are also the law of 15th July 1877, enforcing elementary education of the inferior class; that of 7th July 1878 enforcing gymnastics; that of 13th April 1885, regulating licences and nominations; and that of 11th April 1886, fixing salaries.	Date of school laws.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	2. According to the official census of 1881 the kingdom contains 28,459,628 inhabitants.	Population.
3. Give the number of children—	3. They form 12·1 per cent. of the entire population, about 3,440,007.	Number of school age.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 12 years of age.		
(b.) On the school rolls of	In the year 1883-84—	
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	Public schools - - 1,914,400 children.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	Private schools - - 172,304 „	
(c.) In regular attendance.	Number of children in regular attendance at both public and private schools was 1,543,190.	In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	4. It was made compulsory by the law of 15th July 1877.	Education compulsory
5. If so—	5.—	
(a.) Between what ages ?	From six to nine years of age.	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	There is no fixed rule on this score.	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	A fine is imposed on the parents, beginning at 50 centimes, and liable to be increased up to 10 francs.	How enforced.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	Exemptions are allowed in favour of absolute paupers or of families living at a distance of more than two kilometres from the school.	Exemptions.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	By the syndic, who can apply to the police magistrate in case the fine is not paid.	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	6. No.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	7. Vagrant or destitute children are, in a certain measure, received into asylums, houses of refuge for paupers, and orphanages, where an education at least within the limits of the inferior class is given.	As to vagrant children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	8. Five hours per day. There is a holiday on Thursday, so that the hours of school attendance per week come to 25.	Hours of school.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	9. For 10 months in the year, which correspond to about 300 days. In some districts or communes the holidays are reduced to one month, so that the schools remain open for 11 instead of 10 months only.	Length of school year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	10. No; but there are irregular schools lasting only for certain months in the year, and for certain hours of particular days in the week.	Temporary schools.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?		
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	No child is permitted to work unless it has completed its ninth year, and, in the case of underground labour, mines, &c., its tenth year. From these ages up to that of 15 a medical certificate is also required, proving the physical ability of the child for the work in question. Children from 9 to 12 years old may not be obliged to work for more than eight hours per diem.	Juvenile labour.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	11. That of the Royal School Inspector. School accommodation is provided for at the expense of the commune. When a school-house is required the commune must submit the plan to the Provincial Committee of Education. This body, before approving it, forwards it to the Civil Engineers' Office, which gives its opinion as to the convenience or otherwise of the building. When built, a civil engineer officer must give it his approval. Such are the guarantees for the suitability of school buildings.	School accommodation.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	12. In every commune there must be one school for boys and another for girls. Such schools must be set up in places where there are 50 children of the one and the other sex of age to attend them, that is, from 6 to 12 years. When the number of scholars in a school goes beyond 70, the commune is obliged to divide the school into different classes or to institute a second school in another part of the district. School buildings are constructed to accommodate all children of school age. The usual size provides for 60 children. A room to accommodate 60 children is usually 10 metres long, from 7 to 8 wide, 4 to 5 high, so that each child is allowed about one square metre and five cubic metres of air.	To what extent.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	13. Schools maintained by voluntary contributions are private, and private schools cannot take the place of public schools unless they are arranged precisely like them, and are under the surveillance of the commune.	As to private schools.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14. There are no schools which are not dependent on the public authority, that is, entirely independent in the strict sense of the term.	
(a.) As to the state of the premises? (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency? (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?	In private schools the premises must be suitable. The teachers must have diplomas. Hygiene must be duly observed, morality respected; nothing may be taught against the institutions of the State. Such schools are subjected, in the above-mentioned respects, to Government inspection.	
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.	15. By the State.	Curriculum.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	16. Religious instruction is only given in cases where it is specially requested, and then out of school hours.	Religious instruction.
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	17.—	
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?	18. One of the courses of instruction is that of "rights and duties," and in this the teachers are chiefly taken up with moral education, although moral education is not forgotten in other branches, as especially those of language and history.	Moral training.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	19. It is obligatory for no one beyond the limits of the Catechism and Holy Scripture (<i>see answer to Question No. 16</i>).	Religious instruction not obligatory.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	20. Of 40,000 teachers only 4,000 belong to the regular or secular clergy. The remainder are all laymen.	Teachers mostly lay persons.
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	21. The curriculum of instruction is the same for the schools in the hands of laymen as for those entrusted to members of the clergy.	
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?	22. There is no actual difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools, although the courses of instruction are generally always complete in the former and given by five or six teachers, while in the rural schools there are at the most only two teachers.	Identity of curriculum.
23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars?	23. Curriculum for elementary schools is:—	Programme of instruction.
	<i>Reading and Writing, &c.</i>	
	A. I. Class. Inferior section.—Spelling, copying. A. I. Class. Superior section.—Exercises in spelling, reading, and correct pronunciation. Exercises of orthography and learning by heart. B. II. Class.—Reading, easy grammar, easy compositions, learning by heart. C. III. Class.—Reading, more advanced grammatical studies, compositions, letters, &c. Calligraphy, learning by heart. D. IV. Class.—Reading, grammar, compositions, descriptions, letters, &c. Calligraphy, learning by heart. E. I. and II. Section.—Spelling, reading, copying, learning names of domestic articles. F. III. Section.—Reading, orthography, easy grammar, composition, simple letters, &c., learning names of articles used in domestic, artistic, and technical life, learning by heart.	

23.—(continued.)

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

Arithmetic.

1st Year.—Mental addition and subtraction. Learning Arabic numerals. 2nd Year.—Reading and writing numbers, addition, subtraction, and multiplication. 3rd Year Division.—Four first exercises in decimals, definition of most important geometrical figures, systems of weights and measures, solving easy problems. 4th Year.—Fractions, decimals and fractions, rule of three.

24. Drawing is compulsory in the elementary classes of the superior section, but is not always taught. Drawing.

Freehand drawing has now been introduced into the inferior class as well.

Needlework is compulsory in all female schools, and is taught in all schools. Needlework.

These subjects have not yet been introduced.

25. Yes.

Gymnastics.

There are two kinds. 1st. Gymnastics in school, which consist of movements of the body and arms, &c., destined to secure obedience to the word of command, and to relieve mental tension between lessons. These are for the inferior section. 2nd. Consisting in regular exercises in gymnasium, jumping, parallel bars, &c. This for the superior section.

Yes.

The first kind is taught for 5 or 10 minutes before opening school and between lessons for a few minutes. To the second are given three weekly lessons, each lasting one hour.

There are exercises for girls as well, divided in the same way into two classes.

26. No.

Second language not taught.

27. Of 8,259 communes in the kingdom 1,405 possess infant schools or asylums. These are benevolent institutions depending on the Ministry of the Interior, but they do not form a part of the public system of education, being generally maintained by charitable corporations or private individuals, though in some cases they are subsidised by the State. The total number of such institutions in the kingdom amounts to 2,035. Infant schools.

28. Promotion from one class to another is given upon examination. Whoever is not promoted after the examination is kept another term in his class. The examinations for promotion take place twice a year, at the end of the school year, and at the re-opening of the schools. Whoever fails in the first examination may present himself for re-examination at the opening of the schools. Promotion of scholars.

29. They are separate, the law not allowing them to be mixed. They may be in the same building, but the doors must be separated. The first classes may be mixed, but when this is the case they must be under a master. As a rule the boys' schools are under masters, and *vice versa*. The law does not allow masters in girls' schools, but it does admit women as teachers in boys' schools of the inferior grade. Women are employed to the extent of about 50 per cent.; but as women teach in mixed schools, and also in some of inferior grade, as well as in girls' schools, two thirds of the teachers may be considered to be women. (See Statistics, 1883-84.) Mixed and separate schools.

30. To be eligible for the post of schoolmaster a man must be over 18 years old, a woman over 17. There is no qualification respecting the condition of his family. Teachers; their qualifications.

His ability must be verified by two diplomas, one from the superior grade, the other of the inferior.

The moral character must be verified by the tribunal, declaring the candidate has never been sentenced in court, and by the syndic, declaring him to be of good conduct and moral habits.

31.—

Size of classes.

By the law, 60 and even 70.

In actual practice, from 25 to 35 in the superior classes, from 50 to 60 in the inferior classes.

32. Yes; all teachers are adult.

Teachers: adult.

Questions.

33. Is there any system of—
 (a.) Night or
 (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 (a.) Religious or
 (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 (iii.) By whom is it given?
 (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 (vi.) By whom is it given?
 (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades,—

- (i.) Together with their other emolument,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

Answers.

33. Yes.

There are night schools for adults, and

Other night schools for boys who have left the elementary schools. These latter are called continuation schools, and for women are held on Sundays also.

34. The night schools for adults are not counted as compulsory for those that frequent them, whereas the schools of the second class just mentioned are so, and must be attended until the examinations on the subjects taught in them are passed. These schools are a result of compulsory education. The night schools remain open generally from November to April, and are afterwards substituted by the holiday schools. The latter last all through the year. There is nothing to pay for them, and the expenses are met by the municipalities.

35. Not for boys. But there are holiday girls' schools.

That of the inferior classes.

Yes.

By the mistress.

No.

By the municipalities and the Government.

There are no school fees to pay.

36. The appointments are made by the communal councils after competitive examinations. These councils have the right to dismiss teachers, but they must do so within the two years' probationary period. After that time teachers cannot be dismissed except for special reasons laid down in the law.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

Night and continuation schools.

Continuation schools compulsory.

Instruction on Sundays.

As to appointment and dismissal of teachers.

Salaries.

37. SALARIES IN URBAN SCHOOLS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
SUPERIOR.			
Masters	£ s. d. 52 16 0 (1,320 lire.)	£ s. d. 44 8 0 (1,110 lire.)	£ s. d. 40 0 0 (1,000 lire.)
Mistresses	42 4 10 (1,058 lire.)	35 4 0 (880 lire.)	32 0 0 (800 lire.)
INFERIOR.			
Masters	40 0 0 (1,000 lire.)	38 0 0 (950 lire.)	36 0 0 (900 lire.)
Mistresses	32 0 0 (800 lire.)	30 8 0 (760 lire.)	28 16 0 (720 lire.)

SALARIES IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
SUPERIOR.			
Masters	£ s. d. 36 0 0 (900 lire.)	£ s. d. 34 0 0 (850 lire.)	£ s. d. 32 0 0 (800 lire.)
Mistresses	28 16 0 (720 lire.)	27 4 0 (680 lire.)	25 12 0 (640 lire.)
INFERIOR.			
Masters	32 0 0 (800 lire.)	30 0 0 (750 lire.)	28 0 0 (700 lire.)
Mistresses	25 12 0 (640 lire.)	24 0 0 (600 lire.)	22 8 0 (560 lire.)

All these salaries are increased by a tenth every six years of service, and this may be repeated four times. There are no other emoluments. The law forbids elementary teachers to hold any other office but that of teacher. It is, however, admitted that priests, having no cure of souls, may hold the chaplaincy, while lay teachers may play the organ in church on feast days.

Questions.

Answers.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?

- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

38. Teachers coming from the normal schools have to pass through no probationary period; but those who have studied in private, after passing the examination for the diploma, must pass a probationary term of two years at their own expense. This must be completed in a public school named by the "Provveditore agei Studi." The teachers for elementary schools are trained in institutions called "normal schools." The normal schools have two grades, superior and inferior, and the diplomas for teaching are given accordingly. The course in the inferior grade lasts two years, in the other it lasts three. The same subjects are taught in the inferior normal schools, and during the first two years in the superior grade, so that anyone who has passed the examination in the inferior grade, second year, and has obtained his eight promotions, is admitted at once to the third course in the superior grade.

A preparatory course is added to the normal schools, which lasts two years. For admission to it a certificate from the fourth elementary class is required.

Boys are admitted to it at 14, girls at 15 years of age.

Training of teachers.

Age of admission.

Generally the social status of the scholars in the normal schools is the same as that of those in the elementary schools.

In the case of schoolmistresses the supply is excessive, but as far as regards masters the numbers are scarcely sufficient.

39. No.

40. Yes. But it is most rare for anyone to enter the normal schools after having gone through a course of university education. Sometimes persons who have obtained their "Lycée" certificate, or one from the technical schools, and cannot finish their studies will join afterwards, so as to become school teachers later.

41. In some places they live together, in others they simply attend school.

42. In all the normal schools one of the subjects is that of "Rights and Duties." It is entrusted to the professor of history and geography.

43. No.

44. The elementary schools are inspected by the Government, while being under the immediate direction of the commune. The Government exercises a surveillance over the schools by means of schools' inspectors and commissioners, and the commune by means of a superintendent and a committee elected for the purpose.

The duties of these officials differ greatly and are fixed by special regulations. The school inspectors have to regulate the methods of instruction, give advice to the teachers, examine the books, &c.

45. The Government.

No special qualifications.

They are divided into four classes. The 1st with 120*l.* sterling (3,000 lire); 2nd with 100*l.* sterling (2,500 lire); 3rd with 80*l.* sterling (2,000 lire); 4th, 60*l.* (1,500 lire).

They are taken from among the elementary teachers and have to pass a special examination to enable them to reach the grade of inspector.

46. Twice a year.

It is not the custom to keep any record of the inspector's examination. He, however, after the tour of inspection informs the schoolmasters of the good or bad elements he met with in their respective schools.

47. It is maintained at the expense of the commune, but the Government assists wherever the commune cannot bear the expense alone.

There are also sometimes legacies, and these are used to cover the expenses borne by the commune in maintaining the schools.

48. As the schools are charged to the communes, these make no subsidiary grants to the former; though such grants are made to the communes from the State. When the commune is unable to carry out the provisions of the law respecting the number of schools, the amount of teachers, salaries, &c. The Government assists it with a subsidy, and it assists also in the construction of school buildings, if executed on the lines determined by law.

No religious teacher in the training colleges.

Schools inspected by the State.

Inspectors appointed by the Government.

Drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers.

Education provided generally at the cost of the commune.

Subsidies from the State.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?	49. See answer to previous question.	
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—	50. The average cost of school maintenance per scholar, both in the inferior and superior elementary schools, is 19s. 9½d. (about), i.e., 21 lire 78 cents.	Cost of school maintenance.
(i.) Elementary and (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?		
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?	51. It is so by law, but in some more considerable communes there are paid, as well as gratuitous, schools. To enter these the scholar must depose a sum varying from 3 lire to 10 lire (2s. 6d. to 8s. 4d.), which is paid on entry and passes into the municipal coffers. There can be no arrears as the fee is paid on entry.	Education free by law but not altogether so in practice.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—	52.—	
(a.) Skilled or	About 5 to 8 lire per diem (4s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.).	
(b.) Unskilled labour?	About 2 to 4 lire per diem (1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.).	
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?	53. There is no such aid with respect to the elementary schools. But in infant asylums, which are subsidized by the State, the commune, and private individuals, grants for that purpose are made.	Aid for indigent scholars.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—	54. In the year 1883-84 (the last published statistics) the number of children registered on the books of the public elementary schools was 1,914,400, of the private schools 172,304, making a total of 2,086,704.	Total number at school.
a. To the parents?	This does not appear on the statistics.	
b. To the locality?	The average cost per child to the communes is 21.21 lire, or about 17s.	Cost per child.
c. To the State?	The State does not contribute regularly to the elementary schools, but only assists such communes with subsidies as are unable to maintain the schools in their districts.	
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. There is a system of public secondary instruction, supported by the State. Such instruction is given in the "Lycées," "Gymnasiums," in the technical schools and technical institutes.	Secondary education.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. At all these institutes the instruction is given gratuitously, but a fee has to be paid before being admitted to them. There are fees for admission, for inscription, and certificate fees. They are as follows:— In the technical schools and inferior gymnasiums (three 1st classes),— Fee of admission, 5 lire (4s. 2d.). " inscription, 10 lire (8s. 4d.). " certificate, 15 lire (12s. 6d.). In the superior gymnasium (4th and 5th classes),— Fee of admission, 10 lire (8s. 4d.). " inscription, 30 lire (1l. 5s.). " certificate, 30 lire (1s. 5s.). In the Lycée,— Fee of admission, 40 lire (1l. 13s. 4d.). " inscription, 60 lire (2l. 10s.). " certificate, 75 lire (3l.).	As to payments in lieu of fees
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	In the case of poor and singularly deserving scholars an exemption is allowed from these fees. The fees are paid to the State. There are also female schools of secondary instruction, called superior female schools. They aim at perfecting the education received in the normal schools. 57. As the higher schools are gratuitous, there can be no regulations providing for the gratuitous admission into them of poor and deserving scholars coming from the elementary schools.	Indigent scholars exempt.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

NORWAY.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. <i>a.</i> For the public elementary schools:— 1. In the country: Law of May 16, 1860, (1) with supplemental laws of 22nd May (2) and 12th June 1869, (3) 31st May 1873, (4) 19th June 1878, (5) and 8th June 1881, (6). 2. In the towns: Law of 12th July 1848 (7) with supplemental law of 22nd May 1869 (8) (common for the country and towns). <i>b.</i> For higher elementary schools:— Law of 17th June 1869 (9).	Date of school laws.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. The population is estimated at 1,930,000.	Population.
3. Give the number of children— (<i>a.</i>) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from to years of age. (<i>b.</i>) On the school rolls of { Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or volun- tary management. (<i>c.</i>) In regular attendance,	3.— The number of children bound to go to school (in the country from eight years old, in the towns from seven years old until about 15) amounted, at the end of 1882, to about 270,000. The number of pupils under private tuition, or in private schools, is only about 7,840. School attendance being compulsory, all the children should attend school when not prevented. In 1882, however, the children in the country, on an average, missed their lessons almost every eighth day, and those in the towns about every eleventh.	Number of school age. Attendance compulsory.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. It is.	
5. If so— (<i>a.</i>) Between what ages?	5.— In the country from the full age of eight years until the children are discharged from school, which is generally done when they are confirmed (Law, 1860, section 49), and in the towns from the full age of seven until they are confirmed (Law, 1848, section 13). In the country 12 weeks, or, when the children are divided into sections according to their knowledge and skill, each section attending school separately, nine weeks' instruction in each section per annum (a week being reckoned at six school days of six hours each, except Saturday, when the children are free in the afternoon), Law, 1860, section 6. Fines (Law, 1860, section 51, and Law, 1848, section 16). Parents or superiors who either themselves give their children good instruction, or cause them to be instructed by others, in the subjects prescribed for stationary schools, may, by reporting the fact, get the children exempted from attending the elementary schools (Law, 1860, section 50), Law, 1848, section 15). Children of Dissenters (and of Jews and Mormons) are exempted from religious instruction (Law, 16th July 1845, section 9). Fines are imposed by the School Commission (Law, 1860, section 51, and Law, 1848, section 16,) and, if sanctioned, they are collected by distraining; otherwise, the matter is decided by the police court (Law, 1860, section 88, and Law, 1848, section 32).	School age. Minimum of attendance. Exemptions.
(<i>b.</i>) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?		
(<i>c.</i>) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?		
(<i>d.</i>) What exemptions are allowed?		
(<i>e.</i>) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?		Fines.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. In the grammar schools the pupils, when in need, may gain gratis places or shares of legacies.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. For children in the country who have attained to 14 years of age, and are so negligent as to be unable to profit by attending the public school, it is incumbent on the School Commission to provide special instruction at the expense of the proper guardians.	Special instruction of vagrant children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or the season of the year?	8. The first question is answered under No. 5, lit. <i>b.</i> 2nd question: The law does not prescribe any difference on account of the age of the pupils or the seasons of the year, but section 7 of the Law of 1860 (in the country) provides that school attendance shall take place during the most convenient periods of the year.	School hours.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age?—If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

9. The first question is answered under No. 5, lit. b. 2nd question: In 1880 the school time for each child was, upon an average, 57 days.

10. Not any.

11. The immediate management of the school affairs of a locality devolves upon a School Commission, the members of which are chosen by the local board; in the country, by the pastor and one of the teachers of the school locality (Law, 1860, section 70); in the towns, by the resident clergy and a member of the magistracy (Law, 1848, section 25). The School Commission, whenever they consider it convenient, may nominate among the inhabitants of the district an inspector to assist them. The School Commission, in that capacity, as well as the inspectors, are not salaried.

The inspection of the elementary schools in a deanery devolves upon the competent dean, who, accordingly, is the immediate superior authority.

The supervision of the schools in each of the six dioceses of the kingdom devolves upon the bishop and the school director, both of whom shall be admitted by the School Commission and local board to every discussion held by them on the affairs of the schools.

The chief control of the elementary schools in each diocese is entrusted to a diocesan board of directors composed of the bishop and the civil governor of the diocese, and, in the case of school questions relating to the rural districts, they are joined by a school director.

The manager of a public grammar school is called "rektor" (head master). For every grammar school there is a direction, composed of the head master, a member of the magistracy, and three inhabitants of the place chosen by the local board, and these have to watch over everything tending to the interests of the school. (Law, 1869, section 51.)

It rests with the School Commission (and the authorities above them) to look after the buildings and inventory of the school, but it is the local board that grants the necessary funds. If these are withheld then, in order to obtain them, an action in the customary way may be brought against the locality for the fulfilment of their duty in that respect.

12. In the towns all the school children are instructed in stationary schools, whereas in the rural districts some 20,000 are instructed at schools kept by turns at the farms in the district (ambulatory schools). In the grammar schools, as a rule, the surface space shall measure 1.25 square m., or the cubic space 4 cubic metres per scholar; and this rule, it is supposed, is also observed in the large towns. For the rest there is no regulation, but the proportion is controlled by the sanitary board.

13. They are.

14. Not any.

15. The subjects of instruction in the elementary schools and grammar schools of the State are fixed by law (Law, 1860, section 5; Law, 1848, section 2; and Law, 1869, section 9). The extent of the instruction in each separate subject, on the other hand, is fixed only for the grammar schools.

16. They do. The evangelic Lutheran religion. With regard to the extent of the instruction, there is no statutory provision for the elementary schools, but, on the other hand, for the grammar schools there is (Law, 1869, section 14, No. 1). The instruction is given by the teachers of the schools.

17. Falls to the ground.

18. In that respect no special provision has been made, except what has been stated as the object of the school (Law, 1860, section 1; Law, 1848, section 1, and Law, 1869, section 2).

19. It is, except for the children of Dissenters. (See No. 5, lit. d.)

20. They are.

Schools: how managed;

how inspected;

how controlled.

Buildings at the charge of the local board.

Public schools provided as well as voluntary.

Subjects of instruction prescribed by the State.

Religious instruction given.

Religious instruction obligatory, with a few exceptions.

Questions.

Answers.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

(a.) Night or

(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,

(a.) Religious or

(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

21. It does, within the limits fixed by law.

Curriculum varies.

22. There is. The curriculum of the urban schools is in general rather more extensive.

23. With regard to rural schools, in this respect, refer to No. 15. In the towns instruction is often given in more subjects than is prescribed by the Law of 1848. Thus, in the elementary school in Christiania, instruction is given in the following subjects: religion, the native language, arithmetic, writing, history, geography, natural history, drawing, and, for girls, needlework.

24.—

Drawing is a compulsory subject of instruction in the grammar schools. In the elementary schools, on the initiative of the School Commission, instruction may be given:

To girls, in manual work, and

To boys, in handicraft work,

and in that case the instruction referred to under lit. b and c is compulsory.

No instruction is given in cookery.

Drawing.

Manual work.

Handicraft.

25. There is, in the grammar schools, and, when the School Commission consider circumstances permit, also in the elementary schools (Law, 1860, section 5).

Gymnastics.

For the rural districts there is nothing prescribed in that respect. In the grammar schools three hours a week.

It is; in the grammar schools, always.

26. Not in the lower elementary schools, but in the higher elementary schools instruction may be given in one foreign language. (Law, 1860, section 36.)

Second language not taught.

In the grammar schools instruction is given in (1) German, in the whole school, except the first half year, (2) Latin or English, (3) French (optional). With regard to the extent of the instruction in each of the above subjects, see Law, 1869, section 14, Nos. 3, 6, 4, and 5.

27. They are not.

28. The pupils are generally promoted class by class after every summer examination, but not at any other period.

Promotion of scholars.

29. The elementary schools are intended for common instruction, but in the towns the instruction is mostly given separately for boys and girls. The grammar schools, according to the law, are intended only for boys, but of late, girls have also got permission to be admitted as pupils. The instruction is given by men teachers as well as women teachers.

Mixed in country, separate schools in towns.

30. No limit as to age is stipulated for either men or women for their appointment as teachers. For an appointment as teacher at an elementary school, it is generally required, of a man, that he shall have passed a final examination, theoretical and practical, at a seminary (Law, 1860, section 63); of a woman, a proof, the quality of which is determined by the King or anyone he may authorise for the purpose. When women substantiate their capacity in any other way, the proofs are dispensed with (Law, June 22, 1869, section 3).

Teachers age not specified.

31. Pursuant to the Law of 1848, section 7, in the elementary schools in the towns, as a rule, no teacher shall instruct more than 60 children at one time. For the country there is no corresponding stipulation.

Size of classes.

32. All the teachers are young.

33. There are the so-called higher elementary schools, county schools (amtsskoler), and night schools.

Continuation

34. In these schools there is no compulsory attendance. The school time varies. Of the expenses at the county schools and night schools three quarters are paid by the State and one quarter by the locality. The school fees are very low. At the higher elementary schools, however, the expenses, in addition to what is paid by the State and locality, are defrayed by means of school fees (about one third).

Not compulsory.

35. Not any.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

35.—(continued.)

- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching ?
- (iii.) By whom is it given ?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction ?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday ?
- (vi.) By whom is it given ?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory ?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given ?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met ?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal ?

36. In the elementary schools in the towns sole and first teachers, after having been proposed by the School Commission, are appointed by the bishop; assistant teachers by the dean (Law, 1848, section 23); in the country district school teachers (the teachers generally appointed at the lower elementary schools) by the diocesan board of directors and assistant teachers at district schools, and teachers at primary schools, by the School Commission (Law, 1860, section 64).

Appoint-
ment and
removal of
teachers.

In the towns, all the teachers may be dismissed by the bishop after three months' notice (Law, 1848, section 23); in the country, assistant teachers at district schools, and teachers at primary schools, by the School Commission. The other teachers at district schools, when deficient in diligence or capacity, or if they misconduct themselves either as teachers or otherwise, may be dismissed when the School Commission, the dean, and the Diocesan Board of Directors, after having given the teacher in question an opportunity of explaining himself, are agreed on that point. For gross errors the Diocesan Board of Directors may immediately remove a teacher from his office until a consent to his dismissal can be obtained from the proper authority or judgment be pronounced (Law, 1860, section 67).

In the grammar schools some of the teachers are Government officials appointed by the King (the head master, second masters, and assistant teachers); others are appointed by the Ecclesiastical Department (head teachers of classes). The former being Government officials, in pursuance of the fundamental law, cannot, in general, be dismissed, except in consequence of legal judgment, while the latter may be dismissed by the Ecclesiastical Department after previous notice.

In the event of anyone being condemned to lose his office he may appeal to a superior court.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- i. Together with their other emoluments,

37. In the towns the salaries furnished by the localities vary, for men teachers, between 3,700 kronor and 800 kronor, and, for women teachers, between 1,000 kronor and about 400 kronor. The average salary for a teacher in the country is about 722 kronor.

Salaries.

The teachers appointed at the grammar schools have the following salaries (additions to their salaries on account of seniority included) which are paid by the Exchequer.

The head master from 3,800 kronor to 5,800 kronor and a rent free house to live in.

Second masters from 3,000 kronor to 4,600 kronor.

Assistant masters from 2,200 kronor to 3,200 kronor.

Head masters of classes from 1,500 kronor to 2,300 kronor.

In every school locality in the country one of the teachers, at least, shall be provided with a house and sufficient arable land for the feeding of two cows and laying out a garden (Law, 1860, section 24).

As to house
and land.

The school teachers in general are not obliged to undertake any other offices. There are, however, some school teachers' posts with which is combined the office of parish clerk or organist. A teacher, in the capacity of parish clerk, receives the uncertain income attached to that office. In 1880 there were 836 teachers who were at the same time parish clerks with an average income of 200 kronor.

Other em-
ployments.

- ii. Stating if a house and firing,
- iii. Or any other advantages,
- iv. Are attached to the office.

- v. Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work ?

38.—

- i. How are teachers trained ?
- ii. At whose cost ?
- iii. At what age do they enter training colleges ?
- iv. What is the length of the course of instruction ?
- v. How are they educated before entering the colleges ?
- vi. Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? If not, from what class ?
- vii. Is the supply of teachers sufficient or excessive ?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualifications are they allowed to teach ?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain

38. For information in these respects refer to "Regulations for the Seminaries of the Kingdom, of July 31, 1869," of which a copy is enclosed.

Questions.

Answers.

40.—(continued.)
their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

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50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in

- (i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

- (a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

44. See No. 11.

45. The school directors are officials appointed by the King; the school inspectors are appointed by the locality. Inspectors.

No special qualification is stipulated.

The salary of a school director is 4,600 kronor; after five years' service he receives 5,400 kronor. That of a school inspector varies between 6,000 kronor and 3,000 kronor. The members of the School Commission, in that capacity, have no salaries.

In that respect there is no stipulation.

46. In that respect there is no stipulation.

47. Only rarely from voluntary contributions.

School
mainte-
nance.

48. In pursuance of the Law of the 19th of June 1878, section 3, the teachers and assistant teachers, male and female, permanently appointed at the higher and lower elementary schools in the rural districts, shall receive from national sources an addition to their salaries of 2 kronor per week of instruction (a week being reckoned at 35 hours). In case the fixed minimum of the weekly salary of a man teacher is at least 8 kronor, or that of a woman teacher at least 5 kronor, he or she is besides paid from the public purse—

As to addi-
tions to
salaries
from the
State.

1. As large a weekly sum as that by which the weekly salary furnished by the locality is or will be increased beyond the minimum mentioned, up to 2 kronor per week;

2. After 15 years' service, and under the supposition that the teacher can produce a good testimonial as to diligence and capacity, a man teacher 3 kronor, and a woman teacher 2 kronor per week. The same rules are prescribed for the towns.

The expenses are paid, partly direct by the State, partly by the county treasury, and partly by the locality.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Law of 1860, chap. 5, and the Law of May 31, 1873, a county, when it assesses to the county treasury an amount corresponding to $1\frac{1}{2}$ skilling (1 skilling = $3\frac{1}{2}$ öre) for every individual of the population of the rural districts of the county is, besides, granted double the amount from public funds. If the minimum of a teacher's salary in a county is 6 kronor to 8 kronor, then the county receives treble the amount up to $2\frac{1}{4}$ skilling, and, in case the minimum is 8 kronor or upwards (as is now the case everywhere), it receives a grant equal to treble the amount of the whole of his assessment. Finally, in case the assessment exceeds $2\frac{1}{4}$ skilling, double the sum of the surplus is further paid by the Exchequer, provided that the amount needed for the purpose be granted by the Storting, as has happened every year of late.

The public grammar schools are essentially maintained by the State, on condition, however, that the locality pays a contribution. Moreover, it rests with the locality to provide rooms and inventory.

Most of the grammar schools, however, are local, and are, therefore, maintained by the locality on condition of receiving a contribution from the State.

49. There is, partly by the State, and partly by the county treasury.

Extra assist-
ance.
Cost of
school main-
tenance.

50. In the elementary schools in the country, from 9 kronor to 10 kronor, and in the towns, about 24 kronor, per scholar.

51. The instruction in the elementary schools is gratuitous, while in the grammar schools school fees are paid, varying in the different schools. Arrears are collected as other debts.

Elementary
instruction
gratuitous.

52. Labourers' wages vary very much in different parts of the country.

Questions.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

53. For the elementary schools, only the charities. All the children are subject to compulsory education.

54. At the end of the year 1882 the number of the children bound to go to school was about 270,000.

The total of the expenses amounted to:

In the public grammar schools, from 80 kronor to 140 kronor per annum; in private schools rather less.

In the elementary schools nothing.

In 1880, about 3,600,000 kronor.

In 1880, about 1,000,000 kronor.

55. There is not.

56. It is not.

57. There is not.

FORREK
RETURNE

Number under instruction.

No public system of secondary education.

No exhibitions.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

PRUSSIA.*

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?

1. No uniform general school law for the whole monarchy is in force ; questions affecting elementary schools are rather regulated for the several parts of the country by particular rescripts, school regulations and provincial laws, dating from earlier times. Part II., Tit. 12 (ss. 1-53), of the general law of the country contains general rules of school law.

Confer Dr. K. Schneider und E. von Bremen, Das Volksschulwesen im Preussischen Staate, Vol. III., pages 673 and following.

2. What is the estimated population of the country ?

2. Numbered population on 1 December 1885, 28,318,470.
Estimated „ for mid. 1883, 27,902,726.

3. Give the number of children—

3. The number of children between the age of 5-14 years was on January 1st, 1886, 5,908,071 ; in 1883, 5,380,000 children, of whom, as is explained hereafter, 4,759,937 were under obligation to attend elementary schools.

(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 16 years of age.

The school age begins, without exception, with the 5th and ends with the completed 14th year of age, with this provision, that those children who complete the 5th year of age in the first half of the year are bound to frequent the school commonly to the 1st April, those who complete it in the second half year to the 1st October ; as to finishing the attendance corresponding principles are in force. Provincial and local directions and custom fix the beginning of attendance in some places on the finished 6th year of age.

(b.) On the school rolls of

{ Public schools, *i.e.*, under
public management.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*,
under private or volun-
tary management.

All the children of school age are kept on the rolls of the public elementary schools. For those children who do not enter a public elementary school attendance otherwise must be proved.

(c.) In regular attendance.

In 1883, 4,759,937 children of school age were in attendance—

	Children.
Out of the public elementary schools	- 385,481
In „ „ „ „	- 4,339,729
	<u>4,725,210</u>

On account of imperfection of senses and other admissible reasons, 34,300 were dispensed from attendance.

4. Is elementary education compulsory ?

4. Yes ; without any exception as a general principle.

5. If so—

5.—

(a.) Between what ages ?

Vide the reply to Question 3a.

(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?

Eight years.

(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?

Fines of police up to 30 marks or imprisonment up to three days. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 41 a.ff.

(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?

Exemptions from attendance in the public elementary schools are allowed for those children who frequent other schools, or in the judgment of the inspector are sufficiently provided for otherwise, besides sick children and children defective in senses ; in consideration of domestic and other circumstances, some children can be exempted from a part of the attendance.

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?

Children who neglect going to school, and those who are kept away from school, can, on the proposal of the director, be forced by the police to come to school. Besides the fines mentioned in 5c, compulsory education can be applied according to the law of March 13th, 1878.

Confer the reply to Question F.

* The English translation sent from Berlin with this return has in some places been amended and Anglicised to bring out the meaning of the foreign writer somewhat more clearly.

Questions.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

6. Apart from some local exceptions, not general.

7. Such children are brought under compulsory education according to the law of March 13th, 1878, in connexion with the ss. 90-91, resp. 266 of Tit. 2, Part II., of the general law of the country, which are printed in Schneider u. von Bremen, p. 277, resp. 272, Vol. III.

8. According to the "general direction about the institution, task, and aim of the Prussian elementary school" of October 15th, 1872, printed in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 404 a.f., the three degrees of instruction of every elementary school, which correspond with the degrees of age and education of the children have the following numbers of hours per week:—

	In Elementary Schools with one Class.	In Elementary Schools with several Classes.
Lower degree	- 21 hours.	22 hours.
Middle degree	- 30 "	28 "
Upper degree	- 30 "	30-32 hours.

Variations of these numbers are allowed in the half-day school, and in the school with two teachers and three classes according to the want. Confer No. 3 and No. 4 of the "General Direction," p. 404, of Schneider u. von Bremen.

9. The school is open all the year, the attendance is only intermitted by the Easter, Whitsun, Harvest, Autumn, and Christmas vacations—about 8-9 weeks on the whole. There are in respect of that provincial and local variations. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 542 a.f.

10. Yes; for this purpose children may be dispensed from a part of the prescribed complete attendance on account of business at home and in factories, as well as in minding cattle.

Directions about the partial exemption of children are given by the inspection according to circumstances; commonly the child is bound to make the complete attendance till the 11th or 12th year for the rest of the school age, and especially in summer part of the attendance. The children employed in factories must receive at least three lessons every day, either in the local school or in particular schools of the works. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 69 a.f., and p. 81 a.f.

The statutory law as to trades for the German Empire in the edition of July 1st, 1883, s. 134 a.f., is printed in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 81 a.f.

11. The Royal District Governments have to give directions about the sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality, and to watch over the putting their orders in practice; they have especially also to examine and to approve the plans of the buildings and the execution of them. The expenses must, in principle, be defrayed by the school and political communities (manorships). If the communities, &c. are unable to pay, the State supports them. Especially the charges for buildings are imposed, partially by particular principles on the school patrons, liberal contributions are also afforded from Government. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. II., p. 283 a.f., 311 a.f., 326 a.f., 341 a.f., 438 a.f.

12. School accommodation is provided for the total number of children of school age. A surface of 0.6 square metre and a cubic space of 1.85 cubic metre per scholar are estimated as sufficient. Confer Schneider und von Bremen, Vol. II., p. 634 a.f.

13. Where private schools are sufficient public schools are not insisted upon; in very many districts, however, especially in the rural districts, private schools exist not at all; in the towns they are not numerous either.

14. The private schools are under the control of the State, and must, in general, follow the same directions as the public schools.

As to the state of the premises, the private schools must, in general, satisfy the general regulations. The same as 14a. The principals and the teachers must have undergone the examinations prescribed by the State. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 128 a.f.

The curriculum of instruction is the same for the private schools as for the public.

Confer the "General Dispositions" of October 15th, 1872, in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 404 a.f.

15. Yes; the curriculum of elementary instruction is prescribed by the "General Dispositions" of October 15th, 1872.

Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 404 a.f.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in us in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
16. In all elementary schools the religious instruction is compulsory as well as the other branches of instruction. The religious instruction is given according to the ss. 14-21 of the "General Disposition" (*vide* above) by the teacher, exceptionally by clergymen, and by special teachers of religion.
17. The school houses are sometimes used out of school hours for religious instruction, but that is of no consequence at all, nor is it in an interior connexion with the elementary schools.
18. Here we can only point out that the Prussian elementary school, in principle, not only aims at instruction, but as much also at the moral training of the children. The plan and the practice of instruction are regulated from this point of view. The ordinary teachers take care of the moral training of the children at all hours.
19. Yes. Also for the religious instruction of the minority provisions are made, partially at the expense of the State; for this purpose means are regularly granted by the Government.
20. Yes.
21. The curriculum of instruction contains the same subjects for all elementary schools. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 405. But the deepening of instruction is greater in the complete schools with several classes, while the most simple schools must restrict themselves to the accomplishment of the smallest requirements and cannot extend their instruction as far as the larger schools.
22. No. *Vide* the reply to Question 21.
- 23.—
Vide Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 405. Besides confer the reply to Question 21.
- 24.—
Drawing is compulsory; there are several hours used for it per week. *Vide* the curriculum of instruction (pp. 405 and 408 in Schneider u. von Bremen).
Needlework is compulsory for girls and is taught, as a rule, for two hours per week.
Use of tools for boys is not prescribed.
Cookery is not taught.
25. Gymnastics are compulsory for boys; in several schools, especially in the towns, gymnastics are taught also to the girls. Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 504 a.f.
Yes, for boys.
Two hours per week.
Vide above; confer also the often cited work, Vol. II., p. 506.
26. A second language is taught only in the schools of those districts which have not a pure German population. There German and the principal language of the respective districts are taught.
27. Infant, play, and kindergarten schools exist frequently in the towns, and also in the more densely populated and richer districts of the country. The age of the children, who frequent these schools, is between 2½ respectively, 4 till 6 years. The schools of this sort are not a part of the system of public schools; but they are inspected by the State in all respects.
Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., pp. 512 and 575; Vol. III., pp. 143 and 311.
28. The promotion of scholars from a lower to an upper degree or class takes place on the ground of the sufficient knowledge of the subjects of instruction.
29. Besides boys' and girls' schools there are also mixed schools, especially in the flat country. In schools with several classes the separation of the sexes is aimed at, and, if possible, brought to pass. Confer No. 6 of the General Dispositions of 15 and 72. Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 404. The mixed schools are, quite generally, taught by men. Women teachers are employed in elementary schools with several classes, and especially in private schools. Of 1,000 teachers in the public elementary schools about 95 women are fully employed. Needle work is given by women, likewise in general the gymnastic of the girls.

Questions.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

30. Every teacher employed in elementary schools has passed the examinations prescribed by the State. As a rule, the first examination is passed after the accomplished 20th year of age; it is composed of a theoretical and a practical examination, the latter being a model lesson. At the earliest two years and at latest five years after the first examination the teacher of an elementary school must undergo a second examination. After the first examination the candidate gets the qualification of provisionally discharging the office of instructor; but the definitive employment cannot take place sooner than after passing the second examination.

For women teachers, however, there exists only one examination. Female teachers must also undergo an examination in needlework and gymnastics.

Moral integrity is assumed before admission to any examinations.

Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., pp. 539 and 544, respectively 562 a.f.

31. In general, the number of scholars on the roll, assigned to one teacher respectively one class, is 80.

In 1883 the number of scholars assigned to one teacher was:

In Towns. In the Country.

	Scholars.	Scholars.
In schools with one teacher	54	73
„ „ two teachers	73	78
„ „ several classes	64	85

All teachers are adults.

32. For the transient administration of teaching, or for the temporary support of a teacher, may also be employed "Praeparanden," i.e., young men frequenting a school which prepares them for the teachers' seminary, of 15-17 years.

33.—

Night schools do not exist.

But there are continuation schools in the country and for artisans (in former times, Sunday schools), and in these the instruction is generally given in the evening hours.

34. A true picture of the continuation schools cannot briefly be given. Therefore we must refer to the statement of the matter in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. III., p. 148 a.f.

35.—

No.

36. The teachers are appointed by the authorised patrons, communities, &c., with the limitation that the chosen person must have the necessary qualification of teaching (confer the reply of Question 30), and that the election be confirmed by the Government. With the confirmation by the Royal Government the employment is definitive, so that the teacher cannot be dismissed by those who chose him. The dismissal of a teacher definitively employed cannot take place but in accordance with the general legal directions for all the civil officers.

Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 249 a.f., p. 887 a.f.

37.—

The lowest salary of teachers consists, besides free lodging and free fuel, in an income in cash which corresponds to the particular state of the office, place, and time, and appears sufficient for the wants of a teacher's family. The school inspectors have to give the necessary directions about this matter. A general legal scale of salaries does not exist, but is introduced in many larger places with several schools and teachers, not in all of them, however, on the same principles.

An inquiry into the real incomes of teachers in the years 1874 resp., 1878 has given the base for the numbers communicated in p. 75 a.f. of the adjoined treatise, "Prussia's "Public Elementary Schools," to which we point in behalf of more special information.

37. (continued.)

- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

For discharging any civil or ecclesiastical office in addition to their school work, the same directions are in force as for all civil officers. Such discharge is permitted, but dependent on the sanction of the Royal District Government, which is always revocable. There are, however, in the State 15,700 employments for teachers, *i.e.*, 29 per cent. of all the employments for male teachers quite occupied, connected with an ecclesiastical office, so that the possessor of the school office is simultaneously vestry clerk, and receives a part of his salary from the church cash. In these cases, however, neither of the two offices is principal nor inferior, but it is a union of the two offices in one employment.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?

38.—

The teachers are trained, mostly, in the school teachers' seminaries, but the prescribed examinations can also be made on the ground of preparations otherwise obtained; with men teachers, however, this is not frequent; more with female teachers. The "Regulation of Instruction for the Royal Seminaries" of October 15th, 1872, is printed in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 433 a.f.

- (ii.) At whose cost?

The school teachers' seminaries, which are establishments of the State, take from the seminarists moderate school money and board payments for board, and grant also to many pupils free instruction and board.

- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

After having accomplished the 17th year of age they enter the school teachers' seminaries.

- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 396 a.f., p. 422.

Three years.

To enter the seminaries the aspirants are educated in establishments of *præparands*, which are partly belonging to the State, partly private, or otherwise.

Confer Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 403 a.f., p. 407 a.f.

- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

A great part of the seminarists are drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools.

- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

There is no want of teachers at present; a surplus in the supply of teachers, at least of male, is not noticeable; more female teachers exist than there are employments for

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

39. Teachers not examined are not employed.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers?

40. Yes, exclusively.

40a. Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

40a. No; *vide* the reply of Question 38 (i.).

Female teachers, however, often obtain their education in higher girls' schools.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

41. Partly the seminarists live in the seminaries, partly they only attend there daily for instruction. To the former belong about two thirds of all the seminarists, to the latter about one third.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. Yes; the whole training provides for this. *Vide* the Regulation for the Royal Seminaries of Oct. 15, 1872, in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 433, a.f.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. The church administrations have nothing to do with the seminaries. They are established on a religious basis, with a few exceptions, caused by particular situations.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. The elementary schools are inspected by the State. *Vide* the Law of March 11, 1872, printed in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 1.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

45. The Government appoints the inspectors; these are school-inspectors of a circle, and local school-inspectors, and discharge their office partly as an official appointment, partly as an honorary one.

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?

On their scientific qualifications there are no legal directions. In practice, for inspectors of a circle, generally men with academical education are taken; for the inspection as a paid office, proved teachers of higher schools; for the inspection as an honorary office, clergymen. The local inspectors are generally taken from the clergymen or out of the well-educated and respectable inhabitants.

- (b.) What are their salaries?

The paid inspectors of a circle receive a salary of 2,700-4,280 Marks., at an average 3,750 M., besides the legal supply for dwelling of 360-900 M., according to the class of service for their official domicile. (*Vide* Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 267), and, moreover, for official journeys in their circle, a sum of about 1,000 M. yearly.

Honorary inspectors of a circle receive, in this quality, no salary nor any supply for dwelling, but as an indemnification, remuneration according to circumstances.

The local inspectors discharge their office gratuitously, and as a distinction.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

45. (*continued.*)
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Exceptionally; *vide* above.

46. Each school is to be inspected *in loco* by the inspector of the circle at least once a year. The local inspectors visit the schools frequently and regularly. Reports are made annually by the inspectors of the circles to the Royal Governments of the Districts.

47. Elementary education is maintained, in principle, by the communities and the patrons, the State supplies where the local resources are not sufficient; moreover, the State affords supplies, especially for a sufficient salary for the teachers, whose pensions of 600 M. a year are also provided from the resources of the State.

(Confer the Law of July 6, 1885, in Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 854.)

Also the church co-operates, after local use, in maintaining the elementary schools.

About 10-11 per cent. of all costs of school maintenance are provided out of endowments and of the school and church funds. Voluntary contributions are rare.

48. *Vide* the reply of Question 47.

In principle, elementary education is to be maintained by the communities and others who are under obligation to do so; the State makes grants in aid.

49. *Vide* the reply of Question 47.

Poor communities, whose resources are not sufficient, receive grants according to their necessities, and the disposable money from the State.

50. About 25 M. (1 M. = 1s.) per scholar at an average.

51. The elementary instruction is gratuitous in some parts of the State and places; in others the parents pay a school fee, by which is covered about 12 per cent. of all costs of school maintenance. The fees vary with the places, but do not amount generally to more than 4-8 M. per year. The arrears of fees are generally collected by the officer of the school cash.

Confer the adjoined treatise, "The School Money," and Schneider u. von Bremen, Vol. I., p. 765 a.f.

52. This question we cannot reply to briefly.

53. Yes, but only as far as the poor law system requires it. Poor children are generally admitted free, where otherwise school money is paid, or, where the law demands fees, they are paid from the fund for the poor.

54. In 1883, 4,339,729 children attended the public elementary schools.

The public cost per child is 25 M. a year. Thereof are raised

By revenues from the funds of schools and endowments.	7·8	per cent.
By the communities and others	- 66·3	"
By school fees	- 12·9	"
By the State	- 12·3	"
From other sources	- 0·7	"
	<u>100·0</u>	"

55. Yes.

56. The instruction in this class of schools is not gratuitous, but poor scholars are admitted free.

The fees vary between 60 M. and more than 200 M. Confer the treatise "The School Money," p. 207 a.f.

57. There is no such system.

APPENDIX DRAWN UP BY THE REV. T. D. COX MORSE, LL.D.

PRUSSIA.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Historical Notes.—Prussia, at present one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe, has developed gradually from very small beginnings. Frederick William, the great elector (1640–88), may be looked upon as the real founder of the greatness of the House of Hohenzollern. In his reign, Prussia rose to the first rank among the states of Germany. He was succeeded as Elector of Brandenburg by his son Frederick I., who became, in 1701, the first king of Prussia. At this period the population of the whole kingdom did not exceed one million and a half. His successor, Frederick William I. (1713–40), after adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of his house left to his son and successor Frederick II., called the Great (1740–86), a state with a population of five and a half millions. When he came to the throne at the death of his father, his kingdom consisted only of three detached territories, Cleves, Brandenburg, and Prussia; to these the great king added Silesia, and a large territory acquired by the first partition of Poland. In his reign, Prussia first took a place among the great European powers. In the time of his successor (1786–97) the population rose to about nine millions by the vast accession of territory obtained in the second partition of Poland. By the War of 1866, the kingdom was consolidated into a compact state with a total population of over 23 millions. At the census taken in December 1885, the number had risen to upwards of 28 millions. The growth of the power of the Prussian kings, and their steady advance to the control of the affairs of the German race, is one of the most remarkable features of modern history.

The people thus gradually brought together in the course of two centuries under one common government have never, as a nation, formed an organic whole. They differ greatly both in language and in religion. The common political and moral traditions which enter into the life of a people, and bind men together into separate communities, have had no existence in Prussia. "The Prussians, says S. Laing (Notes of a Traveller, chap. iv.), are not like the English, the French, the Spaniards, a people distinct in character, spirit, and modes of living. Their history as a nation is but of yesterday."

Statistical Notes.—No account of nationalities has been taken since 1861. Classifying according to the language spoken, the census then gave 15,716,656 Germans, and 2,504,192 non-Germans (Kolb's Statistics, Eng. transn., page 355). The latter comprised—

Poles and others	2,214,888
Wends	82,232
Bohemians and Moravians	58,880
Lithuanians	136,990
Walloons	10,788

The average proportion of Protestants to Catholics in the whole kingdom is as two to one. This proportion varies considerably in the different provinces. The number of Jews and members of other sects in 1871 did not amount altogether to 400,000.

Prussia contains 1,279 towns and villages, 37,793 parishes, and 15,760 estates. The following was the population of a few of the largest towns in 1880 and 1885. (Statesman's Year Book 1886, page 134):—

Berlin (85)	1,316,382
Breslau (85)	298,893
Cologne	144,772
Frankfort-on-Maine (85)	153,765
Konigsberg	140,908

Development of the Prussian System of Education.—The problem of the education of the people must have been one of the questions which presented themselves to the mind of Luther, when the monk of Wittenberg hurled that solemn defiance against the Pope which was to bring about the disruption of the religious unity of Europe. Henceforward it became a necessity of the time to build schools, to bring scholars to the feet of teachers, to ameliorate the methods of education. Not that at the commencement of the Reformation everything had to be begun in the matter of primary instruction. The Catholic Church had peopled Germany as well as the rest of Europe with schools. It had enjoined the clergy to draw into these schools

"the sons of serfs, as well as the sons of freemen." In various councils it had decreed that every priest having a cure of souls should give instruction either by himself or by deputy. One of the regulations of the school at Worms in 1260, was that "no one should be excluded from school by reason of indigence." At the same time, conventual establishments provided teachers for young girls. In this way a foundation was laid in Germany in the period before the Reformation for the instruction both of the people and of scholars.

In the sixteenth century, however, the ecclesiastical life of the time had lost some of its vigour. Deplorable everywhere, cries Luther, is the condition of the church. The peasants know nothing and learn nothing, and his complaint is confirmed by Reuchlin. Writing to the Elector of Saxony in 1518, he says: Foreigners regard the German people as barbarous and bestial. The following are the principles on which, in the opinion of Luther, education ought to be based:—

1. He regarded education by parents as the basis of all social improvement, as the very foundation of the political order.
2. He proclaimed that inasmuch as a large number of families either could not or would not provide themselves for the education of their children, it was the duty and the interest of the State to supplement this deficiency. In his discourse addressed to the magistrates of all the towns of Germany, he says it is absolutely necessary that there should be public teachers for children.
3. He lays down the principle that instruction should be made obligatory. "I affirm, he says, that the authorities are bound to force those who are under their control to send their children to school."

He published a little book under the title of *Visitationen büchlein* in which he laid down the course of study to be pursued in German schools. The master had to explain simply and clearly the Lord's prayer and the Ten Commandments, and instil good principles into the minds of his scholars. He had also to give instruction in reading, writing, and singing. All controversies were to be banished from the school. An awakened interest in popular instruction was due to the influence of Luther. His ideas on this subject, spread abroad in the writings of the Reformers and preached in churches, sunk so deeply into the public mind of Germany, and made such a profound impression upon the manners of the time that they were afterwards reflected in the ordinances of princes when the time came for their intervention in the affairs of schools. For nearly two centuries, these were the ideas that predominated in the Protestant portions of the country; to this day, traces of the old principles distinctly appear in the regulations of the schools.

In the sixteenth century, the intellectual life of Germany had obtained a firmer basis than ever before; but in the following century, the progress of the nation was thrown back by the destructive thirty years war (1618–48). It is estimated by sober historians that during the first half of the seventeenth century Germany lost more than two-thirds of its population by war, by famine, and by pestilence. All that the past had possessed of glory, of greatness in life and literature, seemed to have been blotted out even from memory. The Reformation remained as an event which could not be forgotten, but in nine parts out of ten the life of the German people had to be begun anew. It was not before the close of this war that boys' and girls' schools were established generally in villages.

The Prussian system of public education did not commence with the establishment of the Prussian monarchy in 1701. Great difficulty must have been experienced in bringing the schools of the newly acquired territories under one common rule. Brandenburg, the nucleus of the growing state, accepted the status quo in the schools that were annexed. It was not before 1763, however, that the first general regulation for the whole kingdom was issued. The firm establishment of a general system of public education was the work of the eighteenth century, and was accomplished in the course of the reigns of Frederick William I. (1713–40) and Frederick II. (the Great),

1740-66. One thing, however, is quite clear that until the second half of the eighteenth century the school was closely united to and in strict dependence upon the Church.

After the close of the seven years war (1756-63), Frederick II. promulgated a code of general school regulations which contained all the leading features of the later Prussian school laws. It emanated from the pen of J. J. Hecker, one of the leading followers of A. H. Francke. Considering the date of its composition, the document is a very remarkable one. It is the first act of the intervention of the State in the general direction of popular instruction, and from that time no law has ever appeared establishing uniformity of administration in the different provinces. The common principles on which the organisation of Prussian schools is based in the different provinces of Prussia depend entirely on the General Regulations of 1763. The following are some of their chief provisions:—

§1. In the first place, it is our pleasure that all our subjects . . . whose duty it is to educate the young, shall send their children to school, boys and girls, when they reach the age of five years, and shall keep them there regularly till they are 13 or 14, and know not only what is necessary of Christianity, fluent reading and writing, but can answer the questions that may be addressed to them from the school books prescribed and approved by our consistory.

§2. Masters who are compelled by the exigencies of labour to employ young children, are seriously advised not to withdraw such children from school until they can read well and have laid a good foundation in Christian knowledge, and have made a beginning in writing. A certificate to this effect must be produced from the pastor and school-master.

§3. If children by their own aptitude or by the attention of the teachers are sufficiently advanced in the various studies before they attain their thirteenth or fourteenth year, even then their parents or guardians shall not be at liberty to withdraw them from school at their own pleasure, but only when the superintendent or the inspector on a testimonial from the pastor, and a certificate from the master that the scholar has acquired a sufficient knowledge, shall have issued an extraordinary permission based on the above testimonial. Such children must attend the repetition lesson on Sundays given by the pastor in the church, and also that given by the master in the school on week days.

§4. As in many places parents do not send their children to school in summer on the plea that they want them to mind cattle, magistrates shall see that a special herdman is engaged for this purpose, rather than allow the children to be kept from school for this purpose. But where as in our provinces of Westphalia, and other places, the houses are too far apart for the cattle to be minded together, one child after another, if there are several in a family, or neighbourhood, shall attend to the herds so that each child shall attend school three times a week that they may not lose in the summer what they have learnt in the winter.

§5. In order to establish a definite rule with regard to summer and winter schools, it is our pleasure that winter schools be held every week day from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon, except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The winter school must be kept open from Michaelmas to Easter; but the summer schools shall be open only in the forenoon, or if more convenient to the locality, in the evening for three hours every week day. No holiday shall be given not even during harvest time.

§6. On Sundays, besides instruction in the catechism, and the repetition lesson of the pastor in the church, another repetition lesson shall be given by the master in the school to unmarried persons. Instruction shall be given partly in reading and partly writing. Reading should be from the New Testament or some other edifying book. In places where the schoolmaster is not at the same time sacristan, he must sing with the children in church either in the morning or the afternoon, hear them recite the catechism, and ask them easy questions from this book. If he is not experienced in catechizing, the pastor should write down for him the questions he is to ask in order that the parents

who attend the service may, in this manner, be edified as well as their children.

§7. Prescribes the fees to be paid.

§8. Parents too poor to pay for the schooling of their children, and orphan children, must petition the magistrate, patron, minister, or church council for an allowance from any fund at their disposal that the schoolmaster may get his income, and teach the children of the poor and of the rich with equal fidelity.

§9. Every year, on the Sunday after the feast of St. Michael, in every parish in town or country, a school sermon shall be preached on the subject of Christian education. After this discourse, and an earnest exhortation from the minister, a collection shall be made in behalf of village schools, especially for the purchase of school books for poor children.

§10. All parents, guardians, and others responsible for the education of young children who neglect to send them to school, shall still be obliged to pay to the teacher the regular fee, and if, after an earnest exhortation of the minister, they do not send their children regularly to school, then the magistrate of the town shall direct legal proceedings to be taken against them, and they shall be fined.

§11. Schoolmasters shall receive from the register of the church or the town in which they are engaged a list of all children of school age that they may know who ought to be at school. They shall also keep a register in which are inscribed (1) the name and surname of the scholars; (2) their age; (3) the names of their parents; (4) their residence; (5) the date when they enter school; (6) the lessons they study, and so on.

§12. As good masters make good schools, it is our earnest wish that one and all who have the right of appointment should take heed to bring only well qualified persons into office as teachers and sacristans. A schoolmaster should not only possess the necessary attainments and skill for the office of a teacher, but he should be also an example to his scholars, and not destroy by his conduct what he builds up by his teaching. He should guard against everything which might give offence or temptation to parents or children. Above all things he should endeavour to obtain a true knowledge of God and of Christ, feeling that they are entrusted with their office by God, and in it have an opportunity by diligence and good example, not only to render the children happy in this present life, but to prepare them also for eternal happiness.

§13. Though we do not intend to interfere with the privileges of the nobility and other patrons to select and appoint their sacristans and teachers, yet at the same time our consistories by means of the superintendents and inspectors must see that no incompetent or immoral teachers be continued in office. All teachers are forbidden to keep taverns, to sell beer or wine, or to engage in any other occupation by which the children may be led into habits of idleness or dissipation, such as the hanging round taverns, or playing music at dinners and balls.

§14. Provides for the examination of teachers. And 13 other regulations.

It would be impossible for the State more clearly than in the foregoing articles to lay stress upon the traditional principles of the school, and to draw it into closer union with the Church.

Towards the middle and end of the last century, however, as a consequence of the new ideas in philosophy awakened in Europe by Descartes, Locke, Rousseau, and others, new pedagogic doctrines began to be current in Germany on the organization of schools. Of these two different tendencies admit of precise description. There was the school of Halle, and the school of the Philanthropists. The school of Halle (1663-1727), had the greatest influence in Prussia. Aug. H. Francke, founder of the school of the Dietists, represented above all a great religious movement, known by the name of Pietism. It was a kind of re-action against the merely theoretical aim creeping into the system of education, and endeavoured to turn attention in the school to matters of practical utility. Its principles were cordially welcomed by the kings of Prussia, and exerted a durable influence upon the institutions founded by their care. Francke played somewhat the same part in Germany that La Salle did in France. He founded two establishments at Halle which in 1727 contained more than two thousand scholars. With him religion was the supreme end of education. He sought mainly to

revive Christian piety which had suffered from the influence of classical teaching.

About the same time, at Halle, Semler opened a "mathematical and mechanical" school, the first in Germany, but it fell through for want of funds in 1709. In 1738, Hecker established a school in Berlin for such young people "as are not intended for the profession of learning, but are found fit for such employments as require the use of the pen." Hecker has been one of the teachers in Francke's school at Halle, and so knew of the old attempt of Semler. On an educational point of view, he was virtually lawgiver under Frederick the Great, and Frederick's ordinance about schools of the 1st April 1763 was founded on a report drawn up by him.

With Basedow, a humanitarian spirit found entrance into the German school (1723-90). He founded at Dessau a school to which he gave the name of Philanthropinum. His methods are constructed very much on the principles of Rousseau. The teachers trained in this institution were scattered over all parts of Germany, and applied in various ways, the principles of their master. Basedow gave a powerful impulse to the discussion of new educational theories, but he was entirely unfitted to be a practical educator.

The condition of village schools in Prussia towards the end of the last century was at a very low ebb. "Almost everywhere, says Dittes, there were employed as teachers, domestics, corrupt artizans, discharged soldiers, degraded students, and in general persons of questionable character and education. Attendance at school, generally very irregular, and almost everywhere entirely suspended in summer. Many villages had no school. In many parts most of the children, especially the girls, were wholly without instruction. The people, especially the peasantry, regarded the school as a burden."

While such was the material condition of the school, the philosophers occupied themselves in devising systems of pedagogy. Kant took part in the general movement of opinion, and wrote a book on pedagogy (1804). Fichte developed the theory of a systematic national education. In the midst of this multiplicity of systems another reformer appeared in the person of Pestalozzi (1746-1827), the most celebrated of modern educators, though not so original as Froebel. A great difference existed, between his methods and those of Basedow, who was the German disciple of Rousseau. Basedow endeavoured to spare the child trouble by employing methods in which his senses might come to the aid of his intelligence, and in which his acquirements might be turned to some practical usefulness. Pestalozzi, on the other hand, aimed at strengthening his mind, developing his individuality, and exciting his activity. Both of them banished from the school all dogmatic teaching; but with Basedow it was that doctrine might be replaced by natural religion, with Pestalozzi that the teacher might make of religious teaching a work of education and of living realization. This he considered to be the true method of training the heart and conscience of children to habits of piety. The tendency of his teaching, however, was to supersede the place of the Church in the work of the education of the people. After 1808, the Prussian schools came strongly under the influence of the teaching of Pestalozzi and the new pedagogic principles gave rise to a protracted controversy. Down to this date and to a somewhat later period, all the Prussian school legislation bears strong traces of being animated by the same spirit in favour of religious teaching as was shown in the first intervention of the State in 1763. The following is an extract from a rescript published on the 17th February 1821: "It is duty of the pastors, during the whole year to give two religious lessons per week when not hindered by local necessities, and for six weeks three or four lessons every week to the children who are preparing for confirmation."

We have been occupied hitherto in tracing briefly the ideas that were prevalent in Germany on the subject of primary instruction as long as the school was considered as a part of the Church organisation. The influence of these ideas on the constitution of the school was too powerful to allow us to pass them by without some brief notices. A new period opens in the history of elementary education from the time when pedagogy, departing from the traditional principles which had guided its earliest stages, asserted pretensions to the sovereignty.

On the 2nd September 1848, at the Parliament at Frankfort, a serious discussion was opened on the subject of instruction. The question of "the emanci-

pation of the school" was one of the matters taken into consideration. The committee on schools made certain proposals to the Assembly, and in bringing these forward the speaker made use of the following words:—"One party desires, by means of primary instruction, to subject the mind to a moral law which shall be the rule of life, and to form the young for the Church. Others do not mean to chain young people down by dogmatic formularies, but they wish to form them for the State. Both of these pretensions must be rejected equally. The school ought not to form the man. The task of the school is something quite different. It is to develop the spirit in the midst of an absolute independence. The school ought not to propose to itself to train the young for the Church. The young ought not to be trained up for anything."

For some years the questions on education raised at this Assembly were vehemently discussed throughout the country. The controversy turned ultimately on the value of dogmatic teaching in schools. One party maintained its usefulness and desired its continuance; the other side called for its suppression with increasing vehemence. The school question became mixed up with the great philosophical and rationalistic conflict of which Germany was for half a century the theatre. Catechisms and formularies represented in general orthodox opinions, while the absence of dogmatic teaching allowed teachers to profess more or less openly their own individual sentiments. These were frequently imbued with the rationalistic theories which were at the time taught in the higher schools of Germany. By the side of the question of doctrine grave questions of organisation also arose: such as to what extent ought the pastor to intervene in the instruction; what is his authority over the teacher; what is the link between the Church and the school.

In the midst of the political agitation that marked this period, the independent pedagogy boldly developed its programme. Diesterweg, who from 1833 was at the head of the higher pedagogic seminary of Berlin, was the representative of this movement. The year 1846 witnessed a great growth in his influence. The anniversary festival of Pestalozzi, celebrated at his suggestion to commemorate the birthday of the illustrious pedagogue, was made by the party who clung to his name the occasion of a striking manifestation. This movement alarmed the German Government by its radical tendencies; Diesterweg was suspended from his functions and three years later removed altogether from his position and sent into retirement. A whole generation of Prussian teachers had been formed under his teaching. There is no room to doubt what was its nature. Open the periodical review, the *Rheinische Blätter*, of which he was the editor (page 294 et seq., 1852), and you will there find an exposition of the ideas which for years past had formed the basis of his teaching in the seminary at Berlin to the young men under his charge. "We hold the doctrines of the Church to be decrepit, and the teaching of the Church to be petrified. They no longer answer in any respect to the life of the age. . . . True religion consists in this; to recognise the existence of a spiritual force—an intelligence—a reason in the Universe. . . . As to the name given to such a spirit, what does it matter?"

During the progress of these conflicts the intervention of the State became more frequent and more decisive. The supreme administration took more directly in hand the conduct of school affairs. It laid down as a principle that if science was to remain free, like religion, the moment when the latter quitted the region of ideas, and organised itself as a corporation in the school, it falls within the domain of politics and as a social institution becomes dependent on the sovereignty of the State. A long controversy was carried on for the next two years after the meeting of the German Parliament at Frankfort; on the relations between the school and the State. The question at issue was whether the school belonged to the Church, the Commune, or the State. A settlement of this question was suggested in the new Constitution of 31st January 1850, but a conservative reaction set in and the law which was to re-organise primary instruction was never passed. The proposal was that the commune should have charge only of the material interests of the school, and that the direction of the instruction should be transferred to the State, which had the largest part of the right of nominating the teachers. In 1852, the proposed changes were indefinitely postponed by the Chambers; and the independent pedagogy had to give

place to the old Lutheran constitution of the school. The regulations for the Church and School, which Luther published for Saxony in 1528, resumed their supremacy in the organisation of the Prussian school. On the one hand, these prescribed that the instruction of children was an obligation resting on the father which the local magistrate was bound to enforce, and on the other that the school was an auxiliary to the Church.

LEGISLATION.

Prussia has no organic law on primary instruction.

The constitution granted by the king on the 31st January 1830 contains the following provisions:—

Knowledge and instruction are free (Art. 20).

All educational establishments, whether public or private, are placed under the supervision of the State. Teachers in public schools are State functionaries.

The erection and support of schools must be provided for by the communes. The State only intervenes to make grants in aid to the communes where their own resources are insufficient.

The State guarantees to the teachers a fixed income proportioned to the locality in which their schools are situated.

Instruction in public schools is gratuitous. (This provision has been acted upon only in exceptional instances.)

The Art. 112 of the Constitution provides that until the Chambers have passed an organic law for the whole kingdom, the customs and regulations in force in different provinces, and often differing materially from one another, shall continue to be observed.

The regulations relating to the Prussian system of primary instruction must be sought for in edicts published as far back as 1713, but especially in the regulations issued by Frederick the Great in 1763, and in the general Code of 1794, modified and successively enlarged in 1801, 1829, 1831, and 1845.

In the Prussian code issued in October 1872 the following provisions occur:—

“Normal people’s schools are schools in which the children are distributed into several classes, or schools in which there are two teachers, and lastly schools under one teacher which, however, are either schools of one class, or half-day schools.

“In schools of one class, taught by a single teacher, the number in attendance must not exceed 80.

“In schools of one class the younger children receive instruction during 20 hours each week, and those further advanced receive instruction during 30 hours.

“In schools of many classes, a division of the sexes in the upper classes appears desirable.

“The subjects taught in the people’s schools are—religion, the German language (reading and writing), arithmetic, the first principles of mensuration, drawing, history, geography, natural history, gymnastics in the case of boys, in that of girls needlework.”

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE PRUSSIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The people’s school in Prussia is organised in different forms according to provincial customs and local convenience. In certain regencies in the North, every kind of school is represented down to the ambulatory form with only itinerating teachers. The masters are incessantly moving from one station to another, stopping in each locality from one to three days, and leaving the scholars certain tasks to be done in the interval before their next visit. These regular visits are registered in a book kept by the local school committee. The results in these schools appear to rival those obtained in the best organised stationary schools.

But while there is much diversity of form in the Prussian schools, certain common principles are worked into their organization, and incorporated in the general regulations of the provinces and kingdom. By the terms of articles 29–32 of the law, and in conformity with ancient custom, it is on the basis of families within the circle to which the school belongs, that the charge for its maintenance falls, according to their means. To carry this into effect they are formed into a sort of syndicate, called a school commune, and in documents later than the general regulations, a school society. If there be in each district a separate school for each religious body then the school society is divided in accordance with this distinction of faith. There are, therefore, in each rural locality three societies—the religious society, the parish; the political society or commune, distinguished from the parish by modern legislation, but bearing the same name (*Gemeinde*); and

then the school society or school communes. These three communities have not only separate powers, but separate revenues and a distinct administration.

Rural School Committees.—The organisation of school societies has two distinct forms according as they are rural or urban. The administration of rural school societies is conducted by school committees; of urban societies, by school deputations.

Ancient custom provided for the intervention in the administration of the affairs of the Church and of the school of a parish council in addition to the pastor, composed of the heads of families elected according to certain rules. These delegates were retained, and in the General Prussian Law, their function is declared to be to take care, under the direction of the authorities and of the pastor, that the school regulations are properly observed, and that the material interests of the school suffer no damage. When the notion of the school society separated itself with greater precision from that of the parish, and of the communes, special committees were formed to take charge of the schools. In 1812, a rescript was published on this point, and made applicable to the whole kingdom. It is as follows: “The committee of each school must consist of the patron (that is the person who has the right of nominating the teacher, generally the landowner), of the pastor ex officio, and from two to four heads of families, together with the mayor, if any matters arise within his competence.” The committee is at liberty to add the teachers to its members when they consider them worthy of this mark of confidence.

Urban Boards.—In 1808, the establishment of these was made obligatory, but by later regulations they have been left optional. By the terms of the ordinances of 1808 the urban magistrature was required to entrust the gratuitous administration of municipal offices, and especially those of schools to special committees, called delegations. Under the presidency of the oldest member of the magistrature appointed to a seat thereon, these boards consist of a certain number of burgesses, chosen by direct election of the municipal representatives. The powers of these boards have been defined by special ordinances. The members are elected for six years, but are at liberty to resign at the end of three.

Special co-operation of Pastors.—The intervention of school committees and of urban boards is comparatively recent; that of ecclesiastics is of much older date. In the general regulations of 1763 (Art. 25) it is said, “our express will is that the pastor in the town and in the villages should visit the schools under their jurisdiction twice a week, that they should not be satisfied with the information given by the master, but that they question the scholars themselves in the catechism, and the other subjects of instruction. Further provision was made for the ecclesiastical inspection of schools by providing that the superintendent of each canton (*kreis*) should visit the schools under their charge every month (1) to see whether the parents sent their children to school, (2) whether the pastors exercised proper supervision over the masters, and (3) whether the masters were thoroughly qualified, and were of good conduct.

During the progress of the *kulturkampf*, a supplementary clause was published 11th March 1872, bearing on the appointment of school inspectors. According to this clause, the duty of inspecting all schools and colleges, whether public or private, belongs to the State, and all authorities engaged in carrying out this work are servants of the State. The practical result of this enactment was that for a long time the supervision of the schools was for the most part entrusted to laymen, and the schools came under the direct control of the State.

Obligatory School Attendance.—This is made to rest upon the duty owing by each father of a family to send his children to school. The provisions on this point in the General Regulations of 1763 are reproduced in the general school law. Provincial regulations define the exact nature of this obligation, which varies considerably in the different provinces and regencies. The question how far the attendance of weakly or infirm children is obligatory is not expressed in any legal enactment. The children of Jews are exempted, but no exceptions are made in the case of the children of Dissidents, although in the provinces the denominational character of the school is rigidly maintained. In most of the provinces the scholar is exempted from obligatory attendance at school after his confirmation. The rules of different regencies vary on this point, but special measures are taken to secure regularity of attendance in the towns. Referring to these measures,

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

a rescript of the 10th April 1841, says, "It is important to avoid exciting by over much rigour, and especially by imprisonments, sentiments of bitterness and of disgust towards the school. In this way more harm than good would be done. In the majority of cases a representation from the landowner, the pastor, the teacher to the recalcitrant parent will produce better results than coercive measures. An imprisonment for 24 hours ought never to be awarded except under circumstances altogether exceptional."

Legitimate Causes of Absence.—The sickness of the child, the sickness of its parents, a death in the family, a necessary journey, very bad weather when the school is at some distance from the home; these, in all the provinces, are considered as legitimate causes of absence. The regulations in Prussia, however, go beyond these concessions—a journey of the parents, the necessity of employing children at harvest time, the charge of little brothers or sisters, an urgent domestic occupation, or any other analogous reasons are admissible by the local authorities as allowable causes of absence after they have satisfied themselves that the reasons alleged are true (Provinc. Dec., 23 May 1835).

Summer Schools.—The school ought not to impose upon parents the complete loss of their children's labour. Special provisions, therefore, have been laid down to reconcile the demands of the family with the interests of the school. Accordingly in country places summer schools are organised with classes held for brief periods generally in the early morning. The origin of these schools goes as far back as 1763. In order that the older scholars, says the Regulation of the Regency of Marienverder, in the Province of Prussia, 1st July 1838, Art. 20, may be able to help their parents in their domestic occupations or in the labours of husbandry, they may be allowed, between Easter and Michaelmas, to attend school for only three hours a day. Experience, however, having proved that young children not old enough to do work in the garden or in the field, when they do not go to school in the afternoon, merely spend their time in idleness; a class will continue to exist for them in the afternoon, as well as in the morning, all the year round.

Schools for Cowboys.—As in numerous localities, says the Regulation of 1763, Art. 41, parents do not send their children to school under the pretence that they are obliged to employ them in minding cattle, care should be taken as far as possible that a special farm-boy should be appointed for this purpose. Where such employment is unavoidable, children should be employed alternately that each child should go to school not less than three times a week. Analogous provisions on this point were issued by the Regency of Königsberg (Resc., 29th February 1864).

Factory Schools.—Mining and textile employments requiring juvenile assistance, the Prussian law has taken great care to assure to those who might be thus employed that they should be protected against excessive bodily fatigue, and have real guarantees for their instruction. This matter has been the subject of regulations dated 9th March 1839 and 16th May 1853, which have been embodied in a circular dated 18th September 1854.

The regulations affecting factories admit of an intervention of four kinds:—

1. From the point of view of security, different measures of prudence are prescribed in matters which concern the premises and the machines.
2. From the point of view of morals, young girls of less than 16 years of age must be employed exclusively in workshops for females; children, as far as possible, must be employed in special workshops; the wages of young people must be paid to their parents; dormitories for apprentices or workmen are placed under special inspection. Persons condemned for certain offences, &c. are prohibited from being employed as foremen.
3. From the point of view of regard for the weakness of childhood, the age at which children might be employed in factories was fixed at nine by an ordinance in 1839, and brought forward to 12 in 1853; up to 14 years of age the length of the work has been limited to six hours daily, broken in the morning and afternoon by a rest of half an hour. Before 16 work must not begin before half-past 5 in the morning nor later than 8 in the evening. Work on Sunday and on fête days is prohibited.

4. From the point of view of elementary instruction, the prescriptions governing this are too numerous to be quoted.

Apprentices.—The National Code makes the employers of apprentices responsible for their fulfilment of their school duties.

Servants.—Numerous regulations in the different provinces apply to children who have gone into services. They do not thus become exempt from the obligation to attend school, and sometimes their masters and sometimes their parents have to pay fines for their non-attendance.

Itinerant Families.—A rescript of the 9th December 1831 orders regencies to take care that families whose profession leads them to move about from place to place should place their children in a stationary family in order that the children may regularly attend school. Failing this, permission to carry on their profession should be withdrawn from the parents. Numerous rescripts forbid children from becoming vagrants or mendicants. They are prohibited from travelling about with musicians, with rope-dancers, strolling players, and blind people.

Holidays.—These are divided into holidays on fête days and at harvest time. The latter last from four to six weeks. The local authority assigns the time given up to this purpose. The regulations on this matter are very numerous. They provide that in the busiest seasons of agriculture a portion of the scholars may be temporarily dispensed from attendance at school to help their parents or even to work for wages.

Liberation from School obligation.—On this point a certain confusion exists, arising from the character at one and the same time of denominational and governmental, given to the people's school. As a general rule leaving school is subordinated to the time of confirmation.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION OF SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

Alongside of school obligation there are various other prescriptions of the law, the execution of which is confided to the local school authorities.

Every child of less than 14 years of age is prohibited from stopping at public houses, from entering wine-shops or gambling houses, except in the company of his parents. Entrance into public dancing saloons as well as wine-shops is under all circumstances forbidden him. On the one hand, the school authorities are charged with the duty of punishing children who transgress these rules; on the other hand, the police have to take stringent measures against the landlords of public houses and wine-shops who break the law. After a second offence of this kind their houses may be closed. A circular, of 2nd January 1843, forbids children from robbing nests, taking singing birds, or ill-treating animals. They are likewise forbidden to use fire-arms, to take part in dramatic representations in public places, or in political gatherings, or to injure public buildings or monuments. The observance of these rules is placed under the supervision of teachers and school inspectors, as well as the police.

These various instructions show that school committees have to discharge as well as pastors and teachers an educational mission which extends beyond the walls of the school, and applies to all the young people in the commune. They stand between the domestic action of the parents and the civil action of the police.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The property of the school was for a long while confounded with the property of the Church.

The funds of the schools were regarded as belonging in the country districts to the parish, and in the towns to the municipality, subject to their appropriation to this special purpose.

This confusion was put an end to by a decision of both Chambers, dated 20th June 1853, which is as follows: Every school society or school commune instituted by the proper authority for the purpose of giving elementary education, and which is provided with a special committee, has the legal status of a corporation. To enjoy this privilege there must be a separate and independent committee.

SCHOOL REVENUES.

1. *Interest on Capital.*—This source of income is in the first rank. It comprises the proceeds from investments and real estate. Nowhere, however, is the annual income from these sources sufficient to cover all the expenditure of the school, and render attendance gratuitous.

2. *School Fees.*—From the very first establishment of schools, the fees of the scholars have constituted the basis of the remuneration of the masters. The amount was fixed in the regulation of 1763 (7). It is left to the several regencies to make the necessary regulations upon this matter. Hence they are very numerous and somewhat divergent. In a circular, dated 6th March 1852, it is laid down that school fees are the direct remuneration of the teacher, and for this reason ought to constitute the essential portion of his salary. This "Instruction" goes on to say that school fees are due from all the children in the locality under obligation to attend school, whatever may be the condition of their parents, except in certain special cases or localities. A list of indigent parents is drawn up by the managers of the fund for the poor, and the school fees of their children are paid from this source. In other places this charge falls upon the funds of the municipality. The military chest provides the fees for the children of soldiers. Moreover, school fees are due from those who do not attend the school.

3. *School Dues and Taxes.*—By the terms of the National Code, all the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the teacher and the premises, so far as they are not provided for by local endowments, are a charge upon the heads of families in the locality, whether they have children or not, and are to be equally apportioned among them by the judicial authorities.

The complete substitution of these taxes in the place of school fees is, however, far from general. The Constitution of 1850 going still further than the National Code, proposed that instruction should everywhere be made gratuitous. But this provision is a dead letter. A ministerial rescript of the 6th March 1852 relating to school fees, recommended that they should be maintained with the greatest care.

Besides these sources of income in certain localities gifts in kind are due to the teachers.

Aid from the State, which takes the form of "graces." The maintenance of elementary schools as well as their establishment is an obligation resting upon the local communes, to which, in case of insufficient resources, the landowners of the place are bound to contribute. "The transference of this charge to the State does not appear to have any justification." (4th Jan. 1830.)

Salaries of schoolmasters. The pecuniary positions of schoolmasters in Prussia varies greatly according to the school committee, but in general their remuneration is of the most modest kind.

The general average for the whole kingdom is about 72l. per annum in towns, and about 60l. in the country, with sundry allocations. This shows a large increase since 1871.

SCHOOL PATRONS.

School patronage implies in general, 1, the right of appointing a new teacher when the position becomes vacant; 2, the duty of controlling the expenditure of the school, and of seconding its moral administration; 3, the obligation to provide gratuitously building materials when the school premises require to be repaired or restored.

The Art. 261 of the Constitution of 1850 by establishing that teachers shall henceforward be appointed by the State, with the concurrence of the communes, appears to abolish the fundamental privilege of patrons, but the new legislation has practically become a dead letter.

Special regulations determine in different provinces the modes in which the rights of patronage are exercised and their obligation discharged.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

The right of presentation which belongs to the patron does not imply the right of imposing upon the teacher special conditions limiting the duration of his functions or modifying the revenues appropriated to his salary.

The teacher is a public functionary, Const. of 1848 and 1850. In virtue of this office he has to take oath. His office is a restraint upon his political conduct. The liberty that was allowed to him outside his functions

in this respect (Rescr., 20th December 1848) was soon withdrawn (Ord., 11th July 1849). The power which in granting to schoolmasters a certain amount of political liberty, had thought to find in them support, very soon introduced contrary measures. The conduct of teachers was submitted to a vigilant supervision in political respects, and disciplinary punishments, such as withdrawal of grants from the State, transfer from place to place, and deprivations, were visited upon those who had exposed themselves to the censure of the authorities. At the same time, the denominational bond was enforced in all its rigour (Rescr. of 15th March 1881 and 15th March 1852). The public school being denominational can be taught only by a teacher of the religion that is professed in it. If the master alters his religious profession, his act of vocation is thereby ipso facto annulled. He loses his place without any right to a retiring pension (Rescr., 15th March 1854). The master is bound to conform himself to the rules of his church, to observe the Sunday, to go to church, to receive the Holy Communion.

Teachers are forbidden to hunt, to take part in public concerts, &c. They are never permitted to be innkeepers nor farmers. They may, however, hold the office of magistrate's clerk. The culture of silk worms and of fruit trees is specially recommended to them.

RELATIONS OF THE SCHOOL WITH THE ADMINISTRATION.

The higher supervision of the schools was for a long while exercised by the consistory. But in the reign of Frederick the Great it fell to the charge of one of the departments of State. By a steady progress the control of popular instruction passed from the higher ecclesiastical authority to that of ministerial bureaux. The importance of the subject, however, led to its union with that of ecclesiastical affairs in a special bureau, which, since 1817, has formed the supreme authority.

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES.

The provinces successively annexed to the monarchy preserved more or less the territorial organisation. The majority of them had their own consistory, which administered the affairs of the churches and schools with a certain independence. At the present time in every district there are councils (regencies) which have the charge of the civil administration. A special section of these councils is assigned to the affairs of the church and school. The school committees are nominated by the minister. By their care an annual report is prepared on the state of the schools in the regency, and transmitted by the president to the minister.

From this very brief sketch of the leading features of the Prussian school system, it will be seen that it is an organisation which enables the central government to mould at pleasure the thought and life of the people. "The parish reports to the circle (kreis), the circle to the regency, the regency to the province, the province to the central government, which back through these gradations can make its direct influence felt in the remotest parts of the entire monarchy. These political arrangements make it easy for the Prussian government to carry out any national system it may choose to initiate." Menzel remarks that Prussia's leading principle appears to be "All for the people, nothing through the people."

This sketch should be supplemented by the valuable reports presented to the Education Commission and the Education Department on German Elementary Schools and Training Colleges, by Mr. C. Copland Perry, 1887. It is mainly derived from the following works:—

—*Reuend de l'Éducation Populaire dans l'Allemagne du Nord*, Paris, 1855.

—*Das unterrichts-wesen des Preussischen Staates*, V. Ludwig von Rönne, Berlin, 1854; continued and completed by F. Monnier *l'Instruction Populaire en Allemagne*, Paris, 1866.

—Between 1817 and 1864 not less than 2,000 ordinances, instructions, and school decrees were published bearing on school subjects, a summary of which will be found in Drs. K. Schneider and E. von Bremen. *Das Volksschulwesen im Preussischen Staate*, 3 vols., 8vo, Berlin, 1886.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

- I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.
- II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.
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SAXONY.

Questions,	Answers.										
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	General law, April 26, 1873, and law of execution, August 25, 1874, revising school law of 1835, which is fundamental. Further, 52 subsequent laws or ordinances relative to matters within the scope of this interrogatory.										
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	3,182,003.										
3. Give the number of children— (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 14 (complete) years of age.	?										
(b.) On the school rolls of	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under public management.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">557,244.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under private management.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">6,080 ?</td> </tr> </table> <p>(From nature of question answer unsatisfactory; compare under 54 figures from last official report on education in Saxony.)</p>	}	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	557,244.		Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private management.	6,080 ?				
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	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private management.	6,080 ?									
(c.) In regular attendance.	<p>∴ 99·570 per cent. of the children of school age. Deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, &c. in special boarding schools, and receive education. See 7; also see under 54.)</p> <p>Yes (since 1769).</p>										
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?											
5. If so— (a.) Between what ages ?	<p>6 to 14, <i>i.e.</i>, from end of 6th to end of 14th year (subject to limitations connected with the course of the scholastic year). Special dispensations granted after seven years' attendance, and one year's special prolongation in cases of notable ignorance.</p> <p>See under 8.</p> <p>Fines from 7 to 30 marks, with alternative imprisonment from one day to six weeks. This system has little or no practical effect, legal proceedings being seldom, if ever, taken.</p> <p>The grounds are : sickness, dangerous or contagious illness in family.</p> <p>Exceptional grounds : accidents in family, bad weather, or impassable roads when dwelling very distant from school-house, want of shoes.</p> <p>By school managers or local police.</p>										
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	No.										
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	<p>In the appropriate cases children to be sent by local authorities to orphanages, schools of correction for incorrigibles, &c., institutions and schools for deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and imbeciles.</p>										
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Age.</td> <td>Hours.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-8</td> <td>- 20</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8-10</td> <td>- 26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-14</td> <td>- 36</td> </tr> </table> <p>Singing, gymnastics, and needle-work included.</p>	Age.	Hours.		6-8	- 20	}	8-10	- 26	10-14	- 36
Age.	Hours.										
6-8	- 20	}									
8-10	- 26										
10-14	- 36										
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	280 to 290.										
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	Holidays, 10 weeks. Sundays and "Feast Days" are holidays, also, as a rule, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.										
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	No.										
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	<p>Only schools attached to manufactories may be open in the prohibited hours, <i>viz.</i>, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 9 or 10, and for 5 to 7 or 6 to 8 p.m. (There are only seven such schools.)</p> <p>This is within Imperial competence. (Gewerbeordnung of the Empire of 1833.)</p> <p>County school inspectors, local civil authorities, and county physician. Appeals to Ministry of Education and Worship. Expenditure defrayed by the parish school chest.</p>										
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? -Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	<p>For total number. Space per scholar 2·50 cubic metres, and defined as "class-rooms." A special ordinance pre-</p>										
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ? (a.) If so, what is the system ?											
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?											
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?											
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age ? If not, for what											

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

scribes in the most minute detail the architectural and structural arrangements of the normal school buildings. The sanitary and lighting conveniences, the furniture, &c., &c.

Yes; but question inapplicable.

All are subject to the general school law, and are visited by the official inspectors (see below c.).

Masters must have passed State examinations.

The official inspection would be annual. The inspector may control the curriculum, assist at examinations, call for the written work, and address his remarks to the director of the school, or to the Ministry of Instruction. Practically there is no active interference with private establishments.

By the State (see 21).

Religious is given. In Protestant schools by the master; in Catholic schools by priest.

Falls under "religious" instruction as "theory of morals and duty."

Yes. But a minority of Catholic scholars would be taught by a local Catholic priest if such is available.

Protestants. Yes.

Schools of a like category have an identical curriculum. The subjects of instruction are prescribed by the General Popular School Law of 1873; the details of interpretation, and of the educational method to be followed, are laid down in a Ministerial Ordinance.

Inapplicable.

Inapplicable.

Obligatory for boys and girls.

For girls, "whenever circumstances admit" (attainments of women in this branch are, in practice, very low). (See Statistics, page 22).

The idea has never been entertained.

Not at all.

Gymnastics; system "Spiess-Lion."

Obligatory for both sexes.

Two hours a week.

Yes.

This is the theory of the point; but time has been allowed for the introduction of gymnastics, which as yet only partially in vogue. See Statistics, page 22.

In "upper" elementary school one foreign language is obligatory; choice between English and French.

In "middle" elementary schools, facultative (E. & F.). (See under 33.)

Unconnected with public system. No official or other general knowledge available.

Promotion systematically made when the class standard has been reached by the individual scholar. Examinations at Easter and Michaelmas; removals at Easter.

In two lowest classes mixed.

From age of 10 generally, about 12 always separate.

Women who have passed the public examination may teach in all girls' classes, and in the first three or four years of the mixed classes. In village schools not admissible unless more than teachers are required.

Male candidates must be 19 years of age, females 18, and if educated at the special "Seminaries" (see 38) must have passed the first class. The candidature of other qualified persons is admissible by special leave of the Ministry of Instruction. A yearly examination of candi-

30.—(continued.)

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

- 33. Is there any system of—
- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
- (a.) Religious or
- (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?

- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

dates is held by a Royal Commissioner and masters of "Seminaries"; the examination is theoretical and practical, written and oral, and covers the subjects of instruction in the "Seminaries." Candidates who qualify become, on appointment, "assistant teachers," and after three years' employment may proceed to a further examination similar to the first, by which they qualify for rank as full teachers. To masters in special branches (foreign languages, music, &c.) there are separate rules.

In one class: not more than 60, 40, or 30 scholars in the three ranks of schools respectively. One teacher not to have more than two classes.

Yes.

Yes=(Fortbildungsschule).

It should be observed that the educational law provides for "middle" and "higher" popular schools in addition to the elementary schools (Einfache Volksschule) which comes under notice in the interrogatory. The "higher" school adds foreign languages to the programme of the elementary school, the "middle" is in a somewhat improved elementary school with an extension of the classes (see under 26).

Boys leaving the elementary schools are subject to three years' attendance at a Fortbildungs or continuation school. Excepted are those who have been at a "middle," "higher," popular school, or other higher educational establishment (gymnasium, realschule, &c., public or private) up to the end of their 15th year; also those who are receiving any *bonâ fide* separate education, general or special.

The minimum number of hours per week is two, to be given on Sunday, or in the evenings of week-days. The school managers are authorised to extend the weekly time to six hours; they may take fees or give the instruction gratis. The expenses are defrayed, as in the case of the elementary schools, by the parish. (I use this word in the German educational sense, meaning the educational not the political parish).

No.

See Question 30.

Removal by the Minister of Instruction in cases specified by school law; appeal may be made to same authority within 10 days of intimation of dismissal.

Minimum rates are fixed by the school law, viz., for assistants 27*l.* annual, house, if any, being valued as part of the salary. Upper teachers 42*l.* to 45*l.*, according to place, with lodging.

Every five years an augmentation of from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* A school "director," or head master, 90*l.* and lodging.

The salaries actually paid are from 10 to 12 per cent., or more, above these rates. In Dresden teachers are paid at present 75*l.* to 120*l.*; in Leipzig, 75*l.* to 180*l.*; in villages, 42*l.* to 46*l.*

There are pensions for retired masters and their widows and orphans.

The schoolmaster is entitled to the sexton's place.

The salaries for women teachers are the same as for men.

In the special "Seminaries."

The State; pupils find their food; help and "exhibitions" are granted. Female pupils in Dresden "Seminaries" pay school fees and board with private families.

On completion of 14th year.

Men's "Seminaries," six years; women's, five years.

Partly in village schools with private assistance (coaching); also in higher or middle elementary schools.

Males, mostly children of teachers; some of peasant (*i.e.*, Bauer) and lowest middle class. Females, from (relatively) better classes.

Variable. Last year the supply of candidates was in excess; after the last (Easter) examination all who passed received appointments.

No.

Exclusively.
Not usually.

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SWEDEN.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. January 20, 1882. (Annexed is a copy of the school law, Appendix I.)	School law.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. At the end of the year 1885 it amounted to 4,692,769 persons.	Population.
3. Give the number of children—	3.—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 14 years of age.	738,705.	Number of school age.
(b.) On the school rolls of	In public elementary schools 669,896, in higher elementary schools 319.	
{ Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	59,908.	
{ Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.		
(c.) In regular attendance.	Respecting the attendance of the children, <i>see</i> Appendix 2, page 9, and specially for Stockholm, Appendix 3, page xx.	Attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. It is.	
5. If so—	5.—	
(a.) Between what ages?	The school age, as a general rule, is reckoned from the year the child reaches the age of seven until the year the child is turned 14, both years inclusive.	School age.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	Poor children of weak intellect, after having acquired a certain minimum degree of knowledge, may be exempted by the school board from attendance. <i>See</i> Regulations for the elementary schools, section 48, Appendix 1, page 20.	Minimum attendance.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	Warnings by the clergy and churchwardens. For further particulars, <i>see</i> School Regulations, section 51, Appendix 1, page 21.	How enforced.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	<i>See</i> answer to question 5 (b).	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	<i>See</i> answer to question 5 (c).	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. Rewards are given by the local communities when there are any assets for that purpose, but not by the State.	Rewards.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. In some districts there are so-called refuge homes, where such children are taken care of under strict inspection.	As to vagrant children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. In the elementary schools the daily instruction must not extend beyond six hours, and in the primary schools not beyond five. The hours of instruction are generally 30 per week. The law stipulates no difference in the number of the hours of instruction for the different seasons. But where a scholar, in consequence of an inclement season, cannot without difficulty attend school during the whole time of instruction, the school board may, under certain circumstances, exempt him from uninterrupted attendance.	Hours of attendance.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9. For eight calendar months or 34½ weeks. In some districts, especially in the south, this space of time is exceeded by two months at the most.	School year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	10. Experiments in that direction have been made only in a few places.	Half-time not customary.
(a.) If so, what is the system?		
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	The Royal Decrees of the 18th of November 1881 and of the 22nd of June 1883. <i>See</i> Appendix 1, pages 83-86.	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	11. Each locality is bound to provide and to keep in repair suitable rooms for its schools. The cost of the buildings is borne by the locality, and the Government inspector of the schools has to render a report as to their suitability. Model drawings of buildings for elementary schools are published by the State. <i>See</i> Appendix 4.	Sufficiency.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	12. It is. According to the model drawings (Appendix 4, pages 814 and 18) about 16 square feet of surface space and 200 feet of cubic space are calculated for each scholar.	The total number of school age.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided ?	13. Such schools are provided when the private schools are not sufficient for the occasion.	Public supplementary to private schools.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14. According to the school law, whoever wishes to establish a private school must make an application to that effect to the school board of the district.	
(a.) As to the state of the premises ? (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency ?	(b.) All teachers shall be known as pious and honest persons and be possessed of sufficient skill for imparting instruction ; but there are no prescriptions as to the number of the teachers.	
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction ?	(c.) Such schools are, with regard to instruction and order, under the inspection of the school board.	
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise ? If otherwise, state how.	15. A model plan of instruction has been published by the State as a guidance for school boards and teachers. Annexed is a copy of this plan, Appendix 5.	Curriculum prescribed by the State.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction ? and, if so, of what nature ? By whom is it given ?	16. They do ; but the children of parents who profess a foreign faith may be exempted from religious instruction. They are instructed by the teachers of the schools, under the inspection of the clergy, in Bible history, and the shorter catechism by Luther with short explanations.	Religious instruction.
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction ?	17.	
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours ? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.	18. According to the school law it is the duty of the teachers carefully to watch over the morals and conduct of their pupils, not only during the lessons, but also out of school hours.	Moral training.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars ? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority ?	19. It is, with the exception mentioned at question 16.	Religious instruction obligatory.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay ?	20. They are, with the exception of only about 30 in the whole kingdom.	
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances ?	21. The course of study is more extensive in the stationary than in the ambulatory schools, in accordance with the model plan ; Appendix 5.	As to differences in the course of study.
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools ?	22. The course of study is generally more extensive in the urban than in the rural schools.	
23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars ; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.	23 See Appendix 5. See Appendix 6.	
24. How far is—	24.—	
(a.) Drawing, (b.) Needlework, (c.) The use of tools, (d.) Cookery,	Compulsory in all the classes. Compulsory in some girls schools. Optional in all classes. Does not occur in the elementary schools, only in special schools.	Drawing. Needlework. Use of tools.
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction ?		
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools ?	25. There is.	Gymnastics.
(a.) If so, describe it. (b.) Is it obligatory ? (c.) How much time is given to it ? (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys ?	Annexed is a direction specially published, Appendix 7. It is. Half an hour for each of four days a week. It is.	
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent ?	26. It is not.	Second language not taught.
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist ? At what age do children begin to frequent them ? Are they a part of the public system ?	27. Kindergarten schools exist only in a few large towns, and they are established at the expense of private individuals. Children begin to frequent them when they are about five years old. They are not a part of the public system.	Kindergarten not common.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars ? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases ? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent ?	28. Such pupils as have gone through the course of instruction in a lower class are promoted to a higher one at a fixed period every year.	Promotion of scholars.
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls ? If mixed, are they taught by men or women ? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools ?	29. The primary schools are mixed for boys and girls, and in many places in the rural districts the elementary schools are also mixed, but in the elementary schools in the towns boys and girls are generally taught separately. In the mixed primary schools the children, with few exceptions, are taught by women, but in the mixed elementary schools the teachers appointed are generally men. In 1885 there were 2,107 women teachers employed in the elementary schools, and 4,641 in the primary schools.	As to mixed and separate schools.
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools ?	30. They must be 21 years of age, and have passed their examination at one of the training institutions of the State. They must also be of a steady, pious, and moral character, and of a gentle disposition so as to be fit to conduct youth.	Teachers: their qualifications.
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher— (i.) By the school law, and (ii.) In actual practice ?	31. There is no provision in the school law in that respect. The number of children taught simultaneously in a primary school is generally about 30, and in an elementary school generally about 40.	Size of classes.

Questions.

Answers.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching? Age of teachers.
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools? Night schools.
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met? Attendance optional.
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal? Appointment and removal teachers.
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office. Salaries of teachers.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work? Other advantages.
- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained? Training of teachers.
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach? As to untrained teachers.
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities? Preparatory training.
32. In the elementary schools they are, but in the primary schools there are also younger teachers of both sexes employed.
33. There is.
34. Attendance in such schools is optional both to boys and girls who have gone through an elementary school with good testimonials. The period of instruction lasts six weeks in the year, and the hours of instruction are 30 a week. When the continued instruction is given in night schools the annual time of instruction comprises 180 hours. There are fees. 75 kronor (=4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* sterl.) may be obtained from the public purse for each continuation school, and the other expenses are paid by the school district.
35. Not in public elementary schools, but in some districts in so-called night and Sunday schools. Sunday schools.
36. Teachers for the ordinary elementary schools are elected by the school district, after being nominated by the school board. If a teacher be found unqualified or negligent, or his conduct be such as to make his removal desirable, the school board are entitled to dismiss him after having given him warning. A teacher may appeal against his dismissal to the chapter of the diocese and against the decision of the chapter to the King.
37. The lowest annual salary of a teacher, male or female, shall amount to 600 kronor (=33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterl.), and it is generally raised, after five years' satisfactory service, to 700 kronor (=38*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* sterl.).
Other emoluments are:—
A suitable house and necessary firing,
Food for a cow, and, if possible, a plot of ground for a kitchen garden, but in several large towns the rates of salaries, everything included, are as follows:—
For men teachers, from 1,200 kronor (=66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterl.) to 1,870 kronor (=103*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* sterl.), and for women teachers, from 1,000 kronor (=55*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* sterl.) to 1,350 kronor (=75*l.* sterl.).
In Stockholm, for men teachers, from 1,400 kronor (=77*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* sterl.) to 2,400 kronor (=133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterl.), and for women teachers, from 1,100 kronor (=61*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* sterl.) to 1,600 kronor (=88*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* sterl.).
In the rural districts the rates of salaries for men and women teachers in smaller elementary and primary schools are—
From 200 kronor (=11*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* sterl.) to 300 kronor (=16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterl.), but in the provincial towns their salaries are generally higher.
- On certain conditions they do (sections 26 and 27, School Regulations), Appendix I., pages 12 and 13.
38. Men and women teachers are trained at special seminaries.
At the cost of the State.
Between the ages of 16 and 26, inclusive.
Four years.
Generally at elementary schools, but also at other public or special schools.
They are.
- It is sufficient.
39. There are, in the smaller elementary schools and in primary schools but even among these teachers most of them have gone through a limited course of instruction. As to untrained teachers.
40. They are.
They do. Men teachers attend at the universities, and women teachers at a higher secondary school for women teachers. Preparatory training.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?	41. The students have only instruction at the colleges.	Students not resident.
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?	42. The religious instruction devolves upon the principal of the college or some of the assistant teachers.	Religious instruction given.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?	43. Not with any particular church, but with the Established Church of the State.	Colleges connected with the Established Church.
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?	44. Both by the State and the local school board. Both act conjointly, the local authority exercising constant supervision, and the State inspectors, when visiting the schools, giving directions and advice, and reporting on the improvements needed. See Instructions for Inspectors, Appendix 8.	Inspection.
45. Who appoints the inspectors? (a.) What are their special qualifications? (b.) What are their salaries?	45. His Majesty. (a.) A good pedagogic experience. (b.) The inspectors have an allowance for their travelling expenses and subsistence, and an annual salary in proportion to the extent of their district. The highest salary is 2,000 kronor (= 111 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> sterl.)	Appointment and removal of inspectors: their salaries.
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?	(c.) They are; one or other of the more prominent teachers.	Previously teachers.
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?	46. Generally once a year. There is.	
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.	47. Two-thirds of the salaries of the male and female teachers are paid, on certain conditions, from public funds. The remaining costs, when no other funds are available for the purpose, are defrayed by the school district by means of contributions pursuant to the provisions in force with reference to communal rates; nevertheless, the district shall also be entitled to levy a special contribution on every taxed person, but not exceeding 50 öre (= 6 <i>½d.</i>) for a man or half that sum for a woman.	Cost of education raised by the school district.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?	48. Grants from the State for salaries are made on condition that a teacher, male or female, shall receive the full amount of salary in accordance with the regulations and for a period of eight months in the year. With regard to grants from the district, see answer to question 47.	Grants from the State.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?	49. In the northernmost districts of the kingdom, and in special cases to other districts also.	To poor districts.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in— (i.) Elementary and (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?	50. In elementary schools the cost is 16 kronor 92 öre (= 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> sterl.), but it varies very much in different districts. See annexed report for the year 1882, page 36. In higher elementary schools it is 93 kronor 87 öre (= 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> sterl.).	Cost per scholar.
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?	51. It is.	
52. What is the usual rate of wages for— (a.) Skilled or (b.) Unskilled labour?	52.	
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?	53. Where parents or guardians have not the means of feeding and clothing their children or maintaining them at school, they receive aid for that purpose from the Poor Law Board of the parish. With regard to any provision for admitting such children free, see answer to question 51.	Aid to indigent scholars.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child— (a.) To the parents? (b.) To the locality? (c.) To the State?	54. 670,215. Nothing. 12 kronor 13 öre (= 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> sterl.). 4 kronor 82 öre (= 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> sterl.).	Proportion of costs.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. There is.	Secondary education.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. Every scholar, unless destitute, pays 19 kronor (= 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> sterl.) per annum, and a small fee for light and firing.	
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	57. There is. There are scholarships in most of the secondary schools for poor scholars who are deserving of them.	Exhibitions.

NOTE.—This return was accompanied with various documents printed in Swedish.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

BERNE.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	1. May 1, 1870.	Date of school law.
2. What is the estimated population of the canton ?	2. 532,164.	Estimated population.
3. Give the number of children—	3.—	Number of school age.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 15 years of age.	105,315. 100,357.	
(b.) On the school rolls of {	4,958.	
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.		
(c.) In regular attendance.	92,303 in the public schools; no return obtainable in respect of private schools, without separate application to each.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	4. Yes; in public or private schools at choice.	Education compulsory.
5. If so—	5.—	
(a.) Between what ages ?—	6 to 15.	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	Five-sixth.	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	Fines, and periods of imprisonment.	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	Sickness, of child or parents. Death of near relations. Stress of weather, when excuse recognised as adequate.	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	By the school board, or by the prefect of the district.	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	6. Prizes are given in well-to-do towns or parishes.	Prizes.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	7. All parents are responsible for failure on the part of their children to receive ordinary education. Assistance is given to the poor from districts and from private charity.	Responsibility of parents.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	8. In summer, 12 to 20 weeks; 3 to 4 hours a day. In winter, 20 weeks; 5 to 6 hours a day. For the higher classes— Summer, 3 hours a day. Winter, 5 to 6 hours.	School hours.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	9. Summer, 12 to 20 weeks. Winter, 20 weeks. This minimum is generally exceeded, especially in the towns.	Duration of school year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	10. In summer, the hours may be selected between 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., to allow of the children going to work.	Half-time.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	Swiss Factory Law of March 23, 1877.	Juvenile labour.
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	Children under 14 forbidden to work in factories. For children from 14 to 16, united hours of labour in factories and of instruction must not exceed 11 daily. Night and Sunday work illegal for minors under 18 years of age.	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	11. The duty of the Director of the Department of Education. At the cost of the district, with a contribution from the Government not exceeding 5 per cent. of the expense. Plans of the elevation and distribution of the intended buildings must be previously submitted to the director.	Sufficiency how determined and whose cost.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age ? If not, for what proportion ? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required ?	12. For the total number; but the surface and cubic space per scholar are not legally specified.	Extent of accommodation. Public schools provided without regard to accommodation in voluntary schools.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided ?	13. This is certainly the case in the canton of Berne.	

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14. All private schools are placed by the law of December 24, 1832, under the superintendence of the official inspectors, and are inspected accordingly.	All private schools under inspection.
(a.) As to the state of the premises? (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?	In the towns a class may not exceed 40. There is a Bill at present before the legislative body to restrict the classes in the country from exceeding 60. At present there are cases of 90 to 120 in one class in some village schools. Every teacher must have his diploma from the canton. Even in the private schools the Director of Education must give permission to the teachers to instruct.	Size of classes.
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?	The School Law of May 1, 1870, applies to public and private schools alike.	Curriculum.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.	15. By the State.	
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	16. Yes. The religious instruction is given by the teacher or by a minister of religion; but in the Catholic schools the Protestant children, and in the Protestant schools the Catholics, are exempted from attendance. There are also exceptions for the Jews.	Religious instruction
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	17. By permission of the school board the buildings may be used out of school hours for religious instruction or other purposes.	given out of school-hours.
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.	18. By the School Law of 1870 the ordinary teachers are bound to provide for the moral training of the children by all ordinary means.	Moral training.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	19. See No. 16. It is left to the parents.	Religious instruction of minority left to the parents.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	20. No; but persons belonging to "religious orders" are excluded.	Members of religious orders excluded from teaching.
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	21. No variation in primary schools.	
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?	22. Not according to the law.	
23. Give the curriculum for— (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars. (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.	23. The town schools have, as a rule, more lessons during the year; about 1,300 hours per year. There is, however, no difference by law between these two cases. The curriculum consists of: Religious instruction; the mother tongue; arithmetic; geometry; writing; elements of book-keeping; drawing; singing; geography; history, especially Swiss constitutional history; elements of natural history. For boys, gymnastics. For girls, music.	Curriculum in town and village schools.
24. How far is— (a.) Drawing, (b.) Needlework, (c.) The use of tools, (d.) Cookery, a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?	24.— See above. Ditto. Three hours a week in winter. No instruction given. <i>a, b, c</i> are compulsory in all primary schools.	Drawing, needlework, and the use of tools compulsory.
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools? (a.) If so, describe it.	25.— It is laid down by the Federal Law of September 13, 1878, for boys between the ages of 10 and 15; by classes according to age, no class to exceed 50 in number; two hours in each week. Properly constructed and warmed halls to be provided, with outdoor yards; the latter to have a surface of 8 square metres per child, the former of 3 square metres. Yes.	Gymnastics and physical training obligatory.
(b.) Is it obligatory? (c.) How much time is given to it? (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?	For both.	
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so which, and to what extent?	26. It is not compulsory by law; but in the higher classes a second language (French or German, according to the part of the canton) can be taught by direction of the district authorities. In Berne the two highest classes, <i>i.e.</i> , children of 14 to 15 years, are taught French.	A second language not compulsory.
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	27. These fall under the category of private schools, and are open to children from the age of six. There are about 50 such establishments in the canton of Berne.	Infant schools. Promotion of scholars.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	28. Periodically, without exception.	

Questions.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and female respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

- (a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

(i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their schoolwork?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

Answers.

29. Both.

The mixed schools are taught by men.*

Women teachers are only employed for girls.

Mixed
schools.

30. A public examination must be undergone in order to obtain a diploma. In the absence of a diploma, a teacher can be licensed only by the express permission of the Director of Education. A teacher (male or female) without diploma from the canton cannot be elected for the ordinary term of six years, but must be re-elected yearly.

Qualifica-
tions of
teachers.

31.—

The legal maximum is 80.

In practice it varies from 30 to 70.

Number on
the roll to
one teacher.

32. Adult.

33.—

Continuation schools exist; especially for the recruits.

34. Attendance is not by compulsion.
State contributions are granted.

Continua-
tion schools.
Attendance
optional.

35.—

No.

No instruc-
tion on
Sundays.

No.

36. Subject to the approval of the Government, they are appointed by the local "Gemeindeversammlung" or district assembly. They can be removed by the tribunals, but not by the Government or by the school board.

Appoint-
ment of
teachers and
removal.

Teachers are proposed to the "Gemeindeversammlung" by the Board of Education.

37. The teachers are paid by the district authorities, the minimum salary being 450 frs. or 18*l.*, but this minimum is apparently universally exceeded. Additional salaries on the following scale are paid by the Government:—

Salaries.

Years of Service.	Males.	Females.
1-5	Frs. 150 (6 <i>l.</i>)	Frs. 100 (4 <i>l.</i>)
6-10	Frs. 250 (10 <i>l.</i>)	Frs. 100 (4 <i>l.</i>)
11-15	Frs. 350 (14 <i>l.</i>)	Frs. 150 (6 <i>l.</i>)
16	Frs. 450 (18 <i>l.</i>)	Frs. 200 (8 <i>l.</i>)

No other emoluments.

No.†

No.

No.

They may fill other offices at will, with the following exceptions:—

Teachers
may fill
other offices.

Presidency of the district.

Editorship of a political periodical.

Proprietorship of an inn.

38.—

In the seminary for teachers.

Training of
teachers.

At their own cost, the fees being paid to Government; but a stipendium is given by the State.

Sixteen years.

Three and a half years to four years.

Either in primary or in secondary schools.

From the same.

Drawn from
the same
class as
children.

Rather excessive.

* 29. (From another source.)

As a rule children 6-10 years are taught by women.

11-15 by men.

In country schools there are generally two classes:—

(i.) 6-10 years old, taught by a woman.

(ii.) 11-15 " " man.

In towns, children up to nine years only are taught by women.

† 37. (ii.) (From another source.)
The teachers generally have a house, wood, and a "juchart" of land (about an acre) supplied them by the parishioners, or their value

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?	39. Licenses may be granted by the Director of the Department of Education.	As to untrained teachers.
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?	40. Yes. Not teachers at primary schools. There are also private colleges.	
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?	41. They live, in the lower classes, in the seminary; but in the highest classes the student generally lives with the family of a peasant, the State granting a stipendium of 400 frs. (16 <i>l.</i>).	Residence.
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?	42. None in particular.	No special provision for religious or moral training.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?	43. No.	
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?	44. By both, but the superintendence of the State takes precedence in every way of the other.	Inspection by the State.
45. Who appoints the inspectors? (a.) What are their special qualifications? (b.) What are their salaries? (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?	45. They are appointed by Government for four years. General ability to superintend public and private schools. 2,200 frs.—2,600 frs. (88 <i>l.</i> —104 <i>l.</i>). In general, not, but rather from those in secondary schools. Individual ability is the main test.	Inspectors generally taken from those in secondary schools.
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?	46. Once a year at least, but as many times oftener as can be arranged. No.	Inspection.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.	47. Entirely from public funds.	Cost of education provided from public funds.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?	48. Free will grants may be accepted from corporations or private persons. The expenses are shared by the locality and the State.	
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?	49. No.	
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in— (i.) Elementary and (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?	50.—	
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?	51. The locality is entitled to ask two francs (1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) a year for each child; but in many towns and villages the instruction is gratuitous, not only in primary, but even in secondary schools.	Locality entitled to ask 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a year for each child.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for— (a.) Skilled or (b.) Unskilled labour?	52. Unskilled labour, per day, 2 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> Skilled do. do. 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> (See "Depression of Trade" Blue Book, 1886, Appendix, Part II., p. 345.)	Rate of wages.
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?	53. Yes. Between the years 1865—1886, 7,738 children were assisted, fed and clothed at the expense of about 40,000 frs. (1,600 <i>l.</i>).	As to indigent children.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child— (a.) To the parents? (b.) To the locality? (c.) To the State?	54. 100,357. The expenses incurred by Government in respect of primary education for the year 1885—1886 were 899,519·70 frs. (about 36,000 <i>l.</i>). The amount incurred by the district is no where recorded. This would vary with the locality. About 8 frs. 96 cents (7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>) per child, according to above calculation.	Total cost per child.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. Yes.	Secondary education not entirely gratuitous.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. 60 frs. (2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>) per year. This is, however, the maximum.	
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	57. Yes; by stipendia.	

INSPECTION. The elementary schools are inspected by the State and by the local authority, but the inspection by the State takes precedence in every way of the other. Inspectors, as a rule, are not drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers, but from secondary schools. Individual ability is the main test. They are appointed by Government for four years. The schools are inspected once a year at the least.

All private schools are, by the law of December 24, 1832, under the superintendence of official inspectors.

COST OF EDUCATION. The cost of education is provided from public funds, partly by the locality and partly by the State. Free will grants may be accepted from corporations or private persons. The locality is entitled to ask 1s. 8d. a year for each child, but in many towns and villages the instruction is gratuitous, not only in primary, but also in secondary schools. The contribution from the locality varies, but is nowhere recorded. The total number of children under instruction for the year 1885-86 was 100,357; the cost to the Government was about 36,000*l.*, or 7s. 6d. per scholar.

EXHIBITIONS. Facilities exist, by means of stipendia, for poor and deserving scholars to rise from the elementary into the higher schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION is not gratuitous, but the payment is very small, 48s. per year being the maximum.

MEMORANDUM drawn up by Mr. THORNTON, and forwarded by SIR FRANCIS ADAMS, HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER at BERN, noting differences in the EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM of the various CANTONS.

ARTICLE 27 of the Swiss Federal Constitution provides that primary education in the Confederation shall be (i) obligatory, (ii) gratuitous, and (iii) non-confessional, in the sense that the religious prejudices of parents are in no case to be done violence to.

The cantons are, however, at liberty, within the above lines, to select their own system of primary education unfettered. A considerable diversity of methods in consequence prevails. Some of the more material divergencies in the cantonal systems described in the accompanying five schedules (Berne, Zurich, Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel) may be here briefly noted, reference in regard to details being left to be made to the schedules themselves.

1. As regards voluntary schools, *i.e.*, those not directly under public management—

In *Geneva*, *Berne*, and *Zurich* these are subject to precisely the same regulations as public schools, the curriculum being bound to satisfy the minimum enforced in the latter.

In *Vaud* and *Neuchâtel* they are exempt from such regulations.

2. As regards religious education—

In *Berne* it is given, with exemptions for children of religions differing from that of the majority of the scholars.

In *Zurich* the religion established by the law of the canton is taught.

In *Vaud* religion is stated to be taught mainly from a historical point of view.

In *Geneva* no religious instruction is at any time given in the public schools, and the schoolhouses are at no times permitted to be used for the purpose. On the other hand, the State gives a yearly subvention to a "Consistoire," or body of pasteurs and curés, to whom parents can, at their discretion, send their children for instruction.

In *Neuchâtel* there is no system of religious instruction, but the schoolhouses are permitted to be used for the purpose at convenient hours.

In all the foregoing cases the Federal conscience clause (Article 27) must be observed.

3. Sunday teaching—

Exists in the cantons of *Neuchâtel* and *Zurich*, but not in the other three. It is not compulsory.

In *Zurich* singing is taught on Sundays, and special classes of the continuation schools may occasionally be held for technical instruction.

4. Much variety exists in regard to the appointment, payment, and removal of teachers, as described in the various schedules.

5. Religious instruction in training colleges for teachers is provided in *Vaud* and *Zurich* in connexion with the established churches of the two cantons; none, however, is afforded in similar institutions in *Berne*, *Geneva*, or *Neuchâtel*.

6. School inspectors are elected in *Zurich* by universal suffrage; in the other four cantons for varying terms by the department of State.

7. A more elaborate system of State grants towards communal schools and poor localities appears to be in force in *Zurich* than in the other cantons named.

8. In *Berne* and *Vaud*, on the other hand, more provision is shown to be made for the supply of food and clothing to indigent children attending the schools than in *Zurich*, *Geneva*, or *Neuchâtel*.

9. A public system of secondary education exists in all five cantons, but whilst in *Zurich* it is gratuitous, fees are charged, of varying small amounts, in *Berne*, *Geneva*, and *Vaud*, and in *Neuchâtel* it is gratuitous for the first two years only, at the end of which time a fee becomes leviable.

10. As regards the promotion of poor and deserving scholars from elementary into higher schools, this is provided for in *Berne*, *Zurich*, and *Vaud* by means of State grants or stipendiums. In *Geneva*, however, no such system exists, while in *Neuchâtel* it is limited to scholars intending to enter the profession of teachers.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

GENEVA.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. June 5, 1886.	Date of school law.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. 101,000 at last census. (Over 30,000 belong to French Colony.)	Census.
3. Give the number of children—	3.—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 15 years of age.	9,400 of both sexes.	Number of school age.
(b.) On the school rolls of	9,400.	
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	2,018.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.		
(c.) In regular attendance.	All, excepting those who may be ill occasionally.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. Yes.	Attendance compulsory.
5. If so—	5.—	
(a.) Between what ages?	6 and 15.	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	Five days a week, six hours per day.	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	Parents fined and even imprisoned.	How enforced.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	Only authenticated cases of illness.	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	By the inspectors of the Public Instruction Department of State.	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. No.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. No. There are no vagrant or destitute children.	No vagrant or destitute children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. Five days per week, six hours per day. From 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. in summer, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Two hours for recreation and dinner.	School hours.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded?	9. 10 months.	Length of school year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	No.	
(a.) If so, what is the system?	10. No.	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	All children are obliged to go to school between the above-stated ages. Outside school hours they can do as their parents please.	Juvenile labour.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	11. The "Communal" authorities in the country and the Department of Public Instruction in town. The State helps the poorer "Communes" and inspects all the school houses.	Sufficiency.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? And what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	12. Yes. There is no rule on the subject, but all the buildings are supposed to be perfect in this respect. (All those I have visited are large, clean, and airy.) D.F.P.B.	
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	13. Yes, but the State supervises both.	As to voluntary schools.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14. They are all under State supervision for state of the premises as well as for the rest.	
(a.) As to the state of the premises?		
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?	There is no fixed proportion for number of teachers in these schools, but every teacher must be approved of by the Public Instruction Department. (<i>Vide</i> query 30.)	
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?	The amount of instruction given must be not less than the minimum fixed by the State.	

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise?	15. Yes.	Curriculum.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction?	16. No.	
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	17. No.	
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.	18. They are brought up to believe in républicanism as the only true form of Government; other moral training is left to the parents.	As to civil instruction.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	19. There is no religious instruction in the schools. The State gives a certain sum yearly to the corporation of "Pasteurs" called the "Consistoire," who give religious instruction to children sent them by their parents. The sum given by the State is 6,000f. (240l.)	Religious instruction.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	20. Yes.	
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	21. The curriculum laid down by the State is invariable. (Except <i>vide</i> query 22) next page.	Curriculum.
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?	22. In the rural schools a sort of rudimentary agricultural instruction is given in addition to the enforced curriculum. (One hour per week.)	
23. Give the curriculum for— (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars; (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.	23. The same; (<i>vide</i> "Programme de l'enseignement dans les écoles primaires)."	
24. How far is— (a.) Drawing, (b.) Needlework, (c.) The use of tools,	24.— There are six degrees (<i>vide</i> programme). Idem.	
(d.) Cookery, a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?	By the new law scholars of 14 and 15 will have evening classes in winter. Nothing is, however, definitely settled as yet.	
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?	None. Compulsory, excepting (d.).	
(a.) If so, describe it?	25. Yes. A Federal law renders it obligatory.	As to gymnastics and physical training.
(b.) Is it obligatory? (c.) How much time is given to it? (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?	Too long to describe, but it is most perfect and comprehensive. <i>Vide</i> (for part of the programme) pages 13 and 14 of "Programme," also "Ecole de Gymnastique pour l'Instruction Militaire." Yes. At least two hours a week. No.	
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?	26. German, as far as writing, reading, and declination of nouns.	Second language.
27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	27. There are five (in the town of Geneva), frequented from three to six years of age. They are kept by the town council, and are under the same supervision as the other schools. There are 48 communes in the canton. Most of them have an "école enfantine" or infant school.	Kindergarten and infant schools.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	28. The promotion takes place annually for all the members of the same class, excepting those who fail notably at the annual examination. This occurs very rarely.	Promotion of scholars.
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?	29. In the country they are mixed, but not in the town. They are taught by men after attaining the age of eight years. From six to eight they are taught by women.	Mixed schools.
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?	30. Age for teachers (male) 22, with some exceptions. Age for teachers (female) 18. The men teachers must have a diploma from the "Section Pédagogique du Gymnase"; the female ones from the "Section Pédagogique de l'Ecole Secondaire et Supérieure des jeunes filles." <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," pages 13, 14, and 15.	Qualifications of teachers.
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher— (i.) By the school law, and (ii.) In actual practice?	31.— Maximum fixed by law 50. In practice there are never fewer than 40.	Size of classes.
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. All teachers are adult. Youngest age 18.	Adult teacher.
33. Is there any system of— (a.) Night or (b.) Continuation schools?	33. According to the new law (June 5, 1886) there are evening classes for boys of 14 and 15 to learn the use of tools. This article of the law has not yet come into practice.	Manual training.
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34. Not yet decided.	

Questions.

Answers.

- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction,—
- (a.) Religious or
- (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar?
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
- 35.—
- No.
- The State gives 240l. a year to the body of clergymen called the "Consistoire."
- They give religious instruction to those children whose parents desire it.
- Most parents do; and the children receive the Holy Communion at the age of 16.
36. Teachers are appointed by the Public Instruction Department of State.
- The Department has full power to remove a teacher.
- If the teacher thinks that he, or she, is wrongfully treated, she, or he, can ask to be heard before a commission composed of the members of the Government (Conseil d'Etat).
37. From 16l. to 200l. *Vide* "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," pages 16, 17, 18, 19.
- Their lodging is paid for, but not their firing.
- Outside school hours they can employ themselves in any way they like. Some of them occupy civil offices.
- 38.—
- There is no special training. Anyone who has passed through the regular course of education, and feels a disposition to teach, can do so on taking a diploma.
- Their own (*i.e.*, after passing out of the elementary school. *Vide* query 56).
- They must have gone through the whole of the schools, *i.e.*, secondary and college (*gymnase*).
- They follow the enforced State curriculum.
- Yes.
- The supply is more than sufficient without being excessive.
39. Foreigners who want to teach are obliged to obtain a diploma from the Public Instruction Department of State. They are obliged to satisfy that body that they are fit and proper people.
- 40.—
41. Students in the public colleges do not live in them.
42. No.
43. No.
44. By both.
- The State constantly sends out inspectors to the rural localities to see that the local authorities keep the schools up to the standard.
45. The Public Instruction Department of State.
- They must have been teachers and satisfy the Public Instruction Department as to their aptitudes.
- Inspectors (male) 3,500f. (140l.).
- " (female) 2,300f. (92l.).
- Yes.
46. (1.) The schools are constantly being inspected at irregular intervals and without any notice being given.
- (2.) No record is made, but teachers who remark any particular cases of intelligence in a scholar make a note of it to be brought before the Department of Public Instruction.
47. These schools are maintained at the expense of the State.
48. When a commune is too poor to bear the expense of building a school house the State pays.
- As to instruction on Sundays.
- Appointment and removal of teachers.
- Salaries of teachers.
- Other employments.
- Teachers, how qualified.
- As to foreign teachers.
- Day colleges.
- No religious or moral training.
- Inspection.
- Inspectors: how appointed and qualified; their salaries.
- Surprise visits.
- School maintenance at the expense of the State.
- State aid to poor communes.

Questions.	Answers.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?	49. As above.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—	50.—
(i.) Elementary and	About 35 francs (11. 8s.).
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?	About double.
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous?	51. Yes.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—	52. Very variable.
(a.) Skilled or	From 5 to 50 francs per diem.
(b.) Unskilled labour?	From 1.50 (1s. 3d.) to 5s. 6d. or 7 francs.
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?	53. No.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—	54. 9,400.
(a.) To the parents?	About 8 francs (6s. 8d.).
(b.) To the locality?	25 francs (1l.).
(c.) To the State?	9 (?) francs (7s. 6d.).
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. Yes. <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," pages 22 to 34.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. No. Five francs half yearly for each hour per week. Example: 10 hours lessons per week, 4l. a year (50 francs per half year).
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	57. There is no system. The Department of Public Instruction exercises its own discretion on the subject.

GENEVA.

A DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING RETURN, BY THE REV. T. D. COX MORSE, LL.D.

DATE OF SCHOOL LAW. June 5, 1886.

CENSUS. 101,000. (Over 30,000 belong to French Colony.)

NUMBER OF SCHOOL AGE. 9,400 from 6 to 15.
In public schools.
In voluntary do.

ATTENDANCE COMPULSORY. Education between the ages of 6 and 15 is compulsory for four days a week and six hours per day. All attend; exemptions allowed only in authenticated cases of illness.

HOW ENFORCED. Compulsion is enforced by the inspectors of the Public Instruction Department of the State. There are no vagrant or destitute children.

LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR. Ten months.

HALF-TIME. Not allowed. All children are obliged to go to school between the ages before mentioned: from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Two hours are allowed for recreation and dinner.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT. Outside school hours they can do as their parents please.

ACCOMMODATION. It is the duty of the communal authorities in the country and the Department of Public Instruction in town to provide school accommodation for the total number of children of school age. The poorer communes are helped by the State.

SCHOOLS NOT UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT come under the supervision of the State with respect to the state of the buildings and the subjects of instruction.

CURRICULUM. The amount of instruction given must not be less than the minimum fixed by the State, by which the curriculum for all schools is prescribed, and is, with one exception, invariable.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is not given in the schools of the State, nor are the school houses used for this purpose out of school hours. The State gives 240l. a year to the corporation of pasteurs, called the Consistoire, who give religious instruction to the children sent to them by their parents.

MORAL TRAINING. No moral training is given in the elementary schools; it is left to the parents. The children are brought up to believe in republicanism as the only true form of government.

TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE. In the rural schools some instruction in the rudiments of agriculture is given for one hour per week, in addition to the prescribed curriculum.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING are obligatory subjects of instruction in the case of boys, but not of girls.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE. The rudiments of German are taught.

KINDERGARTEN AND INFANT SCHOOLS. There are five Kindergarten in the town of Geneva, maintained by the town council. Most of the 48 communes in the canton have an infant school.

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS takes place annually, with rare exceptions.

MIXED SCHOOLS. In the country districts the schools are mixed, but not in the town. Scholars from 6 to 8 years are taught by women, and by men after that age.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS. Male teachers must be 22 years of age, with some exceptions; women 18. They must both have professional diplomas (30).

SIZE OF CLASSES. The maximum number of scholars in one class allowed by the law is 50. In practice there are never less than 40.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ON SUNDAYS is given by a body of clergymen (19) to most of the children.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS. Teachers are appointed by the Department of Public Instruction, which has full power to remove a teacher. An appeal lies to a commission, composed of members of the Government.

THEIR SALARIES. From 16*l.* to 200*l.*, with lodging, but not firing (37). Outside school hours they may hold any other offices they please.

TRAINING. There is no special training, but they must take a diploma at their own cost. They must have gone through the whole of the schools, i.e., secondary and college.

FOREIGN TEACHERS must obtain a diploma from the Department of Public Instruction.

COLLEGES. Students in the public colleges do not live in them. There is no provision in them for religious and moral training.

SCHOOL INSPECTION. The schools are inspected by the State as well as by the local authority. The State constantly sends out inspectors to see that the local authorities in country places keep the schools up to the standard.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS are appointed by the Department of Public Instruction. They must have been elementary teachers. The salaries of the men are 140*l.* a year, and of the women 92*l.*

SCHOOL MAINTENANCE. The schools are maintained at the expense of the State. When a commune is too poor to bear the expense of building a school-house, the State pays.

COST PER SCHOLAR. The cost per scholar is about 28*s.* in elementary schools, and in higher elementary schools about double.

PUBLIC AID. There is no provision for feeding or clothing indigent children.

		£	s.	d.
COST PER CHILD.	To the parents	-	-	about 0 6 8
	To the locality	-	-	" 1 0 0
	To the State	-	-	" 0 7 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION. A public system of secondary education is established in the country, which is not gratuitous. Each scholar pays, for 10 hours' lessons per week, 4*l.* a year.

POOR AND DESERVING SCHOLARS are not helped to rise under any formal system, but it is done at the discretion of the Department of Public Instruction.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in the English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

NEUCHÂTEL.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	1, May 17, 1872.	Date of school law.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	2. 106,199.	Population.
3. Give the number of children—	3.—	Number of school age.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 16 years of age.	21,065.	
(b.) On the school rolls of	19,162.	
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	1,443.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.		
(c.) In regular attendance.	19,162.	In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	4. Yes.	Education compulsory.
5. If so—	5.—	Ages.
(a.) Between what ages ?	Seven to 16.	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	Seven to 16, except (<i>vide</i> query No. 10).	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	From a fine of two francs (1s. 8d.) to 30 days' prison, Arts. 34 to 43 (for the parents).	How enforced.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	Illness; deep mourning; when the school is too far; exceptionally bad weather; and certain other circumstances of which the school board is sole judge. (<i>Vide</i> Arts. 35 and 36.)	Exemptions.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	The State and the local authorities.	By whom.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	6. No.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	7. No.	No vagrant children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	8. 1st degree, 24 to 26 hours per week 2nd „ 24 to 28 „ 3rd „ 24 to 30 „ In summer the classes begin earlier than in winter.	Hours of school attendance.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	9. Ten months. No.	Length of school year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	10. Yes. After the age of 13 years they are only obliged to attend school 10 hours per week.	Half-time.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	<i>Vide</i> "Loi Fédérale concernant le travail dans les Fabriques," Chap. III., p. 9.	Juvenile labour.
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?		
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	11. (1.) The State and the town councils. (2.) The State, who undertakes the inspection of the buildings.	Sufficiency of accommodation.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age ? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required ?	12. Yes. About 3 cubic yards.	
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided ?	13. Yes.	Public schools provided as well as voluntary schools.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14.—	
(a.) As to the state of the premises ?	No.	
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency ?	No.	
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction ?	No.	

Questions.

Answers.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State? Curriculum.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? Religious instruction not given,
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction? nor any special moral training.
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it. 19. No.
It is left entirely to the discretion of the parents.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay? 20. Yes.
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances? 21. No.
No difference in the curriculum.
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools? 22. No.
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars. 23. The same for both. *Vide* "Programme Général ou Plan d'Enseignement pour les Ecoles Primaires."
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction? 24.—
Compulsory. *Vide* plan as above.
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it. 25. Yes (Federal law).
Gymnastics and physical training compulsory for boys,
- (b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys? *Vide* "programme general," pages 48 to 50. Also "manuel" sent with the schedule concerning the canton of Vaud.
Yes, for boys.
1½ hours per week (minimum).
It is not compulsory for girls, but many use it.
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent? 26. German. Grammar, reading, and writing.
but not for girls.
German.
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system? 27. Left to private and municipal initiative.
3 to 4.
No.
Infant schools.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent? 28. The transfer of a scholar from an inferior to a superior division takes place after an examination which he succeeds in passing. Examinations take place every year in the spring.
Promotion of scholars.
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools? 29. As a rule they are mixed. In large localities, where there are a great number of children of each sex, they are separate. In the inferior divisions they are taught by women, in the superior ones by men.
Mixed schools.
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools? 30. 17 years (16 for women) (minimum) and a good reputation: The School Commission is sole judge of this as for their attainments and teaching power. *Vide* "Règlement pour les examens des Aspirants au Brevet de Capacité pour l'Enseignement Primaire."
They must all have their diploma.
Age and qualifications of teachers.
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice? 31.—
50.
Supposed to be about this maximum.
Size of classes.
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching? 32. All teachers are at least 16 years old for the women, 17 for the men.
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools? 33. In a few localities night schools are organised during the winter for scholars of from 16 to 20; the State pays half the expenses of these schools.
(These schools are called "Ecoles Complémentaires.")
Night schools.
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met? 34. Attendance not compulsory, left to private initiative; they are attended by males from 16 to 20. There are in a very few localities evening classes for women. These schools meet in winter only. Half the expenses are paid by the State, the rest by the locality. These schools meet from the 1st November to the end of February or March, and for from four to six hours per week. *Vide* "Loi sur les "Ecoles Complémentaires."
Attendance optional.
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday. 35.—
The schools are lent on Sundays to clergymen to give religious instruction to those children whose parents desire it.
No secular instruction is given.
Schools are used (on Sundays) for religious instruction.
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given? Left entirely to the clergyman who gives it.
Clergymen of every denomination. The expenses are borne by the parents.
Open to all denominations.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.																																							
35. (continued). (viii.) At what hours is it given? (ix.) By whom are the expenses met? (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.	35.— No fixed hours. The parents.																																								
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?	36. By the School Commission after examination. They can only be removed for very serious reasons, and can always appeal if they think fit.	Appointment and removal of teachers.																																							
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—	37. From 300fr. (12l.) to 2,200fr. (88l.). <i>Vide.</i> — LE GRAND CONSEIL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE NEUCHÂTEL. Vu le rapport du Conseil d'Etat et d'une Commission spéciale, sur la révision de l'échelle des traitements des instituteurs et institutrices primaires, échelle annexée à la Loi sur l'Instruction primaire du 17 mai 1872. <i>Décrète.</i> Art. 1.—Le tableau du 18 avril 1871, annexé à la Loi sur l'Instruction primaire du 17 mai 1872, et fixant le minimum des traitements attribués aux instituteurs et institutrices primaires, est abrogé et remplacé par le tableau suivant: 1. ECOLES PERMANENTES. (a) <i>Ecole de dix classes et au-dessus :</i> <i>Instituteurs.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">Fr.</td></tr> <tr><td>Pour toutes les classes pour lesquelles le brevet de premier degré est nécessaire, conformément à l'art. 76 de la Loi - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,200</td></tr> <tr><td>Pour les classes inférieures - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td></tr> </table> <i>Institutrices.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Pour les classes exigeant un brevet de premier degré - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,400</td></tr> <tr><td>Pour les classes inférieures - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td></tr> </table> (b) <i>Ecoles de six à neuf classes :</i> <i>Instituteurs.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Les classes exigeant un brevet de premier degré - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Les classes inférieures - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,700</td></tr> </table> <i>Institutrices.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Les classes exigeant un brevet de premier degré - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Les classes inférieures - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,100</td></tr> </table> (c) <i>Ecoles de quatre ou cinq classes :</i> <i>Instituteurs.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>La première classe - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,900</td></tr> <tr><td>Les classes inférieures - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,600</td></tr> </table> <i>Institutrices.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>La première classe - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Les classes inférieures - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td></tr> </table> (d) <i>Ecoles de deux ou trois classes :</i> <i>Instituteurs.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>La première classe - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,700</td></tr> <tr><td>La deuxième - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,400</td></tr> </table> <i>Institutrices.</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>La première classe - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td></tr> <tr><td>La seconde - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td></tr> </table> (e) <i>Ecoles d'une seule classe :</i> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>Un instituteur - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,400</td></tr> <tr><td>Une institutrice - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td></tr> </table>		Fr.	Pour toutes les classes pour lesquelles le brevet de premier degré est nécessaire, conformément à l'art. 76 de la Loi - - -	2,200	Pour les classes inférieures - - -	2,000	Pour les classes exigeant un brevet de premier degré - - -	1,400	Pour les classes inférieures - - -	1,200	Les classes exigeant un brevet de premier degré - - -	2,000	Les classes inférieures - - -	1,700	Les classes exigeant un brevet de premier degré - - -	1,300	Les classes inférieures - - -	1,100	La première classe - - -	1,900	Les classes inférieures - - -	1,600	La première classe - - -	1,300	Les classes inférieures - - -	1,000	La première classe - - -	1,700	La deuxième - - -	1,400	La première classe - - -	1,200	La seconde - - -	1,000	Un instituteur - - -	1,400	Une institutrice - - -	1,000		Their salaries.
	Fr.																																								
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Une institutrice - - -	1,000																																								

37. (continued).

II. ECOLES TEMPORAIRES.

(a) Ecoles temporaires d'hiver :

Un instituteur	-	-	-	-	Fr.
Une institutrice	-	-	-	-	650
					450

(b) Ecoles temporaires d'été :

Un instituteur	-	-	-	-	500
Une institutrice	-	-	-	-	300

ART. 2.

L'Etat prendra à sa charge, sous la forme d'une augmentation de crédit porté au budget cantonal, comme allocation en faveur de l'Instruction primaire, une part de l'augmentation totale qui résultera pour l'ensemble des budgets scolaires locaux de l'adoption du présent décret.

ART. 3.

Le présent décret sera promulgué par le Conseil d'Etat et rendu exécutoire à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1876.
Neuchâtel, le 17 novembre 1875.

AU NOM DU GRAND CONSEIL :

Le président,
C. RIBAUX.

Les secrétaires,
ALFRED BOREL.
ALFRED JEANHENRY.

Le Conseil d'Etat promulgue le présent décret pour être exécutoire à dater du 1^{er} janvier 1876.

Neuchâtel, le 26 novembre 1875.

AU NOM DU CONSEIL D'ÉTAT.

Le président,
LOUIS CLERC-LEUBA.

Le secrétaire,
HENRI TOUCHON.

(See digest for a translation of this table.)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (ii.) Stating if a house and firing, | Yes. | |
| (iii.) Or any other advantages, | They can give private lessons. | |
| (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work ? | No. | |
| 38.— | 38.— | Teachers : their training; at whose cost. |
| (i.) How are teachers trained ? | At the Ecole Normale. | |
| (ii.) At whose cost ? | The State's. | |
| (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ? | 15 (minimum). | |
| (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ? | Two years (mimumum.) | |
| (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ? | In the primary and secondary schools. They go through the usual curriculum fixed by the State. | |
| (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? | Yes. | |
| (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ? | Sufficient. | No untrained teachers. |
| 39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach ? | 39. No. All teachers have passed their examination and obtained their diploma from the Ecole Normale. | |
| 40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities ? | 40. The Ecole Normale is used exclusively for the professional training of teachers.
No; they pass through the regular State curriculum. | |
| 41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction ? | 41. They only attend there daily, except in the secondary education schools. <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Enseignement Secondaire et Industriel" Art. 23. | Do not live in the colleges. |
| 42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training ? | 42. No. | No religious or moral training. |
| 43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination ? | 43. No. | |
| 44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority ? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ ? | 44. By both.
The State sends inspectors who control the local inspections. | School inspection. |
| 45. Who appoints the inspectors ? | 45. The school commissioners. | Inspectors |
| (a.) What are their special qualifications ? | General aptitude for the office. They pass an examination to satisfy the school commissioners of their fitness.
3,500fr. (140l.) and their travelling expenses. | |
| (b.) What are their salaries ? | Yes. They are chosen among those of the teachers who have made themselves specially remarked. | |
| (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ? | | |

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?	46. Once a month. Yes, a scholar with any particular aptitude is always noted.	
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.	47. Public funds. The State aids all the local funds.	Schools supported by the locality and the State.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?	48. The State gives grants to all the localities.	
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?	49. The State gives extra assistance to the poorer localities.	Extra assistance to poor localities.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in (i.) Elementary and (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?	50. About 35fr. (1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>).	Cost of maintenance.
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous?	51. Yes.	Education free.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for— (a.) Skilled or (b.) Unskilled labour?	52. Skilled labour (various branches of watch-making) 1, 2, 3, 4, francs per diem. Unskilled, from 2 ^{fr.} to 10 or 15 francs per week.	
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?	53. No. Some localities have a poor box fund for this purpose. School is free for all.	Public aid.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child— (a.) To the parents? (b.) To the locality? (c.) To the State?	54. 19,162. None. Very various. Very poor localities pay nothing. The others pay from 7 to 10 or 14 francs per child. About 35fr. (1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>).	Cost to the locality and the State.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. Yes. Date of present law, 1st January 1873. "Loi sur l'Enseignement Secondaire et Industriel."	Secondary education.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. Not after the first two years. Maximum 50fr. (2 <i>l.</i>).	
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	57. No, except for students in the Ecole Normale who are studying to become teachers. Arts. 45 to 49 "Loi sur l'organisation des Ecoles Normales."	Exhibition.

NEUCHÂTEL.

DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING RETURN, BY THE REV. T. D. COX MORSE, LL.D.

DATE OF SCHOOL LAW. May 17, 1872.

POPULATION. 106,199.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE. 21,065.

From 7 to 16 in public schools, 19,162.

From 7 to 16 in non-public schools, 1,443.

In regular attendance, 19,162.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY between the ages of 7 and 16.

HOW ENFORCED. By the State and the local authorities; by a fine of 1*s.* 8*d.* to 30 days' prison.

EXEMPTIONS. Illness, deep mourning, distance of school, and other reasons, of which the school board is sole judge.

VAGRANT CHILDREN. There is no such class.

HOURS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. 1st division, 24 to 26 hours per week.

2nd " 24 " 28 "

3rd " 24 " 30 "

LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR. Ten months.

HALF-TIME. After the age of 13 scholars are obliged to attend school only 10 hours per week.

JUVENILE LABOUR.

SUFFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION is determined by the State and the town councils. The cost is borne by the State, which undertakes the inspection of the buildings. Accommodation is provided for the total number of children of school age, irrespective of any schools that may be erected by voluntary bodies.

CURRICULUM is prescribed by the State. It does not vary.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING. There is no religious instruction nor any special moral training given in the schools of the State.

GYMNASTICS and physical training are obligatory for boys, but though to some degree in use for girls, they are in their case optional.

GERMAN. The rudiments of German are taught.

INFANT SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTEN are not provided at the cost of the State, but are left to private and municipal initiative. Children begin to attend them from three to four.

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS takes place annually, and is dependent upon their passing successfully the yearly examination.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

MIXED SCHOOLS. As a rule, the schools are mixed. In large places where the school population is considerable, the schools are separate. The lower classes are taught by women, the upper by men.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS. The minimum age for males is 17, for female 16. The School Commission is the sole judge of their character, attainments, and teaching power. They must all have a diploma.

SIZE OF CLASSES by the school law is 50, and in actual practice is about this number as a maximum.

NIGHT SCHOOLS. In a few localities night schools are organised during the winter for scholars of from 16 to 20, half the cost of which is borne by the State.

ATTENDANCE AT SUCH SCHOOLS is not compulsory. They are attended by males from 16 to 20. In a very few localities there are evening classes for women, meeting in the winter only.

SUNDAY INSTRUCTION. On Sundays religious instruction is given by clergymen of various denominations to those children whose parents desire it.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS. Teachers are appointed after examination by the School Commission. They can only be removed for very serious reasons, and can always appeal if they see fit.

THEIR SALARIES range from 12*l.* to 88*l.*, according to the following table:—

THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC AND CANTON OF NEUCHÂTEL.

Having considered the report of the Council of State, and of a special commission on the revision of the scale of salaries paid to men and women teachers in primary schools annexed to the Law on Primary Instruction, dated 17th May 1872.

DECREE.

Article 1.

That the table of the 18th April 1871, annexed to the Law of the 17th May 1872 on primary instruction, and fixing the minimum salaries to be assigned to men and women teachers in primary schools, be abrogated, and that the following table be substituted:—

PERMANENT SCHOOLS.

(a.) Schools of ten or more Classes.

Masters.

For all the classes for which a certificate of the first class is necessary in accordance with Article 76 of the Law	£ 88
For the lower classes	80

Mistresses.

For the classes requiring a certificate of the first class	56
For the lower classes	48

(b.) Schools of from six to nine Classes.

Masters.

For classes requiring a certificate of the first class	80
For the lower classes	68

Mistresses.

For classes requiring a certificate of the first class	52
For the lower classes	44

(c.) Schools of from four to five Classes.

Masters.

The first class	76
The lower classes	64

Mistresses.

The first class	52
The lower classes	40

(d.) Schools of two or three Classes.

Masters.

The first class	68
The second class	56

Mistresses.

The first class	48
The second class	40

(e.) Schools of one Class.

A male teacher	56
A female teacher	40

ii. TEMPORARY SCHOOLS.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

		£
(a.) <i>Schools kept during the Winter.</i>		
A male teacher	- - - - -	26
A female teacher	- - - - -	18
(b.) <i>Schools kept during the Summer.</i>		
A male teacher	- - - - -	20
A female teacher	- - - - -	12

Article 2.

The State will undertake to bear a part of the total augmentation which will result from the adoption of the present decree in the various localities of the canton.

Article 3.

Fixes the 1st January 1876 as the date for the new scale of salaries to come into operation.

OTHER ADVANTAGES. In addition to the money payment, teachers are provided with a house and firing.

THEIR TRAINING. Teachers are trained at the normal school at the cost of the State. They must be 15 years of age at the least on entrance; the course of training is not less than two years. They must previously pass through the regular State curriculum in the primary and secondary schools. No untrained teachers are employed. The students do not live in the colleges, but attend there daily. There is no provision in the colleges for religious or moral training.

INSPECTION. The elementary schools are inspected both by the State and by the local authority. The State sends inspectors, who control the local inspections.

INSPECTORS are chosen from among those of the teachers who have specially distinguished themselves. They pass an examination to satisfy the school commissioners of their fitness, and are appointed by them. Their salaries are 140*l.* and travelling expenses. The schools are inspected once a month.

COST. Elementary instruction is gratuitous; the cost is provided from public funds. The State aids all the local funds, and gives extra aid to the poorer localities. The cost of school maintenance is about 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per scholar.

PUBLIC AID. There is no public system for feeding or clothing indigent scholars; some localities have a poor box fund for this purpose.

SECONDARY EDUCATION. There is a public system of secondary instruction established by the Law of January 1st, 1873. It is not gratuitous after the first two years.
Maximum cost, 2*l.* per annum.

EXHIBITIONS. There are facilities for helping poor and deserving scholars in the normal school to become teachers.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

CANTON OF TICINO (SWITZERLAND).

Questions.	Answers
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	May 14, 1879. May 4, 1882.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	130,077.
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from to years of age.	19,962. Age, 6 to 14 years.
(b.) On the school rolls of {	19,365.
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , un- der public manage- ment.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	597.
(c.) In regular attendance.	17,478.
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	Yes.
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages ?	From 6 to 14 years of age.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	Education compulsory for every child of 6 to 14 years of age. Clever children possessing the requisite knowledge may leave the primary school before that age, but only with the view of going into the secondary school.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	Unjustified absence is punished with a fine of from 10 to 15 centimes (<i>ld.</i> to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$). In exceptional cases parents and guardians can even be arrested, but cannot be kept in prison above four hours.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	None, except illness.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	By the municipal authorities and school inspectors of the district. If need be, the superior officers of State intervene.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	The best pupils are rewarded with prizes (books) at the end of the school year. No pecuniary rewards are given.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	With very rare exceptions only. Such classes do not exist.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	Five hours every day are obligatory; on Thursdays three only, from which about 28 hours a week result.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	School terms vary from 6 to 9 months, according to the conditions of the parish.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	Such a system is not in practice here.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	New school houses are built according to plans approved of by the Cantonal Department of Public Education. The costs of it fall to the charge of the parish. The superintendence belongs to the municipality and the school board.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age ? If not, for what proportion ? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required ?	The law prohibits schools having more than 60 pupils. In parishes having more than 60, two or more schools are opened. Each schoolroom is supposed to hold 60 children, and must have a capacity of from 200 to 280 cubic yards.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided ?	All primary and private schools are under the control of the State (public surveillance).

Questions.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? by whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
 (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
 (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
 (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,
 (d.) Cookery,
 a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
 (a.) If so, describe it.
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys.
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher?
 (i.) By the school law, and
 (ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of
 (a.) Night or
 (b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

Answers.

FOREIGN
REVENUE.

Primary private schools must follow the Government directions and regulations.

Yes. (See the Programme A. enclosed.)

Religious instruction is not compulsory. However in all the schools of the Canton the priest of the parish teaches the catechism of the Roman Catholic Church in the ordinary school hours.

There is no special moral training, it being comprised in the religious instruction.

(See 16.)

The majority, *i.e.*, 486 out of 495 are lay; 9 are clerical, or sisters.

No.

No, but in towns and in the chief villages' school time lasts 10 months, whilst in smaller country places it varies from 6 to 7 months.

(See Programme A.)

(See Programme A.)

Instruction in gymnastics is given.

Elementary exercises.

Yes.

Different time in different places.

Only for boys.

No.

Infant schools are started by private initiative. They are supported by State subsidies, but the State does not interfere with their management.

The promotion is individual, and not done by classes. Pupils are promoted when they possess the requisite knowledge.

A large number of them are mixed. Where circumstances allow, boys and girls are separated, which is mostly the case in towns and in the larger villages. Mixed schools can be directed by men or women. Schoolmistresses can teach in all the classes of primary schools.

Candidates for primary teaching must be in possession of a "patente di libero esercizio" (diploma for primary teaching) and be above 18 years of age.

(i.) 60.

(ii.) 20 to 55.

There are no assistants.

There exist schools of repetition, which are held in the evening. They are intended for boys no longer obliged to attend the primary school.

Not compulsory. Young people of all ages may attend such schools, the costs of which are paid by the parish.

- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction—
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 - (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 - (iii.) By whom is it given?
 - (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 - (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 - (vi.) By whom is it given?
 - (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 - (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 - (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 - (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 - (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 - (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 - (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 - (ii.) At whose cost?
 - (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 - (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 - (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 - (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 - (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 - (b.) What are their salaries?
 - (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
- No.
- Teachers are appointed by the municipality. Their appointment is for four years, after which they can be removed. They can even be removed before this time by the municipal authorities for misdemeanour or breach of duty. Appeals to the school board are admitted.
- According to law, teachers of primary schools do not receive a salary less than 500 francs (20*l.* sterling) for a school term of six months, or 600 francs (24*l.* sterling) for a longer period. But in many places teachers receive a higher salary, varying from 600 to 1,300 francs (24*l.* to 52*l.*).
- Fuel and lodging for the teacher are provided by the parish.
- Schoolmasters are also exempt from paying any taxes.
- Public teachers are generally given some other employment besides school work, provided it does not interfere with their scholastic duties.
- They first pass through the primary public schools. At the cost of the Government. At the age of 15. Two years.
- They pass through a course of three years' training in the superior cantonal schools. Yes.
- Hardly sufficient.
- None.
- They are intended exclusively for teachers.
- The female candidates live in the college, but not the young men. There is.
- No.
- The elementary schools are inspected by the local authorities, who in their turn are subordinate to the cantonal authorities. The Council of State.
- They receive no salary. No.
- Three times a year. A record is made.
- The parishes bear the costs of elementary education. The State, however, grants subsidies on the following scale:—
For boys' or mixed schools, 100 to 250 francs (4*l.* to 5*l.*) per annum.
For girls' schools, 90 to 200 francs (3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.*) per annum.
- The above-named subsidy is granted by law to all the schools.
- No.

Questions.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary education gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

On the average 17 fr. 70 c. (1*4s.* 9*d.*) in elementary schools.

Elementary instruction is gratuitous.

2 francs = 1*s.* 8*d.*

3½ francs = 2*s.* 11*d.*

In a number of schools poor children are provided with books, pens, paper, &c.

17,478.

4 fr. 70 c. (3*s.* 11*d.*).

Yes.

It is gratuitous.

No.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

VAUD.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. 31st January 1865 (going to be revised).	Date of school law.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. 235,349.	Population.
3. Give the number of children—	3.—	Number of children.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 16 years of age.	About 18 per cent. of the population.	
(b.) On the school rolls of—	35,000.	
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	5,000.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.		
(c.) In regular attendance.	Not possible to state exactly.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. Yes.	Education compulsory.
5. If so—	5.—	
(a.) Between what ages?	7 to 16.	School age.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	33 hours per week.	Extent.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	<i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique." Arts 81 to 87.	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	Arts. 88 to 90.	Exemptions.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	By the prefects and local commissions.	By whom enforced.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. No.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach?	7. No.	No vagrant children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. 33 hours per week, six hours per day (maximum) in winter. 28 per week, five per diem in summer.	Hours of attendance.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9. 44 weeks. Yes, by two or three weeks.	Length of school year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	10. <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique." Art. 73.	Half-time.
(a.) If so, what is the system?		
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	11. <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," Chap. III.	Juvenile labour.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?		Sufficiency of accommodation.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	12. Yes.	
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	1 ft. 3 in. (square), and nearly 5 cubic feet.	For total number.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	13. Yes.	
(a.) As to the state of the premises?	14.—	
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?	No.	
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?	No.	
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise?	15. Yes.	Curriculum.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	16. Yes.	
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	From a historical point of view.	Character of religious instruction.
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.	By the teacher who gives secular instruction.	By whom given.
	17.—	
	18. Yes.	
	I cannot get satisfactory details.	Moral training.
	No (Art. 20 of law).* Only if the parents are willing.	

* This reference is incorrect.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RESTORNS.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	19. Yes.	Religious instruction.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	20. No.	
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	21. No.	Curriculum.
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?	22. The same.	
23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.	23. <i>Vide</i> "Plan d'Etudes pour les Ecoles Primaires."	Programme.
24. How far is—	24.—	
(a.) Drawing,	Compulsory.	
(b.) Needlework,	Do.	
(c.) The use of tools,	(Under consideration.)	
(d.) Cookery,		
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction.		
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?	25. Yes.	Gymnastics.
(a.) If so, describe it.	<i>Vide</i> accompanying manual. Yes, from the age of 10 to 15. 60 hours a year.	
(b.) Is it obligatory?	No.	
(c.) How much time is given to it?		
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?		
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?	26. Yes. German in some schools. Writing, reading, and grammar.	Second language.
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	27. There are none at present, but there probably will be when the law is revised.	No infant or kindergarten schools.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	28. A class is promoted every spring. The exceptions consist in those scholars who fail to pass. (I have been unable to ascertain to what extent these exceptions exist.)	Promotion of scholars.
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?	29. (1.) Mixed in most of the localities. (2.) By both. (3.) For the children between 7 and 9.	Schools mixed.
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?	30. <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'organisation des Ecoles Normales."	Qualifications of teachers.
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—	31.—	Size of classes.
(i.) By the school law, and	(i.) Maximum 60.	
(ii.) In actual practice?	(ii.) 45 to 50.	
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. Minimum of age, 19.	Teachers adults.
33. Is there any system of—	33.—	
(a.) Night or	Yes. In some industrial localities. <i>Vide</i> "Loi du 12 Novembre 1883 sur les Cours Complémentaires."	As to night schools and attendance at them.
(b.) Continuation schools?		
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34. (1.) <i>See</i> Digest. (2.) <i>See</i> Digest. (3.) No. (4.) Principally by the localities (communes)	
35.—	35.—	
(i.) Is any instruction,—		
(a.) Religious or	No.	No instruction on Sundays.
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?		
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?		
(iii.) By whom is it given?		
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?		
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?	No.	
(vi.) By whom is it given?		
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?		
(viii.) At what hours is it given?		
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?		
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.		
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?	36. (1.) and (2.) <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," Art. 38-52, pages 11-19.	Appointment and removal of teachers.
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—	37. From 400 (16L.) to 800 (32L.) francs. <i>Vide</i> "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," pages 19-23.*	Their salaries. Other advantages.
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,	Yes.	
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,	Garden.	
(iii.) Or any other advantages,		
(iv.) Are attached to the office,		
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?	No, with the exception stated in "Loi sur l'Instruction Publique," Art. 44.	

* This law has been partly abrogated. *See* Digest.

Questions.

Answers.

<p>38.—</p> <p>(i.) How are teachers trained ?</p> <p>(ii.) At whose cost ?</p> <p>(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ?</p> <p>(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ?</p> <p>(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ?</p> <p>(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ?</p> <p>(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ?</p> <p>39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach ?</p> <p>40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities ?</p> <p>41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction ?</p> <p>42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training ?</p> <p>43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination ?</p> <p>44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority ? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ ?</p> <p>45. Who appoints the inspectors ?</p> <p>(a.) What are their special qualifications ?</p> <p>(b.) What are their salaries ?</p> <p>(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ?</p> <p>46. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined ? State the proportion of each ?</p> <p>47. How often are the schools inspected ? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children ?</p> <p>48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?</p> <p>49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?</p> <p>50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—</p> <p>(i.) Elementary and</p> <p>(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?</p> <p>51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ?</p> <p>52. What is the usual rate of wages for—</p> <p>(a.) Skilled or</p> <p>(b.) Unskilled labour ?</p> <p>53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools ? Is there any provision for admitting such children free ?</p> <p>54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—</p> <p>(a.) To the parents ?</p> <p>(b.) To the locality ?</p> <p>(c.) To the State ?</p> <p>55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country ?</p> <p>56. Is it gratuitous ? If not, what does each scholar pay ?</p> <p>57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools ?</p>	<p>38.—</p> <p>In a college at Lausanne.</p> <p>State.</p> <p>15-16.</p> <p>Four years for the men teachers ; two years for the women teachers.</p> <p>In the same manner as the others.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Sufficient.</p> <p>39. Exceptionally and provisionally.</p> <p>40. (1.) Yes.</p> <p>(2.) Some, not many.</p> <p>41. No, they only attend daily.*</p> <p>42. Yes.</p> <p>43. The National Protestant and Catholic Church of the Canton.</p> <p>44. By both.</p> <p>The State inspectors supervise the local inspectors.</p> <p>45. The State (Conseil d'Etat).</p> <p>They have to know their business and be well up to mark.</p> <p>Fr. 2,000 (80<i>l.</i>).</p> <p>Generally.</p> <p>46. Public funds.</p> <p>47. (i.) Very frequently.</p> <p>(ii.) Yes.</p> <p>48. Poor localities are helped by the State.</p> <p>49. As above.</p> <p>50.—</p> <p>(i.) About 40 francs (1<i>l.</i> 12<i>s.</i>).</p> <p>(ii.) About double.</p> <p>(To the State.)</p> <p>51. Yes.</p> <p>52. Very variable. From 1<i>s.</i> for unskilled labour to 3<i>l.</i> (piece-work) for skilled labour.</p> <p>53. Yes.</p> <p>54. 35,000.</p> <p>7 to 10 francs per annum (6<i>s.</i> to 8<i>s.</i>).</p> <p>30 francs (1<i>l.</i> 4<i>s.</i>).</p> <p>10 francs (8<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>).</p> <p>55. Yes. <i>Vide</i> accompanying treatises.</p> <p>56. (i.) No.</p> <p>(ii.) From 20 to 100 francs a year (16<i>s.</i> 8<i>d.</i> to 4<i>l.</i>).</p> <p>57. Yes. <i>Vide</i> "Règlement Général pour les Colleges Communaux," page 28, Art. 92.</p>	<p>How trained.</p> <p>Length of course.</p> <p>Untrained teachers.</p> <p>As to training colleges.</p> <p>Are denominational.</p> <p>Inspection.</p> <p>Inspectors.</p> <p>Their salaries.</p> <p>Cost of education, how provided.</p> <p>As to poor localities.</p> <p>Cost of school maintenance.</p> <p>Public aid.</p> <p>Cost per child.</p> <p>Secondary education.</p> <p>Not gratuitous.</p> <p>Exhibitions.</p>
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* Day students are the exception.

V A U D.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING RETURN, WITH THE PASSAGES REFERRED TO FILLED IN AND TRANSLATED,
BY THE REV. T. D. COX MORSE.

DATE OF SCHOOL LAW. January 31, 1865.

POPULATION. 235,349.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN. About 18 per cent. of the population. In public schools 35,000; non-public schools 5,000.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY between the ages of 7 and 16.

TO WHAT EXTENT. The attendance must not be less than 33 hours per week. Fines of increasing amount are inflicted in cases of non-attendance. For continued neglect the fine is 20 francs=16s. 8d. (See Art. 84 of the law.)

HOW ENFORCED. By the local school boards and the prefects.

VAGRANT CHILDREN. There is no such class in the Canton.

HOURS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. Six hours per day in winter and five in summer are the maximum.

SCHOOL YEAR. The school must be open for 44 weeks during the year, and this minimum is generally exceeded by two or three weeks.

HALF-TIME. Art. 73 of the law is as follows: "The school board may grant dispensations for non-attendance to children over 12 years of age when their proficiency and other circumstances warrant such concessions. "These dispensations may not be granted except after the examinations held in the spring, and only on the condition that these scholars attend at the least two schools per week, each for three hours, on the days fixed by the school board. The inspector is strictly charged with the duty of seeing that this regulation is carried into effect."

JUVENILE LABOUR. Art. 88. Children serving their apprenticeship, in service, or in a pension, are not exempted from the obligation to attend school unless their instruction is provided for satisfactorily in other ways.

SUFFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION is determined by the municipalities, subject to the approval of the Department of Public Instruction. (Art. 23.) Accommodation is provided for the total number of school age, irrespective of that in voluntary schools.

CURRICULUM is prescribed by the State.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is given in the schools of the State from an historical point of view by the teacher who gives secular instruction.

MORAL TRAINING. No provision seems to be made for moral training in the schools. The subject does not appear among the list of subjects of instruction. (See Chap. 2, Art. 13, page 7 of the law.)

CURRICULUM is the same for urban and for rural schools. (See Plan d'Études, page 9.) The following table for one week shows the number of hours given weekly to the different subjects in the primary schools:—

	Division.		
	1.	2.	3.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1. Religion and recitations connected therewith - - - - -	3	3	3
2. The French language (mother tongue): reading, dictation, grammar, various exercises - - - - -	16	12	10
3. Writing - - - - -	4	4	3
4. Arithmetic and book-keeping - - - - -	6	6	6
5. Singing - - - - -	2	2	2
6. Linear drawing - - - - -	2	2	2
7. Geography - - - - -	—	2	2
8. History of the nation - - - - -	—	2	2
9. Geometry, elementary notions - - - - -	—	—	1
10. Civic instruction or use of the globes - - - - -	—	—	1
11. Natural sciences (elementary) - - - - -	—	—	1
Total - - - - -	33	33	33

Gymnastics are optional.

Needlework and domestic economy are taught in girls' schools. Girls are exempted from civic instruction, geometry, and gymnastics.

The years of school attendance are divided into three periods. The first or lower division, it is considered, may be passed through in two years, the second or intermediate division in two or three years, and the upper or third division in three or four years.

DRAWING AND NEEDLEWORK are compulsory subjects.

SECOND LANGUAGE is not taught in primary schools, but it is in secondary.

INFANT SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTEN have not yet been provided.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES are obligatory for boys, but not for girls, from the age of 10 to 15 for 60 hours a year.

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS takes place every spring after successfully passing the prescribed examination.

MIXED SCHOOLS are the rule in most of the localities. The children between 7 and 9 are taught by women teachers.

TEACHERS: THEIR QUALIFICATIONS. To obtain certificates persons must pass the following examination (*see Règlement pour les Examens des Aspirants au Brevet de Capacité, Lausanne, 1882*):—

Art. 1. In the spring and autumn of every year a commission, consisting of four members, nominated for one year by the Department of Public Instruction, conducts an examination of such persons as desire to obtain a certificate.

Male candidates and female candidates form two distinct categories, and are examined separately.

Art. 4. The director, the lady principal, and the teachers of the normal schools are added to the Commission, each taking part in the examination in the subjects taught by him. They have a vote on the results of the particular examination in which they take part. The director is, *ex officio*, a member of the Commission.

Catholic candidates are examined on the subject of religion by an ecclesiastic of the Church of Rome.

Art. 7. Every teacher or master in the normal schools transmits to the Commission a summary of the course of lectures that he has given to the classes leaving those schools; and from this list the Commission selects those which are to form the subjects of examination.

Art. 8. Candidates who have not been students in normal schools must notify in writing to the Department of Public Instruction their intention of offering themselves for examination, and must send in the necessary papers at least 10 days beforehand.

Art. 10. To be eligible for examination male candidates must at the least complete their 19th year in the course of the current year, and female candidates 17.

Art. 11. The following are not eligible for examination:—

(a.) Those who have presented themselves and failed to obtain a provisional certificate in three preceding examinations.

(b.) Those who have not a good constitution, or are the subject of bodily defects or infirmities.

(c.) Those who have not a good moral character.

The examination is a two-fold one—written and oral. (*See Règlement, page 7.*)

i. Religion. Two examinations.

1. An oral examination on the historical books of the Bible.

2. A written examination on doctrinal subjects. (*See Programme des Écoles Normales, Lausanne, 1880, page 32.*)

ii. French Language. Six examinations.

1. Dictation.

2. A written examination in analysis—logical and grammatical.

3. A written examination in composition.

4. Reading, with explanation of the text, and declamation.

5. An oral examination in grammar.

6. An examination in French literature.

iii. Arithmetic. Two examinations.

1. An oral examination on the theory of arithmetic and of algebra.

2. A written examination on the practical portion (problems).

iv. Book-keeping. One examination.

v. Geometry.

1. An oral examination on the theory.

2. A written examination on the practical part (problems).

vi. Pedagogy. Three examinations.

1. A written examination on pedagogy, properly so called—the theory of education.

2. An oral examination on school management and organisation, on modes of teaching, and methodology.

3. Practical application. Lesson to a class.

vii. Civic Instruction. One examination.

A written or oral examination, substantially upon the federal and cantonal constitutions.

viii. German Language. Four examinations.

1. A written examination—translation of French into German.

2. An examination in composition upon some easy subject.

3. An examination in reading, with oral translation from German into French.

4. An examination in grammar.

ix. Geography and use of the globes. Two examinations.

1. An oral examination on general geography and on the geography of Switzerland.

In both examinations sketches in chalk upon the blackboard.

Candidates coming from the normal school must produce, in addition, the maps they have drawn while in the school.

2. An oral examination on the use of the globes.

x. History. Two examinations.

1. A written examination on the history of Switzerland and of the Canton Vaud.

2. Oral examination in general history.

xi. Natural Sciences. Two examinations.

1. A written examination upon a simple subject in natural history.

2. An oral examination turning upon physics, the rudiments of agriculture, and of hygiene.

xii. Penmanship.

1. An examination in the theory—writing a specimen upon the blackboard and explanations.

2. A practical examination—specimen of handwriting.

xiii. Drawing. One examination.

1. A drawing from nature.

Candidates from the normal school produce besides the collection of drawings done by them while in the school; other candidates must draw from a copy.

xiv. Music.

a. Singing. Two examinations.

1. A written examination on the theory.
2. A practical examination (singing a Psalm or one of the Canticles of the Psalter, and of a hymn from the collection in use in the normal schools).

b. Instrumental Music (Violin).

This examination is obligatory in all cases, except where an exemption has been granted.

xv. Gymnastics. One examination.

Practical exercises.

For female candidates the examination is the same as for male candidates as far as regards Articles i., ii., iii., iv., vi., ix., x., xi., xii., with certain modifications.

In addition to the foregoing subjects, female candidates are required to pass an examination in needlework and domestic economy.

Art. 22. The certificate is conferred by the department upon the candidate who has passed his examination successfully; that is, who has obtained the due proportion of marks in all the subjects.

Art. 23. The candidate who does not obtain the full certificate is entitled to a provisional certificate when he obtains three fifths of the maximum number of marks.

SIZE OF CLASSES. The number of scholars allowed to one teacher is by the law 60, and in actual practice 45 to 50.

AGE OF TEACHERS. The minimum age is 19.

NIGHT AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS. The law on the subject is as follows. (*See Règlement Provisoire pour les Cours Complémentaires, Lausanne, 1886*):—

Art. 1. In all the communes where there exists a primary school kept by a fully qualified teacher there shall be opened every year, from the 1st December to the 1st March, supplementary courses of primary instruction for three hours a week. These courses are gratuitous.

Art. 2. They shall be held twice a week.

Art. 4. The municipality and the school board shall fix before the 10th November in each year the days and the hours on which the courses shall be given, and shall publish the same in the communes referred to. The young persons to whom the notice applies are held to have received thereby personal information upon the subject, and those who absent themselves will fall under the penalties prescribed by the law.

Art. 9. Every year before the 1st November the municipality shall draw up a list of all the young men of Swiss nationality from 16 to 19 years of age domiciled in the commune, who are required by the law to attend the supplementary classes.

Art. 10. Exemptions may be obtained by those who have attained their nineteenth year and have passed the prescribed examination.

Art. 18. Attendance at these courses is obligatory. The local school board cites to appear before it the young men who have absented themselves without sufficient reason.

Art. 19. Every absence of one hour is punished by three hours' detention in some place fixed by the municipality. In no case may it be in a prison or house of detention.

Art. 24. The teacher of the courses fixes the obligatory tasks which have to be done—such as in arithmetic, composition, copying—during the period of detention, subject to the approval of the school board.

Art. 26. Young men who refuse to submit to their punishment are dealt with in the same way as for military offences.

Art. 33. Every year between the 1st and 20th March the scholars who have attended the supplementary course, as well as those who have been excused from attendance, undergo an examination.

INSTRUCTION ON SUNDAYS. There is no instruction, religious, secular, or technical, in these schools on Sundays.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS. Art. 38 of the law, page 14, When a head teacher is required for a school the school board notifies the fact to the municipality and the inspector; the latter then informs the Department of Public Instruction of the vacancy. Having received the sanction of the department, the school board issues a notice to candidates, at least a month beforehand, specifying the duties of the office and the salary, together with the day on which candidates will have to appear before them.

Art. 39. The school board and the inspector together satisfy themselves that the candidates are properly qualified. They have to undergo a public examination, which turns chiefly upon method. The members of the municipal body attend in person or by their representatives, but they have no vote on the result of the examination.

Candidates, by the fact of their becoming competitors for the position, if they are Protestants, are assumed to belong to the National Church.

Art. 40. The municipality and the school board together elect the one of the candidates who has the largest number of votes. The election is submitted for the sanction of the department, who annuls it if there has been any informality or any corrupt practice.

Art. 47. Teachers may be suspended or removed by the State council for incapacity, insubordination, or immorality.

THEIR SALARIES. *See* (37). Decree of the 17th November 1875 (Appendix to the law) abrogating to this extent the law of 31st January 1865. "Considering that the salaries allotted to head masters and mistresses by the law of 31st January 1865 are insufficient, having regard to the general rise in prices, and with a desire to remedy this state of things, it is decreed—

The minimum salary for head teachers shall be fixed as follows:—		Fr.	£
1.	For a master with a certificate	1,400	= 56
2.	" with a provisional certificate	900	= 36
1.	For a mistress with a certificate	900	= 36
2.	" with a provisional certificate	500	= 20

Art. v. 56. These salaries must be paid by the communes. Grants in aid of them may be made by the State. The foregoing scale shall be augmented according to length of service at the charge of the State.

a. For head masters—		Fr.	£	s.
	From 5 to 10 years' service	50	=	2 0
	" 10 to 15	100	=	4 0
	" 15 to 20	150	=	6 0
	" 20 and upwards	200	=	8 0
b. For head mistresses—				
	Service as above	35	=	1 8
	" " " "	70	=	2 16
	" " " "	100	=	4 0
	" " " "	150	=	6 0

In addition to these money payments, the commune is bound to provide head teachers with a suitable lodging (*see* Art. 64), a garden, and firewood for the school.

OTHER ADVANTAGES. Head teachers may not undertake any other employment, except with the express permission of the Department of Public Instruction. Art. 44 of the law.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS. The following details are extracted from the Programme des Écoles Normales, Lausanne, 1880.

The number of students admitted into the training college is proportioned to the requirements of primary and secondary education in the canton, page 5.

The direction of both schools is under a head principal with a lady resident for the mistresses. There is a board of management or council consisting of three persons.

The school is divided into four classes for men, and two for women.

The studies in each class last for one year. The subjects of instruction are presented in their theoretical and practical relations. As a consequence, the teaching given has in view, not merely the instruction of the students, but aims at rendering them apt to teach themselves the knowledge they acquire in the institution.

Candidates must complete their sixteenth year in the course of the year of their admission. They must present a testimonial of good moral character from the municipality of the commune to which they belong. They must also sign a declaration that they undertake to serve for two years at the least as teacher in a public school in the canton after they have gained their certificate.

Subsidies are granted by the State to indigent students under exceptional circumstances. The Department of Public Instruction may admit, as out-door students, persons who wish to join part of the course of instruction in the school. As a general rule, the training of students is at their own cost. (See page 9 of the Programme, Art Subsidies.) In order to obtain a subsidy they must produce a declaration from the municipality of the commune to which they belong setting forth the state of their pecuniary circumstances, &c., &c. Outdoor students receive no State assistance.

The subjects of examination for admission are as follows, regard being had to the intellectual development of the candidates:—Sacred history; reading; grammar; orthography; arithmetic; geography; history; handwriting; singing.

UNTRAINED TEACHERS are employed only under exceptional circumstances, and provisionally.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is given in the college at Lausanne, page 17.

INSPECTION. The elementary schools are inspected both by the State and by the local authority. Inspectors are appointed by the State Council (Art. 107 of the law) from among the number of active citizens, and members of the National Church; they receive a salary of 2,000 francs = 80*l.* with travelling expenses; they make a yearly report to the Department, and are not allowed to follow any other employment.

COST OF SCHOOL MAINTENANCE is about thirty-two shillings per child in elementary schools and about double this amount in higher elementary schools.

PUBLIC AID is granted for feeding and clothing indigent scholars.

SCHOOL FEES. A school fee of 3 francs = 2*s.* 6*d.* per year is paid by parents of scholars to the municipality. Poor parents are exempted from this payment. (Cf. Art. 54 of the law with the Appendix, page 2.) The State comes to the assistance of communes whose resources are insufficient, Art. 62.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Primary instruction is obligatory until the 16th year. Children are not exempt from the obligation to attend school until they have passed a leaving examination.

Art. 169. Secondary schools are intended to serve as a supplement to primary schools for scholars of both sexes.

To be admitted to a secondary school a scholar must be 13 years of age, must pass a satisfactory examination in all the subjects taught in the primary schools. The programme of instruction in these schools is as follows: Religion; French; German; mathematics; history and civic instruction; geography; natural science; book-keeping; writing in French and German; music; gymnastics for boys.

Art. 173. The communes, with the permission of the Department of Public Instruction, may add to or cut down some of the subjects of instruction.

Art. 175. The pastor has the same right of superintending the religious instruction in secondary schools as in primary schools.

Art. 177. Several communes may unite together to establish one secondary school.

Art. 178. The scholars of secondary schools make an annual payment, fixed by the municipality, from 20 to 100 francs per year = 16*s.* 8*d.* to 4*l.*, an exception being made in favour of children known to belong to poor parents.

Art. 179. The number of class rooms in the school must be the same as the number of masters.

Art. 182. Secondary schools are placed under the direction and management of the board of inspection for the schools of the commune and of the inspector of the district (*arrondissement*).

Art. 186. Every year the scholars undergo from the board of inspection a public examination in all the subjects in which they have received instruction.

EXHIBITIONS. Art. 92. Règlement Generale. Bursaries or exhibitions may be granted by the State in the communal colleges to regular scholars who are distinguished for their intelligence, their application, and their good conduct whose parents possess only narrow means. These bursaries are tenable for one year, but may be renewed, and exempt the scholar from school fees.

The details of the educational system of this canton are given with such fulness partly as an average example of the Swiss system, and partly because printed documents containing copies of the school law and school system have been placed at the disposal of the Commission, thus giving the compiler of the digest access to the original authorities.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

GRISONS, SWITZERLAND.

Questions.

Answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. 1853, with an amendment dated 1859, relative to the carrying out of the law. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2. 94,991. |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3.— |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 15 years of age. | (a.) 14,744. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of | (b.) 14,576. |
| Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public man-
agement. | |
| Non-public schools,
<i>i.e.</i> , under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. | 168. |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | (c.) All. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | 4. Yes. |
| 5. If so— | 5.— |
| (a.) Between what ages? | (a.) From the 7th to the end of the 15th year. |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | (b.) Eight years. |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | (c.) Fines for parents for non-attendance without good excuse. In case of constant non-attendance, parents may be imprisoned, and children brought to school by the police. |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | (d.) The local school board may, under certain circumstances, after having consulted the school inspector, allow children to enter school earlier (before the seventh year), or to leave it earlier (after the age of 14). Children that are bodily or mentally incapacitated, are exempt; also children suffering from contagious diseases until their convalescence. |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | (e.) By the local school board. |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | 6. No. |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 7. No. |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 8. In the lower school every child must attend at least 22, in the middle and upper school at least 28 hours weekly. The local school board decides with the teacher, and, if possible, with the inspector, how these hours are to be distributed over the six week days. |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | 9. The school must be open at least 24 weeks per year. This minimum is exceeded in many communes. There are a number of schools with 28, 32, up to 42 weeks per years. |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | 10. No. |
| (a.) If so, what is the system? | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? | |

Questions.

Answers.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

11. The Cantonal Educational Department with the school inspectors, and the local authorities determine. Accommodation is provided at the cost of the communes.

12. Accommodation is provided for the total number of children of school age. 1-5 square yard surface and 4-5 yards cubic space are as a rule calculated per scholar.

13. Yes. There are very few private or so-called voluntary schools.

14. Exactly the same regulations are enforced upon private as upon public schools.

15. Prescribed by the State in principle.

16. The State does not require religious instruction in the schools; but in all schools the clergymen of the two confessions give religious instruction.

17. Yes.

18. No special provision is made, but it is understood that the moral training is one of the principal purposes of the school.

19. Religious instruction is not obligatory, the parents having a right to decide in the matter; but religious instruction is all the same generally attended by the scholars.

20. Mostly lay teachers.

21. The curriculum of secular instruction is the same for all schools, but many go beyond that.

23. (1.) Teaching of the Christian religion, Protestant or Catholic, by clergymen of these confessions.

(2.) Language. (a.) First practice of reading and writing. (b.) Reading up to a correct understanding of form and sense of the reading matter. (c.) Exercises in writing and lighter compositions. For the Italian and "Romansch" scholars as much as possible instruction in the German language.

(3.) Reckoning (head and cypher reckoning) with a view to requirements in daily life, and a correct knowledge of Swiss moneys, weights, and measures; also elementary book-keeping.

(4.) Geometry.

Drawing.

Calligraphy (German and Antiqua).

(5.) Singing.

(6.) Geography (Switzerland).

History, Swiss.

Natural History (as applied to every-day life).

In weaker schools No. 6 left out partly or entirely.

24.—

(a.) Compulsory.

(b.) Compulsory for girls.

(c.) Optional.

(d.) Not taught.

25. Gymnastics are obligatory for all boys from the 10th year, and are taught according to the federal instructions.

(d.) In many schools girls are taught with the boys.

26. The teaching of a second language in elementary schools is not legally required, but in most communes speaking "Romanach" or Italian German is taught in the higher classes.

27. Only two kindergarten schools exist. They are frequented by children from four to six years of age, and form no part of the public system.

Questions.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualifications are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

28. All the members of the same class are promoted together every year. Exemptions are made in the case of scholars kept back in the same class on account of incapacity or want of diligence.

29. Mostly mixed. Few are separate for boys and girls. If mixed, taught by men, as a rule. Women teachers are employed, enjoying the same rights as male teachers.

30. Teachers must have passed an examination before the cantonal educational department, and be able to produce a certificate; must be above 18 years of age, and be possessed of a good moral character.

31. The school law fixes no maximum. The number of children assigned to one teacher varies a good deal up to 70 to 80 maximum. In actual practice 50 to 60 is considered the maximum.

32. Adults only.

33. No night schools for children of the elementary schools, but continuation schools exist for males only from 15 to 17 years of age.

34. In those communes where such schools exist attendance is compulsory for all boys of the above age. Teachers are paid by the communes, the canton contributing to a certain extent. No fees are levied from the scholars.

35. No.

36. Teachers are appointed by the communes; as a rule they are re-elected every year. During the school year a teacher can only be removed with the consent of the Cantonal Educational Department. There are no other laws relative to the appointment and removal of teachers.

37. The school law fixes as minimum 20*l.* for 24 weeks' instruction per year. In reality the salaries vary from 20*l.* to 92*l.* Many teachers have a house and firing. Many discharge paid civil or ecclesiastical offices.

(i.) Teachers are trained in two seminaries. The one at Chur being a Government institution, the other at Schiers a private one.

(iii.) Fourteen.

(iv.) Four years.

(v.) They pass through the elementary schools.

(vi.) Yes.

(vii.) Excessive at present.

39. No.

40. Both seminaries are exclusively for male teachers. They obtain their general education at these seminaries.

Questions.

Answers.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

41. The students live in the colleges.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. Moral training is one of the chief purposes. Clergymen look after the religious training in these seminaries.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. Elementary schools are under the direct supervision of the local school board of the government, which has the schools visited and examined by paid inspectors.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

45. The Cantonal Educational Department.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(a.) If possible they ought to be teachers, who know the country and have influence with teachers and communes.

(b.) What are their salaries?

(b.) 8s. a day and 2d. per kilometer (1,094 yards) travelling expenses.

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

(c.) Yes, as a rule.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

46. Pretty regularly twice a year. Record is made only of the examination of the whole school.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

47. The communes pay for the elementary instruction. Poor communes unable to defray these expenses receive yearly contributions from the canton; besides which the Government gives yearly subsidies to teachers.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

48 and 49. Poor communes receive from the State contributions proportionate to the economical position of the communes and the amount of school expenses.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

50. Cannot say.

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

51. Gratuitous.

52. What are the usual rate of wages for—

(a.) Skilled or

(a.) 2s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

(b.) Unskilled labour?

(b.) 2s. to 3s. 2d.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

53. Yes. The communes have to take care of such children, and they are admitted free.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

54. Cost unknown.

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

55. Yes.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. Fees vary in these secondary schools from 8s. to 1l. 7s. 2½d. per year.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. Yes. There are eight free places in the seminary at Chur for poor scholars, and the State also assists poor scholars of the gymnasium at Chur.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.]

ZURICH.

Questions.	Answers.	
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. 23rd December 1859.	Date of school law ; Population. Number of children of school age.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. 350,000.	
3. Give the number of children— (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 16 years of age.	3.— 55,000. 53,000.	
(b.) On the school rolls of	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. 2,000. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	Education compulsory.
(c.) In regular attendance.		
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. Yes.	
5. If so— (a.) Between what ages?	5.— Six to 16.	How enforced.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	Ages.—6 to 12. Every day. 13 to 15. Two mornings weekly, eight hours. 15 to 16. One hour weekly for singing only.	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	Four times absent for half day, warning to parents. Seven times absent, threat of fine. Ten times absent, fine of 3 to 15 francs, say 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	None. Children visiting secondary schools after the age of 12 are, of course, exempt from the higher elementary schools.	School hours.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	By the Government, the local school boards imposing the fines.	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. No.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. No.	School year.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8.— <i>Country.</i> Daily.—7 to 10 a.m., summer; or 8 to 11 a.m., winter, 1 to 4 p.m., except two forenoons and Saturday afternoon. A. :— 1st class, age 6, weekly, 18 to 20 hours. 2nd and 3rd class, age 7 and 8, weekly, 21 to 24 hours. 4th to 6th class, age 9 to 12, weekly, 24 to 27 hours. Two forenoons weekly, B., supplementary school :— Age 13 to 15, weekly, 9 hours. Sunday morning, C., singing school :— Age 13 to 16, weekly, 1 hour. <i>Town.</i> 7 to 11 a.m., summer; or 8 to 12 a.m., winter, 2 to 4 p.m.	
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9. 42 weeks' school, 8 weeks' holiday.	
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? (a.) If so, what is the system? (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	10. No.	Juvenile labour.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	No child in Switzerland (Federal Factory Law) is allowed to go to any factory before the age of 15. 11. 1. Duty of the Government. 2. Accommodation provided at the cost of the communes, with a State subsidy varying from 5 to 50 per cent. 3. The county school boards have to approve of the plans and superintend the buildings.	

Questions.

Answers.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. For the total number.
At present about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic metres (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards) per scholar is generally required.

Extent.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. Yes.
There are very few private schools in the canton, and these were established for social and religious reasons and in the towns only.

Private schools.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

14. The same regulations exactly as for public schools.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

15. By the State.

Curriculum.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

16. Yes.
State religion (Reformed Church). By the schoolmaster or clergyman of the parish (State Church).

Religious instruction received by almost all.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17.—

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. Yes, by stimulating their moral feelings, the teachers reading and explaining moral tales to the children, more especially during the lessons of German and history.

Moral training.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. No, but attendance nearly general.

No provision; this is left to the discretion of parents or guardians.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. Yes.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. No.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. No.

23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.

23.—

Programme of instruction.

Ages.	6-8.	9-12.	13-15.	15-16.
Religion	1½	1½	1½	—
German	12	8	2	—
Arithmetic	6	7½	2	—
Geography	—	—	—	—
History	—	3½	2	—
Natural history	—	—	—	—
Singing	1	1½	½	1
Drawing	—	1½	—	—
Writing	1½	1½	—	—
Gymnastics	1	1	—	—
Hours weekly	23	26	8	1

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

24.—

Compulsory.

Idem (for girls).

No subject of instruction.

No subject of instruction.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

25. Yes.

Three stages of gymnastics:—

(1.) "Ordnungsübungen" (turning right and left, marching, &c.).

(2.) "Treiübungen" (calisthenics, exercising arms and legs, &c.).

(3.) "Gerathübungen" (gymnastics with sundry apparatus).

Yes.

Two hours weekly during the summer.

Yes, with certain modifications for girls.

26. No.

Gymnastics and physical training.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

27. There are about 40 "Kindergärten" in the canton. Ages 4 to 6. They are no part of the public system, but in some cases subsidized by the communes.

Second language not taught. Kindergarten.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

28. Yes. Exceptions are only made for incapacity, when a scholar may have to remain a second year in the same class. No scholar can be made to remain more than two years in the same class.

Promotion of scholars.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

29. Mixed. By both. About 10 per cent. are women.

Schools mixed.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

30. Age 20. Teachers must pass a general examination before a Government commission appointed specially for the purpose, which includes teaching a class (to test their teaching power). They have, of course, to produce testimonials as to character and morals.

Teachers: their qualifications.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher— (i.) By the school law, and (ii.) In actual practice?	31.— 100 by the school law. 80 rarely ever exceeded in actual practice.	Size of classes.
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. Adults only.	
33. Is there any system of (a.) night or (b.) continuation schools?	33. Yes; voluntary courses of instruction paid for partly by the State, partly by the communes, or private contributions.	Night and continuation schools.
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory? and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34. No compulsion. Ages 14 to 20 for males and females alike, but mostly frequented by young men. About half of these schools are for the winter months only, the other half for the whole year; 4 to 8 hours weekly in two evenings, and in some cases Sunday mornings. Mostly free, where fees are levied they are very small, 2 to 4 frs. (1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.) per year. Expenses, see § 33.	Attendance voluntary.
35.— (i.) Is any instruction, (a.) Religious or (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday? (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching? (iii.) By whom is it given? (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction? (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday? (vi.) By whom is it given? (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory? (viii.) At what hours is it given? (ix.) By whom are the expenses met? (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.	35.— Yes, religious by the clergyman of the State church, elementary (singing) by the schoolmaster. The religious teaching is continued up to the age of 16 (age of confirmation) for one hour every Sunday, 11 to 12 or 12 to 1. By the clergyman of the State Church. Singing. In some places the voluntary continuation schools under §§ 33 and 34 are held on Sundays, when technical instruction may be given by the ordinary schoolmasters or special technical teachers. No. 6 to 8 a.m. summer, as a rule. 8 to 12 a.m. winter, as a rule. § 33. § 34.	Instruction on Sundays. Religious. Singing. Technical.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?	36. The Government appoints teachers in the first place, sending them provisionally where vacancies have occurred. They are then elected by the communes for a term of six years, after which they may be re-elected or removed. There is no appeal against such removal by the commune; but the teacher remains on the Government list all the same, may be appointed provisionally to a vacancy again and elected by that or any other commune.	Appointment and removal of teachers.
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades— (i.) Together with their other emoluments, (ii.) Stating if a house and firing, (iii.) Or any other advantages, (iv.) Are attached to the office. (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?	37. No grades. Minimum 1,200 frs. (48l.) per year, with an addition of 100 frs. (4l.) for every five years' service up to 400 frs. (16l.). Maximum for 20 years. House, vegetable garden, and firing, or the equivalent in cash. After 30 years' service a teacher may retire, on producing a medical certificate, with a pension amounting to one half at least of his previous salary In addition to the 1,200 frs. per year (600 frs. contributed by the State, 600 frs. by the commune) by far the majority of teachers receive from the communes yearly extra remunerations, in consequence of which the cash income of teachers ranges from 1,500 frs. (60l.) to 3,600 frs. (144l.) with an average for the whole canton of about 2,100 frs. (84l.). After the death of a teacher his widow or children receive the full salary for six months, and the widow a pension of 200 frs. (8l.) per year for life, unless she remarries. They may discharge, and often do discharge, various paid civil offices.	Teachers: their salaries. Pensions. Extra remunerations. Pensions to widows. May hold other offices.
38.— (i.) How are teachers trained? (ii.) At whose cost? (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges? (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction? (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges? (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class? (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?	38.— (1.) At the State Seminary at Küsnacht, near Zurich. (2.) At the Evangelical Seminary in town. (3.) At the Girls' Seminary in town. (1.) State. (2.) Private Evangelical Society. (3.) Town of Zurich, with a subsidy from the State. Sixteen. Four years. Elementary and secondary schools to the age of 16. Yes. Sufficient; at present rather excessive.	Their training.
38. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?	39. No.	Untrained teachers not employed.

Questions.

Answers.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

40. Yes.
No, see § 38 V.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

41. (1.) State Seminary; attend daily only.
(2.) Evangelical Seminary; live there also.
(3.) Girls' Seminary; attend daily only.

Colleges,
day and
resident.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. Yes.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. Yes, State Church.

Connected
with the
State
Church.
Inspection.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. By both.
The local (communal) school board for the commune only.

The county school board for all the communes of the county (11 counties in the canton).

The Educational Department of the Government for all the communes of the canton, numbering about 200, with 370 primary schools and 700 teachers.

The local school boards consist of 5 to 15 members, according to the size of the place.

The county school boards of 9 to 13 members.

45. The local and county school boards are elected by universal suffrage.

Three members of the county board must be school-masters; for the others and the members of the local board no special qualifications are required.

Members of local board, no salary; members of a county board, 3 frs. (2s. 6d.) for a day's actual service.

See (a.).

Inspectors are at times appointed by the Government for such special branches of education, as gymnastics, needle-work, &c.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

46. No.

Inspection ought to take place twice every year by each member of the local board, and twice yearly by the member of the county board specially designated for the commune in question.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

47. From public funds.

The few private schools from voluntary contributions.

Funds.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

48. Every commune has a number of public schools in proportion to the number of children (see § 37).

A. The commune provides—

(1.) School.

(2.) House, garden, and firing for teacher, or the equivalent in cash.

(3.) One half of the minimum salary of 1,200 frs., say, 600 frs., plus the voluntary addition thereto (§ 37).

(4.) School apparatus.

B. The State provides—

(1.) The other half of the salary.

(2.) The additional service money (§ 37 i.).

(3.) Contributions to poorer communes, varying from 50 frs. (2l.) to 500 frs. (20l.), according to the financial position of the commune, towards the half of the salary to the charge of the latter; also of one tenth to one half up to the amount of 300 frs. (12l.) of the voluntary yearly grants to teachers by the communes (see § 37 iv.).

(4.) Pensions to retired teachers and widows of teachers.

Provided
partly by
the com-
mune,
partly by
the State.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

49. Yes, where the working of the schools shows a deficit over and above the special school rate, where the latter amounts to 1‰ (one per mille) of the rateable property in a commune, the State refunds up to 80 per cent. of this deficit.

Assistance
to poor
districts.

The State also contributes where books, &c. are given gratis to children by a commune.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

50. 55 frs. (=4s.) per scholar for elementary and higher elementary schools together. Impossible to specify.

Cost.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

51. Yes.

Instruction
gratuitous.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

52.—

5 frs. to 6 frs. = 4s. 2d. to 5s.

3 frs. to 3½ frs. = 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

53. Not required so much, as children must come to school properly clad, and exceptions are very rare. In some communes with outlying hamlets arrangements are made to give the poorer children, who have too far to go for their midday dinner at home, a soup and bread gratis.

Elemen-
tary aid.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child — (a.) To the parents? (b.) To the locality? (c.) To the State?	54. 53,000. 5 frs.=4s. (for books, &c.). 30 frs.=24s. 20 frs.=16s.	Number of scholars. Cost.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. Yes, optional in this sense, that those who do not visit them are compelled to continue in the higher elementary schools. There are about 100 secondary schools in the canton now against 60 in 1872.	Secondary educations.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. Yes.	
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	57. Yes, by giving stipends. The average amount paid by the State for this purpose is about 50,000 frs. per year (2,000 <i>l.</i>).	Exhibition.

The Government of the canton of Zurich feeling that an extension of the primary education is needed, has just made the following proposals to the legislative chamber:—

- (1.) To extend the time for the primary daily schools from 6 years to 7 years, viz., from the age of 6 to 13.
- (2.) To increase the hours for the higher elementary schools (*see* § 5*b*) from 8 hours to 10 hours weekly, in which case the special singing school would be discontinued.
- (3.) To make needlework compulsory between the ages of 9 to 16.
- (4.) To divide the voluntary continuation schools into

two branches, one for general instruction, the other for special technical training.

- (5.) To establish a compulsory course of instruction in Swiss history, geography, constitutional questions, &c. for the young men of 18 and 19 as a kind of preparation for the military service and political life. It is intended to make this a winter course of about 40 hours.
 - (6.) To give books, writing materials, &c. gratis to all children, and to divide the expenses equally between the State and the communes.
- These propositions are likely to be accepted in principle though they may be modified in some particulars.

(Signed) H. ANGST,
H.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate, Zurich,
April 25, 1887.

ZURICH.

DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING RETURN, BY THE REV. T. D. COX MORSE, LL.D.

DATE OF SCHOOL LAW. December 23, 1859.

POPULATION. 350,000.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL AGE. 55,000, *i.e.*, from 6 to 16.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY. Children from 6 to 12 must attend every day.

" 13 to 15 " two mornings weekly, eight hours.
" 15 to 16 " one hour weekly for singing only.

See section 5. Compulsion is enforced by the Government, the local school boards inflicting the fines.

VAGRANT CHILDREN. There is no class of vagrant or destitute children absent from school.

SCHOOL HOURS. See (8).

LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR. 42 weeks' school, eight weeks' holiday.

HALF-TIME is not allowed.

JUVENILE LABOUR. No child in Switzerland is allowed to go to any factory before the age of 15.

SUFFICIENCY OF ACCOMMODATION. The Government determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation. It is provided at the cost of the communes, with a State subsidy varying from 5 to 50 per cent. The school houses are erected under the superintendence of the county school boards. Accommodation is provided for the total number of school age. There are very few private schools in the canton.

CURRICULUM is prescribed by the State.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is given in the schools of the State by the schoolmaster or clergyman of the parish. Attendance is not obligatory, but almost general (19). No provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority. It is left to their parents or guardians.

MORAL TRAINING is given by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours (18).

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION. There is no difference in the curriculum of urban and rural schools (23).

DRAWING is compulsory for boys.

NEEDLEWORK is compulsory for girls.

THE USE OF TOOLS }
COOKERY - } are not taught.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING are taught in the schools, and are obligatory. The system in use for girls differs a little from that for boys.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE. A second language is not taught in any of the elementary schools (26).

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

KINDERGARTEN for children between 4 and 6 form no part of the public system. There are about 40 in the canton, which in some cases are subsidized by the communes.

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS. As a rule scholars are promoted periodically; exceptions are only made for incapacity.

MIXED SCHOOLS. The schools are mixed; about 10 per cent. of the teachers are women.

TEACHERS: THEIR QUALIFICATIONS. Teachers must be 20 years of age; no one younger is employed in teaching. They must pass a general examination before a Government commission appointed specially for the purpose.

SIZE OF CLASSES. The number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher is by the school law 100, but in actual practice it rarely exceeds 80.

NIGHT AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS are established, and are paid for partly by the State, partly by the communes, or by private contributions. Attendance is voluntary. They are mostly frequented by young men, and are generally free.

INSTRUCTION ON SUNDAYS. On Sundays instruction in religion is given by the clergyman of the State Church, and in singing by the schoolmaster.

In some cases the voluntary continuation schools are held on Sundays, when technical instruction may be given by the ordinary schoolmasters or special technical teachers.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS. The Government appoints teachers provisionally, in the first place, where vacancies have occurred. They are then elected by the commune for a term of six years, at the end of which they may be re-elected or removed. Against such removal by the commune teachers have no appeal, but their names remain all the same on the Government list, and they are eligible for re-employment elsewhere.

THEIR SALARIES. The minimum is 48*l.* per year for men, half contributed by the State, half by the commune, with an addition of 4*l.* for every five years' service up to 20 years. They are provided also with a house, vegetable garden, and firing. By far the majority of teachers receive from the communes yearly extra remunerations, which bring up the money payment made to them from 60*l.* to 144*l.*, with an average for the whole canton of about 84*l.*

PENSIONS. After 30 years' service a teacher may retire with a pension amounting to one half at least of his previous salary. At his death his widow receives a pension of 8*l.* per year for life, unless she remarries.

Teachers may and often do discharge various paid civil offices.

THEIR TRAINING. Teachers are trained at State seminaries at the cost of the State. The course lasts four years, and is begun at 16 years of age. Their earlier education is obtained at elementary and secondary schools. No untrained teachers are employed. In one of the seminaries for males, students attend daily for instruction, and also in one for females. At the other they live there also (41). These institutions are exclusively for the professional training of teachers. They are connected with the State Church, and provision is made in them for religious and moral training.

INSPECTION. The elementary schools are inspected both by the local (communal) school board and by the State (44-5). Inspection ought to take place twice every year by each member of the local board, and twice yearly by a member of the county board.

COST: HOW PROVIDED. Elementary education is provided almost exclusively from public funds. The few private schools which exist are supported by voluntary contributions. Education is gratuitous.

BY THE COMMUNE AND BY THE STATE. See (48). Extra assistance is given to poor districts.

AMOUNT. The cost per scholar for the whole number in elementary and higher elementary schools averages 55 francs each (=44*s.*). Of this, 4*s.* is paid by the parents for books, &c.; 24*s.* is paid by the locality; 16*s.* is paid by the State.

ELEEMOSYNARY AID. Food and clothing to some small extent are given to the poorer children in outlying hamlets (53).

HIGHER EDUCATION. Scholars must either remain in higher elementary schools while they are of school age, or pass on to secondary schools. In 1872 there were only 60 secondary schools in the canton, while at present there are about 100. The education in both these classes is gratuitous.

AS TO EXHIBITIONS. Poor and deserving scholars are helped to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools by means of stipends. The average amount paid by the State for this purpose is about 2,000*l.* a year.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

WURTEMBERG.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

The 29th September 1836; alterations are introduced by the laws of 6th November 1858, 25th May 1865, 18th April 1872, 22nd January 1872, and 30th December 1877.

2. What is the estimated population of the country?

Nearly two millions (1,994,849), living on 20,000 square meters; two thirds Protestants, one third Catholics.

3. Give the number of children—

- (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 7 to 14 years of age.
 (b.) On the school rolls of {
 Public schools, *i.e.*, under
 public management.
 Non-public schools, *i.e.*,
 under private or volun-
 tary management.

Total number, 323,015 children, namely, 153,975 boys and 169,040 girls.

	Boys.	Girls.
1. In the Parish Schools - - -	151,928	167,538
2. In the 27 Jewish Schools - - -	336	510
3. In the seven Model Schools of six Training Colleges - - -	871	—
4. In the 25 Refuges - - -	775	623
5. In the 14 Private Schools - - -	65	369
Total - - -	153,975	69,040

(c.) In regular attendance.

All the children on the school rolls, *i.e.*, from 7 to 14 years, must be in regular attendance (323,015).

4. Is elementary education compulsory?

Yes. Every child from 7 to 14 years must go to an elementary school, unless it goes to a higher school, gymnasium, school for modern instruction, higher girls' school, or it receives private tuition in at least the ordinary branches of an elementary school.

5. If so—

(a.) Between what ages?

Between 7 and 14 years. Children, if properly developed, may be sent to school as early as the age of six years. Children who do not show sufficient knowledge at the examination previous to the final dismissal may be retained for one or two years by order of the local school board. Every scholar may voluntarily remain at school another year after 14.

(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?

Every scholar must go to school on all school days.

(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?

If non-attendance is only the fault of the scholar he is punished by the teacher as far as the latter can inflict punishments. But if parents or their representatives (tutors, employers) have retained children from going to school, without sufficient excuse, they are first warned, then fined, or in case of insolvency they may be imprisoned.

(d.) What exemptions are allowed?

The teacher may allow an absence of two days, the inspector of some days more.

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

By the local school boards, the heads of which are the parish clergyman and the mayor. The latter can inflict fines in case of refractoriness.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

Not any, as elementary education is compulsory.

Questions.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

Answers.

There are no such children; the Government supports three orphan houses:—

Stuttgart with	-	-	318 boys.
Markgröningen with	-	-	142 boys.
Ochsenhausen with	-	-	142 boys and 60 girls.
Total	-	-	662 children.

For deaf and dumb children the Government has three establishments:—

Gmünd with	56 children (30 boys and 26 girls).
Esslingen	37 " (21 " 16 ").
Nurtingen	37 " (18 " 19 ").

Besides these there are three private institutions with 114 children. For destitute and vagrant children there exists a sufficient number of private institutions. For blind children there are three Government institutions. The schools for deaf and dumb are connected with the training colleges to give the students an opportunity to become acquainted with the method of instructing such children.

For the first year (7, 8) 20 weekly hours are prescribed for the second, 22, for all others, 26. Scholars who are behind may be retained four hours more. In village schools 24 hours at least are required per week for all children, and if taken in divisions, 12 to 14 hours may suffice.

The school must be open for the whole year, except during a vacation of not above 45 working days, which may be given partly in summer, partly in autumn, according to the local wants.

No; where the number exceeds that prescribed for one teacher, it may be allowed that the children are instructed in divisions, and that the number of school hours is diminished for every division. But this arrangement is only provisory and must be changed as soon as the parish is able to procure a new schoolroom and to pay another teacher. The law says: "If the number of scholars exceeds 90, two teachers, for more than 180 scholars, three, and for more than 270 scholars four teachers are to be employed and in the same proportion for a still higher number of scholars the number of teachers must be increased. If, however, the economical situation of the parish does not admit of the execution of this disposition, one teacher, having the proper qualities, may instruct more than 90 children, but never more than 120 where there is only one teacher and not more than 130 where there are more than one teacher, and 32 hours must be given at least per week. The teacher has to get a remuneration for each weekly hour above 30, to which number every teacher is obliged by law, of 36s. a year in the country, of 52s. a year in the towns, and of 72s. a year in the first class parishes."

The laws of the German Empire do not sanction at all the employment of children under 12 years in manufactories or for other paid labour. Children from 12 to 14 years may work six hours a day, but they must at all events get a regular school instruction of three hours a day.

In the first place it is the duty of the ministry for church and school affairs, under it of the high school boards, the "Consistorium for Protestants," and the "Kirchenrat" for Catholic schools. These two boards rule everything respecting schools; if a new school is to be built, or an old one is to be rebuilt, the plan must be approved of by them; they examine the teachers and appoint them. The parish may express wishes with regard to the qualifications of a teacher, but it has no decisive vote. To secure the good arrangement of school houses in sanitary respects, the Government physician of a district has to visit them periodically. Exact instructions are given with regard to heating, ventilation, cleanliness, waterclosets, desks, &c. The whole school accommodation is provided at the cost of the parishes; but where the local means are insufficient Government subsidies may be granted.

School accommodation must be provided for the total number of children of school age according to the requirements of the school laws. The cubic space per scholar on the roll must be 3 cubic meters at least, for older scholars 3, 5-5 cubic meters; if a good ventilation is provided 15 per cent. may be deducted. The minimum of the height of the room is 3, 4 m.

Questions.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the state or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

Answers.

All the primary schools of the kingdom are under public management. There are only a few schools founded by charitable societies for orphans or children of neglected education, which, however, are superintended by the Government. The law says: "Every parish must support one or several elementary schools according to the number of children; also smaller parishes, consisting of at least 30 families, must, as a rule, have a school. They may form a district school with another parish, if the distance is not more than two English miles." Even for less than 30 families a school can be established, if the parish pay for it, and if the distance from another school is more than two English miles, a school may be prescribed. If there are 60 families of a denomination different from the majority in a parish, they have a right to a school of their own at the cost of the parish. The minority may establish a school at their own cost.

The regulations are the same for public and private schools.

Nobody can hold a situation as teacher in any school, either private or public, without holding a certificate of competency from Government.

The curriculum of instruction is the same for all primary schools, including those under private management. For each branch of instruction a plan is prescribed (Normal-lehrplan). See A. *

* This is the printed pamphlet "Normal-lehrplan für die Württembergischen Volksschulen," marked "A" in blue pencil.—C. GREENE.

The curriculum of elementary instruction is prescribed by the Ministry of Church and School Affairs. The obligatory branches are:—

I. Religion.

II. Language.

1. Reading.

2. Calligraphy.

3. Orthography.

4. Composition.

5. Elementary Grammar.

III. Arithmetic, with elements of Geometry.

IV. Geography.

Physics.

National History.

History.

V. Singing.

VI. Drawing.

Yes; the third part of the whole school time is devoted to religious instruction, that consists in learning by heart religious matters, in reading the Bible with a view of requiring knowledge of the sacred history and of the foundation of the doctrines of the church. The greater part of the religious instruction is given by the teacher, the clergyman teaching the confessional doctrines chiefly.

No.

No special provision is made.

All the branches of the curriculum, not only those dealing with religious instruction, must keep in view the moral training of the children. Twice a week the Protestant children must attend public divine service; once a week they are catechised by the clergyman. The Catholic children attend mass before going to school every morning.

No; the minority may take part in the religious instruction of the majority; but if the parents prefer that their children should not do so, they may be excused and seek their religious instruction elsewhere.

For confessional schools, see No. 13.

In the Protestant schools there are only lay teachers, either male or female; in the Catholic schools female teachers of certain religious orders may be admitted.

In general the secular instruction is the same in all schools (see No. 15.); it only differs in so much as in many schools drawing, gymnastics, and geometry are taught to a greater extent, if there is a teacher capable of giving such instruction and the parish allows the expenses. Gymnastic exercise are obligatory for boys, and must be taught by the teacher for 1½ hours weekly without any remuneration, till he reaches his 40th year. If a teacher gives gymnastic instruction to another class, the teacher of the latter must take charge of his class during the time he is absent.

Questions.

Answers.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

In general not; the same branches (*see* No. 15) must be taught in urban as well as in rural schools; but in the former the curriculum is extended in the single branches, the number of school hours is also greater.

The curriculum is the same for all schools (*see* No. 15).

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
(b) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a) Drawing.

Drawing may be taught for two half hours, wherever 30 hours are given; but the obligatory branches must not be prejudiced, and it is not to be begun before the fifth school year. In urban schools more time may be devoted to it.

Needlework is usually taught out of school time, in urban as well as in rural schools, when the parish affords the means; it may even be made an obligatory branch of instruction, if the parish chooses.

Government grants may be obtained.

The use of tools is not taught in any public school. In a few towns the so called "Knabenhorte" (workshops for boys) are privately established, in which boys are instructed in the use of tools after the school hours.

Cookery is not taught in primary schools; at a few places "Haushaltungs-Schulen" (house-keeping schools) are established for girls above 14 years, in which all things referring to good house-keeping are taught during a few months.

- (b.) Needlework,

- (c.) the use of tools,

- (d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

Yes, the so-called "Fager system."

- (a.) If so, describe it.

Fager's system is calculated to promote the normal exercise and functions of the limbs by natural movements without the aid of complicated mechanical apparatus. He has published a treatise on the subject.

- (b.) Is it obligatory?

Yes; *see* No. 21.

- (c.) How much time is given to it?

1½ hours per week.

- (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

It is used only for boys in public schools, in private schools also for girls.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

In better situated parishes there are so-called "middle schools," upper classes of the primary schools, in which, besides the ordinary branches, geometry, drawing, and French are taught. But the latter is not obligatory; the extent of it depends on the capability of the teacher and the capacities of the pupils; no special regulations are laid down. The pupils must pay for it.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

There are many infant schools in the country, but they do not form part of the public educational system; they are rather dependent on the energy of the parishes. In case of need the Government allows a grant. The children begin to frequent them at four or five years, according to their bodily and mental development.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

Ordinarily all scholars of a class are promoted yearly, exceptions are only made in cases of utter incapacity; but this is of rare occurrence.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

The practice varies, in the absence of definite orders from the Government, the latter approving or disapproving of local proposals according to the nature of the case. Where there are only one or two teachers, the school is always mixed; where more teachers are required, it may be separate. The law allows that in girls' schools, in the lower boys' schools, and in the lowest mixed classes, woman teachers may be employed, if the parishes wish it. On the whole there are 211 woman teachers employed in the kingdom of Wurttemberg principally in town schools.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

The course of the studies of elementary teachers is exactly prescribed by law. Boys having gone through an elementary, or a grammar school, or a school of modern instruction, are examined at the age of 15 years, and have to go through a course of two years' study in a special preparatory school subsidized by the Government and connected with one of the six training colleges; or they may stay with a master of an elementary school who is allowed by the Government to prepare pupils for a training college. But this case is very rare. After two years' training an examination must be passed for admission to a training college, where during three years the students are instructed in the necessary branches of scientific and literary knowledge, and in the art of teaching. For the latter purpose a model school is connected with each training college. After the three years' course the young men, about 20 years of age, have

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.30. (*continued.*)

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

to pass an examination the sufficient result of which enables them to be employed as "Lehrgehilfen" and "Unterlehrer" (assistant teachers). After some years of practice a second examination must be passed which qualifies them for a definite employment in a school. As long as a teacher does his duty he cannot be removed from such an employment, and at all events a "court of discipline" must decide the question whether a teacher may be dismissed or not. Thus the Government superintends the teacher from the beginning of his career. Yearly reports by the local inspectors on the teaching power and the moral character of a teacher keep the Government informed of the value of his services at all times.

See No. 10.

In conformity with the curriculum of preparatory studies no teacher can be under 20 years; no pupil-teachers are employed. In schools where one teacher has to instruct all the children, he may have recourse to the assistance of the older scholars as monitors.

Sunday schools are prescribed by laws. All boys and girls have to attend for one hour from 14 to 18 years, after having left the primary school, if they do not go to a higher school, or a mechanics' institution, or a winter evening class, or receive other sufficient instruction. The local inspector must decide in this respect. As the result of one hour in a Sunday school cannot be of great value, the parishes may establish night or continuation schools and make them obligatory for the boys. If Sunday schools continue to exist at places where only one teacher is employed, boys and girls go to them alternately. The evening classes are held from the midst of October or the 1st November to the midst of March or 1st April during two evenings of two hours each weekly. The Government allows subsidies for these schools.

See 33. The Sunday schools meet about 40 times a year. There are no fees or expenses, as the schoolmasters as such are the ordinary teachers of the Sunday school classes. For the evening classes, which meet two times at least a week, the teacher must be paid by the parish. There are no fees for the scholars, once the classes are made obligatory.

No secular instruction is given in elementary schools on Sunday with the exception of that mentioned in No. 33; but religious instruction is given in the churches on Sunday afternoons, the upper classes of the primary schools and the boys and girls up to the age of 18 years being catechised by the clergyman in the presence of the adults.

Not any; boys, after having left the primary school, may attend the drawing lessons which, especially in towns and large villages, are given on Sundays, but do not form part of the primary school system. They are superintended by a special Royal Commission for continuation schools (Königliche Commission für die Fortbildungsschulen).

The drawing lessons are given by the ordinary elementary teachers, except in towns where special drawing teachers or the teachers in the schools of modern instruction (Reallehrer) are employed.

Attendance at the drawing lessons where such exist is not compulsory, but they are usually well attended, the necessity of mechanical drawing being strongly felt everywhere.

Before or after the public divine service.

Partly by the parishes, partly by the Government, which, as a rule, pays half of the expenses. The Government paid 6,778*l.* 16*s.* (135,576 marks) for continuation schools in the year 1886.

In many cases there are no fees at all; if there are, they do not exceed a few shillings even in towns.

All elementary teachers throughout the country, as well as all other teachers, are appointed and removed by the Government (Consistorium and Kirchenrat). A dismissal can only be pronounced by a special court, called "disciplinarhof," from which there is no appeal. But a minute inquiry must precede, and the moral or other transgressions adduced against a teacher must be proved to be incompatible with his duties as such. Removal from one place to another with the same salary may be pronounced by the "Consistorium" or the "Kirchenrat;" but if a diminution of the salary is to take place, a sentence of the "Disciplinarhof" is requisite.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

For the salaries of the principal (definite) teachers the following scale is prescribed by law :—

	£	s.
In the country with one or two teachers for the one or first	52	10
Where there are three teachers for the 1st	55	0
" " " " " 2nd	52	10
" " four " " 1st	57	10
" " " " " 2nd	55	0
" " five " " 1st	60	0
" " " " " 2nd	55	0

In towns of 2,000 inhabitants with three or more teachers the salary of the first teacher must be 2*l.* 10*s.* higher at least. In towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants and less than 4,000 the average salary is to be at least 60*l.*; in towns with 4,000 to 6,000 inhabitants at least 65*l.*, and in towns with more than 6,000 inhabitants at least 70*l.* Usually a dwelling is attached to the office of a principal teacher, and where this is not the case, a sufficient sum for rent must be allowed. This sum varies according to the places. Of the salary 5*l.* at least must be paid in cereals or the value thereof, or by allotting a field which the teacher may cultivate.

The Government pays to the teacher an augmentation of his salary of 5*l.*; at the age of 40 years, of 7*l.*; at the age of 45 years, of 10*l.*; at the age of 50 years.

The yearly expenses of the Government for augmentations amount to 39,000*l.*

If the teacher is required to perform any service connected with the church or with burials, he must be paid extra. Only in exceptional cases teachers discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work.

The first class assistant teachers receive :—

1. 7½ hundredweights of corn or the value thereof.
2. A room capable of being heated.
3. The necessary furniture or a money equivalent.
4. 2 cubic meters of beechwood or an equivalent in other wood.
5. 30*l.* in parishes with not more than 2,000 inhabitants.

32*l.* " " 2,000 to 6,000 inhabitants.

34*l.* " " more than 6,000 inhabitants.

The second class assistant teachers receive one to four as above, and 25*l.*, 26*l.*, 27*l.* respectively. The female teachers have the salary of the assistant teachers, and if they give instruction beyond the obligatory hours, *f.i.*, in needlework, they must be paid extra. In addition to their salary they receive—

	£	s.
5 0 after having passed 30 years of age.	6	5
" " " " 35 " "	7	10
" " " " 40 " "		

See No. 30.

From the date of his entrance into a preparatory school at the age of 15 years a boy may obtain a Government grant, which varies from 4*l.* to 9*l.*

At the age of 17 years.

Two years in the preparatory school and three years in the training college.

After having left the primary, or a grammar, or a school of modern instruction at the age of 14 years, they study for one year with a teacher to prepare for the examination that procures admission into the preparatory school, the course of which extends to two years. At the age of 17 they enter the training college, in which they remain for three years.

In most cases the teachers come from the lower classes, in exceptional cases from the middle.

At present the supply is excessive; only half of the boys who compete for the admission to the preparatory schools can be admitted. On the 1st January 1886 there were 76 male and 12 female candidates who had passed their first examination, but were not yet employed.

There are no untrained teachers employed; all must have gone through one of the training colleges of the kingdom.

The training colleges are exclusively for the professional training of teachers. The latter do not attend at higher schools or universities previously.

All the students have to live in the college without any exception. Large houses are built for them with this object at the cost of the Government.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the Colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

There are four Government training colleges for Protestant male pupils, one for Protestant female pupils, and two for Catholic male pupils. In all, religious training is provided for to a very great extent.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

In general, no. There are, however, two private training colleges, containing only 36 pupils together, which adopt a rigorous form of Protestantism.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

In the preparatory schools are 327 males pupils, in the Government training colleges 505 male, and 69 female students.

The clergyman of the parish is by law the local inspector of a school, in larger towns, and where there are several clergymen, one of them may be charged with the inspection.

The local inspector has to visit the schools from time to time, and to examine the scholars twice a year, before the eldest leave school in spring, and in autumn.

All schools of a district (Oberamt), 30 to 50 parishes, have an inspector appointed by the Government, usually the dean of the district, or any other clergyman qualified for this office, who has to visit the schools every second year and corresponds with the Consistorium, or the Kirchenrat, and decides in the first instance every thing referring to primary schools in connexion with the highest secular Government authority (the Oberamtman).

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

The clergyman is ex-officio inspector of the local school or schools; all other inspectors are appointed by the Government.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

Every clergyman has to attend lectures on education and instruction in the university, and has to write a composition on an educational subject at his theological examination. District inspectors must have distinguished themselves by a particular interest for schools, and be qualified to discharge the functions of an inspector in addition to their duties as clergymen.

(b.) What are their salaries?

The local inspector has no salary at all; the district inspectors receive a remuneration from the Government. If the dean of a district is an inspector he receives 7*l.* 15*s.* a year; the other inspectors receive for not more than 30 classes, 9*l.*; for 31 to 50 classes, 12*l.*; for 51 and more classes, 15*l.*; besides a remuneration for travelling expenses, 15*s.* for at least eight hours' absence, for less than eight, but at least two hours' absence, 10*s.*

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

No; in schools with several classes one of the head teachers may be intrusted with superintending the proper execution of the general curriculum, the good order in the school house, and the behaviour of the assistant teachers.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

The local inspector examines twice a year, in spring and in autumn; the district inspector examines every second year and makes a report on the result to the "Consistorium" or the "Kirchenrat," but he only reports on the state of the school in general, not on the examination of individual children.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

The parishes must in the first place meet the expenses of schools, but they may receive subsidies from the Government, if their means are insufficient, and they avow their incompetency to pay. Voluntary contributions are exceptional cases.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

If the parish is either so poor that it cannot afford the necessary means, or if it has claims founded on old rights, grants from the public funds are made to it.

Every teacher, if he is disabled in any way, has a right to a pension, which varies from 960*s.* to 1,600*s.* (48*l.* to 80*l.*), in proportion to his salary and the number of years of service. Moreover, every widow has after the death of her husband a right to a pension of not less than 12*l.* 10*s.* Every child under 18 years receives the fourth part of the pension of his mother.

Every definite teacher is bound to pay 2 per cent. yearly of his salary into the fund for pensions, and the State makes a subsidy of 24,550*l.* yearly to this fund.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

No extra assistance is given to poor districts; see No 48.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in

The cost varies with the parishes; it is higher in towns where the teachers receive better salaries, and at places where no or only small school fees are paid.

(i.) Elementary and

ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

State and parishes pay to a teacher for one scholar on the average 16*s.* a year. For further particulars, see No. 54.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

Elementary instruction is gratuitous at very few places, and only where endowments make such a practice possible. In most cases the parents pay a certain fee, which must be in rural parishes at least 2*s.*, in towns of 2,000 to 6,000 inhabitants 2*s.* 9*d.*, in larger towns 3*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Arrears are collected by the same means as the ordinary taxes, namely, by the aid of the local civil authorities. The children of poor parents are free from all school fees.

Questions.

Answers.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

- (a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

- (a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

Skilled labour is paid on an average at the rate of 6s. to 8s.; unskilled at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 3s. a day.

There are, especially in towns, charitable societies which provide indigent children with clothing for the day on which they are to be confirmed; but public aid is not as a rule granted in ordinary times. At periods of great need it may happen that food is supplied by the parishes or the Government for very poor children, but these are exceptional cases. For children who have lost their parents orphan houses are established. If parents are so poor that they cannot afford a school fee, the parish has to bear the expense.

The total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the Kingdom of Wurttemberg is 323,015. See No. 3.

School fees as stated in No. 51, and expenses for books and other school utensils.

Salary of the teachers and entertainment of the school premises.

For 1888 the budget of the State of Wurttemberg contains the following sums under the head of "elementary instruction":—

	£	s.
1. Training colleges and subsidies to preparatory schools - - - -	14,869	9
2. Subsidies for salaries of teachers to parishes - - - -	5,193	0
3. Inspection and sundry items - - - -	5,353	10
4. Augmentations the teachers receive at certain ages - - - -	39,190	1
5. Subsidies for instruction in needle-work, &c. - - - -	1,443	0
6. Three orphan houses - - - -	5,816	12
7. Institutions for deaf and dumb, and blind children - - - -	3,363	17
8. Subsidies for the fund of pensions to disabled teachers, widows, and orphans - - - -	24,550	0
	<u>99,779</u>	<u>8</u>

If we take the number of children as stated in No. 3 (323,015), the average cost per child on the part of the State is 6s. 2d. The State paying about the fourth part of the whole expenses for elementary instruction, the parishes pay 299,338l. 4s., i.e., per child 18s. 6d. The average cost for State and parishes is therefore per child 24s. 8d., and the whole expenditure for elementary education 399,117l. 12s. a year.

In every town of the kingdom is either a grammar school or a school of modern instruction (Realschule), or are there both of them. In the former Latin and Greek are taught up to the 14th year of age; in the latter French lessons are given up to the same age. In larger towns these schools are extended up to the 16th year, and in the largest towns there are "gymnasiums" which prepare for liberal studies in the university or the polytechnic school. A "gymnasium" or "complete school of modern instruction" (Realanstalt) (de plein exercice) has 10 classes, and receives pupils at the age of eight years. Wurttemberg has 16 gymnasiums, among which four seminaries destined only for candidates for the Protestant church, and 13 complete schools of modern instruction. The gymnasiums were attended on the 1st January 1886 by 6,411 scholars; the upper classes of the schools of modern instruction by 460 scholars; the lower Latin schools by 2,339 scholars; the lower classes of the schools of modern instruction by 7,008 scholars; so that 8,750 scholars received classic and 7,468 scholars received modern instruction. Besides, there are in 17 towns preparatory schools for pupils from six to eight years of age. On the 1st January the number of pupils was 2,471. They enter higher schools at the age of eight years. For girls there exist 12 higher schools with 104 classes, 109 male teachers, 101 female teachers, and 3,523 scholars.

The secondary education is gratuitous only in four Protestant seminaries, where about 120 boys are admitted to be prepared for theological studies in the university, and in two gymnasiums with which similar institutions are connected for those boys who wish to prepare for the study of Catholic theology. A rather difficult examination, particularly in Latin and Greek, must be passed for admission to the latter institutions at the age of 14 years.

Questions.

56. (continued).

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

In all other secondary schools fees are paid for instruction in the capital of the kingdom at the rate of

43s. 6d. for I. to III. class annually.
49s. 6d. for IV. to VI. class annually.
66s. for VII. to X. class annually.

In the other towns the fees are smaller. Everywhere a certain number of poor scholars are admitted without paying any fee.

No. There are cases when a poor talented boy may be enabled either by the parish or by charitable persons to enter a higher school, but they are rare, as classical and modern instruction begins at so early an age. There are no special funds for scholarships.

The number of teachers in elementary schools was on the 1st January 1886:—

A. Definite teachers—

1. With salaries of less than 45 <i>l.</i> , besides a house or rent,	2
2. " from 45 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i>	1,291
3. " " 50 <i>l.</i> to 55 <i>l.</i>	1,135
4. " " 55 <i>l.</i> to 60 <i>l.</i>	280
5. " " 60 <i>l.</i> to 65 <i>l.</i>	142
6. " " 65 <i>l.</i> to 70 <i>l.</i>	125
7. " " 70 <i>l.</i> to 75 <i>l.</i>	93
8. " " 75 <i>l.</i> to 80 <i>l.</i>	51
9. " " 80 <i>l.</i> to 85 <i>l.</i>	73
10. " " 85 <i>l.</i> to 90 <i>l.</i>	9
11. " " 90 <i>l.</i> to 95 <i>l.</i>	11
12. " " 95 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i>	—
13. " " 100 <i>l.</i> and more	1

B. Assistant teachers—

1. First class	-	-	-	-	451
2. Second „	-	-	-	-	736
					<u>4,400</u>

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	1885.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	80,000.
3. Give the number of children—	Enrolled in public schools of primary grade, 4,487.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 16 years of age.	4,439.
(b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or volun- tary management. }	4,487. Not known.
(c.) In regular attendance.	About 4,000.
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	It is.
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages ?	Seven and 12.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	Average daily attendance of 10.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	Fine or imprisonment.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	It shall be the duty of the police magistrate, or any magistrate or justice of the peace where there is no police magistrate, to ascertain, as far as may be, the circumstances of any party complained of for not sending his child or children to some school, or otherwise educating him or them ; and he shall accept any of the following as a reasonable excuse :— 1. That the child is under instruction in some other satisfactory manner. 2. That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, or any unavoidable cause. 3. That there is no public school open, which the child can attend, within such distance not exceeding three miles measured according to the nearest passable road from the residence of such child. 4. That such child has reached a standard of education of the same or of a greater degree than that to be attained in such public school.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced.	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	No.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. The hours of teaching shall be from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. from April to September, inclusive; and from 9.30 a.m. to 12 m., and from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., from October to March, inclusive.

2. There shall be a recess of 15 minutes in the middle of each morning's work during the whole year, and a recess of 10 minutes in the middle of each afternoon's work in the six months from April to September, inclusive.

3. Every Saturday, Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, and Thanksgiving Day shall be a holiday.

4. There shall be two vacations in each year. The summer vacation shall include the time from the last Saturday in June to the first Sunday in August; and the winter vacation shall continue for the two weeks preceding the first Monday in January after the new year.

Averages 220.

Authority can be given to open a school at any period of the year.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

No.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

The Provincial Government,
The Government.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

Yes.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

Yes, if required.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

No.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

By the Education Department.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

No.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

In some cases.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

The highest morality shall be inculcated, but no religious dogma or creed shall be taught. The Lord's Prayer may be used in opening and closing school upon the permission of the board of trustees.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

Yes.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

No.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

No.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

} Optional.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

Questions.

Answers.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar?
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges.
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
- Calisthenics and military drill;
Text-book.
No.
Not more than 15 minutes a day.
Calisthenics for girls.
No.
No.
By written examinations.
Mixed.
Either.
Trustees can select either male or female.
Males 18 years, females 16 years. Both undergo the same examination for certificate.
No fixed number.
No fixed number.
Monitors are employed in a few instances.
No.
By boards of trustees.
The cause of dismissal must be given.
From 50 dollars to 100 dollars per month.
No.
In the high schools.
Government.
None fixed.
Until a satisfactory examination has been passed.
In the public schools.
Yes.
Sufficient

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach? Yes.
Having obtained a certificate.
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities? None.
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ? By the State.
45. Who appoints the inspectors? Government.
Must be satisfactory to Government.
100 dollars per month.
Not necessarily.
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children? Twice during the year.
In some cases.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each. Public funds.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources? When a district has been created.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in— Nearly 18 dollars.
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected? Yes.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child— See answer to question 3.
- (a.) To the parents?
- (b.) To the locality?
- (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country? High schools.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay? Yes.
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools? Yes.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

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CAPE COLONY.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	Education Act, No. 13 of 1865, and supplementary regulations of 1882.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	Colony of the Cape of Good Hope* 900,000. No census since 1875. Estimate includes Aborigines. The Transkeian territories annexed in 1879 and 1885 have an estimated population of 300,000 Aborigines.
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from to years of age.	
(b.) On the school rolls of {	Annual enrolment, 75,737 (June 1886). Quarterly enrolment, 60,128 (March 1887).
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	
(c.) In regular attendance.	43,802 (March 1887).
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	No.
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages ?	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	Five days in the week. Five hours a day.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	Nine weeks' vacation ; 43 weeks of five days=215 school days.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	The deputy inspectors of schools. Provided by the voluntary co-operation of the inhabitants.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age ? If not, for what proportion ? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required ?	There is a large proportion of the Aborigines who are not brought within school influence. No exact rules for space are laid down.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided ?	The public schools (Grades I., II., III.) are attended by children of the European population. The voluntary or mission schools under the churches or missionary societies are attended by coloured children, chiefly.

* Allowing for increase both of Europeans and Natives since 1875.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

Same regulations as to premises.
 One teacher with full grant for an attendance of 30 to 40 scholars. The head teacher should have the 3rd class certificate.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic are required to be taught, but in reality geography, vocal music, and sewing for girls are added.

By the Education Act.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

The managers may provide for the instruction of the scholars in religion during the ordinary school hours, but no scholars shall be compelled to attend for such instruction without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Reading the Bible and Biblical history and prayer.
 Religious exercises conducted by teacher.

No.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

Moral training runs through the school course, both by example and by precept.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

No.
 None.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

Not exclusively lay.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

There are graded schools:

- I. In towns.
 II. In villages
 III. On farms, or where there is a cluster of farms.

The curriculum widens from III. to I.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

The rural schools, III., provide for instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, outlines of history and geography, and lessons on natural objects.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

The village schools, II., provide for instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, English composition and grammar, political and physical geography, outlines of history, Latin and the elements of natural science. Latin may be omitted where instruction in one specific subject, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, animal physiology, principles of agriculture, and in a modern language, other than English, is provided.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

The town schools, I., provide for instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, English composition and grammar, political and physical geography, outlines of history, and the elements of natural science, in the primary course; and the Greek and Latin languages, English literature, history, higher mathematics, and one at least of these specific subjects—chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, animal physiology, principles of agriculture, in the secondary or superior course.

In a lower grade school Greek may be omitted, if instruction in a modern language, other than English, is provided.

In a higher grade school Greek may be omitted, if instruction in an additional specific subject and in a modern language, other than English, is provided.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

Optional.

Is a necessary subject in girls' schools.
 Is encouraged in boarding schools among the farmers, and in schools among the Aborigines (Kafirs, Fengeoes, &c.).
 Optional.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to it?
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

Drill, and the usual games, cricket, football, &c.

No.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

In girls' schools there are special physical exercises.

In most schools English and Dutch are taught; in the Aborigines' schools English and Kafir.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

There are kindergarten departments attached to most of the superior girls' schools.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

Move up class by class after the annual inspection.
 Those who fail to reach the standard for which they are presented are often kept back for a year.

Questions.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

Answers.

Girls' schools are encouraged, but many are mixed.

Mixed (Boys' and Girls') Schools.

In schools of any class attended by both boys and girls one female teacher, whether principal or assistant, shall be employed whenever circumstances permit.

Female teachers are largely employed in all classes of schools.

Third-class Certificate.

1. This certificate qualifies the holder for the charge of a public school of the third class, or of an ordinary mission or native school.

2. The examination will include:

- (a.) The English language, reading, dictation, grammar, and composition.
- (b.) The Dutch language; translation and re-translation.
- (c.) Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, practice, proportion, and simple interest.
- (d.) Geography, political and physical.
- (e.) History, outlines of, viz., history of England from 1066 to 1688 A.D., and history of the Cape Colony.
- (f.) Lesson on objects, and school management.
- (g.) Penmanship and freehand drawing.
- (h.) The Kafir language for natives.

3. Candidates must be at least 17 years of age, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having practical experience in teaching or must satisfy one of the inspectors of schools by teaching a class in his presence.

Middle-class Certificate.

1. This certificate qualifies the holder for the charge of a public school (boys') of the second class or of a public school (girls') of the first class, or for an assistant teachership in a public school (boys') of the first class.

2. Holders of this certificate with Honours, provided that they have gone through a course of practical training, will, after three years of satisfactory service, be accepted as qualified for the charge of a public school (boys') of the first class.

3. Those intending to be candidates must first pass the matriculation examination of the university, or must produce satisfactory evidence of having passed a public examination of at least equal range and difficulty in the following subjects:—

The English and Latin languages.

The Dutch language.

Elementary mathematics.

History of England.

Geography.

Outlines of chemistry, or geology, or elementary physics.

4. The examination is oral and written, and includes:—

- (1.) Elocution.
- (2.) Penmanship (specimens and writing from dictation).
- (3.) Freehand drawing.
- (4.) Music.
- (5.) School management (theory and practice).

5. The oral examination will, if necessary, extend to each of the subjects required for matriculation, with the view chiefly of testing the capacity of the candidate to teach that subject.

6. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age.

One for 20 scholars at least.

One for 30.

Adult teachers only are employed in the graded public schools.

In mission schools monitors are also employed.

Not necessarily; but such schools for the adult natives are promoted by religious bodies.

No information.

Not open on Sundays.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

35.—(continued.)

- (vi.) By whom is it given ?
 (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory ?
 (viii.) At what hours is it given ?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met ?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar ?

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed ? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal ?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work ?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained ?
 (ii.) At whose cost ?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? If not, from what class ?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach ?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities ?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction ?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training ?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination ?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority ? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors ?

(a.) What are their special qualifications ?

(b.) What are their salaries ?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ?

46. How often are the schools inspected ? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children ?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined ? State the proportion of each.

Appointed by the local managers, subject to the approval of the Superintendent General of Education.
 No appeal against dismissal by managers, except in schools where the charter so provides.

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

Class III.

60*l.* per annum from Department.
 60*l.* per annum local.
 And free house.

Class II.

100*l.* per annum from Department.
 100*l.* per annum local.
 And free house.

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

Class I.

150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum from Department.
 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum local.
 And free house.

PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

Class I. (Girls).

75*l.* per annum from Department.
 75*l.* per annum local.

Class II. (Girls).

60*l.* per annum from Department.
 60*l.* per annum local.

Some head masters have ecclesiastical duties.

By pupil-teacher system in approved schools and at training schools.

Aid is given by the Department up to 24*l.* per annum for a normal student.

At about 17 years.

Two years, as a rule.

At the public schools.

From the same.

Elementary teachers are equal to the demand. Superior teachers for the colleges and first-class schools are usually introduced from Europe.

Yes, if the deputy inspectors are satisfied with their qualifications and experience.

There are large day schools connected with them.
 Usually in first class public schools.

Resident.

Yes.

With the Dutch Reformed Church, or under its countenance.

By State inspectors.

The Governor of the Colony.

Either graduates of universities or experienced teachers.

400*l.* per annum to 500*l.* per annum.

From colleges or first-class schools.

Once a year.

There is an exact record of the result.

Both; in nearly equal proportions. The local expenditure in some schools is in excess of the State expenditure.

Questions

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are arrears of fees collected ?

Answers.

MANAGEMENT OF UNDENOMINATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. The names of the managers shall in every case be submitted to the Government for approval before any grant is made; and the Government shall satisfy itself with the arrangements proposed for the management and maintenance of the school. The names and credentials of the teachers nominated by the managers, the rate of school fee, and all further regulations, shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

2. The managers shall furnish a guarantee, to the satisfaction of the Government, that for a period of three years their annual contribution to the salary of each teacher, whether principal or assistant, shall be at least equivalent to the grant in aid, and shall be duly paid.

3. The managers shall provide and keep in repair the necessary accommodation for the school and teachers, namely, a school-room, suitable offices attached, and proper school furniture, together with a residence for the principal teacher, or an annual allowance in lieu thereof, being one fifth at least of the salary.

4. No new grant, or renewal or augmentation of a grant, shall take place until the Superintendent General of Education is satisfied that suitable out-offices, and, in addition, a suitable recreation ground, have been provided, and that the school can efficiently provide for the wants of the locality.

5. The school shall be under the management and control of the local managers, but shall be subject to inspection by the Superintendent General of Education, or his deputy, duly appointed by the Governor, who shall have the right of entering the school at any time during school hours, of examining into the state of the buildings and the school furniture, of ascertaining the progress of the children under instruction, and of inquiring generally into the efficiency of the school in regard to the locality in which it is placed, and of calling for such returns as he may require, in order to obtain satisfactory information on these subjects.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

1. Aid is granted to mission schools in eligible districts or localities previously approved by the Government, as well within as out of towns and villages, in order to provide for the education of those portions of the population who are wholly unable of themselves to found schools.

2. The classification of mission schools is as follows:—

Class I.—Where there is a series of schools, infant, juvenile, and industrial, the annual allowance shall be 75*l.*

Class II.—Where the children form only one school the annual allowance shall be 30*l.*

Class III.—To schools at out-stations the annual allowance shall be 15*l.*

3. No portion of the Government grant shall be appropriated otherwise than to the support of the teacher or teachers of the school, for the performance of their duty as teachers.

4. Before any new grant, or renewal, or augmentation of any grant is made, the Superintendent General of Education shall be satisfied that proper arrangements are made for the maintenance and management of the school, and that the local income of the school, with the grant in aid, can efficiently provide for the secular instruction of the children of the locality in which the school is placed.

5. The schools shall be under the management and control of the churches or missionary bodies with which they are connected, but shall be subject to inspection by the Superintendent General of Education, or his deputy, duly appointed by the Governor, who shall have the right of entering the school at any time during school hours, of examining into the state of the buildings and the school furniture, of ascertaining the progress of the children under instruction, and inquiring generally into the efficiency of the school in regard to the district or locality in which it is placed.

The latest calculation gives 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per annum for each scholar in attendance.

No.

Fees range from 1*d.* a week to 15*l.* per annum.

By the local managers.

Questions.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for--
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child--
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

The Government has the right of appointing a certain number of free scholars.

Quarterly enrolment, March 1887, 60,128 scholars.
 Actual daily attendance, March 1887, 43,802 scholars.

11. 14s. 11d.

Do.

11. 6s. 5d.

Yes; the system of aid is as follows:--

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, No. 24 OF 1874.
 SCHEDULE, AS AMENDED, 1882.

1. A grant not exceeding, in the first instance, 200*l.* per annum will be made in aid of the salary of a professor or lecturer in any of the Departments of Literature, Science, Law, and Medicine, if the Government is satisfied that such a professorship or lectureship is one that ought to be so aided, and that the college or institution with which such professorship or lectureship is connected, is so situated and conducted as to afford facilities to youth of all classes for the prosecution of higher or professional studies, and for qualifying themselves for the examinations prescribed, or to be prescribed, by the University of the Cape of Good Hope, for degrees in the faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine.

Not. About 20*l.* per annum for college fees.

Bursaries to the extent of 500*l.* per annum are open to them.

Conclusion.

As it is difficult to convey an adequate notion of any system of public education by question and answer, I have appended a brief outline of the Cape system.

Cape Town, May 1887.

LANGHAM DALE,
 Superintendent General of Education.

OUTLINE of the SYSTEM of EDUCATION, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The heterogeneous population of the Colony may be classed under three main sections:--The first, comprising the inhabitants of European origin, English, Dutch, French, German, and others; the second, those of mixed race, who form the bulk of the domestic servants and day labourers in the towns and villages; and the third, the Aborigines, Kafirs, Fingoes, Basutos, and Bechuanas.

To meet the educational wants of this tripartite community, the system of public education has been adjusted, and consists of--

- (1.) The public and district boarding and day schools, under local boards of management.
- (2.) The mission schools under the control of religious or missionary bodies.
- (3.) The Aborigines day schools, trade classes, and training institutions, in connexion with missionary societies.

The public schools lead up to the colleges, in which the course of study is regulated by the requirements for degrees in the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which is an examining body forming the keystone of the system of public education.

The Government co-operates with each section of the community in promoting education, by means of grants in aid from the public revenue.

The objects to which grants are appropriated under the provisions of the Higher and Elementary Education Acts are these:--

- (1.) Grant in aid of the general expenses of the University and bursaries.
- (2.) Grants in aid of salaries of professors and lecturers in colleges, which offer facilities to students to qualify themselves for degrees in the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

- (3.) The half salaries of principal and assistant teacher in the three grades of public schools.
- (4.) The half salaries of superintendents and teachers of district boarding schools among the agricultural and pastoral population, and of boarding departments in connexion with the public schools.
- (5.) Capitation allowances towards the maintenance of indigent scholars resident in district boarding schools, and aid towards the expenses of industrial departments connected with these schools.
- (6.) Aid towards the salaries of teachers of district mission schools under the direction of religious bodies, with the view of assisting the managers to provide secular instruction for the children of the poorer class, who are not reached through the agency of the public schools.
- (7.) Aid towards the salaries of teachers of day schools among the Aborigines, Kafirs, Fingoes, Basutos, &c.; also of trade teachers in the native training and industrial institutions.
- (8.) Capitation allowances for part maintenance of native boys and girls, resident in industrial institutions and receiving general industrial training besides ordinary school instruction.
- (9.) Capitation allowances to native apprentices in the trade schools.
- (10.) Assistance in equipping schools with all necessary appliances, furniture, books, maps, blackboards, scientific apparatus, &c., sewing materials when a seamstress is employed to teach sewing and cutting out clothes; and tools for the native workshops.
- (11.) The training of elementary teachers.
- (12.) Schools of Art.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Through these several agencies the primary instruction of all classes, without distinction of creed or colour, is sought to be promoted; and whilst at the same time the superior instruction of those who aspire to professional pursuits and University degrees is not overlooked, special attention has been given to the instruction of native lads in trades, such as carpentry, waggon-making, printing and bookbinding, &c., and to the training of native girls for domestic employments.

To encourage native lads to become skilled workmen, an allowance of 15*l.* per annum, maintenance money, is made for those who, after one year's probation, have entered into a definite engagement with the authorities of the institution with which they are connected, for a further period not exceeding four years, nor less than two years, as apprentices to one of the following trades:—carpentry, waggon-making, blacksmith's work, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, and bookbinding.

To encourage native girls to become habituated to and skilled in the performance of duties of the domestic civilised life, an allowance of 10*l.* per annum, maintenance money, is made for those who, after three months' probation, have entered into a definite engagement with the authorities of the institution.

The day schools among the Aborigines are usually kept by native teachers who have passed the elementary teachers' examination; but the trade teachers are Europeans.

The managers of a school may provide for the religious instruction of the scholars; but no scholars may be compelled to attend for religious instruction without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Freedom of action as regards education in the Colony has been promoted without any undue striving for uniformity, either in modes of teaching or results. Parents are expected to feel their obligation to educate their children; teachers have free scope for their zeal and professional experience; and local authorities are encouraged to co-operate in maintaining their own schools in efficiency. Thus parents, teachers, and school managers contribute to their own individual and collective interests; and the Government intervenes not to damp voluntary zeal, nor to check private and municipal efforts, but to foster the progress of education; to keep alive a spirit of generous emulation among teachers as well as pupils; in short, to supply whatever appears to be defective in the local agencies, whether it be inadequacy of funds, weakness of control, or a low conception of the scope and methods of true education.

The latest statistics are as follow:—

University and Colleges.

In the five colleges aided in connexion with the University of the Cape of Good Hope there were 305 students;

Of these 216 were preparing for matriculation.

75 " for the B.A. degrees.

and 14 " for the survey certificate.

Schools and institutions in operation	-	1,170
Annual enrolment of scholars	-	75,737
Quarterly " "	-	60,128
Daily attendance	-	43,802

Public schools, Classes 1, 2, 3, and farm schools	-	508
Boarding schools and departments	-	58
Mission schools	-	397
Special institutions (training and art schools)	-	5
Aborigines' schools: Colonial	-	30
" Transkei	-	92
" Tembuland	-	38
" East Griqualand	-	42
Total	-	1,170

The Government expenditure for public education for the financial year amounted to 95,000*l.*, including administration. Of this amount the University and colleges absorbed 8,000*l.*, the public schools 28,000*l.*, the mission schools 18,000*l.*, and the Aborigines' day and industrial schools 21,000*l.*

The agencies which are supported for the education of the white population enjoy about 40 per cent. of the Government grants; those for the education of children of mixed races about 19 per cent.; and the Aborigines' day and trade schools 21 per cent.

The Department of Public Education is directed by the Superintendent General of Education, who is responsible for the administration of the grants in accordance with the school regulations which have been assented to by both Houses of Parliament by resolution. A regular inspection of all schools is maintained through a staff of deputy inspectors.

The Department encourages and co-operates with local efforts for the extension and improvement of elementary and superior education, and without interfering in the management and discipline of any schools presses upon the attention of managers and teachers such changes as appear desirable in the accommodation for the school and the teacher, the methods of teaching, the text-books, furniture, and other apparatus, as well as the discipline and general organisation of the school. Teachers can obtain by results a merit grant or good service allowance as a recognition not of mere length of service but of distinguished merit, where a school is reported as excellent throughout.

Public libraries, museums, botanic gardens, and an association for the promotion of the fine arts, have been established and supported by the public, and partly by the State. One of the best things the Colony has to boast of is the handsome building in Cape Town containing under one roof the South African library and museum. The library hall is a fine room about 80 feet long by 40 feet broad, well lighted and fitted with galleries and recesses, which are lined with bookshelves and books. It contains upwards of 40,000 volumes in every department of literature and science, besides the valuable collection presented by Sir George Grey, consisting of rare manuscripts, original editions of early printed works, and many volumes illustrative of the native languages of Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. It is open and available for study daily to all classes of the community; while subscribers of from 1*l.* to 3*l.* per annum may take out one or more sets of books and periodicals for perusal at their homes. A narrow vestibule leads from the library to the museum, which occupies the other wing of the building, and is filled with a very interesting collection, numbering many thousand specimens of the mammalia, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, and minerals.

The country libraries are 51 in number, the most noticeable being one at Port Elizabeth, which contains 14,758 volumes; one at Graham's Town containing over 7,000 volumes; one at King William's Town with 10,254 volumes; one at Graaff-Reinet with 5,150 volumes; and one at Alice (Lovedale) with 6,438 volumes.

MANITOBA.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1880, with amendments of 1883-4-5-7.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? 108,000.
3. Give the number of children—
- (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 15 years of age, both inclusive, for 1886. 21,022.
- (b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management. 19,248.
- Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management. None.
- (c.) In regular attendance. 10,018. This is the average number in attendance every day of the school year.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? It is nominally so; but it has never been found necessary to put the compulsory clauses of the law in force.
5. If so—
- (a.) Between what ages? Seven and 12 years.
- (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? This is fixed by the local school authorities.
- (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? 1. Admonition.
2. Reprimand
3. A fine.
1. Ill-health, or other reasonable cause.
2. Efficient provision for child's education elsewhere.
- (d.) What exemptions are allowed? By the local school board, by complaint before a magistrate.
- (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? On the part of the State, by distributing a portion of the legislative grant according to the average attendance at each school.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? No class of this kind.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour at noon for dinner and ten minutes recess in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon sessions respectively. No variation with age.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? Schools are required by law to be open six months every year, or 110 days out of a school year of 220 days. Cities and towns are usually open the whole year; rural schools from 7 to 10 months.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? There is not.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? There is no special law, this being an agricultural and not a manufacturing country.
- (a.) If so, what is the system? The Provincial Board of Education determines the sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality, each school board being required to submit its plan and specifications for approval before building. The school house is built at the cost of the local school district.
- (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? The payment of the legislative grant to the school is made conditional upon the suitability of its buildings, and its general adherence to rules.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? School accommodation is provided for the total number of children resident in each school district, and in new districts it is provided to meet the wants of new settlers as well as those already resident. 150 cubic feet of air space per scholar is the minimum.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? All the primary schools of the province are under public management and supported by public funds.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? There are none.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how. The curriculum is prescribed by the two sections of the Provincial Board of Education, a body appointed by the Government; that for Protestant schools by the Protestant, and that for Catholic schools by the Catholic section of the board.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

Schools under the management of the Protestant section of the Board of Education are required to have Bible reading daily, and are opened and closed with prayer; the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer are also taught, but there is no denominational religious teaching.

Schools under the management of the Catholic section of the board have a full system of religious teaching by the teachers under direction of the church authorities.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

No; except that in rural school districts school houses are frequently used on Sunday for church and Sunday school purposes.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

Moral teaching is prescribed as a subject of instruction by oral lessons in Protestant schools, and is included in the religious instruction given in Catholic schools.

The means taken to secure it are (1) in strict requirements as to character from persons applying for a license to teach, and (2) by efficient inspection.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

All primary schools in the province being Protestant and Catholic, the requirements stated in question 16 are found practicable and do not require the provision of special rules for a minority.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

In the Protestant schools, yes; in the Catholic, no.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

The curriculum for primary schools is uniform, except as stated in 22.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

In rural schools, especially those in operation a portion only of the year, the curriculum provides for the teaching of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and composition as essential, and provides for other subjects being taken up only as found practicable.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition, geography, grammar, English and Canadian history.

In addition to (a), book-keeping, algebra, geometry, drawing.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

Practically optional.

Is not at present a subject of instruction in the schools.

Ditto.

Ditto.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

There is none.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

There is not in the Protestant schools, but in the Catholic schools attended by French children the English language is taught.

They do not yet exist in this province.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

Pupils in graded schools are promoted at regular periods by an examination of each individual; classes are not promoted as a whole.

Pupils in rural schools are promoted at irregular intervals, as each individual is found qualified. All promotions must have the approval of the inspector.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary scholars?

They are mixed for boys and girls, except in the city of Winnipeg, where in some of the schools the boys and girls are taught separately.

Men and women teachers are employed in about equal numbers in the province; but in centres like Winnipeg the number of women employed is greater than that of men.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

Age.—Males must be at least 18, females 16, years of age.

Attainments.—They must pass an examination upon the subjects of study required in the schools, and are rated first, second, or third class upon the result.

Teaching Power.—They must attend a session of the normal school for training and be reported as qualified to impart instruction.

Moral Character.—They must present written testimony as to their moral character before they can be received as candidates for license.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

No specific number assigned by the school law. In actual practice 60 in a graded school and 40 in an ungraded school are the maximum numbers.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

All teachers are adult.

33. Is there any system of—

No.

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

None; but the school buildings are frequently used by religious denominations for church services or for holding Sabbath school.

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

None.

Not given.

None.

No.

None given.

None.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

Teachers are appointed by the local boards of school trustees, who enter into written agreement with each teacher for a definite period.

The teacher cannot be removed or dismissed till the expiration of this period unless for violation of his written contract or for moral delinquency.

The school law provides for the settlement of disputes by arbitration between trustees and teacher.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

Salaries are not fixed by law, but by agreement between each teacher and the trustees employing him. Highest salary, male, 300*l.*; lowest, about 40*l.*; average, 94*l.* Highest salary, female, 135*l.*; lowest, 36*l.*; average, 88*l.*

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

No other emoluments.

No house and firing.

None.

None.

No.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

By attendance at lectures by the normal school principal, and by practice in teaching under his direction; each session of the normal school lasting five months.

At the cost of the province.

Not under 18 in the case of males, and 16 in the case of females.

Five months. This is occupied wholly by practice in teaching and study of the science of education, not in literary study.

At the higher elementary and secondary schools.

They are generally from the same class as the children who use the schools.

Not quite sufficient.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

Yes; but only upon passing the prescribed literary examination for teachers, unless where a scarcity of qualified teachers makes the issue of temporary licenses necessary.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

They are exclusively for professional training in the case of Protestant schools, and for combined professional and literary training in the case of Catholic schools.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
Students attend daily for instruction and board at approved houses.
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
For moral training only in the case of Protestant schools; for both moral and religious training both in the case of Catholic schools.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
Protestant normal school, no; Catholic, yes.
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
They are inspected by State authority only.
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
The Provincial Board of Education.
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
None hitherto required; but special training, experience in teaching, and high scholarship are about to be made requirements.
- (b.) What are their salaries?
They vary according to the number of schools inspected annually, from 25*l.* to 150*l.*
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
They have not been hitherto, but will be by the proposed changes.
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
Twice each year. No results of individual examinations recorded.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
From public funds only.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
Each school receives from national sources a sum at the rate of 25*l.* per annum, upon condition of the operation of the school in accordance with the law; from the municipality a sum at the rate of 48*l.* per annum, and the balance is levied by assessment upon the school district.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
None.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
The elementary and higher elementary teaching being done under the same management and in the same schools the separate cost cannot be given.
- (i.) Elementary and
The average for all the elementary schools of the provinces in 1886 was 3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per scholar.
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
The high average cost is accounted for by the sparse nature of the settlement, giving a small number of scholars to each school.
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
It is gratuitous.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
Skilled labour, 6*s.* to 12*s.* per day; unskilled, 3*s.* to 5*s.* per day.
- (a.) Skilled or
None needed.
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
Total number of children, 19,248.
Total cost of schools during 1886, 71,770*l.*
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
Parents pay a tax for the support of schools assessed upon their property. There are no fees charged.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per child.
10*s.* 10*d.* per child.
- (a.) To the parents?
One has just been organised.
- (b.) To the locality?
It is gratuitous.
- (c.) To the State?
Poor scholars have equal advantages with all others. Tuition is free in the secondary as well as in the primary schools.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. It is gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1871.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	342,616.
3. Give the number of children—	84,664.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 16 years of age.	70,000.
(b.) On the school rolls of	About 500.
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public manage- ment.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	
(c.) In regular attendance.	55,000.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages?	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	
(a.) If so, what is the system?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	<p>The duty of the State. The cost of the school district. The Board of Education prescribes plans for the construction of school buildings.</p>
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	<p>Yes. A minimum space of 150 cubic feet is prescribed for each sitting. A surface space is not prescribed.</p>
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	<p>Yes.</p>

Questions.

Answers.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises ?

No.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency ?

No.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction ?

No.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise ? If otherwise, state now.

By the State.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction ? and, if so, of what nature ? By whom is it given ?

No.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction ?

It is at the option of the trustees of each school district to use the school house for religious instruction after school hours. Advantage in some instances is taken of this option.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours ? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

It is prescribed as one of the duties of teachers to give instruction, as occasion may require, in the principles of Christian morality. No other provision is made in this behalf.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars ? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority ?

Yes.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay ?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances ?

There are three classes of schools, primary, advanced, and high, and a curriculum or course of instruction prescribed for each.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools ?

Yes.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars ;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

This question is best answered by the enclosed course of instruction for primary, advanced, and rural schools.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction ?

Compulsory, as per course of instruction.

Optional.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools ?

Yes.

(a.) If so, describe it.

The exercises are conducted according to the directions of a prescribed text-book, the object being to produce proper carriage of body, expansion of chest, and strengthening of the muscles.

(b.) Is it obligatory ?

Yes.

(c.) How much time is given to it ?

About 20 minutes daily.

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys ?

Yes.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent ?

Latin is taught to about 3 per cent. of the pupils and French to nearly 1 per cent. in the higher grades of the common schools.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist ? At what age do children begin to frequent them ? Are they a part of the public system ?

One small school exists, but is not a part of the public system.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars ? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases ? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent ?

Pupils are promoted from a lower to a higher grade once a year in cities and towns after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects required of the grade. In rural districts they are promoted by the school trustees at any time on the recommendation of the teacher.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls ? If mixed, are they taught by men or women ? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools ?

Mixed. Both. Women teachers are employed exclusively in primary schools.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools ?

The minimum age for female teachers is 16 years ; for male, 18. Teaching power must be certified by the principal of the provincial normal school or of a recognised normal school of another country. A certificate of good moral character and of temperate habits is required of every applicant for school license. License is cancelled for any immoral conduct.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

Fifty. If the number exceed 50 and is below 80 a class-room assistant is employed.

(ii.) In actual practice ?

This is the general practice.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching ?

Class-room assistants are also employed who are not necessarily adults.

Questions.

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

- (a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with other emoluments.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

Provision is made for night schools, but no advantage is taken of it.

No.

No.

By the school trustees of the district. To a court of law.

Salaries of grammar or high school teachers, all of whom are males, average 800 dollars per annum.

Male teachers of the first class average 523.72 dollars. The lowest averages were in Sunbury and Queens and the highest in St. John and Ristigouche.

Female teachers of the first class average 334.58 dollars. The lowest averages were in Kent and Albert and the highest in St. John and Westmorland.

Male teachers of the second class average 313.74 dollars. The lowest averages were in Queens and Victoria and the highest in St. John and Northumberland.

Female teachers of the second class average 227.06 dollars. The lowest averages were in Sunbury and Kent and the highest in St. John and Charlotte.

Male teachers of the third class average 231.08 dollars. The lowest averages were in Kings and Kent and the highest in Charlotte and St. John.

Female teachers of the third class average 186.87 dollars. The lowest averages were in Madawaska and Sunbury and the highest in St. John and Charlotte.

The following table shows the average salaries for the province since 1882—the salaries for the years 1880 and 1881 were not reported:—

	Class I. M.	Class II. M.	Class III. M.	Class I. F.	Class II. F.	Class III. F.
1882	Dollars. 508 00	Dollars. 315 00	Dollars. 235 00	Dollars. 338 73	Dollars. 230 27	Dollars. 185 71
1883	519 00	322 11	238 10	339 50	239 28	195 90
1884	532 13	334 25	248 13	339 96	262 85	198 35
1885	511 80	313 97	226 32	333 43	236 18	182 58
1886	523 72	313 74	231 08	334 58	227 06	186 87

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the cost of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

o 55389.

No house or fuel is provided.

None.

None.

No.

In the provincial, normal, or training school.

The institution is maintained at the public cost, and students are allowed travelling expenses, but nothing more.

Male students may enter at 18, and female at 16 years.

One year, including vacation.

At the public schools.

Yes.

Somewhat in excess.

Questions.

Answers.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
- No, except in some French speaking districts, for which persons may receive a temporary license if recommended by the inspector after examination.
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
- Professional training is the main object, but academic instruction is given to a limited extent.
A few at higher schools, and a few at universities.
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
- Attend only for instruction.
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
- No special provision, but the institution is opened daily with prayer and reading of the Scriptures.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
- No.
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
- By the State.
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- The Provincial Board of Education.
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- Must have taught for three years, and hold a license of the highest or grammar school class.
1,200 dollars per annum.
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- Almost exclusively from grammar school teachers.
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
- Once a year in cities and towns, and twice in rural districts.
Not of individual pupils.
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
- From public funds, and from county and district assessment.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
- The amount from the public funds is about one third of the amount raised by direct assessment.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
- Grants are made to teachers from the public funds according to the class of license held, if their work is satisfactorily reported upon by the inspector. The county and district assessment meet all the other expenses.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
- Yes. One third additional is allowed to the teacher on his provisional grant, and one third on the usual apportionment of the county fund to the trustees who are responsible for the local salary of the teacher.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
5.04 dollars.
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
11.50 dollars.
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
- Yes.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
- No.
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
- 67,000.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents?
3.14 dollars.
- (b.) To the locality?
1.90 dollars.
- (c.) To the State?
Yes.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
- Yes.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
- All the schools of the province, both elementary and secondary, being free, there is no barrier to prevent poor scholars from rising into the higher schools, which they frequently do. There is not, however, any special provision made to aid poor scholars.
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

N.B.—A copy of the school law and the regulations of the Board of Education accompanies this schedule.

[Revised, to take effect November 1, 1880.]

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
FOR THE SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.For Primary and Advanced Schools in Cities and Towns, Schools in Villages, and Ungraded Schools in
Country Districts.

[The Course for High Schools to be issued hereafter.]

BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is ordered (under the authority of section 5 (5) of chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes, and section 1 of the Act passed in 1879 in amendment of the said chapter), in reference to the inspection of primary and advanced schools in cities and towns, schools in villages, and ungraded schools in country districts, as follows:—

1. For quality of instruction: as provided by section 13 of chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes, and section 2 of the Act passed in 1879 in amendment of the said chapter.—In determining the quality of the instruction given in any school or department, the inspector shall require an intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of the standards prescribed for the same in the following course of instruction. Wherever "optional" subjects appear in the course, the board of trustees is to determine whether these subjects shall or shall not be taught. When taught, they are to be duly recognised and examined upon by the inspector, in accordance with the requirements of the course.

2. For participation in the superior allowance of 7,000 dollars for the whole province, one half to be paid to teachers and one half to boards of trustees: as provided by section 3 of the Act passed in 1879 in amendment of chapter 65 aforesaid.—(1.) In cities, towns, and villages, departments shall participate in this allowance (the school accommodation and appliances being sufficient in the judgment of the inspector), according to the number of pupils annually certified by the inspector as having satisfactorily completed the work embraced in Standard VIII. of the course. (2.) In ungraded schools in country districts, schools shall participate in the allowance (the school accommodation and appliances being sufficient in the judgment of the inspector), according to the number of pupils annually certified by the inspector as having satisfactorily completed the work embraced in Standard VI. as prescribed for a district having a teacher and a class-room assistant.*

The pupils so certified by the inspector shall be entitled to receive from the chief superintendent, through the board of trustees, a certificate of their attainments.

By order of the Board of Education,
WM. CROCKET,
Chief Supt. Education.

* NOTE.—Where the number of pupils enrolled is 50 or upwards, there must be a licensed assistant and suitable class-room, to entitle the school to present pupils for examination for the superior allowance. With such an enrolment, a licensed class-room assistant, regularly employed at least four hours a day, receives a provincial grant equal to one half that provided by section 13 of chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes for teachers of the same class, and a proportionate amount in addition according to the rank received by the school.

Where the enrolment is 35 and less than 50, there must be a class-room assistant, who may be an unlicensed person; but whether licensed or unlicensed no direct provincial grant is provided for such assistant. A suitable assistant (or two assistants, one for the forenoon and another for the afternoon) can generally be selected by the trustees from among the best qualified pupils. Under the direction of an efficient teacher fair work may be done in subjects requiring drill, while the cost will be small. The position is one that should be sought by those who intend entering the normal school to qualify as teachers.

Where the enrolment is under 35, if in the judgment of the inspector the school is taught and conducted in a superior manner, and has adequate accommodation and appliances, pupils may be admitted to the examination for the superior allowance, even though there be no class-room assistant.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOLS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.*

NOTE.—Under each of the Standards I. to IV., familiar lessons adapted to each grade, to be given on the conditions of health—pure air, sunlight, good water, wholesome food, proper clothing, cleanly and temperate habits, avoidance of draughts and the sudden checking of perspiration, dry feet, &c.: and on morals and manners, as specified in Regulations 11 and 22. Physical exercises, as per prescribed manual, at least twice each session. Recesses, as specified in Regulation 19 (6). Optional: plain sewing for girls (the making of useful articles requiring simple stitches and short seams), and especially mending, patching, and darning. Knitting, but no fancy work of any kind during school hours.

STANDARD I.

(FIRST GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading.—Wall cards. Primer. Sounds and names of letters. Word building from sounds. Sounds of diphthongs and double consonants. [Each story on the wall cards should be taught from the blackboard, sentence by sentence, before the cards are introduced, and special attention given to pleasantness and brightness of tones, fluency, clearness and correctness of pronunciation.]

Composition.—Oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by the pupil. Repeating substance of reading or oral lesson.

Form.—Common objects as wholes examined first with respect to resemblance in shape and afterwards to prominent differences. Common solids distinguished:—ball, cylinder, cone, cube. Ideas of surface developed:—different kinds of surfaces; line; straight and curved lines; vertical, slanting, and horizontal lines. Representing lines by combining them in various ways. Printing words or sentences in common print from reading lesson. Print-script as soon as pupils are able to build up words from sounds.

Rote-singing.—Simple songs, selected chiefly from first 14 pages of First Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Natural History or Science.

Number.—Developing ideas of number from one to ten through the medium of objects. Fundamental operations—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and

* The following allotment of time for the several subjects embraced in the primary school course is suggested to teachers as generally applicable. The time required for opening exercises, roll-call, and physical exercises is to be deducted proportionately from that assigned to the several subjects:

LANGUAGE—60 per cent.	NATURAL HISTORY—40 per cent.
Reading and spelling, 23.	Number or } 20.
Composition, 10.	Arithmetic } 20.
History, 2.	Geography, 8.
Form } 15.	Minerals } 5.
Drawing } 15.	Plant life } 5.
Print-script } 15.	Animal life } 5.
Writing } 15.	Object lessons, 5.
Singing, 5.	Colour, 2.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

division upon these numbers. Notation by means of dots or strokes only.

Geography.—Developing ideas of place, as right and left, front and behind, of objects in the schoolroom.

Minerals.—Distinguishing and naming coal, slate, clay, iron, lead, &c.

Plant Life.—Distinguishing and naming common garden vegetables, flowers, field crops, trees in the neighbourhood.

Animal Life.—Distinguishing and naming principal parts of the human body. By means of pictures to point to and name principal parts of familiar animals.

Colour.—Distinguishing and naming common colours.

Objects.—Familiar objects—their form and parts.

STANDARD II.

(SECOND GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading.—Reading, spelling, Reader No. 1. Word-building continued, recitation [see Reg. 16 (5)] from the Reader (one fourth of school weekly). Correct pronunciation.

Composition.—Oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by the pupil. Repeating substance of reading or oral lesson before leaving it. Answers in print-script to simple questions on reading or oral lessons.

Form.—Developing ideas of an angle; right, obtuse, and acute angles; triangle, square, rectangle. Construction of figures. Print-script exercises in Reader.

Rote-Singing.—Simple songs, selected chiefly from pages 15 to 40 of First Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Natural History or Science.

Number.—Arabic numerals. Ideas of number from 10 to 100. Notation from 10 to 100. Multiplication table to 10 tens constructed and memorised. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers not exceeding 100.

Geography.—Points of the compass. Location and direction of streets and other objects from school-house. Ideas of map developed by representation of school-room, playground, portions of city or district.

Minerals.—Pointing out objects in schoolroom made in part or in whole of iron or any mineral. Names of implements made of iron, steel, &c. Cooking utensils of iron, tin, &c.

Plant Life.—Distinguishing parts of plants—stem, leaves, roots, &c.

Animal Life.—Familiar animals—their food, habits, uses.

Colour.—Distinguishing and naming tints and shades. Naming objects of such tints and shades.

Objects.—Simple and common qualities. Distinctive qualities.

STANDARD III.

(THIRD GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading.—Reading, spelling, Reader No. II. Recitation as before. Meaning of words. Correct pronunciation of all words used. Simple formal exercises for production of pure tone begun.

Composition.—Oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by the pupils. Repeating substance of reading or oral lesson before leaving it. Simple slate exercises on reading lesson.

Industrial Drawing.—Freehand outline on slate and blackboard. *Cards, Series No. 1 (revised edition). Print-script continued.

Writing.—First copybook (with pencil).

Rote-Singing.—Simple songs, selected chiefly from pages 55 to 90 of First Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Natural History or Science.

Number.—Number from 100 to 1,000 (the numbers employed and the results obtained not to exceed 1,000). Notation of numbers to 1,000. Completion of multiplication table. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers to 1,000. Developing ideas of fractions through the medium of objects. Constructing and memorising the three tables of avoirdupois,

long measure, and Canadian currency. Roman numerals to M.

Geography.—Conceptions of physical features—plain, hill, mountain, valley, brook, pond, lake, island. Construction of map of county, showing chief natural features, with roads to the different towns, villages, or prominent places (the parish lines to be inserted where practicable). General geography of the province from a map. Oral lessons on the seasons (before memorising any lesson on the same).

Minerals.—Distinguishing freestone, limestone, quartz, felspar, &c. Sands resulting from the several rocks. Distinguishing kinds of coal, &c.

Plant Life.—Trees, shrubs, herbs—different ways of distinguishing one tree from another, &c. by form, colour, and size of trunk, branches, leaves, bark.

Animal Life.—Organs of sense—by means of pictures to distinguish and name such animals as lion, tiger, zebra, ostrich, whale, &c., and give their prominent structural characteristics. Oral lessons on the animals treated of in the Reader (also before memorising useful knowledge lessons on animals).

Colour.—Ideas of primary, secondary, and tertiary colours developed. How these colours are produced. The pupil required to produce them by mixing colours. Hues.

Objects.—Parts and qualities of objects in detail, and obvious uses arising out of those qualities. (Oral lessons on a house in "useful knowledge" lessons in Reader before the lesson is memorised).

STANDARD IV.

(FOURTH GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading.—Reading, spelling. Correct pronunciation of all words used. Transcription, dictation, meaning of words. Reader No. III.* Recitation as before. Exercises for pure tone continued.

Composition.—Oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by the pupils. Repeating substance of reading or oral lesson before leaving it. Written answers to questions on reading lesson. From the answers to make the necessary additions or alterations so as to form a connected narrative. Weekly exercise, reproducing the substance of a previous oral lesson. To write a short letter, and draw on the slate an outline of an envelope, correctly superscribed.

History.—Biographical sketches of at least four eminent persons, bringing out prominently the moral principles underlying their actions.

Industrial Drawing.—Freehand outline on slate and blackboard. Cards, Series No. 2 (revised edition). Print-script continued.

Writing.—Copybook.

Singing.—By rote: additional songs, selected chiefly from First Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).] Optional: by-note: (from the blackboard) scales by numerals, syllables, and pitch names; notation, time, and beating time. Second series of charts, exercises and songs in first 10 pages.

Natural History and Science.

Arithmetic.—Notation, numeration, Arabic, and Roman, and the fundamental rules (text-book). Tables of weights and measures completed. Mental arithmetic on the foregoing rules to precede each class exercise.

Geography.—Constructing map of the province. Industries of the province. Exports and imports. Form of the earth as learned from a globe. Land and water surface of the earth. Great continents and great oceans, with relative positions. One or two important countries in each continent treated chiefly with respect to their great physical features, productions, or industries. Lessons on motions of the earth (of the nature of those in useful knowledge lessons in Reader).

Minerals.—Principal minerals of the province, localities and uses. Oral lessons on metals (similar to those in useful knowledge lessons in Reader).

Plant Life.—Names of the principal forest trees of the province—their uses. Agricultural productions. [Oral lessons on cotton, linen, and lace, before memorising the lessons on these articles.]

Animal Life.—Domestic and wild animals of the province. General structure of such animals as dog, elephant, lion, &c., as adapted to their habits and mode

* As published, the revised edition of the cards and drawing books are to be secured when new cards or books are needed in the school.

* Or not less than Part I. where the French-English Reader No. III. is used.

of life. Oral lessons on clothing, so far as relates to clothing derived from animals.

Colour.—Develop ideas of harmony of colour. Law of harmony developed and practically illustrated.

Objects.—Oral lessons on common things and on articles of food (and on "breakfast table," before memorising these lessons in Reader).

ADVANCED SCHOOLS.*

NOTE.—Under each of the Standards V. to VIII. familiar lessons, adapted to each Grade, to be given on the conditions of health—pure air, sunlight, good water, wholesome food, proper clothing, cleanly and temperate habits, avoidance of draughts and sudden checking of perspiration, dry feet, regularity in activity and rest, &c.; and on morals and manners as specified in Regs. 11 and 22. Physical exercises of the prescribed manual each session. Recesses as specified in Reg. 19 [6]. Optional: sewing for girls, progressively from one kind of stitch and garment to another, including the several varieties of useful sewing, and especially mending, patching, and darning well, and the making of good button-holes; knitting; but no fancy work of any kind during school hours.

STANDARD V.

(FIFTH GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading.—Reading and spelling. Reader No. 4. Clear and correct pronunciation of all words used. Dictation. Special and general meanings of words. Derivation of words. Attention of pupils to be directed to the excellences of thought and style of the passages read. Recitation [see Reg. 16 (5)] from the Reader (one fourth of the school weekly). Exercises in pure tone.

Composition.—Written exercises in reading lesson. Semi-monthly exercise reproducing in connected form the substance of a previous oral lesson, and a monthly exercise in simple narrative on familiar occurrences. Narrative sometimes in the form of a letter.

Grammar (Oral).—Developing ideas of subject and predicate. Classification of words into eight parts of speech. Constrating and memorising paradigms of the nouns, pronouns, a verb in the active voice, the adjective and adverb (blackboard).

History.—Chief events in the history of the province orally. Outline of British history to the end of Norman period (Reader).

Industrial Drawing.—Drawing books begun (revised edition).

Writing.—Copybook. Print-script.

Singing.—By rote: songs selected, chiefly from Second Music Reader [See Reg. 16 (5).] Optional: by note; exercises and songs of second series charts, including chromatic scale, to page 24.

Natural History or Science.

Arithmetic.—Reduction, compound rules with their applications, bills of parcels, mental arithmetic.

Geography.—General geography of the provinces of the Dominion. Outline map of each province constructed. Ideas of latitude and longitude developed.

Minerals.—Essential qualities of the principal metals and minerals.

Plant Life.—General and special characteristics of animals.

* The following is suggested to teachers as an approximate allotment of time for the subjects embraced in the advanced schools course. It is to be carefully noted, however, that in the annexed allotment all the subjects specified are treated as though actually taught in one department at the same time. The teacher of each of these standards, therefore, must modify the allotment according to the subjects actually embraced in any particular standard. The time required for opening exercises, roll-call, and physical exercises is to be deducted from the figures here given:

LANGUAGE—50 per cent.

Latin, 5.
French, 3.
Reading and spelling, 15.
Grammar } 9.
Composition } 9.
History, including civil govern-
ment, 5.
Writing } 11.
Drawing } 11.
Singing, 2.

NATURAL HISTORY—50 per cent.

Geometry } 5.
Algebra } 5.
Mensuration } 5.
Arithmetic } 20.
Mercantile forms } 20.
Geography, 12.
Minerals } 5.
Plant life } 5.
Animal life } 5.
Physics, } 8.
Chemistry of common things } 8.
How plants grow } 8.
Physiology } 8.

Physics.—Mechanical properties of the atmosphere—common water pump—siphon.

STANDARD VI.

(SIXTH GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading, Spelling, Recitation, &c.—As specified in Standard V.

Composition.—As specified in Standard V.

Grammar and Analysis.—Text-book to conjugation of verbs.

History.—Chief events in the Dominion of Canada to A. D. 1663 (text-book). Outline of British history completed (Reader).

Industrial Drawing.—Drawing Book, No. 3, completed. (Revised edition.)

Writing.—Copy-book—print-script continued.

Singing.—By rote: additional songs selected, chiefly from Second Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).] Optional: by note; second series of charts completed.

Natural History and Science.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, Dr. and Cr. accounts, mental arithmetic.

Geography.—General geography of North America. Map drawing. Maritime provinces in detail. Causes of day and night. Unequal length of day. (Text-book.)

Minerals, Plant Life, Animal Life.—Classification of plants and animals into families and orders from general characteristics (on plan of Prang's* Natural History Series). Mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms distinguished from each other.

Physics.—Physical phenomena of liquefaction, evaporation, condensation, and congelation.

STANDARD VII.

(SEVENTH GRADE OR YEAR.)

Language.

Reading.—Reader No. 5. Clear and correct pronunciation of all words used. Increased attention to the excellencies of thought and style of the passages read. Spelling. Systematic elocutionary exercises to secure expression, begun. Recitation as before. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Composition.—Transposing passages from the metrical to the prose form. Abstract of reading lesson. Historical narrative.

Grammar and Analysis.—Text-book to complex and compound sentences.

†Latin (Optional).—To the pronouns (Bryce's First Latin Reader).

French (Optional).—French-English Reader No. 1, and Elementary Grammar (Duval's).

History.—Chief events in the history of Canada to 1812 (text-book). Outlines of British history (Reader).

Industrial Drawing.—Drawing Books, Nos. 4 and 5. (Revised edition.)

Writing.—Copybook.

Singing.—By rote: songs selected chiefly from Third Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).] Optional: by note; third series of charts to page 20.

Natural History and Science.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic—compound proportion, practice, per-centage, mental arithmetic, mercantile forms.

Geometry.—Lines, planes, and angles (chapters 1 and 2 Wormell's Modern Geometry).

Algebra.—Signs and definitions. Addition and subtraction.

Geography.—The remaining provinces of the Dominion in detail. Map drawing. General geography of the United States. Changes of the seasons. (Text-book.)

Minerals, Plant Life, Animal Life.—Text-book chemistry of common things, to end of Part First (winter term); the matter embraced in secs. 1 and 2, chap. I., of Gray's How Plants Grow (summer term).

Physics.—Radiation, reflection, and absorption of heat. The thermometer.

* The pictures embraced in Prang's Natural History Series may be advantageously used for illustrative purposes in all the previous Standards.

† Trustees are urged to provide instruction in Latin for all pupils in Grades VII. and VIII. desirous of taking the classical course in high schools.

STANDARD VIII.
(EIGHTH GRADE OR YEAR.)*Language.*

Reading.—Reader No. 2 completed. Clear and correct pronunciation of all words used. Increased attention to excellences of the thought and style of the passages read. Recitation [see Reg. 16 (5)] and elocutionary exercises as before. Spelling. Exercises in Manning's Speller. Correction of all written exercises.

Composition.—Principles of construction. Synthesis of sentences. Structure of paragraphs—narrative, descriptive, and expository. (Dalglish's Introductory Text-book.)

Grammar and Analysis.—Text-book completed and reviewed.

*Latin (Optional).—Bryce's First Latin Reader completed, omitting the Fables of Phædrus.

French (Optional).—French-English Reader No. 2, and elementary grammar.

History.—Chief events in the history of Canada. (Text-book.) Outlines of British history (Reader), supplemented by Thompson's History of England.

Industrial Drawing.—Drawing Books, Nos. 6 and 7. Revised edition.)

Writing.—Copybook.

Singing.—By rote: songs selected chiefly from Campbell's School Song Book and Third Music Reader. [See Reg. 16 (5).] Optional: by note; third series of charts completed.

Natural History or Science.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic. Commission. Brokerage. Stock insurance. Custom House business. Assessment of taxes. Simple and compound interest. Discount. Mental arithmetic. Forms of day book and ledger, and simple exercises.†

Geometry.—Circles and triangles (chapters 3 and 4 of Wormell's Modern Geometry).

Mensuration.—Areas of plane triangles, squares, parallelograms, and circles.

Algebra.—Multiplication and division.

Geography.—General geography of Europe. Map-drawing from memory. British Isles in detail. List of British Colonies, their areas, populations, and productions. The first six problems on the terrestrial globe.

Minerals, Plant Life, Animal Life.—Text-book of chemistry of common things completed (winter term); the matter embraced in Chapter I. of Gray's How Plants Grow (summer term).

Physics.—Familiarity with the principles contained in Chapters I. to XXII. inclusive (Hotze).

Physiology.—Circulation of the blood. Respiration and digestion.

SCHOOLS IN VILLAGES.

NOTE.—For outline of requirements respecting health lessons, morals and manners, physical exercises, recesses, and sewing [optional], see notes prefixed to the foregoing course for primary schools, and for advanced schools.

1. Districts having four Departments.—The foregoing Standards, I. to VIII. inclusive, to be required.

2. Districts having three Departments.—(1) Where the departments are located centrally, the foregoing Standards, I. to VII. inclusive, to be required. The first or lowest department to embrace Standards I., II., III.; the second, IV., V., VI. (the industrial drawing including Book No. 2); and the third, VII. and VIII. (2) Where the form of the district requires a primary department at each end with the advanced department only at the centre, the foregoing Standards, I. to IV. inclusive, to be required of each primary, and V. to VIII. inclusive of the advanced.

3. Districts having two Departments.—The foregoing Standards, I. to IV. inclusive, to be required of the primary department, and V. to VIII. inclusive of the advanced.

NOTE.—In each of the above districts industrial drawing is required only to Drawing Book No. 3 inclusive. [Revised edition.]

* See note under Standard VII.

† Optional: the text-book on book-keeping, with blank forms, may be taken instead.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS IN COUNTRY
DISTRICTS.

NOTE.—For outline of requirements respecting health lessons, morals and manners, physical exercises, recesses, and sewing [optional], see notes prefixed to the foregoing course for primary and for advanced schools.

1. Districts having a Teacher and a Class-room Assistant.—The foregoing Standards, I. to VI. inclusive, except in the case of arithmetic and grammar, which are to be completed (text-books on grammar and elementary arithmetic); and a lesson a week to pupils of Standard VI. from Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture, and from the Chemistry of Common Things. Industrial drawing to be required through the two series of cards (revised edition), with exercises arising out of them.

NOTE.—Where pupils who have completed Standards I. to VI., as indicated above, continue at the school, the teacher may select from Standard VII. and upwards such subjects as have not been previously mastered. It shall be competent for the inspector, if the teacher so desire it, to admit (as one group only) any such pupils to the annual examination for the classification of the school. When not presented such pupils shall not affect in any respect the ranking of the school.

Remark.—See note at foot of page 1.

2. Districts having a Teacher and no Class-room Assistant.—The following course of instruction to be required of schools in districts having a teacher and no class-room assistant, viz.:—

STANDARD I.

(ONE YEAR OR TWO TERMS.)

Reading.—Wall cards—primer. Sounds and names of letters and building up words. Special attention to be given to pleasantness and brightness of tones, and fluency, clearness, and correctness of pronunciation.

Composition.—Careful oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by the pupil. Repeating substance of reading lesson.

Form.—Developing ideas of surfaces and lines. Drawing lines on slate. Printing words in common print, and when able to build up words, in print-script.

Rote Singing.—Simple songs, selected chiefly from the music Readers, and the school song book. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Number.—Developing ideas of number from 1 to 20 inclusive, and performing operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with these numbers.

Oral Lessons.—Upon familiar objects and animals.

STANDARDS II.

(ONE YEAR OR TWO TERMS.)

Reading.—Reader No. I. and one-half No. II.*

Spelling.—From Readers.

Composition.—Oral correction of wrong forms of speech used by the pupil. Repeating substance of reading lesson. Answering on slate questions on reading lesson.

Form.—Developing ideas of angles, triangles, squares, rectangles, and constructing on slate outline forms bounded by straight lines. Print-script and writing on slate.

Rote Singing.—As specified in Standard I. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Number.—From 20 to 1,000, with multiplication table, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division upon these numbers.

Oral Lessons.—Minerals, plants, animals, and colour. [Oral lessons on any useful knowledge lessons in Reader.]

STANDARD III.

(ONE YEAR AND A HALF OR THREE TERMS.)

Reading.—Remaining part of Reader II. and Reader III.† Meaning of words.

Spelling.—From Readers.

* Where the French-English Reader is used, Reader No. I. to be required.

† Where the French-English Reader is used, Reader No. II. to be required.

Recitation.—From Readers, one fourth of division weekly. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Composition.—As before, and short letters written in print-script, and draw on the slate an outline of an envelope, correctly superscribed.

Grammar (the last Term).—Orally: division of simple sentences into subject and predicate. Classification of words into the eight parts of speech.

Industrial Drawing.—Cards—Series No. 1. (Revised edition.)

Writing.—Practice on slate. Copybook.

Rote Singing.—As specified in Standards I. and II. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Arithmetic.—Elementary rules (text-book). Ideas of fractions developed. The tables of weights and measures constructed and memorised. Decimals as far as needed for Canadian currency. Reduction.

Oral Lessons.—Geography. Conception of physical features (plain, hill, mountain, valley, brook, pond, lake, island, &c.); constructing map of county, indicating the roads to the towns, villages, and prominent places (the parish lines being inserted where practicable); general geography of the province. Land and water surface of the earth, with grand divisions and relative positions. [Oral lessons on any useful knowledge lessons in Reader.]

STANDARD IV.

(ONE YEAR AND A HALF OR THREE TERMS.)

Reading.—Reader IV.* Formal exercises for production of pure tone. Meanings and derivations of words.

Spelling.—From Reader, orally and from dictation.

Recitation.—From Reader, one fourth of division weekly. [See Reg. 16 (5).]

Composition.—As before, with abstract of reading lesson in Reader in letter form.

* Where the French-English Reader is used, Reader No. III. to be required.

Grammar.—Text-book to complex and compound sentences.

History.—Outlines of Canadian history. British history in Reader.

Industrial Drawing.—Cards—Series No. 2 (revised edition).

Writing.—Copybook.

Singing.—By rote, as specified in Standards I. to III. [See Reg. 16 (5).] Optional (from the blackboard): scales by numerals, syllables, and pitch names; notation, time, and beating time. Exercises and songs from second series of charts.

Arithmetic.—Compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, keeping of simple accounts.*

Geography.—Voyage round the world (orally). General geography of North America; Dominion of Canada; United States; general geography of Europe; the British Isles; physical geography. (Introductory text-book.) Map drawing and study of maps.

Minerals, Animals, and Plants.—Principal minerals of the province, localities and uses. Domestic and wild animals of the province, their habits and uses. Names of the principal forest trees of the province and their uses. Lessons on agricultural topics from Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture.

NOTE.—Where pupils who have completed the foregoing Standards I. to IV. continue at the school, the teacher may select from Standard VI. and upwards such subjects as have not been previously mastered. It shall be competent for the inspector, if the teacher so desire it, to admit (as one group only) any such pupils to the annual examination for the classification of the school. When not presented such pupils shall not affect in any respect the ranking of the school.

Remarks.—See note at foot of page 1.

* Optional: the text-book on book-keeping.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

- I. The information asked for relates to primary education; that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.
- II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.
- III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.
- IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1877.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	593,387 in March 1887 (excluding Maoris).
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 15 years of age.	151,685 at census, March 1886.
(b.) On the school rolls of	106,328 in December 1886 (including 1,094 Maoris).
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	Estimated at less than 15,000.
(c.) In regular attendance.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	Average attendance at public elementary schools, Dec. 1886, 85,343.
5. If so—	Every school committee has power to bring into force within its own district certain sections of the Act which give powers of compulsion.
(a.) Between what ages?	Seven and 13.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	“One half of the period in each year during which the school is usually open.”
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	Not exceeding 40s. “The same proceedings may be taken week by week in the case of failure by such parent to comply with the order.”
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	Exemption allowed on account of sickness, danger of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity or other unavoidable cause, roads impassable to children, and the passing of the Fourth Standard.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	Summary procedure before justices.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	No. Good attendance certificates are provided for by the Act.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	No, except that cases of complete destitution occur which are dealt with under “The Industrial Schools Act, 1882.”
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	Four hours a day, five days a week. But five hours is the usual time. The time is fixed without respect to the age of the scholar or to the seasons.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	There is no fixed minimum number of school days in a year. There are very few schools where the minimum is as low as 200 days.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	No.
(a.) If so, what is the system?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	Copies of “The Employment of Females and others Act, 1881,” and its amending Acts of 1884 and 1885 are sent herewith.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	School buildings are erected and furnished almost entirely at the cost of the State. Every parliamentary grant for the purpose is distributed to the education boards and expended at their discretion, and under their own direction. The boards decide on plans and employ the builders.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	Accommodation is provided as the boards recognise the necessity for it, and are furnished with the means of providing it. There is no law as to surface and cubic space per scholar, but a school is usually considered to be too small if there is less than 10 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

Questions.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum of—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

The public schools are established without regard to the presence or absence of voluntary schools.

No.

By the State; by the operation of the Act, and by Orders in Council made thereunder.

No.

They may be so used by permission of the school committee in each case.

The only provision and the only security lie in the care with which teachers are selected.

There is none.

Very few teachers are clergymen, but orders are not a bar to appointment.

The curriculum is uniform, but a board may establish an infant school or junior school, and in many small schools no pupils remain long enough to pass the Sixth Standard. Also there are a few schools, known as "District High Schools," in which pupils in the upper classes may, on payment of fees, receive instruction in subjects not included in the ordinary curriculum.

Vide 21.

A copy of the Standard Examination Regulations is attached hereto.

Drawing is compulsory for all standards and includes freehand, model, and geometrical drawing.

Needlework is a compulsory subject for girls.

No arrangement has been made for teaching the use of tools.

No arrangement has been made for teaching cookery.

Several of the boards employ drill-masters to visit the largest schools and to instruct teachers (and normal school students) in drill and gymnastics.

No, except that Latin and French may be taught (for fees) in the few "District High Schools" (*vide 21*).

Infant schools, with some infusion of kindergarten elements are part of the public school system. No child under five years old is admitted.

Promotion is mainly determined by individual passes in standards, but a master may at his discretion promote a failing candidate.

Some are mixed and others separate. Some mixed schools are taught by men, and some by women, and some by both men and women. The women teachers are about 44 per cent. of the whole number of teachers (if pupil-teachers are taken into account the proportion is about 56 per cent.).

A full certificate cannot be granted to anyone under 21 years of age. The examination for the lowest certificate includes the subjects of the primary school curriculum, and a paper on school management and method. Classification depends partly on an inspector's judgment of the candidate's practical skill and efficiency as a teacher. Two years' practice of teaching is a necessary condition precedent to the obtaining of a certificate. Promotion in classification depends equally on higher

30—(continued).

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

attainments, the highest class but one depending on a degree in the University, and the highest upon a degree in first or second class honours, and upon efficiency and length of service. The Minister of Education is the judge of the moral fitness of a candidate for a certificate.

No limit.

The average for the colony is less than 32 pupils per teacher.

Not all adults; about one third are pupil-teachers.

No, not under the Education Act, or as part of the Government scheme. This is left to voluntary effort.

No answer required.

No.

The board of an education district appoints, suspends, and dismisses teachers, but not without consulting the committee of the school district. There is no appeal.

Each board has its own scale. (There are 13 boards.)
 In 1886 the highest salary paid was 483*l*.
 16 teachers received 400*l*. each or more.
 48 " " 300*l*. to 400*l*. each.
 215 " " 200*l*. to 300*l*. each.
 968 " " 100*l*. to 200*l*. each.
 557 " " less than 100*l*. each.

Also there were 917 pupil-teachers and 173 sewing mistresses, and their salaries ranged from 5*l*. to 60*l*.

The foregoing statement includes all money allowances.

Out of 1,054 schools only 271 are without a house for the principal teacher.

In a few remote places the teachers may be the most suitable persons to undertake the duties of postmaster or of registrar of births, &c., but no such duties are performed by teachers ex officio, and there are no ready means of ascertaining how many perform such duties.

There are four training colleges.

The colleges are maintained at the cost of the Colonial Government.

The lower limit of age for admission is 17.

One, two, or three years, according to circumstances.

Many have been pupil-teachers, but some are university men, and some come from secondary schools.

There is great variety in this respect.

The supply of legally qualified teachers is sufficient, but not excessive.

Untrained teachers are employed, but they cannot legally receive permanent appointment until they obtain certificates, and a certificate is not granted without examination, evidence of two years' work, and "marks" given by an inspector according to his judgment of the candidate's efficiency.

Non-professional students may attend training college classes. Many of the teachers have either before becoming teachers or afterwards taken a university degree, and many have had a high school education.

Questions.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents?
- (b.) To the locality?
- (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

- They only attend daily for instruction.
- No formal provision.
- No.
- The inspectors are appointed by the Boards of Education, and paid out of the money granted by the State for educational purposes. The inspection is conducted according to regulations made by Order in Council.
- The boards appoint the inspectors.
- The boards are the judges of the qualifications of the inspectors. Several of the inspectors are graduates of universities. Most of them have been teachers.
- From 300*l.* to 600*l.* with travelling allowance. One receives 675*l.* without travelling allowance.
- Some of the inspectors have been teachers in elementary schools, but there is no rule on this subject.
- Every school is inspected once a year, and, if possible, twice. At one inspection every year every child is individually examined, and (except in the preparatory classes) individual success or failure in the standard examination is recorded.
- The public schools are maintained at the cost of the general Government. The voluntary schools are chiefly those that are maintained by the Roman Catholics, or "private adventure" schools, and the census returns show that not more than one eighth of the children receiving primary education obtain it in voluntary schools. Local contributions to public schools amount perhaps to 1 per cent. on the Government grants.
- The whole cost of maintenance of public schools is defrayed by the Government (except perhaps 1 per cent., as stated under 47).
- Each board receives a capitation allowance, and this is distributed by them in such a way as to maintain schools in sparsely settled districts at a higher rate per head than is necessary for populous districts.
- 3*l.* 15*s.* per unit of average attendance, without distinguishing "elementary" and "higher elementary."
- In the "District High Schools" (*vide* 21) a few scholars pay fees varying from 2*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum.
- Gratuitous.
- 10*s.* (a day) and upwards.
- 7*s.* (a day) and under.
- No. All the schools are free schools.
- 106,328 in December 1886.
- Nil.
- Nil (except some few thousand pounds of voluntary contributions for prizes, planting, fencing, &c.).
- About 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of cost of buildings.
- Yes; there are more than 20 (twenty) high schools or grammar schools endowed with lands from the public estate. The few "District High Schools" also (*vide* 21) afford some secondary education.
- Fees vary from 15*l.* 15*s.* per annum to 5*l.*
- There are over 200 scholarships granted by education boards tenable in secondary schools. Some of the secondary schools also give scholarships or free education to pupils selected from the primary schools by competition.
- There are also scholarships given by the university and tenable at the colleges affiliated to the university, which is not a teaching body.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES AS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEMS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1864.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	440,572 (actual population, census of 1881).
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 upwards.	118,000.
(b.) On the school rolls of	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public man- agement. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.
(c.) In regular attendance.	105,410 for whole school year. 86,000 for each semi-annual term.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	No data at command. Private schools few, with very limited attendance.
5. If so—	51,500.
(a.) Between what ages?	Yes, to the extent that a general statute empowers a school section to adopt the principle on a vote of two thirds of the qualified ratepayers.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	Seven and 12. Eighty days.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	A fine of two dollars (about 8s. 2½d. sterling).
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	1. To children in delicate health. 2. To children educated elsewhere. 3. To children living more than 2 miles from school.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	The public school trustees.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	The amount of public grant apportioned to a school is partially based on attendance.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	Practically there is none.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	Schools are open five (5) days per week, not to exceed six (6) hours per day. In the lower grades or forms, four hours and a half are deemed to fulfil the law.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	No.
(a.) If so, what is the system?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	There is no provincial legislation on the subject.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	The inspector of schools. All accommodation must be provided by trustees, at expense of the ratepayers of the section. Public funds are forfeited when needed, accommodation not provided.

Questions.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) as to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

(ii.) In actual practice?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

When accommodation is deficient it is brought up to the mark under principle stated in 11. Minima of 10 square feet and 150 cubic feet are required for each sitting.

Public education is universal.

No.

No.

No.

By the State.

Schools strictly confined to secular instruction.

Trustees may legally grant such use, but the power is practically never called into exercise.

Every teacher is by law required to instil in the pupils' minds the fundamental principles of morality. This, however, is done incidentally, and not by formal teaching.

Religious instruction is relegated to the family, the Sunday school, and the various churches.

Clergymen and members of religious orders can (and in very small number) teach in the public schools, but only as holders of valid provincial licenses.

There is a uniform provincial curriculum, with, of course, adaptations to the different grades or forms.

Not in fundamental studies.

Compulsory.

Optional.

Not recognised.

Not recognised.

In many schools.

Not obligatory, but strongly recommended.

Yes.

French is taught in elementary schools in French (Acadian) districts.

Kindergarten schools exist in one or two centres of population, but not as part of the public system.

Pupils are promoted to higher grades (forms) only as they are found qualified by examination.

The provincial elementary schools are, with but few exceptions, mixed.

The majority of their teachers are women.

The minimum age of lowest class of female teachers is 16 years. The minimum age of lowest class of male teachers is 17 years. All teachers must be examined in duly prescribed subjects, and either produce a certificate of normal school training or undergo a rigid professional examination in the theory and art of teaching.

Fifty.

Questions.

Answers.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

The teachers in actual charge of schools are mainly adult, but see 30.

33. Is there any system of—

Night or evening schools are recognised by law.

(a.) Night or

(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

Evening schools are "pure and simple" public schools. They are supported by taxation and public grants. They are very limited in number however, the circumstances not requiring them.

35.—

No to both limbs of the question.

(i.) Is any instruction,—

(a.) Religious or

(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

By the trustees.
Yes, to an appellate tribunal, called the Board of Commissioners.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

1st class, from 300*l.* to 100*l.* sterling.
2nd class, from 100*l.* to 50*l.* sterling.
3rd class, from 75*l.* to 40*l.* sterling.

(i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

No.

No.

No.

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class.

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

In the provincial normal school.
Tuition is free; otherwise at their own expense.
There is no fixed limit of age.

Varies according to grade of certificate sought; from one to three annual sessions.

Generally in public schools and academies.

Both teachers or children represent all classes of the population.

Sufficient.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

Only when able to pass a strict professional examination.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

The normal schools' aim is chiefly and directly professional.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

There is no residence in connexion with the normal school.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

No.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

By the State, as the necessary condition of all State recognition. Any section can make such provision for local inspection as it may deem proper. The State inspection has for its end to see that the laws and regulations of the province are duly observed.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

The provincial Government.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

Mainly a good record as public school teachers of the highest grade.

(b.) What are their salaries?

From 236*l.* sterling to 320*l.*

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

Generally.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

Twice each year, i.e., once each school term.
No.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

Public funds entirely.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

Each teacher draws a grant from the provincial treasury proportioned to his grade certificate. Each school also draws an allotment from a county or municipal fund, based on attendance at school.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

Yes; an extra third both to teachers' grant and to municipal allotment.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

(i.) Elementary and

1*l*.

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

1*l*. 10*s*.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

Yes.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

No data at command.

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

No.

All children are admitted free.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

105,410.

(a.) To the parents?

Nil.

(b.) To the locality?

16*s*. 10*d*.

(c.) To the State?

8*s*. 2*d*. sterling.

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

Yes.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

It is gratuitous.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

There is a regular system of gradation from the elementary to the secondary schools. Any child can pass from the one to the other who fits himself to pass the required examinations.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES AS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEMS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION, NOW IN FORCE IN THE LEADING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

ONTARIO.

Questions.

Answers.

- 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1885, 1887.
- 2. What is the estimated population of the country? 2,200,479.
- 3. Give the number of children—
 - (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 21 years of age. 583,147.
 - (b.) On the school rolls of

{	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public man- agement.	Public school, 472,458. High school, 14,250.
	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	10,682, estimate.
 - (c.) In regular attendance.

Less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.
43,567	77,898	119,756	103,425	115,400	12,444

- 4. Is elementary education compulsory? Yes.
- 5. If so—
 - (a.) Between what ages? 7 and (thirteen) 13 years.
 - (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? 100 days in any public or other school in which elementary instruction is given.
 - (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 - (1.) The school trustees shall impose upon parents or guardians who, after being notified, continue to neglect or violate the law in this matter, a rate bill not exceeding 1 dollar (*4s. 2d.* sterling) per month for each of their children not attending a school;
 - or*
 - (2.) the trustees shall make complaint of such neglect or violation to a justice of the peace having jurisdiction giving him full information on the subject;
 - but*
 - (3.) the trustees may refrain from doing either of the above things when, from the circumstances of the case, they are satisfied that such neglect or violation has not been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, ill-health, or too great distance from school.

(d.) What exemptions are allowed? In case of sickness, extreme poverty, or other unavoidable cause, or if there be no public school which the child may attend within 2 miles if under the age of nine, and within 3 miles if over that age.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

5.—(continued.)

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

(1.) The school trustees may appoint an officer, who shall be furnished with a list of children in the school division between the age of 7 and 13 years, and who shall ascertain and report to the trustees the name of any parent or other person violating the Act in this matter. He shall also notify such parent or other person of his neglect or violation of duty, and the consequences thereof.

(2.) The consequences thereof are the imposition of the rate bill as stated in No. 5 c (1), or a fine by the magistrate, not exceeding 5 dollars (1*l.* sterling) for the first wilful offence, and double that penalty for every subsequent offence.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

No.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

No.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

The regulations prescribe that the school hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the trustees by resolution prescribe a shorter period.

There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and at least one hour shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

The Act declares that the public school year shall consist of two terms: the first shall begin on the third day of January, and end on the first Friday of July; the second shall begin on the third Monday of August, and end on the 23rd day of December. Every Saturday, every statutory holiday, and every day proclaimed a holiday by the municipal authorities in which the school section or division is situated, shall be a holiday in the public schools. In the case of cities, towns, and incorporated villages the school terms shall be the same as the terms prescribed for high schools.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

The Act provides that in the case of each child who is employed in any manufactory, one half of the whole time required by this Act for instruction shall be deemed to be sufficient instruction in such case, provided such child is certified by a public school inspector as having passed the examination for promotion from the Third Reader to the Fourth Reader, according to the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Education Department.

(a.) If so, what is the system?

Answered above.

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

Answered above.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

The law requires the school trustees to provide adequate accommodation and a legally qualified teacher or teachers, according to the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, for two thirds of the actual resident children between the ages of five and 21 years, as ascertained by the census taken by the municipal council. The Minister of Education determines what is sufficient accommodation, and the public school inspector sees that the regulations of the Department on the subject are carried out.

Answered in the above.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

No notice (or recognition) of the existence in any any locality of private schools, or "schools by voluntary means," is taken by the school law or Department.

No.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

No.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

No.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

No.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?

It is prescribed by the Education Department.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

The law provides that pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instructions as their parents or guardians desire, according to any general regulations provided for the organisation, government, and discipline of public schools.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

o 55389.

Y

Questions.

Answers.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

The following are the departmental regulations on this subject:—

Moral and Religious Instruction.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well-formed character. Respect for those in authority, and for the aged, courtesy, true manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, &c. can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

The law enacts that no person shall require any pupil in any public school to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his or her parents or guardians.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

Yes; but not necessarily so.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

No.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

The departmental regulation states that the programme for the fifth class embraces the following subjects: reading, literature, orthography and orthoepy, writing, arithmetic, drawing, geography, grammar, composition, history, music, book-keeping, algebra, Euclid, physics, botany, hygiene, drill, calisthenics, moral and religious instruction. The course of study under each head is the same as that prescribed for third class teachers. Trustees are recommended not to form a fifth class in the public school in any city, town, or incorporated village, where a high school is situated.

23. Give the curriculum for—

The following is prescribed for village and town schools:—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Subject.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Reading and literature.	Tablet lessons and First Reader.	Second Reader	Third Reader	Fourth Reader.
Spelling, orthography, and orthoepy.	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling with verbal distinctions, on copies and orally.	Systematic orthography and orthoepy.
Writing	Writing on slates and paper.	Writing on slates and paper.	Copy writing. Business forms.	Business forms and accounts.
Arithmetic	Numeration and notation to 1,000; addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.	Numeration and notation to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.	Greatest common measure and least common multiples. Elementary reduction. Compound rules. Mental arithmetic.	Vulgar and decimal fractions. Elementary per-centage and interest. Mental arithmetic.
Drawing	The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. First Reader.	Drawing-book No. 1, authorised series.	Drawing-books Nos. 2 and 3.	Drawing-books Nos. 4 and 5.
Geography	Conversations concerning the earth.	Local geography and elementary definitions. Map of the world.	Definitions. Simple map geography, N. American and Ontario. Map drawing.	Geography of the Continents, Canada and Ontario. Map drawing.
Music	Rote singing	Rote singing. Elements of musical notation.	Simple songs. Elementary ideas of written music.	Song singing. Sacred music. Musical notation.
Grammar and composition.	Oral exercises in language.	Oral and written exercises in language.	Classes of words and their inflections. Simple descriptive writing.	Elements of formal grammar and composition.
History	—	—	History, English and Canadian.	Leading features of English and Canadian history.
Object lessons	Form, size, colour, weight, common objects (parts and qualities).	Subjects of Class I. continued.	Common objects (source, manufacture, uses, &c.). Animals, birds, plants.	—
Temperance, hygiene, drill (with calisthenics for girls), and moral culture.	—	—	See details below.	—

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

The departmental regulations are:—

Drawing.—The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader are sufficient for the first class. In the junior second class the pupils should be encouraged to expand these exercises into original designs. In the other classes the authorised drawing course should be followed.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

24.—(continued.)

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

The regulations state that girls should (on Friday afternoons) receive suitable instruction in plain sewing.

Nothing prescribed.

Not prescribed.

The departmental regulations are—

Drill and Calisthenics.—The different extension movements prescribed in any text-book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. Accuracy and promptness should characterise every movement. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics.

Answered above.

Do.

Do.

Do.

No second language is prescribed, but provision is made by law for the inspection of schools where a second language prevails. Thus, in counties containing any municipality wherein the French or German language is the common or prevailing language an inspector may have charge of any number of schools not less than 40.

The regulations prescribe that in French and German schools the authorised Readers shall be used in addition to any text-books in either of the languages aforesaid.

The school law provides, where deemed necessary from the general use of the French or German language, it shall be lawful for the county council to appoint two additional examiners for the purpose of conducting examinations in either of the languages aforesaid, of such candidates as may present themselves for certificates to teach a public school, subject to the regulations of the Education Department.

To give this effect, the regulations prescribe that where the county council appoints two members to conduct examinations in French or German, as provided in section 170 of the Public School Act, such additional persons shall be members of the board for all purposes prescribed in the said School Act and in the regulations herein set forth.

The regulations also provide that in addition to the examination conducted in the French or German language every candidate for a teacher's certificate shall be required to pass such examinations in English grammar and in translation from French or German into English as may be required by the board of examiners.

The regulations also provide that every teacher in an Indian school shall have a speaking acquaintance with the Indian language, and shall, as far as possible, give his instructions in English.

The School Amendment Act of 1887 authorises the Education Department to make regulations for the organisation of schools for children between the ages of three and five years of age, to be known as kindergarten schools. Trustees are also authorised, if they deem it expedient, to provide for a course of instruction in such schools. And the programme of studies states that kindergarten songs, with appropriate actions, should be taught the junior classes.

The teacher is required by the regulations to make at the end of each school term, or at such other time as may be approved by the inspector, and subject to revision by him, such promotions from one class to another as he may deem expedient.

All the schools are mixed schools. Of the 7,218 teachers employed in the schools in 1885, 4,474 were females.

The law on this subject is as follows: every certificate to teach a public school shall be ranked as of the first, second, or third class, and shall be issued under the regulations of the Education Department only to such persons as (a) furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character; (b) and, if males, are at least 18 years of age, or, if females, 17 years of age; (c) and are natural born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty; and (d) pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department.

Questions.

Answers.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

(a.) Religious or

(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

With a view to prevent too many pupils being assigned to one teacher, the regulations prescribe that—

- i. Where the school population of the section exceeds 100, the school house should contain two rooms; where it exceeds 150, three rooms—an additional room being required for each additional 50 pupils.
ii. In actual practice, this regulation is not strictly followed in all cases.

All the teachers employed are of, or above, the ages prescribed by law. See answer to Question No. 30.

In cities and large towns night schools are kept open to some extent, but they are not prescribed by law.

Not compulsory.

None of any kind given.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

By the school trustees. There is no appeal against dismissal. The teacher is, however, protected by law in the matter of payment of salary, and in the case of sickness (not exceeding four weeks in the year, except at the discretion of the trustees).

The following table shows the average salaries for the province, and for counties, cities, and towns respectively:—

Year.	Highest salary paid.	Average salary male teacher, Province.	Average salary female teacher, Province.	Average salary male teacher, Counties.	Average salary female teacher, Counties.	Average salary male teacher, Cities.	Average salary female teacher, Cities.	Average salary male teacher, Towns.	Average salary female teacher, Towns.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal School.
1876	dols. 1,000	dols. 385	dols. 260	dols. 367	dols. 240	dols. 726	dols. 314	dols. 567	dols. 287	dols. 1,015
1877	1,100	398	284	379	251	735	307	583	269	1,084
1878	1,200	407	266	382	247	730	313	577	274	1,133
1879	1,000	409	268	383	249	732	316	577	270	1,374
1880	1,000	410	269	382	241	743	324	564	256	1,636
1881	1,100	410	265	384	240	755	330	562	261	1,799
1882	1,100	415	269	385	248	742	331	576	273	1,873
1883	1,200	422	271	394	252	764	362	605	277	1,853
1884	1,200	428	279	404	264	771	364	612	283	1,941
1885	1,200	427	281	405	267	776	359	612	287	2,161

Note.—These salaries have to be also entered with the sterling equivalent. (See letter.) T. P. H.

(i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

There are no other emoluments.

A house can by law be furnished by trustees, but it is rarely done.

None.

None.

Not as teachers.

In the county model schools, and in the provincial normal schools.

In the model schools at the joint cost of the municipality and the province. In the normal schools the training is free.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

38.—(continued.)

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

Age does not determine the right to enter a normal school. It is the holding of a third class certificate and a second class non-professional certificate, and having taught school successfully for one year.

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

One or two terms. A teacher may get a certificate at the end of the first term of his attendance. If not, he may attend a second term (or a year in all).

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

In a public or high school, and the county model school.

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

Yes.

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

Generally sufficient, except in localities or counties where salaries are low.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach.

Untrained teachers cannot be lawfully employed; but a person may get a temporary certificate until the next meeting of the county board of examiners. But such certificate is confined to a particular school and cannot be renewed.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

Yes, sometimes.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

They attend daily.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training.

Provision is made for the clergy of each religious denomination giving instruction to normal school students every Friday afternoon.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

By both combined. The salary of the inspectors is paid jointly by the municipality and the Department, except in the case of cities and towns. It is there paid wholly by the municipality. The rural school inspectors are appointed and their salaries fixed by the county municipality, but the duties of these inspectors are wholly fixed by the Legislature and the Education Department.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

Rural school inspectors are appointed by the county municipal councils, but those for cities, towns, and incorporate villages by the local board of school trustees.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

The law prescribes that no person shall be eligible to be appointed an inspector who does not hold a legal certificate of qualification as inspector, granted according to the regulations of the Education Department, and no person who is a teacher or trustee of any public, high, or separate school shall be eligible for an appointment as inspector so long as he remains such teacher or trustee.

The regulations of the Department provide that any person holding either (a) a first class provincial certificate, grade A., obtained at the departmental examinations, or (b) a degree in arts from any university in Ontario, with first class honours in one or more of the recognised departments of examination in such university, and furnishing evidence of having taught successfully for five years (of which at least three years must have been spent in a public school) shall be eligible to be appointed a public school inspector.

(b.) What are their salaries?

At the rate of 10 dollars (2l. sterling) per school, or separate department of a school inspected.

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

Yes, as a rule.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

Once in each term. The regulations make it the duty of the inspector to satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time. This cannot be done without many memoranda of the standing of each class. It will, therefore, be necessary for the inspector to make copious notes in regard to each recitation, showing the condition of each class and the proficiency attained in the several subjects of the curriculum. This part of the work should be thorough and searching; and the conclusions arrived at should be based on the inspector's own observation.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

Answers.

In the case of rural schools from three sources: (1) Public funds; (2) a municipal equivalent to the legislative grant; (3) a vote levied by trustees; and (4) receipts from other sources as per table below.

In the case of cities, towns, and incorporated villages the schools are supported, (1) by the legislative grant; (2) by a rate levied by the municipal council on the requisition of the board of trustees; (3) other sources as per table below.

The receipts for school purposes from various sources were as follows:—

Year.	Legislative Grants.	Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund. Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1876 - - -	249,956	2,346,735	776,344	3,373,035
1877 - - -	251,962	2,422,432	790,687	3,465,081
1878 - - -	253,539	2,278,040	694,986	3,226,565
1879 - - -	252,566	2,307,223	654,051	3,213,840
1880 - - -	263,454	2,321,929	669,447	3,254,830
1881 - - -	258,297	2,352,556	648,385	3,259,238
1882 - - -	265,738	2,447,214	757,088	3,469,990
1883 - - -	265,467	2,538,042	767,222	3,570,731
1884 - - -	267,084	2,675,621	780,433	3,723,138
1885 - - -	264,419	2,680,121	868,526	3,813,066

Note.—Sterling equivalents are to be given. T. P. H.

The revenue of school boards consists of the amount apportioned by the inspector on the basis of average attendance, interest from investments, and rate levied on the taxable property or income of the ratepayers. Since 1876 there has been an increase of 14,463 dollars in the revenue from legislative grants, and an increase of 333,386 dollars in the revenue from municipal assessments.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

The law provides that all sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for the support of the schools shall be apportioned annually on or before the 1st day of May by the Minister of Education to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages according to the population in each as compared with the whole population of Ontario, as shown by the last annual returns received from the clerks of the respective counties, cities, and towns separated from a county. And the county inspector shall half yearly, unless otherwise instructed by the Minister of Education, distribute among the school sections and divisions under his jurisdiction their respective portions of the public grant voted by the Legislative Assembly or raised by county rate within the townships under his charge according to the ratio of the average attendance of pupils at each public school as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the public schools of every such township, and all such sums shall be payable by the township treasurer to the order of the trustees on the inspector's order.

The inspector is by law required—

1. To withhold his order for the amount apportioned from the legislative or municipal grant to any school section.
2. When the school was kept open for less than six months in the year.
3. When the trustees failed to transmit the annual or semi-annual school returns properly filled up.
4. When the trustees fail to comply with the School Act, or the regulations of the Education Department.
5. When the teacher uses or permits to be used as a text-book any book not authorised by the Education Department.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

Yes.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

	Average Cost per Pupil.	
	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
1. Total Counties - - - -	Dollars. 6 61	Dollars. 15 07
2. " Cities - - - -	9 25	14 88
3. " Towns - - - -	7 28	12 35
4. Grand Total, 1885 - - - -	7 01	14 66
5. " " 1884 - - - -	7 02	14 79
6. Increase - - - -	—	—
7. Decrease - - - -	01	13
Per-centage of Total - - - -	—	—

Note.—Sterling equivalent to be given. T. P. H.

(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

Elementary schools, 14.66 dollars per pupil.
Secondary schools, 52.36 dollars per pupil.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

Answered in No. 47.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

Various.

(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

No.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

472,458.
No cost to the parent.
Total cost per child, see No. 50.
The following table shows the attendance for, the periods therein named:—

Year.	Attendance less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage of average attendance to total number attending school.	Pupils between 7-12 and 7-13 not attending school for 110 days during the year.
1876	46,474	91,612	123,455	108,122	94,953	20,921	212,483	48	—
1877	43,675	88,581	127,331	109,697	100,676	20,900	217,184	44	25,974 (7-12)
1878	42,006	87,634	121,042	106,550	107,977	23,716	224,588	46	27,415 (7-12)
1879	44,550	84,767	123,481	103,341	107,328	23,515	219,442	45	27,400 (7-12)
1880	44,973	85,453	121,357	101,557	105,082	24,673	220,068	45	30,195 (7-12)
1881	45,881	82,706	119,477	103,144	104,009	20,961	215,264	45	29,143 (7-12)
1882	43,610	81,621	117,941	102,644	107,314	17,882	214,176	45	27,444 (7-13)
1883	41,724	78,628	115,927	103,443	108,820	15,827	215,561	46	28,432 (7-13)
1884	40,761	76,124	114,974	105,997	112,539	18,522	221,861	48	30,959 (7-13)
1885	43,567	77,866	119,756	103,425	115,400	12,444	225,907	48	31,269 (7-13)

(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

For cost per child, see answer to Question No. 50.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Yes, very complete.

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

It is maintained on the same principle as stated in the reply to Question No. 50.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

No special system. All have the same privileges and advantages.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Questions.	Answers.						
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	July 1st, 1877.						
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	115,000.						
3. Give the number of children—							
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 16 years of age.	23,245.						
(b.) On the school rolls of	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under public manage- ment.</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">22,545.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under private or voluntary manage- ment.</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">700.</td> </tr> </table>	{	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public manage- ment.	22,545.	{	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	700.
{	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public manage- ment.	22,545.					
{	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	700.					
(c.) In regular attendance (daily present).	13,500.						
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	Directly for 13 weeks of the year, indirectly as in answer to No. 5 (b) and (c).						
5. If so—							
(a.) Between what ages ?	Eight and 13.						
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	To receive the full Government grant the average daily attendance must be at least 50 per cent. of the number of children in each district.						
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	The amount deducted from the Government grant, as above, is levied on the parents of the children, whose non-attendance caused the deficiency of the average attendance for the school section.						
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	No exemption is made except in case of sickness.						
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	Penalty is enforced by the local school authorities upon notification from the Education Department that the Government grant is reduced owing to a deficiency of the average daily attendance.						
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	None directly.						
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	None.						
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	From 5 to 5½ days per week. From 9 to 4 in summer. From 10 to 3 in winter, with intermissions. They do not vary with the age of the scholar, but with the season.						
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	220 days. Sometimes exceeded by about 12 days.						
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	No.						
(a.) If so, what is the system ?							
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	There is none.						
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	The public school inspector. At the cost of the school section. The suitability of the buildings must be pronounced upon by the school inspector.						

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	Yes. 150 cubic feet of space.	
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	Every section has its public schools. There are no private schools, except a few institutions for girls in connexion with the Catholic Church.	
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	None.	
(a.) As to the state of the premises?		
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?		
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?		
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.	Prescribed by the Board of Education for the province.	
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	Only secular.	
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	No.	
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?	No special provision.	
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	No provision is made for religious instruction.	
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	Yes.	
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	It does not vary. There are several options.	
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?	No.	
23. Give the curriculum for—	There is a regular course of studies, a copy of which is appended.	
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;		
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.		
24. How far is—		
(a.) Drawing,	See course of studies.	
(b.) Needlework,	Not taught.	
(c.) The use of tools,	Not taught.	
(d.) Cookery,	Not taught.	
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?		
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?	There is none.	
(a.) If so, describe it.		
(b.) Is it obligatory?		
(c.) How much time is given to it?		
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?		
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?	French is taught in some schools. Also Latin; both are optional.	
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	There are none.	
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	Promotions are made by examination. There is a pass standard.	
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?	Mixed, except in towns. Men and women are employed in almost equal numbers.	
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?	Teachers must receive a license from the Board of Education; attend a term at the training school, and be at least 18 years of age. They must also possess a certificate of character.	
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—		
(i.) By the school law, and	Forty.	
(ii.) In actual practice?	Forty-five.	
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	They are from 18 upwards.	

Questions.

Answers.

33. Is there any system of—
 (a.) Night or
 (b.) Continuation schools?
 34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

No.

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction—
 (a.) Religious or
 (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 (iii.) By whom is it given?
 (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 (vi.) By whom is it given?
 (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory.
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

No.

No.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

By trustees removed as per contract. Not if made in terms of the contract, which must be in writing.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

	Male.	Female.
1st class - - - -	400	300
2nd class - - - -	300	220
3rd class - - - -	225	165

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

These are the average salaries, but they range from 130 dollars to 1,200 dollars.

None.

Exemption from school rates.

No.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

In a provincial normal school.

Tuition free, provided by the province. Other expenses by pupils.

16 years of age.

From five months to three years.

In advanced schools.

Yes; but they generally take a more advanced course.

Excessive.

No.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

No. There is a training department in connexion with the provincial college.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

Attend there for daily instruction.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

None.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

By the State only.

Questions.	Answers.	
45. Who appoints the inspectors ?	The Board of Education for the province.	
(a.) What are their special qualifications ?	There are special qualifications prescribed.	
(b.) What are their salaries ?	800 dollars a year.	
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ?	From teachers of the highest rank.	
46. How often are the schools inspected ? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children ?	Twice a year.	
	No.	
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined ? State the proportion of each.	From the public funds and by a local assessment.	
	The former to the latter in the proportion of 5 to 1·64.	
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?		
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?	No.	
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—		
(i.) Elementary and	6·64 dollars.	
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration.	13·00 dollars.	
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are arrears of fees collected ?	Yes.	
	No fees.	
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—		
(a.) Skilled or	1·25 dollars per day.	
(b.) Unskilled labour ?	1·00 dollars per day.	
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools ? Is there any provision for admitting such children free ?	No.	
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—	20,000.	
(a.) To the parents ?		
(b.) To the locality ?	1·64 dollars.	
(c.) To the State ?	5·00 dollars.	
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country ?	Yes.	
56. Is it gratuitous ? If not, what does each scholar pay ?	Gratuitous.	
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools ?	There are eight scholarships with an endowment of 80 dollars a year for poor but clever boys.	

PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE, with list of AUTHORISED TEXT-BOOKS for the PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Approved by the Board of Education.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Extract from the Report of the Chief Superintendent.)

Up to 1852 the schools of this province were mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions, and such local efforts as could be secured by mutual co-operation. In 1852 the Free Education Act was passed, under which the salaries of teachers were paid almost entirely from the Provincial Treasury. The stimulus thus given to education resulted in the establishment of the Provincial Normal School in 1856, and of the Prince of Wales College in 1860. From 1860 until 1877 very little was effected in the way of legislation for the improvement of the schools, although the administration was very defective during that period. In 1877 the Public Schools Act was passed, which provided for the establishment of a Department of Education, and introduced into our public school system many of the most approved principles and most modern methods of other countries. In 1879 the college and normal school were amalgamated, and ladies were admitted for the first time into the former institution. Many improvements in the administration of the educational affairs of the island, for the advancement and encouragement of the teachers, and for the grading of the different

schools, have been introduced since 1879, and are now beginning to be in effective operation.

The effects of the different changes and legislative enactments will best be represented by giving the statistics for each decade since 1841:—

—	Schools.	Pupils.	Population of Province.
1841 - - - -	121	4,356	47,034
1851 - - - -	135	5,366	66,467

1852. Free Education Act passed.
1856. Normal School established.
1860. Prince of Wales College opened.

—	Schools.	Pupils.	Population of Province.
1861 - - - -	302	12,102	81,000
1871 - - - -	381	15,795	94,021

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

1877. Public Schools Act passed.
1879. College opened to ladies.
1879. College and Normal School amalgamated.

	Schools.	Pupils.	Population of Province.
1881	486	21,601	108,981
1885	507	21,983	—

It will be observed by means of the statistics here given that during the period previous to the introduction of the Free Education Act not more than 1 in 12 of the population attended school. From the period between the passing of the Free Education Act, 1852, and the enactment of the public school laws of 1877 the attendance was one in six of the population. Under the Public Schools Act of 1877 and its amendments the attendance is one in five.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Grade I.

Reading.—Words of four letters, wall cards and primer.

Spelling.—Words of four letters in primer.

Writing.—Words of four letters in print or script.

Arithmetic.—Count numbers to 30. Add together any two numbers whose sum shall not exceed 20.

Drawing.—Lines, angles, four-sided figures.

Objects.—Name and describe the simple object blocks.

Colour.—Distinguish and name the primary colours.

Miscellaneous.—Name the days of the week, months of the year, and seasons. Singing and physical exercises.

Grade II.

Reading.—First Reader.

Spelling.—Words of two syllables from Reader.

Writing.—Copy on slate words from Reader.

Arithmetic.—Work easy sums in addition and subtraction, mentally, as well as on the slate. The multiplication table. To set down and read numbers of four digits.

Drawing.—First stage in freehand drawing on slates—combination of straight lines.

Objects.—Complex object blocks, and the simple weights and coins. Distances.

Colour.—Primary and secondary colours.

Miscellaneous.—Distinguish and name common animals, and the principal parts of the human frame. Singing and physical exercises.

Grade III.

Reading.—Second Reader.

Spelling.—Words from Reader.

Writing.—Copy and punctuate on slate sentences from Reader. Write a plain legible hand from head lines.

Composition.—Narrative composition (orally). Subjects from reading lessons.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to millions. The four primary rules. Tables of weights and measures.

Geography.—Hemispheres and great divisions of the land surface geography of native province.

Drawing.—Copying from drawing cards. Combination of curves.

Objects.—The distinctive qualities and uses of objects.

Colour.—Primary, secondary, and tertiary colours.

Miscellaneous.—Habits of animals. Simple forms of matter. Plants. Singing and physical exercises.

Grade IV.

Reading.—Third Reader.

Spelling.—Words from the Reader with definitions.

Writing.—Dictation on slates from Reader. A fair hand on paper.

Composition.—Oral lessons in narrative composition.

Arithmetic.—End of reduction and the compound rules. Roman notation to hundreds.

Geography.—Maritime provinces and the hemispheres.

Grammar.—Oral lessons. Parts of speech. First part of the text-book, with analysis.

Form and Colour.—Outline drawing. Harmony and colours.

Miscellaneous.—Plants and minerals. Simple properties of matter. Singing and physical exercises. The theory of music.

INTERMEDIATE OR ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

Grade V.

Reading.—Fourth Reader.

Spelling.—Words from the Reader. Word lessons from Reader. Derivations.

Writing.—Dictation from Reader. Copy books.

Composition.—Narrative composition, subjects from reading book.

Geography.—The Dominion of Canada and Europe.

History.—History of Prince Edward Island, or general Canadian history. British history, outlines in Reader.

Grammar.—Text-book throughout. Parsing and analysis from Reader.

Latin.—Bryce's First Book, to the Verb.

Arithmetic.—Proportion and vulgar fractions.

Drawing.—Freehand from dictation.

Miscellaneous.—Classification of plants and animals. Minerals and their uses. Music, with physical and vocal culture.

Science Primer.—Agricultural chemistry.

Grade VI.

Reading.—Fifth Reader.

Spelling.—Analysis of words and derivations. Word lessons from Reader.

Writing.—Dictation from Reader. Copy books.

Composition.—Dalgleish's Introductory Text-book.

Arithmetic.—Decimals, interest, partnership.

Geography.—Asia, Africa, Australia (Globes).

History.—History of Canada. British history.

Grammar.—Analysis and syntesis of complex sentences.

Geometry.—Euclid, 20 propositions, 1st book.

Algebra.—To simple equations.

Latin.—Bryce's first book to end of Part I.

French.—First Course (Hall's), 100 exercises.

Drawing.—Freehand. Practical geometry.

Miscellaneous.—Chemistry (oral). Music and physical culture.

Science Primer.—Agricultural chemistry.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Grade VII.

Reading.—Sixth Reader.

Spelling.—Dictation. Derivations. Word lessons from Reader.

Writing.—Copy books.

Composition.—Dalgleish's Advanced Text-book.

Arithmetic.—Advanced.

English Grammar.—Analysis. Syntax and prosody from Reader. Paraphrasing.

History.—British and Canadian history, finished.

Geometry.—First book of Euclid.

Algebra.—To the end of simple equations.

Drawing.—Freehand and elementary perspective.

Natural Philosophy.—First part of authorised text-book.

Chemistry.—The atmosphere and its constituents.

Botany.—(Science Primer.)

Latin.—The authors prescribed for second class teachers' examinations.

French.—Hall's First Course—finished. Grammar.

Grade VIII.

English.—The author prescribed for second class teachers' examination.

English Literature.—The leading authors (Brooke's).

Geometry.—Second and third books of Euclid.

Arithmetic.—Authorised text-book, completed in the two grades.

Algebra.—To quadratic equations.

Geography.—Physical and ancient geography.

History.—The history prescribed for first class teachers' examination.

Latin.—One of the authors prescribed for first class teachers' examination.

Greek.—First Greek Book. (Bryce's.)

French.—The author prescribed for second class teachers' examination.

Chemistry.—McAdam's, or Science Primer (Roscoe's).

Drawing.—Freehand and model drawing.

Natural Science.—Science Primer (any one not read in lower grades).

French.—1. Hall's First French Course.
2. Hall's Second French Course.
Brachett's Grammar.

Latin.—Bryce's First Latin Reader. Bryce's Latin Grammar.

Greek.—First Greek Reader.

In English, French, Latin, and Greek the selections for reading from the classical authors are published at the beginning of each school year.

LIST of SCHOOL BOOKS authorised for use in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The attention of Teachers and Trustees is directed to sections 69 (d) and 79 of the Public Schools Act, 1877.

(Text-books for Elementary Classes are marked 1; for Advanced Classes 2.)

English Reading Books.—The Royal Readers (Prince Edward Island series), viz.: The Primer and Readers Nos. I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

English and French Reading Books.—The Royal Readers (N. B. series), viz.: The Primer and Readers I., II., III.

French Reading Books.—Nouvelle Série de Livres de Lecture Graduée, including methode de lecture et de prononciation, and Readers Nos. I., II., III., IV., V.

Composition.—Dalglish's.

1. Introductory Text-book.
2. Advanced Text-book.

Narrative composition (at first orally) should be pursued in connexion with lessons from the Royal Readers, Nos. II., III., and IV., after which Dalglish's Text-book may be used.

Spelling.—Word lessons and spelling exercises in Royal Readers.

Writing.—Gage's Series of Copy Books.

Arithmetic.—1. Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithmetic.

2. Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
1. Smith's Elementary Arithmetic.
2. Smith's Advanced Arithmetic.

History.—Schmitz's History of England.

- Thompson's History of England.
1. Creighton's History of Rome (Primer).
2. Smith's History of Rome.
1. Fyfe's History of Greece (Primer).
2. Smith's History of Greece.

Calkin's History of the British Provinces.
Histoire du Canada.

Grammar.—Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons.

1. Currie's Rudimentary Grammar.
2. Currie's Advanced Grammar.

Geography.—1. Calkin's Elementary Geography.

2. Campbell's Modern School Geography.
- Lawson's Elements of Physical Geography.
1. Collins' Geography.

Book-keeping.—Eaton and Frazee's Elementary Treatise for Schools.

Eaton and Frazee's Blank Forms.

Music.—Campbell's Canadian School Song Book.

Drawing.—Walter Smith's First and Second Series of Cards and Drawing Books. W.J. Gage and Co.

English Literature.—Brooke's English Literature (Primer).

Natural Philosophy.—Bentham Simpson's.

Physiology.—Foster's Primer.

Botany.—How plants grow. Hooker's (Primer).

Chemistry.—Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture (with introduction by Dawson).

1. Roscoe's Chemistry.
2. Kemshead's Inorganic Chemistry.

Physics.—Balfour Stewart's (Primer).

Astronomy.—Christie's Elementary Astronomy.

Geology.—Geikie's Elements of Geology.

Algebra.—Colenso's.

Geometry.—Chamber's Euclid. Colenso's Exercises.

Trigonometry.—Hann's Trigonometry.

Chamber's Practical Mathematics.

LIST of BOOKS recommended for the use of TEACHERS.

Drawing.—Walter Smith's Manual of Industrial Drawing for Teachers.

English.—Abbot's How to Parse.

Angus's Hand Book of the English Tongue.

Health.—Dr. Edward Smith's Manual of Health.

Dr. B. W. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book.

Reading and Practical Exercises.—Munro's Manual of Physical and Vocal Training.

Spelling.—Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.

Singing.—Mason's National Music Teacher.

Writing.—Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Manual of Writing.

Where two text-books on one subject are authorised, preference is given to the first mentioned. It is intended to withdraw the others from the list as soon as it can be done without inconvenience to the pupils or additional expense to parents. Teachers are, therefore, required to use the first mentioned for all new classes, but otherwise to make no change without the sanction of the Trustees.

EXAMINATIONS PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE and NORMAL SCHOOL.

Junior Entrance Examination, 1887.

Examinations for entrance to the Normal School will be held at the following local centres, viz.: Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague, Alberton, Souris.

Application for admission to the examination must be forwarded to the Education Office not later than two weeks previous to the date of examination.

Each letter of application shall give the name of the school to which the applicant belongs, his post office address, his age, and the station at which he intends to present himself for examination.

The subjects for examination will be as follows:—

English: Fifth Reader.—Parsing and analysis from Part II. Orthography, Part I. Composition, reading, and literature from the Fifth Book, throughout.

History.—General outlines of English History.

Geography.—Geography of the Dominion. Outlines of general geography.

Arithmetic.—Smith's Smaller Arithmetic, throughout. Advanced arithmetic to the end of decimal fractions.

Senior Entrance Examination, 1887.

English, Arithmetic, Geography, History, } as prescribed for junior entrance examination.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book I.

Algebra.—Colenso's (20 exercises).

Latin.—Bryce's First Reader, Part I.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' LICENSES.

No person shall be entitled to receive a license to teach under this Act, unless (1), if a male, he is eighteen years of age, or, if a female, she is sixteen years of age; and (2), unless he or she is of temperate habits and good moral character; and (3), has attended the Provincial Training School at least one term.—(40 Vict. chap. 1, section 85).

THIRD CLASS.

December 1886 and May 1887.

I. Reading.—Sixth Royal Reader.

- (a.) Practical elocution.
- (b.) Pages 9-53.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

- II. Orthography.—Sixth Royal Reader, pages 54-149.
 III. Arithmetic.—General Arithmetic—methods of working to be judged.
 IV. English.—Currie's Grammar. Literature, Sixth Royal Reader, pages 54-149.
 V. Geography.—Canada, Europe, Australasia. Map Drawing.
 VI. History.—Tudor Period.
 VII. School Management.—Theory and Art of Teaching, including principles and methods of instruction.
 VIII. Organization.—School organization and government. School laws of P. E. Island. Regulations of the Board of Education.
 IX. Teaching.—Marks for teaching will be given by the Principal of the Prince of Wales College and Normal School and the Training Master. The marks will be based upon actual practice in the Normal School.

SECOND CLASS.

Examination, June 1886.

- English.—Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. (376-673).
 Essay on Lord Burleigh (Macaulay). Mason's Grammar (Advanced).
 British History.—The Tudor Period.
 Geography.—Canada, Europe, Australasia.
 Arithmetic.—Advanced arithmetic.
 Algebra.—Colenso's Algebra to the end of simple equations of one or more unknown quantities.
 Geometry.—Euclid, Books, I, II, III. Exercises.
 Chemistry.—Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture.
 Latin.—Bryce's Reader, Part I. Cæsar's Gallic War, Book II. Arnold's Prose Composition (30 exercises).
 Book-keeping.—Eaton and Frazee's.
 French.—Grammar. Fleury's History of France (A.D. 1347-1435). Hall's First Course.
 School Management.—Swett's Method of Teaching.
 Music.—Callcott's Musical Grammar.
Note.—Book-keeping or French may be omitted.

FIRST CLASS.

Examination, June 1887.

- English.—Shakespeare's Play of Richard III. Mason's Grammar (Advanced).

English Literature.—Brooke's English Literature, throughout. The literature of the Tudor Period more minutely. English composition.

History.—Smith's Ancient History of the East, Books II. and III.

Physical Geography.—Lawson's Text-book of Physical Geography, chapters 1-13 inclusive.

Arithmetic.—Advanced arithmetic.

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I.-VI. Exercises.

Chemistry.—Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture. Science Primer (Roscoe's).

Astronomy.—Christie's Manual of Elementary Astronomy.

Latin.—Grammar. Sallust—Bellum Jugurthinum, chap. (43-85) inclusive, Ovid, Meta, Book IV., Fab. 14, 15, and Book V., Fab. 1, 6, 7. Arnold's Prose Composition to exercise 61.

Algebra.—Colenso's to the end of quadratics.

Greek.—Bryce's First Greek Reader, Part I. Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book III.

French.—Grammar. Hall's Second Course to page 78. *Ecrin Littéraire* (Schneider).

Trigonometry.—Hann's Trigonometry, chapters 1, 2, and 3. Practical mathematics. Solution of triangles. Heights and distances.

School Management.—Swett's Methods of Teaching.

Music.—Callcott's Musical Grammar.

Note.—Ladies may omit Greek and Trigonometry.

ACADEMIC CLASS, 1887.

The examination for this class will be open to all first class teachers of two years' experience, who have obtained first rank in professional work, or who hold a first class diploma.

Latin.—Arnold's Prose Composition, Part I. Horace, Odes, Book I. Livy, Book XXI., chaps. 1-37.

Greek.—Arnold's Prose Composition. Homer, Iliad, Book I., Herodotus, Book I., chaps. 1-42.

French.—Moliere, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. Racine, *Iphigénie*.

Mathematics.—Algebra, Colenso's Students' Algebra (throughout).

Geometry.—Euclid (with exercises). Solid geometry. Conic sections.

Trigonometry.—Plain and spherical trigonometry, with practical examples from Chambers' Mathematics.

English and English Literature.—The history and literature of the 19th century. An acquaintance with the principal works of the period required. Angus's hand book of the English tongue recommended.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading
Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

QUEBEC.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	1856, with important amendments in 1869, 1875, and 1876.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	In 1881, 1,359,027.
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 14 years of age.	204,302.
(b.) On the school rolls of {	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public man- agement. 216,981.
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	
(c.) In regular attendance.	In elementary schools, 130,000.
4. Is elementary education compulsory.	No.
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages ?	
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	Yes; prize books awarded by school inspectors from Government.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	No.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	Six hours per day for five days per week, varied for younger children at the discretion of school board.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	Eight calendar months is the minimum, the average year is nine months.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	No.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ?	The plans and specifications of school houses are subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction of the province. The necessary cost of buildings is levied upon the ratepayers by an elected school board.

Questions.

Answers.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

Yes.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

Yes.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

No.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

The curriculum is authorised by the Council of Public Instruction and adopted with modifications by each school board.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

Yes. In the Roman Catholic schools the catechism of that church is taught as a regular school subject. In Protestant schools scripture history and the Gospels are taught, and the schools are opened with Bible reading and prayer.

The religious instruction is given by the regular teachers.

17. If not, are the school houses used out school hours for religious instruction?

No.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

Teachers are required to give lessons upon the subject of good morals as a regular part of the course of study.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

The great majority of the schools of the province are distinctly Roman Catholic or Protestant. In the case of mixed schools religious instruction is given in accordance with the views of the majority, and the minority are exempt from attendance at that hour.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

No.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

The curriculum followed in the Roman Catholic schools differs somewhat from that followed in the Protestant schools.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

The same in character but different in amount.

23. Give the curriculum for—

See documents A. and B. annexed.

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

Compulsory in all schools.

Compulsory in town schools and practised in many rural schools.

Not at all.

Not at all. In many of the convents of the province, some of which are subsidised by the State, this subject is taught.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

Calisthenic exercises at regular intervals in town schools, and military drill for the boys.

(a.) If so, describe it.

Yes.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

About one hour per week.

(c.) How much time is given to it?

Yes.

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

Not compulsory except in the higher elementary schools, but English and French are taught in the town schools and in a large number of the rural schools.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

Promotions are made by the teacher in rural schools and under the local school board.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

Elementary schools are generally separate for the sexes among the French, and mixed among the English. Elementary schools are generally taught by women.

Questions.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory.
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

o 55389.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

See document C. annexed.

Not fixed by law.

50 in towns, and 25 in the rural schools.

All teachers are adults.

No regular system, but such schools exist in the towns, sometimes under local boards, sometimes under private control.

The Council of Arts and Manufactures provide night schools for industrial work in the chief towns of the province.

No.

By the local school board. The teacher cannot be dismissed during the term of her engagement, except for cause. Unless notified two months before the termination of her engagement that her services will not be required for the following year her engagement continues.

AVERAGE NET SALARY.

Male Teachers.			Female Teachers.		
Rural.	Village.	Cities and Towns.	Rural.	Village.	Cities and Towns.
Dollars. 200	Dollars. 500	Dollars. 1,000	Dollars. 120	Dollars. 160	Dollars. 200
£ 40	£ 100	£ 200	£ 24	£ 30	£ 40

At three provincial normal schools.

At the cost of the Government.

Sixteen.

Three years.

In the secondary schools of the province.

Yes.

Insufficient.

A large number of teachers are employed who hold diplomas or certificates obtained under regulations contained in Document C. annexed.

Professional training is combined with sufficient literary training to refresh and widen the general education received elsewhere.

Two of the normal schools are boarding schools, and the third receives day pupils only.

Questions.

Answers.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

Yes.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

Two are distinctively Roman Catholic and the third Protestant.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

They are inspected by the State.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

The State, upon the recommendation of the Council of Public Instruction.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

25 years of age at least; holding a Government certificate; five years' experience in teaching; knowledge of art of teaching and school management, to be determined by examination.

(b.) What are their salaries?

About 1,000 dollars or 200*l*.

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

Generally from teachers of superior schools.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

Twice a year.

No record of individual children taken.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

(1.) From Government grant.

(2.) From assessments upon rateable property in the local school municipality.

(3.) From monthly fees payable by every child of school age in the municipality.

The two latter amounts are levied by the local school board.

The Government grant, 160,000 dollars, about 32,000*l*.

The expenditure for school purposes is reported at 1,157,748 dollars, about 231,549*l*.

48. Under what circumstances and on what conditions are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

The province is divided into school municipalities under local school boards. The Government grant is divided among these in proportion to population. Some municipalities have one school, others have 20. The Government grant and the local school fund is divided among the schools of a municipality by the local board in proportion to the number of children of school age residing in the district or section of the respective schools.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

Yes, 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l*. is distributed annually among the poor districts of the province.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

4.64 dollars per pupil.

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

There is a compulsory monthly fee not less than five cents nor more than 40 cents per month payable for every child from 7 to 14 years of age residing in the municipality and capable of attending school. This fee is payable for eight months in the year. It forms part of the school assessment; it is collected in the same manner.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

(a.) Skilled or

1.50 dollar to 2 dollars per day.

(b.) Unskilled labour?

Eighty cents and one dollar per day.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

No provision, except free tuition.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

217,041.

(a.) To the parents?

(*Excepting the cities of Quebec and Montreal.*)

(b.) To the locality?

Fifty-nine cents per pupil.

(c.) To the State?

3½ dollars per pupil.

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

Eighty cents per pupil.

Yes.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

The fees payable in the secondary schools by pupils range from eight to 60 dollars per year, according to the course of study followed.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher school?

In the cities free scholarships are provided, some on competitive examination and some on nomination.

SCHEDULE OF INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

QUEENSLAND.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. 1875. "The State Education Act of 1875."
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2. The estimated population on the 31st March 1887 was, males, 203,709; females, 143,864; total, 347,573.
3. Give the number of children—	3.—
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 12 years of age.	(a.) 38,439.
(b.) On the school rolls of	(b.) 50,295 on public school rolls.
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	No information is required by the Government respecting the enrolments in non-public schools, and the question cannot be answered.
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	
(c.) In regular attendance.	(c.) The average daily attendance for the year 1886 was 32,250.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. The Education Act provides for compulsory elementary education, but the provisions "shall be in force in such parts or districts only of the colony as the Governor in Council shall from time to time notify and declare by proclamation." No part or district of the colony has as yet been notified or declared. Practically at the present time elementary education is not compulsory.
5. If so,—	5.—
(a.) Between what ages?	(a.) The compulsory clauses of the Education Act apply to children "of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age."
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	(b.) "Sixty days at the least in each half year."
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	(c.) (Act, clause 29.) "Any parent who shall neglect or refuse to cause any such child to attend school for the time aforesaid in any half year shall on conviction of such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s. for a first offence, and not exceeding 5l. for a second or subsequent offence, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven days for a first offence, and not exceeding 30 days for a second or subsequent offence."
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	(d.) (Act, clause 28.) "Any of the following reasons shall be deemed a valid excuse, that is to say:— "1. That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner. "2. That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause. "3. That there is no State school which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road ordinarily used in travelling from the residence of such child. "4. That the child has been educated up to the standard of education."
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	(e.) The Act provides that no prosecution for non-compliance with the compulsory requirements "shall be instituted without the express direction of the minister testified under his hand and the seal of the corporation."

Questions.

Answers.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

6. No.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

7. No.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

8. From 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. on Monday and each of the four following days of the week, *i.e.*, there are 25 hours a week prescribed for school attendance, but "the time for regular instruction for infant classes may be limited to four hours," and "in infant schools the time of regular instruction shall be four hours."

The school hours do not vary with the season of the year.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

9. The State schools are open on about 225 days in each year. A calendar is issued annually to teachers showing the days on which the schools are to be kept open.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

10. No.

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

(b.) There is no law as to juvenile labour.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

11. The minister administering the Education Act determines what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality. He provides from Parliamentary vote four fifths of the cost of accommodation in the case of newly established schools, the remaining part of the cost being provided by local contribution, and the entire cost of enlarging the accommodation, and of repairs, in the case of schools already established. The school buildings are erected by the architect of the Department of Public Instruction, who provides buildings of a suitable form.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. School accommodation is provided for the total number of children of school age in a district. The surface space allowed per scholar in average attendance is 10 square feet, but only 8 square feet are allowed for each scholar in infant schools. The cubic space allowed is 150 and 120 feet respectively.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. Yes.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

14.—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(a.) No.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(b.) No.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

(c.) No.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

15. The curriculum of elementary instruction is prescribed by the State.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

16. No.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17. "Applications from ministers of religion or other persons desirous of giving religious instruction to the children in the school buildings out of school hours must be made to the minister," and are favourably entertained by him. This permission is not very generally availed of.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. No special provision is made for the moral training of children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours; but the moral training of the children is regarded as part of the ordinary duties of every teacher.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. No religious instruction is obligatory on any scholar.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. "Ministers of religion and persons acting as local preachers or Bible readers cannot hold appointments as teachers."

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. The curriculum of secular instruction is uniform in all State schools.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. No.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

23. The curriculum of all schools, other than infant schools, includes reading, writing, arithmetic, object lessons, drill and gymnastics, vocal music, needlework for girls, geography, grammar, history, and mechanics for boys.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
24. How far is— (a.) Drawing, (b.) Needlework, (c.) The use of tools, (d.) Cookery, a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?	24.— (a.) Drawing is not taught. (b.) Needlework is a compulsory subject of instruction for all girls over eight years of age. (c.) The use of tools is not taught. (d.) Cookery is not taught.	
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools? (a.) If so, describe it. (b.) Is it obligatory? (c.) How much time is given to it? (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?	25. Yes. Drill is compulsory on boys and girls, and occupies about an hour per week. (a.) "Gymnastics" consists of exercises for boys on the parallel and horizontal bars, horizontal ladder, sloping ladder, trapeze, rings, and swings. (b.) Gymnastics is obligatory on boys of about 10 years of age and upwards. (c.) About an hour a week is devoted to gymnastics. (d.) Gymnastics proper is confined to boys.	
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?	26. No.	
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	27. Infant schools exist as separate departments wherever the school population will warrant their establishment. Children are admitted at the age of four years. Infant schools are part of the public system.	
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	28. Scholars are promoted at the end of any quarter whenever they are found by the teacher ready for promotion. All the members of a class are not necessarily promoted at the same time. Fitness for promotion is the only condition of promotion.	
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?	29. The great majority of elementary schools are mixed, but in the larger towns, where the school attendance is considerable, there are separate departments for boys and girls. Mixed schools are in charge of a male head teacher, assisted by subordinates of either sex. Of the 1,348 teachers, including pupil-teachers, employed by the State in 1886, 53.7 per cent. were females.	
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?	30. There is no limitation as to the age of teachers, provided they are efficient; pupil-teachers, however, are not appointed under the age of 14 years. Teachers must show by an examination that they possess sufficient attainments, and prove their teaching powers by their work in schools under inspection. Teachers who have been classified of the first or second class in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the British dominions are not required to undergo examination. The moral character of teachers must be without reproach.	
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher— (i.) By the school law, and (ii.) In actual practice?	31.— (i.) There is no law defining the number of scholars assigned to one teacher. (ii.) In actual practice a teacher is allowed to every 20 or every 40 scholars in average daily attendance, according to the status of the teacher. Teaching staffs are provided at the rate of 40 scholars in daily average attendance to each adult teacher.	
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. All the teachers are not adult. The employment of pupil-teachers forms a leading feature of the education system. Forty per cent. of the teachers are pupil-teachers, and of the pupil-teachers 68 per cent. are females.	
33. Is there any system of— (a.) Night or (b.) Continuation schools?	33. There is no system of— (a.) Night schools, but elementary night schools are often held by teachers of State schools, subject to the approval of the minister. (b.) There are seven grammar schools in the chief towns of the colony, which receive scholars from the primary schools, and prepare them for the University; but those schools are not part of the State elementary education system.	
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34. See 33.	

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or

(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

- (iii.) By whom is it given?

- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

- (vi.) By whom is it given?

- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

- (viii.) At what hours is it given?

- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

35.—

(i.) (a.) In a very few instances religious instruction is given in public elementary schools on Sunday by ministers of religion, or by persons authorised by them, but the practice is not general.

(b.) Secular instruction is not given on Sundays.

(ii.) The religious teaching, being given by persons who are not officers of the department or under its control, is not supervised by the department, and the exact nature of it is not known.

(iii.) By ministers of religion, or by lay persons recommended by them.

(iv.) There is no secular instruction.

(v.) No.

(vi.) See v.

(vii.) See v.

(viii.) See v.

(ix.) See v.

(x.) See v.

36. Classified teachers are appointed and removed by the Governor in Council; unclassified teachers by the Secretary for Public Instruction, a cabinet minister. In the latter case an appeal can be made to the Governor.

37. The fixed salaries of classified teachers are according to the following scale:—

	Males.	Females.
	£	£
Class I., Division 1	204	180
" " 2	192	168
" " 3	180	156
Class II., Division 1	168	138
" " 2	156	126
" " 3	144	114
Class III., Division 1	126	96
" " 2	114	84
" " 3	102	72

The salaries of pupil-teachers are according to the following scale:—

	Males.	Females.
1st class	40l. per annum.	20l. per annum.
2nd class	45l. ,,	25l. ,,
3rd class	55l. ,,	35l. ,,
4th class	70l. ,,	50l. ,,

The salaries of unclassified adult teachers range from 65l. to 110l.

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,

- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

- (iii.) Or any other advantages,

- (iv.) Are attached to the office.

- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?

- (ii.) At whose cost?

- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

(38.)—

(i.) By a four years' apprenticeship as a pupil-teacher, and the successful studying for an annual examination during that apprenticeship.

(ii.) At the cost of the State.

(iii.) There are no training colleges.

(iv.) See iii.

(v.) See i.

(vi.) Yes.

(vii.) The supply of qualified teachers is not sufficient.

Questions.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach.
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the Training Colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
43. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents,
- (b.) To the locality,
- (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

39. Some untrained teachers are employed who have shown that they possess qualifications sufficient to fit them to teach the scholars placed in their charge.
40. See 38 (iii.).
41. See 38 (iii.).
42. See 38 (iii.).
43. See 38 (iii.).
44. The elementary schools are inspected by the State only.
45. The Governor in Council.
- (a.) The special qualifications are skill and competence in practical school management as proved by experience of them as head masters of schools.
- (b.) Their salaries range from 350*l.* to 600*l.* a year.
- (c.) Yes, generally.
46. Once a year, at least. No record is made of the result of the examination of individual children.
47. Elementary education is maintained wholly from public funds, with the single exception referred to in the answer to question 11.
48. The elementary education system of the Colony is not one of grants, but a State system of State schools, established by the minister, where necessary, and maintained by him; held in buildings erected by him on sites vested in him as a Corporation sole, by the name, style, and title of "Secretary for Public Instruction in Queensland."
49. There is no distinction of the richness or poverty of a district, and all districts are treated alike.
50. The cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, excluding the cost of administration and inspection, is 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per annum.
51. Elementary instruction is gratuitous.
- 52.—
- (a.) For skilled labour from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per diem.
- (b.) For unskilled labour from 6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem.
53. No. There is no necessity.
54. The total number of children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State in 1886 was 50,295, and the average cost per child was 3*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*
- (a.) Nil.
- (b.) Nil.
- (c.) 3*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*
55. Yes. It is provided by statute that the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may direct sums of money not exceeding double the amounts raised by donation or subscription to be paid to the trustees of grammar schools, to be applied to the erection of suitable buildings for the schools, and for residences for the headmasters, provided that the sites, and the plans and specifications, shall first have received executive approval. It is also provided by statute that the sum of 1,000*l.* may be paid annually by the State to the trustees of a grammar school towards the stipend of the masters, and other current expenditure connected with the school. There are seven grammar schools in the colony, five for boys and two for girls, and they are distributed in five of the principal towns. These schools prepare boys for the Universities.
56. Education at the grammar schools is not gratuitous. Each scholar pays 16 guineas per year, if over 12 years of age; and 12 guineas if under 12.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

57. There is a system of scholarships granted by competition to scholars of the State elementary schools. 120 of such scholarships are annually available, 90 for boys and 30 for girls, and they admit the holders to be students at any grammar school, free of cost for school fees, for three years. The fees are paid by the State to the trustees of the grammar school, which the holder of the scholarship attends. These prizes are eagerly sought by the children of people of all ranks, and have a wholesome bearing upon the elementary schools.

In addition to the foregoing system of scholarships, the State annually provides for three exhibitions to universities of the annual value of 100*l.* each, to be awarded by competition, and to be tenable for three years; the age of the candidates to be under 19 years at date of the examination. Holders of these exhibitions have distinguished themselves at Australian and British Universities.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?	Principal Act, 1875. Amending Act, 1878.
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?	307,489.
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 13 years of age.	Cannot be ascertained (estimated at 66,700).
(b.) On the school rolls of	44,405.
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public manage- ment.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	
(c.) In regular attendance.	28,000 was the average daily attendance in 1886. All the 44,405 mentioned above attended school for a longer or shorter time during the year.
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?	Yes.
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages ?	Between 7 and 13.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?	35 school days per quarter.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance.	Fines; from 5s. to 20s.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?	1. Sickness, danger of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause. 2. If there is no public school within a distance of 2 miles. 3. If the child is educated up to the compulsory standard.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?	By local boards of advice. In the large towns school visitors are employed; in other cases returns are furnished by the teachers. The parents are afforded an opportunity of explaining absence; if these are not satisfactory, and the local board recommends that proceedings should be taken, the parents are brought before a magistrate.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?	No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ?	No.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ?	Four and a half hours per diem ; 22½ hours per week. No.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ?	Six weeks' holiday are allowed per annum, and certain special days. The average number of school days is 220 per annum. No minimum is fixed by law.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ?	No. A few exemptions are allowed by the minister on the recommendation of the local board.
(a.) If so, what is the system ?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ?	There is none.
o 55389.	

Questions.

Answers.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

That of the Education Department.
At the expense of the country.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

There are no regulations on this subject. It is usual to allow for rather more than the expected average attendance.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

Yes, if required.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

No.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

No.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

No.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

By the State for schools under its management.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

No.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

Very seldom.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

The regulations require every teacher to "train his pupils in habits of cleanliness, industry, punctuality, obedience, truthfulness, honesty, and consideration for others."
Special moral lessons are given weekly.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

In the Government schools they are so; but not in private establishments.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

Not in Government schools.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

No.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

For both,
Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, English history, recitation of poetry, special lessons on common objects or the laws of nature (and needlework for girls).

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

Taught to a limited extent only; it is proposed to make it compulsory.

(b.) Needlework,

Compulsory for all girls.

(c.) The use of tools,

Taught in a very few schools.

(d.) Cookery,

Not taught.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

Elementary drill is taught in all schools, as per regulations 152-156.

"152. General Principles.—Lessons in drill should be frequent, short, and spirited. They should be given in the playground, except when the weather is unfavourable; and if properly managed they will always be popular.

"To teach drill successfully, the closest attention to every minute detail is as necessary as in conducting a writing lesson. It not only assists in developing intelligence and smartness, but its importance as an aid towards inculcating habits of steadiness, attention, and a ready and implicit obedience cannot be overestimated. It should always be employed in directing class movements.

"On the entrance of any visitor all work should be stopped at the teacher's word of command, and the children should rise, as a kind of salutation, as well as a mark of respect. When an inspector visits the school the boys may be also directed to salute in the usual way, and there is no reason why this latter practice should not be followed when boys meet their teacher in the street.

"Until a handbook of drill and calisthenics is issued for use in the schools, the programme will be as follows:—

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

25.—(continued).

"153. For boys under a male head teacher—
"Junior Division.—Fall in at intervals, and dress; stand at ease; right and left turn by numbers, and judging the time, but at the halt only; the first extension exercise according to Commander Norman's Schoolmaster's Drill Assistant, or the first two military extension exercises as taught at the training college; walking and wheeling in file.

"Class I.—Fall in in close order, and dress; stand at ease; extend to intervals, and dress; all the turnings, by numbers and judging the time, at the halt and marking time; the first two extension exercises of Commander Norman's book, or the three military exercises taught at the training college; marching and wheeling in file (quick time only).

"Class II. and Upwards.—Same as first class, with the addition of half turnings, saluting, and dismissing; the third and fourth extension exercises of Commander Norman, or the balance step of the military drill; the formation of fours at the halt and on the march; marching in line and file, and wheeling in file (quick and double time); changing step.

"154. For girls under a male head teacher, or for the whole school under a female head teacher—

"Junior Division.—Same as above.

"All other Classes.—Same as first class above, except that in the first extension exercise of Commander Norman the eighth movement should be omitted for the girls.

"155. Male teachers trained in the colony, or who hold certificates as drill instructors, will be expected to take the upper squad through all movements taught to them at the training college, whether they are specified above or not.

"156. In schools where arms have been provided, the carbine squad is to be taught the manual and platoon exercises, and full company drill."

In the large town schools the boys learn company drill, and the manual and platoon exercise. They use condemned carbines obtained from the War Office.

It is obligatory.

About one hour weekly; in addition to this there is practice at the assembly for morning and afternoon school.

Yes.

A little Latin, and a little German in some schools at the option of the teachers. Latin, to the irregular verbs. German varies. In some districts it is the mother tongue of the children.

Infant departments are attached to the large town schools; there are no kindergartens. Children begin to come at about five years of age on the average. They are a part of the public system.

At the annual examination the inspectors mark for promotion such children as are fit to go to the next class, in their opinion. The teacher has the right to promote any other children if he pleases.

Mixed in most cases; separate in town schools with more than 500 in average attendance. They are taught by both men and women.

Head teachers, 42 per cent. women.

Assistant teachers, 71 per cent. women.

Pupil-teachers, 75 per cent. women.

1. Age not under 18, except for pupil-teachers who must not be under 14.

2. Attainments, a fair English education.

3. Teaching power is tested by the work in the schools.

4. Good moral character is a *sine quâ non*.

For assistants, average attendance, 60, in town schools.

For pupil-teachers, average attendance, 30, in town schools.

In small schools a pupil-teacher is allowed if the average attendance is 40.

The actual practice is in accordance with the law.

Others are employed.

A few night schools are in existence, but they are not well frequented.

There are no continuation schools.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

(a.) Night or

(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year. Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

No.

By the minister on the recommendation of his officers. The minister's decision is final.

Head Teachers.

Per annum.

Male	-	-	-	-	150l. to 450l.
Female	-	-	-	-	100l. to 250l.

(The above are certificated.)

Provisional (Uncertificated Teachers).

Per annum.

Male or female	-	-	-	-	60l. to 100l.
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Assistant Teachers.

Per annum.

Male	-	-	-	-	110l. to 175l.
Female	-	-	-	-	75l. to 130l.

Pupil-Teachers.

Per annum.

Male	-	-	-	-	24l. to 60l.
Female	-	-	-	-	20l. to 36l.

When a house is provided 20l. per annum must be deducted from the salary for male head teachers and from the minimum for female head teachers.

As a rule teachers discharge no other paid civil or ecclesiastical office.

By the State (if there is room for them) in a training college.

At the cost of the State.

At 18, if they have been pupil-teachers, otherwise at 20.

One year.

Pupil-teachers are specially instructed during their course.

Yes, as a rule.

Fairly sufficient. But the population of the colony being scattered some schools are too small to justify the employment of a trained teacher.

Yes; they have to satisfy an inspector of schools that they have a fair elementary English education.

Yes.

Not as a rule.

Questions.

Answers.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

They attend daily for instruction.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

For moral training only.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

By the State.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

The minister.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

There is no law on the subject.

(b.) What are their salaries?

450*l.* per annum to 500*l.* The Inspector General receives 800*l.*

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

This has been the case of late years.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

Twice yearly; but only examined once. A record of the examination of individual children is kept.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

From public funds.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

(i.) Elementary and

Per child in attendance at all during the year, 1*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.*

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

Per child in average daily attendance, 2*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* (These figures represent the cost to the State.)

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

No. Under eight years of age, 4*d.* per week; above eight years of age, 6*d.* per week.

[NOTE.—If parents are too poor to pay, the fees are remitted.]

The parents are summoned.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

(a.) Skilled or

Artisans, 8*s.* to 10*s.* per day.

(b.) Unskilled labour?

Labourers, 5*s.* to 7*s.* per day.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

No.

The fees are remitted.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

44,405.

(a.) To the parents?

10*s.* 8½*d.* per annum.

(b.) To the locality?

Nil.

(c.) To the State?

2*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*

(This includes management, inspection, training of teachers, maintenance of schools, enforcement of attendance; but not buildings.)

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

No. There is, however, one secondary school for girls under public management.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

No. The fees in the above-mentioned school for girls are 13*l.* 2*s.* per annum. The school is self-supporting.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

There is a system of scholarships—
(a.) From the elementary schools to higher (privately managed) schools.
(b.) From the higher schools to the university.
As a matter of fact, children have risen from the elementary schools through the higher schools to the university without cost to their parents.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

TASMANIA.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	Education Act of 1885 came into operation 1st January 1886.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	135,000.
3. Give the number of children—	
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 13 years of age.	22,568.
(b.) On the school rolls of—	15,911.
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	5,495.
(c.) In regular attendance (average daily attendance).	7,856.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	Yes.
5. If so—	
(a.) Between what ages?	Seven to 13.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	Three days a week.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	Such penalties as the police magistrate may decide.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	I. That child is being regularly and efficiently instructed. II. Sickness, infirmity, danger of infection, or any unavoidable cause. III. No State school within school radius. IV. That child has been educated up to standard prescribed. V. Exemption by district board of advice.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	By prosecution of parents in the name of the Director of Education.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	A small class, which is dealt with by ragged schools conducted by private societies and aided by State. There is one State free school.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	Nine to 12 and two to four are the regulation hours. These are varied according to circumstances.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	With the exception of gazetted holidays of school vacation of four weeks, State schools are open all the year. But the district board may give other holidays than above.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	No. But the district board has some power in this direction. There are half-time schools.
(a.) If so, what is the system?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	Act of 48 Vict., No. 20, for regulating the employment of women and children in workrooms and factories.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	The duty of the Minister of Education. Accommodation is provided at the cost of the State, and buildings are erected and kept in order by the Public Works Department.

Questions.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS

Not yet. The work is progressing, but so is population. Where schools have been established there is in the great majority of cases ample space. The space allowance is 9 square feet, and over 90 cubic feet per head, or a rate exceeding that of England.

Yes.

Registers have to be kept in private schools showing attendance; copies of entries have to be sent to minister.

Nothing prescribed as to state of premises.

Nil.

Nil.

By the State.

Ministers of religion are allowed to instruct children of their several denominations during stated periods, half-an-hour in morning and half-an-hour in afternoon.

School houses may, with the permission of the board of advice, be used for Sunday school teaching.

Bible history is taught, and the readers in use inculcate morality.

Children are not obliged to attend while ministers of religion of other denominations than their own are engaged in teaching. The system in vogue does not provide for dogmatic teaching of any; it is secular.

Yes.

Not at present. It will vary when technical classes are established in some schools.

No.

Drawing is encouraged now, but not compulsory. This will be one of the technical subjects.

Needlework only forms part of the compulsory curriculum at present.

Cookery will be included in the technical subjects.

A system is provided for in the Education Act and in regulations immediately to be issued.

Regulations herewith will show.

Not as part of the recognised curriculum.

Kindergarten schools are not yet established as part of the State system, but will be under new regulations.

Children are promoted singly, not class by class, according to result of periodical examinations and general proficiency.

Mixed. The schools are mostly under male teachers, but the teacher's wife is regarded as assistant, and where the teacher has no wife one fourth of his salary may be appropriated for a female assistant. In some schools, small ones, the teacher is a woman.

See regulations.

Questions.

Answers.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice ?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching ?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools ?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively ? How often do they meet in the year ? Are there fees ? How are the expenses met ?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday ?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching ?
(iii.) By whom is it given ?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction ?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday ?
(vi.) By whom is it given ?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory ?
(viii.) At what hours is it given ?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met ?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed ? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal ?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

Full time schools are not generally recognised unless the average attendance is so. Where attendance is up to this standard and does not come up to 45 the male teacher has only the assistance of his wife, if he be married, or if he be unmarried one quarter of his salary is given to female assistant. When the average attendance is 45 or upwards a paid monitor is given.

Paid monitors and pupil-teachers are not adults.

Night schools are encouraged.

The attendance at night schools is not compulsory. They are mixed schools without regulation as to age. There is no regulation as to number of times they meet. There are fees which go to the teacher, and the teacher meets expenses of ordinary character.

No.

By the minister, but boards of advice have a voice in the matter of removal. Teachers have no appeal under regulations.

Male Teachers.

Class		£
I.	- - -	156 per annum.
II., Div. A.	- - -	144 "
" " B.	- - -	132 "
III., " A.	- - -	120 "
" " B.	- - -	108 "
IV., " A.	- - -	96 "
" " B.	- - -	84 "
" " C.	- - -	72 "

Female Teachers.

Class		£
I.	- - -	80 per annum.
II.	- - -	70 "
III., Div. A.	- - -	60 "
" " B.	- - -	50 "
" " C.	- - -	40 "

(i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office.

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work ?

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained ?

(ii.) At whose cost ?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ?

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ?

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ?

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? If not, from what class ?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ?

Fees are the emolument of the teacher save where, the male teacher being unmarried, a female assistant is appointed; in which case 10 per cent. of the fees may be awarded to the assistant.

A residence, built at the cost of the State, is provided.

No other emoluments.

Not departmentally.

A normal school is not yet properly established. Some teachers are trained in central schools, and through the pupil-teacher system. The teachers obtain a bonus for passing pupil-teachers successfully.

No training college is yet in existence.

Yes.

Insufficient as to qualified teachers.

Questions.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents?
- (b.) To the locality?
- (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

As teachers enter the service as probationers; the majority who have entered have been untrained.

By the State; there being three inspectors who inspect and examine. The district school board or board of advice is also charged with the duties of inspection and general supervision.

The Governor.

Educational.

450*l.*, 325*l.*, and 250*l.*, with travelling allowance.

One of them has been, the other two were university graduates.

Must be inspected twice a year and examined once. Individual examination not a part of system.

From public funds and fees paid by parents.

Schools are established wherever population demands, and supported as aforesaid.

No extra assistance necessary. There are a few free schools in towns.

2*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*

No. Fees are 9*d.* per week for one child of a family, 7*d.* a week each for two, and 6*d.* per week each for more than two.

Skilled labour, 8*s.* to 12*s.* a day.

Unskilled labour, 5*s.* to 8*s.* a day.

There are ragged schools kept up by private benevolence under private control. Children of parents unable to pay fees are admitted free and without other distinction to all State schools.

15,911.

10*s.* 7½*d.*

Nil.

1*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*

No.

Yes. They receive exhibitions and allowance for board, &c.

SCHEDULE of INQUIRIES as to the PRESENT SYSTEMS of PRIMARY EDUCATION now in force in the leading Countries of Europe and in certain British Colonies.

I. The information asked for relates to primary education, that is, to elementary schools or higher elementary schools, and *not* to secondary schools.

II. The answers to these questions, more especially where measures or money are concerned, should be given, not only in the terms of the country, but also in all cases in their English equivalents.

III. The answer to each question should be written in as short a form as possible in the blank space immediately opposite.

IV. It is particularly requested that this Schedule may be returned with as little delay as possible to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

STATE OF ALABAMA, U.S.A.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. February 9, 1879.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?	2.—
3. Give the number of children—	3. 450,968. August 1885.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 7 to 21 years of age.	252,871.
(b.) On the school rolls of	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.
(c.) In regular attendance.	
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	152,776.
5. If so—	4. No.
(a.) Between what ages?	5.—
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. None.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. Six hours per day for all.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9. Minimum 60 days. Average 89 days.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	10. No.
(a.) If so, what is the system?	
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	None.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	11. Patrons. In cities, school board.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	12. Not by State.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	13. Yes.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14. No.
(a.) As to the state of the premises?	
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?	
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?	
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.	15. By State.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	16. No.	
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	17. No.	
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.	18. It is insisted on in general way, but no uniform method.	
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	19.—	
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	20. No.	
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	21. According to age and advancement of pupil.	
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?	22. No.	
23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.	23.—	
24. How far is— (a.) Drawing, (b.) Needlework, (c.) The use of tools, (d.) Cookery, a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?	24. Not in schools of State. Optional.	
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools? (a.) If so, describe it. (b.) Is it obligatory? (c.) How much time is given to it? (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?	25. None in general.	
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?	26.—	
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	27. Beginning to be used some.	
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	28. Exception made. Must stand examination.	
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?	29. Mixed.	
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?	30. No age prescribed. Examined in branches to be taught; must show good moral character.	
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher— (i.) By the school law, and (ii.) In actual practice?	31.— Not over 50. Not under 10.	
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. Yes.	
33. Is there any system of— (a.) Night or (b.) Continuation schools?	33. No.	
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34.—	
35.— (i.) Is any instruction, (a.) Religious or (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday? (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching? (iii.) By whom is it given? (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction? (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday? (vi.) By whom is it given? (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory? (viii.) At what hours is it given? (ix.) By whom are the expenses met? (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.	35. No.	
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?	36. By trustees. May appeal to Government superintendent, but no higher.	

Questions.

Answers.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
 (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
 (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
 (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents,
 (b.) To the locality,
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
37. Not over \$120 per month; average about \$27 per month. \$5 to the £.
38. Eight normal schools, and by teachers' institutes.
 State.
 Yes.
 Not sufficient.
39. Yes; very poor sometimes on examination by board.
40. Eight are.
 Yes.
41. Attend daily in most dormitories in a few.
42. Not special.
43. Sometimes; but, if so, get no aid from State.
44. By local.
45. Superintendent.
 None, or very little.
 Small.
 No.
46. From one to four times a year.
 No record.
47. From both, but mainly by State.
48. By Act of Congress to suit themselves.
49. One case, Winstanley.
50. \$2.50, or 10s., per annum, all that public pays; patrons other half, \$5, or 1l., average.
51. Yes; but patrons who want schools longer pay.
- 52.—
 Skilled, \$4, or 16s., per day.
 Unskilled, 50 cents, or 2s., per day.
53. No.
54. See 50.
55. No.
- 56.—
- 57.—

British Vice-Consulate, Mobile,
29th August 1887.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

SIR, I FORWARDED the foregoing Schedule of Inquiries to Solomon Palmer, Esq., Superintendent of Education, Montgomery, Alabama, and the same was returned to me this day with many of the queries answered.

I am,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. BARNEWALL,
British Vice-Consul.

Wm. Johnson, Esq.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul,
New Orleans, Sa.

ARIZONA TERRITORY, U.S.A.

Questions.

Answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force ? | 1. July 1st, 1887. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country ? | 2. 50,000. |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3.— |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 16 to 18 years of age. | 10,000. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public manage-
ment.
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. | 5,800. |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | No means of knowing. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory ? | 4,500. |
| 5. If so— | 4. No. |
| (a.) Between what ages ? | 5.— |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ? | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ? | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed ? | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ? | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ? | 6. No. |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ? If so, how is that class dealt with ? | 7. No. |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance ? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year ? | 8. A school week consists of five days of six hours each (9 to 12 and 1 to 4) for children over eight years ; under eight years, four hours per day. |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open ? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much ? | 9. 100 days. Minimum is generally exceeded by about 30 days. |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work ? | 10. No. |
| (a.) If so, what is the system ? | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour ? | None. |
| 11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality ? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings ? | 11. The trustees for the district. Provided at the cost of the people. |
| 12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age ? If not, for what proportion ? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required ? | 12. Only for those attending. No particular space described. |
| 13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided ? | 13. Yes. |
| 14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management— | 14. No. |
| (a.) As to the state of the premises ? | |
| (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency ? | |
| (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction ? | |
| 15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise ? If otherwise, state how ? | 15. By the territory, partly. |
| 16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction ? and, if so, of what nature ? By whom is it given ? | 16. No. |
| 17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction ? | 17. No. |
| 18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours ? If so, state what means are taken to secure it. | 18. Yes. Required of the teacher by the law. |

Questions.

Answers.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. No.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. Yes.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. No.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. No.

23. Give the curriculum for—

23. Same.

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

24.—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,

Compulsory.
Optional.
Optional.
Optional.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

25. Yes.

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

Free calisthenics and vocal and breathing exercises.
Yes.
Twice a day, five minutes each time.
Yes.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

26. No.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

27. In all primary classes, beginning at six years of age. As a part of the public system.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

28. Promotion is made in accordance with the proficiency of the scholar without regard to the class. Periodically.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

29. Mixed. Taught both by women and men. Women mostly.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

30. Age 18, good moral character, and proved ability to teach.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

31.—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

No law.
In practice, average (30) thirty.

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

32. Yes. No others.

33. Is there any system of—

33. No.

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

34.—

35.—

35. No.

- (i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

36. By the trustees of the district. Appeal lies to county school superintendent.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

37. From \$150 down to \$75 for males. From \$10 down to \$65 for females.

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office?
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

None.
No.
None.
In rare cases; civil only.

Questions.

Answers.

- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 - (ii.) At whose cost?
 - (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 - (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 - (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 - (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 - (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 - (b.) What are their salaries?
 - (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
- (i.) Elementary and
 - (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
 - (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents?
 - (b.) To the locality
 - (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
38. They are free to choose their own methods.
- Yes.
- Barely sufficient.
39. No.
- 40.—
41. We have but one normal school in the territory, and just established.
- 42.—
- 43.—
44. Local only.
45. Elected by the people.
- None.
46. At the pleasure of the trustees.
No.
47. Public funds entirely.
- 48.—
49. Have no poor districts.
50. From \$7.50 to \$40 per scholar in different districts.
51. Gratuitous.
- 52.—
\$6.50 per day average.
\$1 per day.
53. No.
Free to all.
54. About 4,500, at an average cost of \$25 per scholar.
Cost of text-books only.
Almost entirely.
Nominal.
55. None.
- 56.—
57. No system. We have primary and grammar schools, a normal school, and are now building a university, all supported by the territory and free to all residents of the territory.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What is the date of the school law now in force?	1. Last amended law dates from the last legislature, March 1887.
2. What is the estimated population of the State?	2. 1,000,000.
3. Give the number of children—	3. Under 17 years of age 352,480.
(a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 17 years of age.	259,973.
(b.) On the school rolls of {	189,220.
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.	
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.	
(c.) In regular attendance.	125,718.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. Yes.
5. If so—	5.—
(a.) Between what ages?	8 and 14.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?	80 days.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?	Fine, \$20 to \$50.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?	When excused by school officers on account of physical or mental condition; when parents or guardians are extremely poor or sick; or that such children are taught in a private school or at home in branches usually taught in public primary schools; or in case a public school shall not be taught for three months during the year within one mile of the nearest travelled road of the residence of any person within the school district.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?	By clerk of each board of education and of each board of district trustees on complaint of any teacher or taxpayer.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. None sufficient to be called a class.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. Maximum, six hours for pupils over eight years of age; four hours for pupils under eight years.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9. 120. Average of all the counties 150 days.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	10. None.
(a.) If so, what is the system?	No laws on the subject.
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	11. Duty of city boards of education and boards of trustees of school districts at the cost of cities of school districts. Necessary amount raised by local taxation.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	12. Yes. Not specified by law.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required.	13. All districts are supplied with public schools.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means, are schools under public management also provided?	14.—
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	No.
(a.) As to the state of the premises?	No.
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?	No.
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?	15. Prescribed by the State in a general way. Specific directions are given by county boards of education.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.	16. No.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	17. No.
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	18. The law provides for teaching morals and manners in the public schools, and teachers are required to enforce the law.
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.	19. Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	20. No.
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	

Questions.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent.
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

21. Being subject to local control under a general plan, the curriculum varies in details, not in general aim.
22. A chartered city may support secondary schools. No difference in elementary instruction.
- 23.—
Reading; writing; orthography; arithmetic; geography; English grammar; history of the United States; physiology and hygiene (with special instruction as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system); vocal music; elements of bookkeeping; industrial drawing; practical entomology.
Not different from (a) unless the town be incorporated.
- 24.—
Industrial drawing is compulsory.
Not required.
Not required.
Not required.
25. Required as a subject in the curriculum. No general system.

Generally.
15 to 20 minutes daily.
It is.
26. In some specified schools of the largest cities (denominated cosmopolitan schools) German and French are taught.
27. In cities and larger towns.
Three years.
No.
28. By semi-annual examinations.
Frequently all known to be above a certain standard are promoted without examination (honorarily).
29. Mixed.
Both men and women.
The majority.
30. Age 18 years.
Attainments.—A valid certificate granted by county boards of examination.
Moral character, good.
31. Not fixed by law. About 50 maximum.
32. Adult.
33. Night or evening schools are maintained in San Francisco for those of any age deficient in education or unable to attend day sessions.
34. Not compulsory.
No fees.
City school tax.
- 35.—
No.
- 36.—1. Appointed by district board of trustees.
2. No other power can remove provided the teacher possess legal qualifications.
3. May appeal to county superintendent in case salary is withheld.

Questions.

Answers.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
 (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
 (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
 (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
37. Male from \$75 to \$250 per month.
 Female „ \$50 „ \$150 „
 No other emoluments.
- None.
- 38.—
 In State normal schools.
 The State.
 16 years.
 3 years.
 Generally in the common schools.
- They are.
- Sufficient.
39. Yes, if qualified by having obtained a required certificate.
40. They are for professional training, but give a general education at the same time.
41. Only attend daily.
42. For moral not for religious.
43. No.
44. By county authority.
45. Trustees and boards of education are elected by popular vote.
 Generally none required.
 Nothing.
 No.
46. Every trustee must visit his school once each term.
 Records of examination are kept by teachers.
47. Public funds.
- 48.—
- 49.—
- 50.—
51. Yes.
- 52.—
 From \$2.50 to \$6 per day.
 „ \$1 to \$2 „
53. No.
 All public schools are free.
54. In 1886, total number of pupils, 189,220.
 \$25.63.
55. There is, depending, however, on local taxation.
56. Gratuitous.
57. All pupils have the privileges of all schools.

THE STATE OF COLORADO, U.S.A.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 21 years of age.
(b.) On the school rolls of

{	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.
	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.

(c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means, are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
1. Constitution of the State. Schools' laws amended to 1887.
2. 350,000.
3.—
(a.) 60,798.
(b.) 40,690.
No record.
(c.) 26,428 average daily attendance at public schools.
4. No; at present voluntary. (But according to Sec. 11, Article IX, of the Constitution of the State, the General Assembly may require every child of sufficient mental and physical ability to attend the public schools for a time equivalent to three years between the ages of 6 and 18, unless educated by other means).
6. None mentioned.
7. No.
Free education is provided in all school districts, and new districts can be organised where there are 15 persons of school age.
8. A school day is not to exceed six hours, excluding intermission at noon. Five days form a week, and four weeks a month.
No mention, except that the Board of Directors can dismiss primary pupils before the regular time for closing the schools.
9. No district is entitled to any portion of State or county fund unless a school is maintained and taught by a licensed teacher for at least 60 days in each year.
In county districts schools are maintained from 60 to 160 days.
In cities and towns from 120 to 200 days.
10. There is no regular system.
11. Board of Directors.
School houses are rented, built, or purchased by the Board of Directors by tax on district.
12. There are sittings in school houses provided for 42,864 children.
13. No mention of private schools with reference to the system of public instruction.
14. None mentioned.
15. No.
The Board of Directors fix the course of study. There is no absolute uniformity.
16. No.
No sectarian tenets or doctrines are allowed to be ever taught in public schools.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) by the school law, and
(ii.) in actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
17. The use of school houses out of school hours for any other purpose rests with the Board of Directors and the voters.
18. No.
All publications of an immoral or pernicious tendency are by law excluded. Instruction in hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human body, is included by statute law of 1887 in the branches of study in all public schools.
19. No.
None.
20. Yes.
21. Slightly. The Board of Directors determine the curriculum, but must provide for the teaching of the subjects required for a teacher's examination.
22. None specified by law.
23. All school boards must provide for the teaching of orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, the history of the United States, including the Constitution of the United States, physiology, and laws of health, and such other branches of learning (and) in other languages as they may deem expedient.
- 24.—
(a.) Not mentioned.
(b.) Do.
(c.) Do.
(d.) Do.
25. No.
But whenever the parents or guardians of 20 or more children shall so demand, the Board of Directors may introduce gymnastics as a branch of study into any school.
(b.) No.
26. Yes.
The Board, whenever the parents or guardians of 20 or more children in any school district shall so demand, may introduce German or Spanish as a branch of study, or procure instructors to teach all branches of study, either or both of those languages.
27. No information of their existence, and they form no part of the public system.
28. In the graded schools scholars can step up from one grade to another by merit.
29. Separate, except in small districts.
Of the 1,304 teachers, 836 are female.
30. The county superintendent, if satisfied of the applicant's competency to teach and of their good moral character, grants certificates on their passing examination in the subjects mentioned in answer to Question "23." The applicant must also pass in the elements of the natural sciences, the theory and practice of teaching, and the school laws of the State. A record is kept by the county superintendent of the age, examination, &c. of all certificated teachers. No limit of age is fixed by law.
41. No number fixed by law.
The average number of scholars to one teacher is about 31.
32. No information. County superintendents keep a record of age.
33. No mention.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

34. Not compulsory. See answer to Question 5. There are no fees. The expenses of all public schools are met by tax in each school district levied on all property by county commissioners, the amount required being fixed by school board, but not to exceed 15 mills per dollar (1½ per cent.); and by appropriation from income of State school fund, which is derived from land granted for school purposes by the Federal Government on the admission of the State into the Union.

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

35. No.

(ii.) None.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

36. By school board.

Yes; to county superintendent, and from that to the State Board of Education, which is composed of the State Superintendent of Education (President), the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

37. There is no scale.

The salary of male teachers varies from 45 dollars (9L) to 150 dollars (30L) per month, and of females from 40 dollars (8L) to 90 dollars (18L) per month, being higher in graded than in ungraded schools.

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

(i.) None.

(v.) No.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

38.—

(i.) At teachers' normal institutes, for which purpose the State is divided into institute districts.

(ii.) These are maintained by registration fees of one dollar (4s.), appropriation by counties and State aid.

(iii.) None fixed by law.

(iv.) Not less than two weeks annually.

(v.) No statement.

(vi.) No particular class, mostly from the same as the children.

(vii.) There is a greater supply of good teachers than situations to be had.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

39. No uncertificated teachers are allowed to teach.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

40. Yes; the teachers' normal institutes are. Not necessarily.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

41. Not necessarily. Attend daily at institutes.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. No.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. By both.

The State superintendent has a general supervision, and visits annually such counties as most need his personal attendance, inspecting schools and making

Questions.

Answers.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?
 (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality.
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
- addresses. The county superintendent visits each district at least once each quarter while school is in session for the purpose of inspecting the schools, advising with teachers and school officers, and examining books and accounts.
 School board directors visit from time to time, and have general control.
45. Elected by the people.
 (a.) The county superintendent must take oath to the Constitution, and give bond in 2,000 dollars (400*l.*).
 (b.) He receives 5 dollars (1*l.*) a day and travelling expenses, but compensation not to exceed 100 dollars (20*l.*) in one year for each school in county.
 (c.) No; not necessarily.
46. See answer to Question 44. Teachers keep records.
47. Both.
 Varies. In 1886 of the 905,622 dollars (181,120*l.*) expended 13,126 dollars (2,625*l.*) was allotted from State school funds. The remainder being levied by local tax.
48. Grants from income of State schools funds' are only made if school is kept open 60 days in each year.
 A local tax is yearly levied for the support of the free schools.
49. Books may be provided for indigent children by the local boards.
51. Yes.
53. No.
 All children are free.
54. Expenditure per capita of school population in 1886 10.78 dollars (2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*). The number of children enrolled was 40,690.
 (a.) Nil
 (b.) 10.56 dollars (2*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*).
 (c.) 22 c. (11*d.*). In 1885 the apportionment from State fund was 70 c. (2*s.* 10*d.*) per capita.
55. Many of the graded schools have a high school course open to all, while Denver is the only city populous enough to require a full and distinct faculty.
 Any school district can establish a high school by vote, and districts can unite to form a union high school.
56. Yes.
57. High schools are free as well as elementary; but this does not apply to universities or colleges under State or private management.

N.B.—Answers to statistical inquiries are based on the last School Report printed in 1887, and have reference to the year 1886.

Exchange is calculated at 5 dollars per 1*l.* sterling.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. 1878.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? 2. 215,000 (approximate).
3. Give the number of children—
 - (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 17 years of age. 3.—
From 6 to 17 years of age, inclusive, 52,700 (approximate).
 - (b.) On the school rolls of

}	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public manage- ment.	Public schools: White, 23,029; coloured, 10,365; total, 33,394. Non-public schools: Data on this subject is not available.
	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary manage- ment.	
 - (c.) In regular attendance. White, 17,910; coloured, 7,975; total, 25,855.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. There is a law making elementary education compulsory, but it has never been enforced.
5. If so—
 - (a.) Between what ages? 5.—
 - (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? 6. No.
 - (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? 7. There are, undoubtedly, some vagrant children which the public school system fails to reach, but the number is very small.
They are neglected so far as official action is concerned.
 - (d.) What exemptions are allowed? 8. For first and second years, three and one half hours daily for five days in the week; for the remaining years of school life, five hours per day for five days in the week.
 - (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? 9. The law does not determine this matter. School is open from 185 to 190 days in the year.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 10. No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 11. The board of trustees of public schools, subject to the action of Congress.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? 12. Yes.
This is not fixed by law. In constructing new buildings we provide that each pupil shall have not less than 200 cubic feet of air, and 14 feet of floor space.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? 13. There are no municipal schools supported by "voluntary means."
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
 - (a.) If so, what is the system? 14. No.
 - (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? 15. It is prescribed by a Board of Education, whose appointment is provided for by Act of Congress.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? 16. They give moral but not religious instruction.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? 17. No.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? 18. The moral of each lesson is impressed on the mind of the child. Teachers are required by law to teach the baneful effects of narcotics and stimulants. Teachers are expected to maintain good order and discipline without resorting to corporal punishment, and to train the children in the entire curriculum of school studies without resort to force. Teachers are expected to open school by reading a portion of Scripture. Moral principles are further taught by lectures on the part of teachers, the committing of maxims on the part of pupils.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 - (a.) As to the state of the premises? 18. The moral of each lesson is impressed on the mind of the child. Teachers are required by law to teach the baneful effects of narcotics and stimulants. Teachers are expected to maintain good order and discipline without resorting to corporal punishment, and to train the children in the entire curriculum of school studies without resort to force. Teachers are expected to open school by reading a portion of Scripture. Moral principles are further taught by lectures on the part of teachers, the committing of maxims on the part of pupils.
 - (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 - (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?

Questions.

Answers.

- 18.—(continued).
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools.
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- Singing is regularly taught, the influence of which has a direct moral bearing, especially as the words usually sung assert moral truths.
19. Not any.
20. Yes.
21. No; there is no variation except in gradation on account of age and degree of advancement.
22. No.
23. See Course of Instruction, accompanying this report.
- 24.—
Compulsory in all grades.
Optional.
Optional.
Optional.
25. A system of light or free gymnastics, or calisthenic exercises.
- Yes.
Five minutes, two or three times per day.
Yes, and more.
26. In the high school, which is a part of the entire system of schools, free to all, we teach German, French, Latin, and Greek, the two latter in sufficient amount for entrance to college.
27. There are none provided for by law.
28. Pupils are promoted on the recommendation of the teacher in charge, and by the approval of the superintendent or assistant superintendent. Exceptions are made of pupils who have failed to do the work or are thought incompetent to the work of the next higher grade. The matter is left wholly to the decision of the teacher (subject only to the approval of the superintendent or assistant superintendent, who is acquainted with work of the teacher), who has instructed the child and who is acquainted with his capabilities.
29. Some of them are mixed and some are separate. They are taught by either men or women.
88.7 per cent. of all our elementary teachers are women.
30. They must be at least 18 years of age and must pass a satisfactory examination in all branches of study taught, including arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geography, history, drawing, music, physics, physiology, and hygiene, theory and art of teaching, penmanship. Teachers must give evidence of having good moral character.
- 31.—
Not provided for.
In actual practice, from 45 to 50.
32. All are adult.
- 33.—
Yes.
A high school.
34. Not at all.
High school is in session about 185 days per year.
Night schools are in session three evenings in each week for five months in the year.
There are no fees.
By the Government.
- 35.—
No.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

- 35.—(continued).
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
36. The teachers are appointed and removed by the board of school trustees. There is no appeal from the decision of the board.
37. The average salary of teachers, male and female combined, is \$670 per annum (10 months, 20 days each).
 There are no other emoluments whatsoever.
- None whatever.
 No.
- 38.—
 In a city normal school.
 At the cost of the Government.
 They must be at least 18 years of age.
 One year.
 They go through the whole system of public schools, including the high school.
 Many are drawn from the same class. We get many teachers from other parts of the United States.
 It is sufficient.
39. Only in emergency, and then they must pass an examination in scholastic attainments.
40. They are.
 Yes.
41. The latter.
42. As in the elementary schools. (See answer to Question 18.)
43. No.
44. The schools are under the management of a superintendent and a corp of assistants, who act as inspectors, and report the condition of schools from time to time to the board of trustees. The latter body acts mainly in a legislative capacity.
45. The Commissioners of the district of Columbia, who are the municipal executive authority, appoint the superintendent. The board of trustees appoints his assistants.
 There are no prescribed qualifications. They are generally educated men, and men of experience in their respective lines of work. They frequently come up through the ranks, grade by grade, and are therefore well fitted to inspect all grades of work. Besides, they are usually men of broad culture.
 That of superintendent, \$2,700 per annum. That of assistant superintendent, \$2,000 per annum.
 Answered in (a) above.
46. They are inspected continuously. It is the business of the superintendent and his assistants to inspect schools and give suggestions to teachers, and they are engaged in this work all the time that the schools are in session. For a corp of 646 teachers there are two superintendents, one for white and one for coloured schools, and eight assistant superintendents or supervising principals as they are called, six for white and two for coloured schools. There is, therefore, a supervisor for every 65 teachers on an average. The better schools of America are conducted on the principle that efficient and close supervision is necessary to the conduct of good schools. The supervision of schools in the district of Columbia costs 87 cents per pupil per annum (estimated on average enrolment), while the instruction or cost of teaching, excluding supervision (estimated on average enrolment), is \$13.83 per pupil per annum (10 months, 20 days each). This cost includes the cost of special teachers in vocal music and in drawing.

No.

Questions.

Answers.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

47. From State appropriation exclusively.

48. No such grants are made in the district of Columbia.

49. There is no distinction in districts. All are treated alike.

50.—

White and coloured: \$14.29 per pupil per annum for white; \$12.11 per pupil per annum for coloured.

Secondary: \$32.60 per pupil per annum for white; \$26.40 per pupil per annum for coloured.

51. Yes.

52.—

\$2.50 to \$5 per day of nine hours.

\$1 to \$2 per day of nine hours.

53. None.

All pupils are admitted to school free of charge.

54. 33,000, in round numbers.

Nothing.

Nothing.

The total cost per pupil per annum (estimated on average enrolment), excluding value of buildings and rental of buildings, is \$17.55.

55. Our high school, included in the above statements and itemized also, ranks properly as secondary education as it prepare for the college and university.

56. Yes.

57. It is the privilege of every child, but no financial help is given, except that text-books are furnished those who are unable to buy them.

CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

2. What is the estimated population of the State?

3. Give the number of children—

(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 4 to 16 years of age.

(b.) On the school rolls of

Public schools, *i.e.*,
under public man-
agement.

Non-public schools, *i.e.*,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment.

(c.) In regular attendance.

4. Is elementary education compulsory?

5. If so—

(a.) Between what ages?

(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?

(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?

(d.) What exemptions are allowed?

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

1. Part of present law enacted in 1650. All enactments codified in 1887.

2. 700,000.

3.—

(a.) 152,166 (in 1886); the compilations for 1887 not complete.

(b.) 125,539.

15,175.

(c.) 82,949.

Questions.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
- (a.) If so, what is the system?
- (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
- (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
- (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
- (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
- (a.) Drawing,
- (b.) Needlework,
- (c.) The use of tools,
- (d.) Cookery,
- a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

9. In districts enumerating 24 or less, schools must be maintained 24 weeks; enumerating 25 to 100, 30 weeks; all over 100, 36 weeks.
The average number of days of school per year for the State is 179.
10. No, except as given below.
- (b.) Children between 4 and 13 cannot be employed in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment, but may be employed in other industries if they have attended 120 days.
Children between 13 and 14 cannot be employed in any industry until they have attended 60 days.
Children between 14 and 16 can be employed.
11. Local school boards, called school visitors, elected by towns.
At cost of districts.
12. Number of sittings, 128,350; number registered, 125,539. The number of sittings is not equal to enumeration, but no effort is made to secure attendance of children from four to seven. There is ample room for all who can be compelled to attend, although in larger towns there is occasionally lack of sittings for primary grades.
13. Yes.
- 14.—
- (a.) No.
- (b.) No.
- (c.) Yes.
15. Certain branches—reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, physiology, elements of geography, and history—are prescribed by the State. Other branches may be prescribed by local boards.
16. No.
17. No.
18. No provision made by law.
19. No.
20. No. There is occasionally a clergyman; the hiring is in the hands of local committees.
21. It must contain the branches mentioned above and may contain more.
The distinction implied in question between secular and other schools has no force, because all schools are secular.
22. Only as local boards create differences.
- 23.—
- (a.) It would include the prescribed studies, and probably drawing, and a few other branches in those schools approaching 100. (The term curriculum has a very vague signification as applied to our school management; your inquiry extends to what we call classification and grading; my answer is incomplete; I take the inquiry to extend to the branches pursued.)
- (b.) Would include secondary studies.
- 24.—
- (a.) Drawing is mentioned in the law, but not compulsory.
All others are strictly optional.

Questions.

Answers.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or

- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

85.—

- (i.) Is any instruction—

- (a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

- (iii.) By whom is it given?

- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

- (vi.) By whom is it given?

- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

- (viii.) At what hours is it given?

- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

25. None prescribed by law. I think light gymnastics are practised in half the schools in the State.

- (d.) Yes.

26. No. No legal distinction exists between elementary and secondary schools, except as to support.

27. There are six in the State. These are under the "pure Froebel system." Hundreds of primary schools have Kindergarten methods and teaching. Kindergartens are now part of public school system, if districts vote to make them so.

28. Generally classes are promoted as wholes and annually.

Many graded schools promote pupils as often as physical strength and progress in studies will permit.

29. Yes.

Both by men and women.

Almost entirely by women.

30. There is no legal distinction between elementary and secondary schools.

Age.—No restriction.

Attainments.—Must pass examination in legal branches and such others as local boards prescribe.

Moral character.—Inquired into by local boards.

31. No law.

No uniform practice.

32. Very many young persons under 18 teach.

33.—

(a.) Yes. Towns can draw from State Treasury 50 dollars for each pupil over 14 enrolled in evening school.

- (b.) No continuation schools.

34. Not compulsory.

Must continue at least 50 sessions to secure *per capita*.

No fees.

Expenses met by towns.

35. No.

36. There are three systems prevailing.

1. Teachers appointed by local board of town officers. [Town system.]

2. Teachers appointed by district committees and examined and approved by local board of town officers. [District system.]

3. Teachers appointed by boards of education in certain chartered districts. [Society system.]

Teacher has no appeal. Revocation of certificate answers as dismissal under town and society systems.

37. Average males, 69.89 dollars per month.

Average females, 37.97 dollars per month.

- (i.) No.

- (ii.) No.

- (iii.) No.

- (v.) No.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained? (ii.) At whose cost? (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges? (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction? (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges? (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class? (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications? (b.) What are their salaries? (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from State or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents? (b.) To the locality? (c.) To the State?
- 38.—
- (i.) At normal school. (ii.) The State. (iii.) Sixteen. (iv.) Two years. (v.) Public schools. The training school and normal school are one. (vi.) Yes. There are no social classes in the strict sense. Trained teachers are generally from families of education and means. (vii.) Very insufficient; only about 500 out of 3,000.
39. Untrained teachers employed if they pass the examination required by local board.
40. See 38. Most have been educated at public schools.
41. Attend daily for instruction. There are two training schools in the State. One is a normal school.
42. No.
43. No.
44. Both. Local is much more frequent than State. The State does not attempt to examine and give rank to pupils. This is done exclusively by local boards.
45. In towns the board of visitors are inspectors. In some towns superintendents are appointed. (a.) Unfortunately they often have no qualifications. Superintendents are experts. (b.) Visitors, two dollars a visit. Superintendents and supervising principals 1,000 dollars to 3,600 dollars. (c.) No.
- 46.—
1. Six times a year. 2. In some towns.
47. Public funds.
48. State gives to towns 1.50 dollars for each enumerated person (4-16). The income from school fund is distributed *pro capita* to towns on the same basis. Local taxation supplies remainder. Of the 1,791,666 21 dollars expended for schools last year the State granted 13.7 per cent. School fund furnished 6.8 per cent., and local taxation the remainder.
49. No.
50. 19.73 dollars. No legal distinction between (i.) and (ii.).
51. Yes.
- 52.—
- (a.) 1,000 dollars per annum. (b.) 400 dollars per annum.
53. No.
54. This cannot be given.

Questions.

Answers.

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the State?

55. The secondary system is part of the public school system, and no line of demarcation can be drawn. Secondary schools are the continuation of elementary schools and often are in the same building, and the classes are denominated higher classes of the same school.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. All instruction gratuitous.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. No.

Some of the questions are based upon and imply a state of things which does not exist in this State, notably the distinction between elementary and secondary schools. These are both parts of the public school system, supported by grants from State and school fund and taxation.

The branches pursued are of course different, but they are under the same management, and any attempt to draw a distinction except as to curriculum only makes confusion.

Any information or documents will be cheerfully furnished.

(Signed) CHARLES D. KINE,
Secretary of State Room of Education
of Connecticut.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
3. Give the number of children—
 - (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 7 to 20 years of age.

Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.
 - (b.) On the school rolls of
 - (c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
 - (a.) Between what ages?
 - (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
 - (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 - (d.) What exemptions are allowed?
 - (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
 - (a.) If so, what is the system?
 - (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 - (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 - (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 - (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

1. Session Laws of 1883, amended 1887.

2. 479,000.

3.—

103,383.

82,836.

Per-centage of attendance at public schools of those enrolled = 66.

4. Yes.
(Not enforced.)

5.—

10 and 14.

12 weeks.

The director of subdistrict notifies parent or guardian, and, if they fail to comply, he makes complaint before some justice of the peace, and on conviction such parent, &c. is fined from \$10 (2l.) to \$25 (5l.).

Bodily or mental infirmity.

If taught an equal time at any private school, or regularly at home in same subjects, or has already acquired proficiency.

If no school taught, or within two miles of residence, included in answer "c" to question "5."

All school laws are enforced by the territorial board of education.

6. None mentioned.

7. None known.

8. Schools must be kept open not less than six nor more than 10 months. A school month consists of 20 days, a week of five days, and no Saturday counts.

No mention.

9. 120.

Average number of days schools taught, 110.

10. No.

11. School board.
Special fund derived from territorial apportionment and local taxation.

None mentioned.

12. There are 110,111 sittings.

13. Yes. (No mention of voluntary schools, which would not interfere with the law regarding public free schools.)

14. None mentioned.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
15. By the territory.
16. No.
The Bible may be read for 10 minutes without comment.
17. A majority of voters may permit the school house to be used for any proper purpose (but the seats must not be removed or furniture interfered with), giving equal rights to all religious or political parties, but the school house must be open at any time for literary or educational purposes.
18. No; by law.
Except the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. Must by law be taught.
19. None.
20. Yes.
21. Territorial law fixes subjects which must be taught, and school boards have the power of introducing others on certain conditions, and adopting a course of study.
22. No particular difference. Boards decide the course.
- 23.—
24. Not mentioned.
25. No.
26. No.
(Only Latin in advanced classes of normal school.)
27. Not mentioned.
No part of public system.
28. Examination and merit in graded schools.
29. Separate.
Of the 5,055 teachers, 1,614 are male, 3,441 are female.
30. Teachers must be 18 years of age, have certificate of qualification, granted on public examination held by county superintendent, in knowledge of subjects required by law, and in aptness to teach and govern, and be of good character.
1st grade for two years higher subjects.
2nd grade for 18 months higher subjects.
3rd grade for 12 months elementary subjects required by law.
31. None specified.
There are 5,055 teachers to 82,866 pupils enrolled, or 1 to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$, or about 1 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ according to per-centage of attendance.
32. No. (Cannot teach under 18 years of age.)
33. No.
- 34.—
The expenses of public schools are met by local tax levied in each district (not to exceed 3 per cent.) on all property by township board, and by apportionment from county school fund, from the territory of Dakota, and from the United States. The county school fund is derived from a county tax of 2 per cent. on all property in the county, and poll tax of \$1 (4s.).

Questions.

Answers.

- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction,—
- (a.) Religious or—
- (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
- 35.—
No.
- None.
36. The director and school meeting.
Yes. To county and territorial superintendent. In all appeals final decision rests with Territorial Board of Education.
37. Salaries graded according to grade of certificate.
Average salary per month of—
- | | | \$ | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------|---|-------|---|----|----|
| Male teachers | - | 35.42 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Female do. | - | 30.92 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
- No emoluments.
- No.
- 38.—
- The Territorial Board of Education designates the private universities, colleges, and academies (uniformly through the territory) where instruction shall be given to, from 10 to 25, scholars free. At normal schools and teachers' institutes.
- At cost of territorial funds.
\$1 (4s.) is charged for certificate examination.
Ten weeks.
- Teachers must also attend institutes one Saturday each month or forfeit one day's pay. At the normal school the elementary course is three years.
- Varies.
- Yes, but not necessarily.
- No lack of applicants.
39. The examination as to qualification to teach rests with county superintendent.
40. The normal schools and institutes are; but teachers can be trained at other colleges, &c. See answer to question (i.) "38."
41. Not necessarily.
42. No.
43. No.
44. By both. The general supervision is in the Territorial Board of Education.
The territorial superintendent may visit any school.
The county superintendent must visit each school in his district every year, examine into its condition, and advise and direct the teachers, and has general superintendence.
The school board visit from time to time in each district and have general control.
45. Vote of the people.
- The territorial superintendent, \$2,500 (50%); county superintendent from \$100 (20%) to \$250 (50%) according to population, and \$3 (12s.) each day employed in duties of office, township board, \$1 (4s.) a year.
- No.
46. See answer to question 44
Teachers keep records.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined?

State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

47. From public funds and taxation in each school district.

About one-fifth from territorial regiment.

About four-fifths, local tax.

48. The county fund is distributed to the several school corporations in the county in proportion to the number of resident children of school age.

Territorial funds are apportioned to normal schools,

teachers' institutes, and public schools.

The local tax is levied for local purposes.

49. No.

50.—

51. Yes.

52.—

53. No.

All are free.

54. 82,866 enrolled.

Common school expenditure \$1,808,542 (361,708*l.*); \$21·82 (4*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*).

Nil.

About \$17·82 (3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*).

About \$4 (16*s.*).

55. Any school township having four common schools, and has sufficient school houses, and an assessed valuation of \$200,000 (40,000*l.*), can establish a high school, or two or three can unite.

56. Free.

57. "Elementary" and "higher schools" are free.

This does not apply to universities and colleges under territorial or private management.

N.B.—Answers to statistical questions are given from the Annual Report for 1886.
Exchange is calculated at \$5·00 per *l.* sterling.

STATE OF FLORIDA, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
3. Give the number of children—
 - (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 21 years of age.
 - (b.) On the school rolls of

{	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.
	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.
 - (c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
 - (a.) Between what ages?
 - (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
 - (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 - (d.) What exemptions are allowed?
 - (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

1. 1868.
- 2.—
3. 96,329 between the ages of 4 years and 21.
82,863.
79,687.
- I know nothing of private school statistics.
- 49,813.
4. No.
- 5.—
6. No.
7. Vagrant or destitute children are comparatively few; the public schools are open to them.
8. Six hours per day, 30 hours per week.
Children of six years of age just entering school for the first time are dismissed for three hours at noon, making about three hours in school, all others attend the full session the school year through.
9. A school month is 22 days in school.
A term three months.
A year three terms.
The minimum required by law is a term, three months; the minimum is the rare exception.

Questions.

Answers.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
 (a.) If so, what is the system?
 (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
 (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
 (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
 (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,
 (d.) Cookery,
 a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
 (a.) If so, describe it.
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to it?
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
10. No.
 We have none.
11. The county superintendents and county boards of public instruction for each county. At the cost chiefly of the county, sometimes by the people. Bonds are required of all contractors.
12. For all children.
 18 inches square.
13. Yes.
14. None.
15. By the individual counties through the county boards of public instruction.
16. Short devotional exercises of a non-sectarian character are used for opening. Our teachers are required to embrace every opportunity to inculcate by precept and example the principles of truth, honesty, patriotism, and the practise of every Christian virtue.
17. Some of them in rural districts where there is no church edifice.
18. Such as are improvised by teachers.
19. No; pupils whose parents object may remain out of school while these are being held.
20. No, the question is not asked.
21. The course of study which, tending to the same end, and through the same books, is varied by the teachers where circumstances of poverty, remoteness from facilities, and like conditions make it necessary.
22. None.
23. Orthography, writing, grammar, geography, United States' history, arithmetic, vocal music, drawing, and calisthenics. It is the same in both, except the studies are pursued in sections instead of whole classes, and the number of teachers are increased in the latter.
24. Just as far as the curriculum extends it no pupil can select what he or she will take at school, but all must do the same work.
 Industrial education and training is but now being introduced.
25. Calisthenics.
 Yes.
 Thirty minutes each day in some large schools; every other day in others.
 Yes.
26. No.
27. None among the public schools, except in so far as many of the principles are adopted in primary instruction.
28. At the close of the year's work a written and oral examination is held, the results, together with the record of the pupil, determines the promotion to the next higher class for the next year. In special cases of very bright and studious pupils this advancement is made during the year. There are no other exceptions.
29. The co-education of the sexes is universal in this State, and nearly as many female teachers as male are employed, some of each in all the principal schools.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given.
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholars.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools. If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
30. No qualification as to age is required, the young, vigorous are preferred if they have any experience; the moral character must be good, habits strictly temperate, and thoroughly up in common school branches.
31. No regulation by law; custom has fixed about 30 pupils to the class.
32. All are over 18 years.
33. None.
34. No compulsory law of any kind in this State.
- 35.—
None.
36. By the county boards of public instruction, and also removed by them for cause. The county superintendent can also remove them, but must report to the county board at once where the teacher can be heard, and can appeal his case to the State Board of Education.
37. Salaries range from \$30 (6*l.* 5*s.*) to \$125 (26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*) per month for the school year. Nothing is given over the salary.
- 38.—
In institutes for each county and in State normal schools, entirely at the cost of the State, so far as tuition is concerned.
Sixteen years.
Two years.
In the common schools and high schools conducted by the counties.
Yes.

Abundant.
39. They must pass an examination upon the branches taught, and write upon methods, discipline, and organization. If the result is favourable they receive certificates.
40. Yes.
Yes.
41. They live outside the colleges.
42. Yes, similar to that in the common schools.
43. No.
44. By both as far as practicable.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?
(a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What are the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
45. The Governor and State Board of Education. Experience and scholarship. State officer, \$100,000 (312*l.* 10*s.*) a year; local authorities, such salary as the county board may vote from year to year.
From both.
46. The law requires one each term. Only once during the year, and at its close.
47. Public funds altogether.
48. The national.
49. All districts are treated alike.
50. We make no discrimination in ascertaining the cost per capita of education between the elementary and higher elementary; the cost per capita is for all children of lawful age \$5·01 (1*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.*), and for each child enrolled \$5·37 (1*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*), and a cost of \$7·35 (1*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*) for each child in daily average attendance upon the schools per year.
51. All instruction is gratuitous, even in our seminaries and colleges, that is, those of the State.
52. 75 cents (3*s.* 1½*d.*), \$1 (4*s.* 2*d.*), \$1·25 (5*s.* 2½*d.*) unskilled, and from \$2 (8*s.* 4*d.*) to \$3·50 (14*s.* 7*d.*) for skilled labour.
53. None.
Yes.
54. No division.
55. None.
56. All instruction is free.
57. In many of the counties there are excellent high schools into which any child may enter who has the common school teaching. They can enter our seminaries and State college just as any other child.

ALBERT J. RUSSELL,
State Superintendent, Public Instruction.

STATE OF GEORGIA, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. 1871.
2. What is the estimated population of the State? 2. 1,542,350.
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, i.e., from 6 to 18 years of age. 3.—
508,722.
309,594.
- (b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, i.e.,
under public manage-
ment.
Non-public schools, i.e.,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. No account kept.
- (c.) In regular attendance. 60·8 per cent. of enrolment.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. No.
5. If so— 5.—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. None.

Questions.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS

7. No provision has been made to reach such cases.

8. The hours vary in schools and classes. In city schools the school hours are, for juvenile classes, from 9 a.m. to 12.

Intermediate, 9 to 1 or 1.30.

Other classes, 9 to 2.

9. The commissioners of each county regulate the schools of their own county. The number of school months is regulated by amount of tax received by the commissioners. The shortest term is three (3) months.

10. None.

11. (1.) County commissioners.

(2.) The county.

12. No record.

13. Each county regulates its own schools, and votes whether the county will supplement the public school fund or not.

14. No.

15. Prescribed by the State.

16. No religious instruction.

17.—

18. None.

19.—

20. No, not necessarily.

21. It varies greatly in different counties; city schools having a more advanced curriculum than country schools.

22. A very great difference. Please find attached the curriculum of studies in the urban schools of Chatham county and the city schools of Savannah. Which may be regarded as a fair specimen of what is being done throughout the State.

COURSE OF STUDY.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Eighth Grade.

First reader; spelling from the reader; counting, writing and reading numbers; written and mental exercises in addition and subtraction, with small numbers; printing and writing words and sentences from the reader and the blackboard.

Seventh Grade.

Second reader; spelling from the reader; notation, numeration, addition and subtraction in arithmetic; oral geography; copying words and sentences from the reader and from dictation; writing.

Sixth Grade.

Third reader; spelling from the "word primer;" arithmetic—through multiplication; first lessons in geography; simple exercises in composition; writing.

Questions.

22.—(continued).

• Answers.

Fifth Grade.

Fourth reader; spelling from the "word book;" geography; arithmetic—to common fractions; composition; writing.

Fourth Grade.

Fourth reader; spelling; primary history of the United States; arithmetic—through decimal currency; composition; writing.

Third Grade.

Fifth reader; spelling; geography; English grammar—begun; arithmetic—to per-centage; composition; writing.

Second Grade.

Fifth reader; spelling; geography; English grammar—continued; arithmetic—to discount; composition; writing.

First Grade.

Fifth reader; spelling; history of the United States; geography—reviewed; English grammar—completed and reviewed; arithmetic—completed and reviewed; composition; writing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Boys' High School.

Fourth Class.

Physical geography; English grammar—reviewed; arithmetic—reviewed; algebra—begun; Latin grammar and reader; composition and declamation; reading; spelling; writing.

Third Class.

Natural philosophy; Latin; Greek; algebra—completed; composition and declamation; reading; spelling; writing.

Second Class.

Chemistry; Latin; French; Greek; geometry—begun; composition and declamation; bookkeeping; reading; spelling; writing.

First Class.

Outlines of history; Latin; Greek; astronomy; geometry—completed; composition and declamation; reading; spelling; writing. General review.

Girls' High School.

Fourth Class.

Physical geography; English grammar—reviewed; arithmetic—reviewed; algebra—begun; Latin grammar and reader; composition and recitation; reading; spelling; writing.

Third Class.

Rhetoric; natural philosophy; Latin; algebra; completed; composition and recitation; reading; spelling; writing.

Second Class.

English literature; Latin; chemistry; geometry—begun; composition and recitation; reading; spelling; writing.

First Class.

Outlines of history; English literature; Latin; astronomy; geometry—completed; composition and recitation; reading; spelling; writing. General review.

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

23.—

24.—

25. In city schools, Lewis' system.

Yes.
Vary in different schools. 20 minutes daily is usual.
Both boys and girls.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?	26. No.	
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?	27. No kindergarten.	
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?	28. By examination. Those who fail to pass the requisite examination are not promoted.	
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?	29. Mixed. Teachers are, or may be, of both sexes. To a large extent.	
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?	30. Applicants must be of good moral character, and are subjected to a rigid written examination as a test of their attainments.	
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher— (i.) By the school law, and (ii.) In actual practice?	31. No definite number. The number is generally decided by necessity or accommodation. Forty is conceded to be the maximum number for one class studying the same branches.	
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. All adult.	
33. Is there any system of— (a.) Night or (b.) Continuation schools?	33. None.	
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34.—	
35.— (i.) Is any instruction, (a.) Religious or (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday? (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching? (iii.) By whom is it given? (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction? (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday? (vi.) By whom is it given? (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory? (viii.) At what hours is it given? (ix.) By whom are the expenses met? (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.	35. No.	
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?	36. In the country by county commissioners. In cities by school boards. The teachers are elected annually and have the right of appeal to county board, then to State school commissioner, and finally to the school board of the State.	
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades— (i.) Together with their other emoluments, (ii.) Stating if a house and firing, (iii.) Or any other advantages, (iv.) Are attached to the office. (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?	37. No scale. Salaries differ in different localities. In Savannah the salaries vary from \$400 to \$2,500 per annum.	
38.— (i.) How are teachers trained? (ii.) At whose cost? (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges? (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction? (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges? (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class? (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?	38. No training school in this State.	
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?	39. The great majority of teachers are untrained. Their appointment rests almost entirely on their scholarship.	
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?	40.—	
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?	41.—	
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?	42.—	
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?	43. No.	

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
(a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
44. By local authorities only.
45. County commissioners or school boards. Scholarship. From \$1,000 to \$2,500 per annum. Sometimes.
46. Irregularly. None.
47. Entirely, except in cities, from public funds or local taxation.
48. No grants.
49. No.
50. \$3 $\frac{2}{100}$ per capitá.
51. Gratuitous.
52. From \$1, for unskilled, upwards.
- 53.—
54. 508,722. Cost \$3 $\frac{2}{100}$ each.
55. No.
- 56.—
57. The entire system of public education in this State is free, from the elementary school to the State University, inclusive.
- W. ROBERTSON,
British Vice-Consul, Savannah, Georgia.

IDAHO TERRITORY, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 21 years of age.
(b.) On the schools rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management.
(c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
1. In force from and after June 1st, A.D. 1887.
2. Ninety thousand (90,000).
- 3.—
Seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy-two (17,372), as shown by Report for September 1st, A.D. 1886, it is estimated that there are now 20,000. Reports to this office are imperfect. I estimate number at eleven thousand (11,000). No reports are made of non-public schools to this office. Reports imperfect. Estimated at 45 per cent. of enrolled number.
4. Yes. All children between the ages of 8 and 14 years are compelled to attend school if school house is situated within two miles of the parents' residence.
- 5.—
8 and 14 years.
12 weeks in each school year, 8 of which must be consecutive.
For first offence not less than \$5 (1*l.*) nor more than \$25 (5*l.*); for second and subsequent offences not less than \$10 (2*l.*) nor more than \$50 (10*l.*).
Children may be excused for bodily or mental infirmities, or application to study at home, or attendance at private school, or where it appears that the child is actually and necessarily compelled to labour for the support of a parent or parents.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

5.—(continued).

(a.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

The board of trustees of the school district by complaint brought before a justice of the peace.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

6. No.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach?

7. No.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

8. Six hours per day, and five days per week, except in cases where the teacher in his discretion dismisses the young children before the regular closing hour.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

9. Schools must be open 60 days in each year. In the larger towns there is usually an excess of 40 days, and I think the average number of days in which schools are kept open throughout the territory is 85.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

10. No.

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

None.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

11. It is the duty of the trustees of each district, subject to a limited supervision of the county and territorial superintendent. The cost of the building is usually paid by raising a special district school tax; improvements and incidental expenses are paid for out of the general school fund of the county when apportioned to the districts. The custom is not to require bonds or securities, except of the building contractor.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. School accommodation is provided for about two thirds of children of school age. The smaller districts have usually plenty of schoolrooms, while the larger ones too often have not rooms enough. There is no law as to surface and cubic space per scholar, those matters being left to the discretion of the trustees.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. A school under public management is provided in every organized district in this territory, and in no instance is a public school discontinued because other schools may be provided for by voluntary means.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

14.—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

No.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

No.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

No.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

15. A series of text-books is required by law, but the teacher has discretion in the matter of the number of books used.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? And, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

16. *Extract from General School Laws of Idaho Territory.*

"Any and every political, sectarian, or denominational doctrine is hereby expressly forbidden to be taught, . . . nor shall any teacher nor any district receive any of the public school moneys in which the schools have not been taught in accordance with the provisions of this title."

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17. In many districts, by consent of the trustees, the school houses are used by various denominations on Sabbath days for public worship; but such meetings are not in any way recognized as having anything to do with the schools.

Religious instruction is not given to the schools on school days either during or before or after school hours by the teachers.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. *Extract from General School Laws of Idaho Territory.*

"Every teacher must endeavour to impress upon the minds of the pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood."

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. Forbidden, except as above stated in 16, 17, and 18.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. No.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. It varies only in minor particulars.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. The urban schools sometimes teach "the higher branches" in addition to the elementary.

Questions.

23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

Answers.

23. No distinction is made, except in schools known as "independent districts," in which the higher branches are taught. In the common schools the usual branches taught are orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States of America.
- 24.—
No.
No.
No.
No.
Not compulsory, except when prescribed by trustees of "independent districts," and then only as to drawing.
25. Not by direction of law, but is in use in a few schools at option of teachers.
Ordinary light gymnastics and calisthenics.
Only to the extent that teachers have a right to enforce a reasonable use.
Short intervals throughout the day.
Yes.
26. No.
27. Kindergarten schools are kept regularly in three districts. In numerous other districts the younger pupils are, to a limited extent, taught something after the kindergarten system. Five years is the minimum school age. So far as "independent districts" are concerned, they are a part of the public system.
28. Promotions are made in most of the schools individually, based upon the attainments of the respective pupils. In the larger schools the promotions are made class by class. In the town districts, by reason of the greater proportion of available school moneys, terms last about eight months per year, which allows of grading and consequently of advancing entire classes from time to time, while the short terms in the rural districts and the irregular attendance of pupils does render class advancement feasible.
29. The elementary schools are mixed and are taught both by men and by women. I have no statistics to show which preponderate, but personal observation leads me to believe that about two thirds of our primary school teachers are women.
30. *Extract from School Laws of Idaho Territory.*
"Duties of Examiners.—Section 680.—It is the duty of county superintendents at the quarterly examinations to examine all persons applying for certificates to teach in orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, modern geography, and history of the United States; to test the general knowledge of the candidates and their ability to impart oral instructions relating to the subjects treated in the text-books; and no person must be granted a certificate who, in the judgment of the superintendent, does not possess the ability to impart oral instruction to such a degree as to render the applicant a successful teacher. County superintendents are authorized to issue two grades of certificates, viz., first grade, valid in the county for two years to those who answer correctly not less than 75 per cent. of the questions asked in any one branch, and not less than 90 per cent. of the general average; second grade, valid for one year to those who answer correctly not less than 50 per cent. in any branch, with a general average of 75 per cent. But no certificate must be granted to any person who is not known to be a law-abiding citizen and of a good moral character."
31. No assignment is made by law.
In actual practice each teacher is deemed competent to teach about 40 children.
32. Adult teachers are the rule; the exceptions are very few.
33. None authorized by law.
34. Understanding that the above relates to night or continuation schools, my answer to No. 33 is sufficient.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 (a.) Religious or
 (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 (iii.) By whom is it given?
 (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 (vi.) By whom is it given?
 (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

35.—

Not by authority of law.

36. Licensed teachers are appointed and removed by the district board of trustees. The teacher may appeal to the county superintendent, and from his decision to the territorial superintendent of public instruction. The trustees have power to discharge a teacher "for any neglect of duty, or any cause that, in their opinion, renders his services unprofitable as a teacher." With so much power vested in the board of trustees, appeals to other officers are not usually sustained except in cases where gross irregularities and manifest misconduct is shown by the board of trustees in trying the teacher.

37. From \$30 (6l.) per month to \$1,800 (360l.) per annum.

Sometimes with board and lodging under what is termed the "boarding round" system.

Frequently clergymen receive pay from congregations for services rendered by the former while engaged at the same time in teaching the public schools, but they hold no "ecclesiastical office" recognised by law. I think we have no civil office holders engaged in teaching.

38.—

The majority of our teachers have been trained only in the free common schools of the United States of America.

Their own or their parents.

We have no "class" distinctions here.

The supply is sufficient, but we need more whose qualifications are better.

39. I refer to question No. 30 for my answer.

40. We have no training colleges.

41.—

42.—

43.—

44. The elementary schools are regularly inspected by the trustees monthly, by the county superintendents annually, and by the territorial superintendent of public instruction, so far as is possible, annually.

45. Trustees are elected, also county superintendents.

Trustees receive no pay, county superintendents from \$200 (40l.) to \$900 (180l.) per year.
 Not usually.

46. The law requires trustees to inspect monthly; the county superintendents annually. No record is made of results.

47. Public funds.

Voluntary contributions are very small.

Questions.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools.

Answers.

48. No grants are made, except that two sections of land in such township are received by the general government of the United States of America for the benefit of the public schools, and 72 sections to be selected generally throughout the territory for university uses, but no sale of such lands is at present permitted.

49. Not as districts. Indigent scholars are furnished with books out of district funds.

50. Our public schools are free. The pupil pays nothing.

51. Gratuitous. We have no fees. All property owners are taxed, whether parents or not, for the support of the public schools.

52. Skilled labour, \$3.50 per day with board. Unskilled labour, \$40 (8l.) per month with board.

53. No public aid is provided. All resident children are admitted free if of school age.

54. Owing to imperfect reports I cannot give the number of children under instruction. The total number of children enumerated in the territory of school age is 17,372.

The total expenditure last year was \$135,313.21 (27,062½l.+).

Cost per child \$7.79 (1l. 12s. 2d.).

55. In the independent districts, very limited. There are three such districts.

56. It is gratuitous.

57. Poverty is no bar to reaching the highest attainments so far as school fees are concerned. Our schools are free. If a pupil is too poor to buy books the authorities will buy and furnish them. We have no so-called "scholarships," yet I believe that no poor and deserving young man or woman in this territory, if possessed of energy and a strong purpose to acquire a good education, would fail through poverty alone of accomplishing that purpose.

NOTE.—In all computations \$5 is reckoned to the pound sterling for convenience, except in subdivision (c.) to question No. 54, \$4.84=1l., and 2 cents=1d.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

1. Act of 1872, amended to 1887.

2. What is the estimated population of the country?

2. 3,450,000.

3. Give the number of children—

(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 21 years of age.

(b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management.

3.—

1,096,540.

743,345.

91,257.

(c.) In regular attendance.

Average daily attendance in public schools, 503,798.

4. Is elementary education compulsory?

4. Yes. By State Law of 1883.

5. If so—

(a.) Between what ages?

5.—

8 and 14.

(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?

12 weeks.

(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?

Fine of not less than \$5 (1l.) nor more than \$20 (4l.) on person having charge of child.

(d.) What exemptions are allowed?

Bodily or mental condition as to prevent attendance or application. If child taught at private school or at home in branches taught in primary or other schools, or has acquired such branches, or no school within 2 miles of residence for 12 weeks during the year.

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

School directors or boards of education prosecute, and jurisdiction is conferred by the Act on all justices of the peace in the State. Any director neglecting to prosecute after 20 days' written notice by any taxpayer is subject to a fine of \$10 (2l.) to be sued by any taxpayer.

Questions.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

6. None mentioned.
7. No.
There are industrial schools for boys and girls.
8. Usually from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.
Directors may provide that children under 12 years of age shall not be confined in school more than four hours daily.
9. 110 days.
In cities having 2,000 inhabitants, schools must be maintained not less than six or more than ten months.
Average number of months schools were in session, 7.3.
10. None mentioned by law, or any regular system.
11. The board of directors.
At the cost of each district, raised by taxation, not to exceed 3 per cent. for building purposes.
None mentioned.
12. The directors provide school accommodation by tax on property.
There are 11,534 school districts, of which 39 have no school.
County superintendents report 20 per cent. as not large enough for the pupils, and a certain number as deficient in some healthful condition.
No specified cubic space or surface per scholar.
13. Yes.
14. There is no State law regulating private schools, except that the president or principal shall report to the State superintendent so as to enable him to lay before the Legislature a fair exhibit of said institutions and of the educational resources of the State. They must be incorporated under State law.
15. By the board of directors of each district.
16. No. Any appropriation or grant of any school fund whatever in aid of any church or sectarian purpose is prohibited under penalty of double the amount and imprisonment of not less than one month or more than 12 months in county jail.
17. The board of directors have power to grant the use of school buildings, when not occupied by schools, for religious meetings and Sunday schools, for evening schools and for literary societies, or for such other purposes as they may deem proper.
18. None mentioned.
19. No.
20. Yes.
21. Yes. The board of directors determine the curriculum in each district.
22. The board direct what branches of study shall be taught, therefore each school varies.
- 23.—
24. Not compulsory. It enters into the branches of study at some schools.
No mention.
25. No.

Questions.

Answers.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

26. Yes, in some of the higher schools. This is left to the board of directors.

27. There are many infant and kindergarten schools in the cities, the ages vary, but they form no part of the public system.

28. In graded schools by examination and merit. There are 1,361 graded schools in the State.

29. Separate.

Of the 20,540 teachers employed, 6,690 are male, 13,850 female.

The number of female teachers appears on the increase.

30. No teacher is authorised to teach a common school who is not of good moral character, and does not possess a certificate. County superintendents grant certificates upon due examination if found qualified to teach—

1st grade for two years on examination in higher subjects.

2nd grade for one year on examination in orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States.

Diplomas from normal school are sufficient qualifications, as also State certificates.

No law as to age.

In cities of 100,000 inhabitants directors can examine and grant certificates.

31. No fixed number.

One teacher to 36 pupils is the average.

32. No.

33. No system mentioned.

The directors may grant use of schoolrooms for night schools.

34. All public schools are maintained by State aid and local taxation.

The local tax is not to exceed 2 per cent. on all property for educational purposes, but must be levied in all districts for the maintenance of schools.

The State school fund consists of the proceeds of one fifth per cent. tax on property—levied annually—and of common school lands (being section number 16 in every township) granted to the State by the United States for the use of schools.

All fines and forfeitures, except those levied in towns and cities for the violation of byelaws and ordinances, are paid to county superintendents for school purposes.

35.—

No.

Directors may grant the use of schoolrooms on Sunday for religious instruction.

None.

36. By the board of directors.

None mentioned.

37. Average salary of teachers per month—

Male, \$52.14 (10l. 8s. 7d.)

Female, \$41.73 (8l. 6s. 11d.).

No emoluments.

No.

Questions.

Answers,

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained ?
(ii.) At whose cost ?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? If not, from what class ?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach ?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities ?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction ?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training ?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination ?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority ? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors ?
(a.) What are their special qualifications ?
(b.) What are their salaries ?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ?
46. How often are the schools inspected ? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children ?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined ? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are arrears of fees collected ?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour ?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools ? Is there any provision for admitting such children free ?
- 38.—
At State Normal University, county normal schools. At teachers' institute.
The State and local taxation.
Teachers' institutes are maintained by institute funds derived from payment for certificates.
No particular class.

No lack of applicants.
39. All teachers must have certificates and attend teachers' institutes.
40. Yes.
41. Not necessarily.
42. No.
43. No.
44. The State superintendent has general supervision of all common and public schools.
The county superintendent visits each school (at least once a year) in his district, notes instruction, discipline, government, and general condition, gives advice and directions, hears appeals, and reports to State superintendent.
The board of directors visit from time to time and have general control.
Women, if of 21 years of age, are eligible for any office under the Act on the same conditions as men.
45. They are elected by vote of the people.
The county superintendent takes oath and gives bond in \$12,000 (2,400*l.*).
County superintendents by 3 per cent. commission on sale of lands, 2 per cent. commission on sums distributed for schools, \$4 (16*s.*) a day spent on duties, and \$1 (4*s.*) per day spent on visitation,
Not necessarily.
46. By the county superintendent at least once a year. See answer to question 44.
Teachers keep records.
47. Public funds and local taxation.
About one tenth from public funds, consisting of State, county, and township funds, fines and penalties, tuition fees, sale of school property, and income from sale of bonds.
About nine tenths from local taxation.
48. State and local funds are distributed among the schools which are kept open according to law according to population. Local taxes are levied yearly for the support of schools in each district.
49. No.
Boards of directors can grant supply of books to indigent children. Any district can organise an industrial school for boys or girls and provide clothing for the same, by permission of the Governor of the State, if supported by voluntary contributions.
- 50.—
51. Yes.
- 52.—
53. No.
All are free.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

- (a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

54. 743,345 enrolled.
\$13.64 (2l. 14s. 7d.) on number enrolled; \$20.12 (4l. 0s. 6d.) on average attendance.

Nil.
About \$12.26 (2l. 9s.) on number enrolled.
About \$1.38 (5s. 7d.) on number enrolled.

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

55. Yes. Any district can organise and support a high school.

There are 169 higher schools free in the State.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. Yes.
There are also many private higher schools, not free.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. No. Elementary graded and ungraded schools and higher schools are free, as well as normal schools. This does not, however, apply to State or private universities, or colleges or private higher schools.

N.B.—Answers to statistical questions are taken from the Biennial School Report for 1885-86, and have reference to the year 1886.

Exchange is calculated at \$5.00 per l. sterling.

THE STATE OF IOWA, U.S.A.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------|---|--|--|--|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. Constitution of the State, 1846. Law of 1858, and subsequent amendments. | | | | | | |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2. 1,728,000 in 1884. | | | | | | |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3.— | | | | | | |
| (a.) Of school age— <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 21 years of age. | (a.) 623,151. | | | | | | |
| (b.) On the school rolls of | (b.) 472,964. | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under public management.</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">17,158.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i>, under private or voluntary management.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | } | Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. | 17,158. | } | Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management. | | |
| } | Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management. | 17,158. | | | | | |
| } | Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management. | | | | | | |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | (c.) Average attendance at public schools 28½, 498. | | | | | | |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | 4. No. Voluntary attendance. | | | | | | |
| 5. If so, | 5.— | | | | | | |
| (a.) Between what ages? | | | | | | | |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | | | | | | | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | | | | | | | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | | | | | | | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | | | | | | | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | 6. None mentioned. | | | | | | |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrants or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 7. No. All elementary schools are free. | | | | | | |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 8. None. Schools must be taught not less than 24 weeks of five days of six hours in each year. No difference mentioned. | | | | | | |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | 9. 120.
Schools are open on the average 144 days. | | | | | | |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | 10. No system mentioned. | | | | | | |
| (a.) If so, what is the system? | | | | | | | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? | | | | | | | |
| 11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? | 11. The cost of the school district raised by taxation. They are inspected by the board of directors and county superintendent. | | | | | | |
| 12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? | 12. There are 13,393 schools. | | | | | | |
| 13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? | 13. Yes. | | | | | | |

Questions.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
- (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
- (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the state give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
- (b) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a) Drawing,
- (b) Needlework,
- (c) The use of tools,
- (d) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
- (b.) Is it obligatory?
- (c.) How much time is given to it?
- (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) by the school law, and
- (ii.) in actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

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Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

14. No law.

15. Certain elementary subjects must be taught. The board determine the curriculum.

16. No.

17. They can be if so voted by the electors of the school district.

18. None stated.
Teachers can report children of vicious or immoral habits for the purpose of their removal to institutions specially adapted for that purpose both for boys and girls.

19. No.
None.

20. Yes.

21. The board have a certain power of introducing subjects beyond those required by law.

22. None mentioned by law. This depends in a measure on the board of directors.

24.—

(a.) Optionally introduced as a subject in some schools.

(b.) Not mentioned.

25. No.

26. Latin or German or both (and in four instances Greek) are taught in a few of the graded schools.

27. Many schools, both city and country, have kindergartens, but they do not form a necessary part of the public school system.

28. In graded schools by examination and merit.
There are 530 graded schools in the State.

29. Separate; except perhaps in a few small schools. Of the 23,119 teachers 17,359 were female.

30. If applicants as teachers have no diploma or State teachers' certificate they must attend the State normal schools or teachers' normal institutes and pass an examination before the county superintendent, by whom they are then licensed. The general age of entry is from 19 to 21. They must be of good character.

31. No fixed number.

(ii.) There are 23,119 teachers to 472,964 enrolled pupils, of whom 284,498 is the number of attendants on the average.

32. No.
Many are younger than 21 years of age.

33. No mention.

Questions.

Answers.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

34. Not compulsory, wholly voluntary.

There are no fees.

Public school expenses are met by State school funds (derived from lands granted to the State by the Federal Government on its admission to the Union), by county temporary fund (derived from fines, forfeitures, &c.), and by county or district levied by supervisors for school purposes not to exceed 3 mills per dollar (about three-tenths per cent.) on all property.

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,—

(a.) Religious or

(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

35.—

(i.) No.

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(ii.) None.

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(iv.) None.

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(v.) None.

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar?

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

36. By the Board of Directors. Yes, to county superintendents. Decision of State superintendent is final.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

37. No scale. Average salary per month of male teachers 37.40 dollars (7l. 9s. 7d.). Female do., 30.42 dollars (6l. 1s. 8d.).

(i.) Together with their other emoluments,

(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,

(iii.) Or any other advantages,

(iv.) Are attached to the office?

(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school-work?

(i.) No emoluments.

(v.) No.

38.—

(i.) How are teachers trained?

38.—

(i.) There are State normal schools, but not sufficient. The majority attend the teachers' normal institutes established in each county.

(ii.) At whose cost?

(ii.) Normal schools at cost of State. Teachers' institutes have a State grant each of 50 dollars (10l.); and 1 dollar (4s.) is charged for registration, and 1 dollar (4s.) for examination for certificate.

(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?

(iii.) Generally 18 or 19 years of age. At State normal schools they must be 17 years of age.

(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?

(iv.) At normal schools three to four years; can graduate after one year. At institutes two to four weeks.

(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

(v.) There is an entrance examination. They are mostly educated at the elementary or higher schools.

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vi.) No particular class. Mostly from the same as the children.

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

(vii.) There is no lack of applicants.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

39. If they have no State diploma or certificate, they must pass examination and be licensed by supervisors.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

40. Yes, and for those who desire to teach. Not necessarily.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

41. Not necessarily. Attend daily at the institutes.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. No.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular Church or religious denomination?

43. No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. They are under State supervision and local control.

The local Board of Directors visit at different periods, and have general charge of all school matters.

The county superintendent visits school in district; examines and licenses teachers; decides appeals from Board of Directors; acts as organ of communication between township or district authorities and State superintendent, and holds normal institutes, and reports condition of schools to State superintendent.

The State superintendent visits each county occasionally, decides appeals from county superintendents, and has general supervision.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?
 (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
45. Appointed by vote of the people.
 (b.) County superintendents' average salary per annum (165*l.*) 825*00* dollars.
 (c.) Not necessarily.
 The State superintendent and Board of Directors are not.
46. See answer to Question 44.
 Teachers keep records.
47. Maintained by State aid and local tax.
 About five-sixths from local taxation and one-sixth from State funds.
48. State aid is granted if school is kept open the required time.
 Public schools are chiefly maintained by local taxation.
49. No.
50. Yes.
51. No.
 All are free.
52. 472,964 enrolled.
 About 11 dollars (2*l.* 4*s.*).
 (a.) Nil.
 (b.) About 9*50* dollars (1*l.* 18*s.*).
 (c.) About 1*50* dollars (6*s.*).
53. The law provides for county and township high schools, but people have not generally availed themselves of it.
 There are 530 graded schools, and in the majority of such schools the higher branches are taught, and in many of them pupils are prepared for admission to State University.
54. Yes.
57. Elementary, and graded schools where the higher branches are taught, are free, but this does not apply to universities or colleges under State or private management.

N.B.—Answers to statistical inquiries in this Report are based on the last Biennial School Report printed 1885, and have reference to the year 1884.
 Exchange is calculated at \$5.00 per 1*l.* sterling.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, U.S.A.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
1. Constitution of the State, 1861. Laws of 1876 amended to 1887.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
2. 1,400,000.
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 21 years of age.
3.—
(a.) 497,785.
(b.) 365, 239.
Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management.
(b.) On the school rolls of Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management.
- (c.) In regular attendance.
(c.) Average daily attendance 219,908.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
Yes; at a public school or a private school, under competent instructor, by statute law of 1874.
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
5.—
(a.) Eight and 14.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(b.) Twelve weeks in each year, six of which consecutive.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(c.) The parent or guardian is fined 5 dollars (1L) to 10 dollars (2L) for first offence, and 10 dollars (2L) to 20 dollars (4L) for second and every subsequent offence.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(d.) If parent or guardian, or person having control is too poor to clothe child properly; if child's bodily or mental condition prevents attendance or application to study; if child is taught at home in same branches of study, subject to examination; or has already acquired the ordinary branches required by law; or there is no school within two miles of residence.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
(e.) By school officers, by prosecution in the name of the State of Kansas before any court of competent jurisdiction. Fines are paid into county treasury for support of common schools.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
6. No provision in State laws or local regulation.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
7. Schools are free. The district boards have power to admit scholars from the adjoining districts.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
8. A school month consists of four weeks of five days of six hours per day.
No provision.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
9. Not less than three months = 60 days, or four months = 80 days, if school-house be good.
The average length of school year in 1886 was 23·8 weeks = 119 days.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
10. None mentioned.
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
11. The board of directors.
Provided by tax levied in district.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
12. No information.
There are 8,180 school rooms in the State, and 6,791 school buildings.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
13. Yes.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
14. No law regulating.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
15. Certain subjects of elementary instruction are prescribed by the State, while the boards may determine what other branches shall be taught.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
16. No.
17. If not, are the school-houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
17. The district boards are authorised to open the school-houses for the use of religious, political, literary, scientific, mechanical, or agricultural societies of the district under such regulations as the school board may adopt.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
- (b.) Needlework,
- (c.) The use of tools,
- (d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
- (b.) Is it obligatory?
- (c.) How much time is given to it?
- (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

18. None mentioned.

Provision must be made by law for instruction in all public schools in the elements of hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

19. No sectarian or religious doctrine is allowed to be taught or inculcated in any public school; but nothing in the law is to be construed to prohibit the reading of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

20. Yes.

21. There are compulsory subjects fixed by State law, but boards may introduce other branches of study.

22. None fixed by law.

23. The subjects of instruction prescribed by State law are—orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, the effects of narcotic and alcoholic stimulants; and such other branches of study as the district boards may adopt.

24.—

- (a.) Not mentioned as a subject of instruction.
- (b.) Ditto.
- (c.) Ditto.
- (d.) Ditto.

25. No.

- (a.) Not applicable.
- (b.) No.
- (c.) Not applicable.
- (d.) Not applicable.

26. No provision or mention made of a foreign language. The law provides that instruction in the several branches shall be given in the English language.

27. No information.

Not part of the public system.

28. In the graded schools by examination and merit.

29. Separate, where possible.

Of the 9,387 teachers employed in 1886 5,385 were female.

30. No person can be employed as teacher who has not passed examination before the examining committee appointed by the board or directors, or holds diploma or State certificate, and is of good character.

No certificate of 1st grade is issued to any person having passed the necessary examination who is under 18 years of age, and who has not successfully taught for 12 months, nor of the 2nd grade to any person under 17 years of age, and who shall not have taught for three months.

31. No number fixed by law.

(ii.) The number of teachers in 1886 was 9,387 to 365,239 (or 1 to nearly 39) pupils enrolled, or about 1 to 23 pupils, according to average attendance.

32. No.

33. No mention in laws or reports.

34. Attendance at public schools (or private schools) is compulsory on all children between 8 and 14 years of age. No difference is made in sex.

There are no fees. Expenses are met by local taxation, not to exceed 15 mills per dollar (1½ per cent.), by appropriation from county school fund (derived from fines, forfeitures, &c.) and by appropriation, income of, from State school funds (derived from lands granted to the State by the Federal Government on its admission to the Union).

Questions.

Answers.

- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction,—
 (a) Religious or
 (b) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school-work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At what cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
35. No provision or mention of any instruction on Sunday.
36. Appointed by the board of directors. Can be removed by the board in conjunction with the county superintendent.
37. Average salary per month of male teachers, 42.02 dollars (8l. 8s.); female teachers, 33.85 dollars (46l. 15s. 5d.).
- (i.) No emoluments.
- (v.) No.
- (i.) Normal institutes must be held in each county, or union institutes in two or more counties, by the county superintendent for the instruction of teachers and those desiring to teach.
- (ii.) 1 dollar (4s.) is charged for each candidate for certificate. 1 dollar (4s.) registration fee for persons attending. County Commissioners appropriate for further support a sum not to exceed 100 dollars (20l.) for each institute, from school funds.
- (iii.) None mentioned.
- (iv.) Four weeks at normal institutes. There are also State and other associations.
- (v.) Not mentioned.
- (vi.) No particular class. Mostly from the same as the children.
- (vii.) There appears to be an ample supply.
39. If they have no diploma or State certificate, teachers must have certificate of examining committee, as to their qualification and character.
40. Yes. No information.
41. Not necessarily. Attend daily at institutes.
42. None specified. No sectarian instruction allowed.
43. No.
44. By both.
 The district board visits all schools in the district at least once every six months, examining into all matters connected with them.
 The county superintendents visits at least once every six months each school in his district, correcting any deficiency in the government of the school or the method of instruction, and making suggestions for its welfare.
 The State superintendent visits each county at least once in two years for the purpose of advancing and promoting the cause of education throughout the State.
45. They are appointed by election, by vote of the people.
 (a.) The county superintendent takes oath to the Constitution and gives bond in 1,000 dollars (200l.) to perform his duties.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

45.—(continued.)

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

(b.) The county superintendent receives from 600 dollars (120*l.*) to 700 dollars (140*l.*) according to number of pupils of school age and 20 dollars (40*l.*) for every additional 100. Never to exceed 1,200 dollars (240*l.*).

(c.) No; not necessarily.

46. See answer to question 44. Teachers keep records.

From State and county school funds, and local taxation 3,440,858 dollars (688,172*l.*) levied by taxation; 408,159 dollars (81,332*l.*) contributed from State and county school funds, for the year 1886.

48. No portion of State school funds is granted unless school is kept open for three months in the year.

A local tax must be levied each year for school purposes.

49. Schools are free.

51. Yes.

53. No.

All elementary schools are free.

54. 365,239 enrolled.

10·54 dollars (2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*) per child enrolled.

(a.) Nil.

(b.) 9·61 dollars (1*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*) per capita.(c.) 0·93 (3*s.* 9*d.*) per capita.

55. Yes. County high schools may be established in any county having a population of 6,000.

56. Yes. The cost is paid by taxation not to exceed 6 mills per dollar (about $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.)

57. Both schools are free. But this does not apply to universities and colleges under State or private management.

N.B.—Answers to statistical inquiries in the Report are based on the last Biennial Report printed in 1887, and have reference to the year 1886.

Exchange is calculated at \$5.00 per 1*l.* sterling.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, U.S.A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. 1877. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2.— |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3. 311,425. |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 18 years of age. | 113,492. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of | Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public manage-
ment.
22,613 reported; many more attend. |
| (c.) In regular attendance (average). | |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | 80,369. |
| 5. If so— | 4. No. |
| (a.) Between what ages? | 5.— |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | 6. Yes, in towns and cities. |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 7. All children between 6 and 18 have the privilege of attending. |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 8. Average about six hours per day for five days in each week.
No. |

Questions.

Answers.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means, are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise?

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) It is obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29.—(1.) Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? (2.) If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

9. Minimum of 3 months, but it is exceeded, on the average $1\frac{1}{2}$ months. Some localities hold for as long a time as 10 months.

10. No.

Have none.

11. Duty of parish (or county) boards.

Sometimes school houses are built by public fund; but in some localities all buildings are furnished by patrons free of charge.

12. Accommodations are provided in all cases, in accordance with requirements. No regular rule applied to "space per scholar."

13. Yes.

14. None.

15. By State.

16. No.

17. In some localities, churches are used for school purposes, but not for religious instruction.

18. Teachers are required to inculcate moral habits by example, and by precept.

19. No connexion between Church and State.

20.—

21. All conform to regulations, &c. adopted by State Board of Education.

22. None.

23. All the same.

24. It is one of the prescribed studies adopted by State Board of Education.

No compulsory education.

25. In cities, yes; in some rural schools, calisthenics taught.

26. In localities where the French language predominates that language may be taught; not obligatory.

27. In towns and cities only.
Minimum age six years.

28. By examinations.

29.—(1.) Mixed, generally.

(2.) Large per cent. women.

Very large per cent. In some localities, altogether.

30. The teacher's certificate used in Louisiana reads:—

The moral and intellectual qualifications of as a teacher of youth, having been established by testimonials and satisfactory examination is hereby granted a certificate of grade, valid

Questions.

Answers.

- 33.—(continued).
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they met in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
- for parish.
- and licensed to teach in the schools of this parish.
- Chairman of Committee of Examiners for Board of School Directors.
- Approved :

President of School Board.

Secretary.
31. Minimum of 10.
Maximum of 40.
32. All adults.
33. None.
- 34.—
35. No.
36. By parish or county boards under contract, only for cause can they be removed; then no appeal.
37. Principal (city), \$135 per month.
Vice-principal, \$125 per month.
Assistants, \$55, \$66, \$75, and \$100. Average in State, about \$33, *i.e.*, outside of city.
No emoluments.
Furnished.
- No.
- 38.—
State normal school.
State.
Not less than 17 years of age.
Three years longest.
No prescribed rules as to how or where. They must be able to stand examination in prescribed branches, if they do not hold diplomas from other schools.
Free to all that desire to make teaching a profession.
Insufficient as yet.
39. Many employed in country schools. See page 10. Certificate.
40. Yes.
Yes.
41. Partly both.
42. None, except by example. None obligatory.
43. None, except private institutions.
44. By parish superintendents and by local trustees. Only to see schools are properly conducted. No prescribed rules.

Questions.

Answers.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?
 (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
45. Parish boards.
None.
46. Not prescribed.
In towns and cities, yes.
47. By public fund, until exhausted, when, in many localities, the public schools are continued as private institutions by contribution until school term reaches, in some instances, 10 months.
48. None, except the 16th section in each township by national Government.
49. None, the money is prorated in accordance with the number of children, in all localities, between 6 and 18 years.
- 50.—
51. Yes.
52. Skilled, \$50 to \$135.
Unskilled average about \$33.
53. No.
All are free.
54. Average attendance is about 80,369, at an average cost of \$5.50 per capita.
State.
- 55.—
- 56.—
57. Yes. Parish police juries, under optional provisions, grant beneficiary scholarships in the State University.
From Hon. WARREN EASTON,
State Superintendent, Public Education,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

MAINE, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
 2. What is the estimated population of the country?
 3. Give the number of children—
 (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 4 to 21 years of age.
 (b.) On the school rolls of
 { Public schools, *i.e.*,
 under public manage-
 ment.
 Non-public schools, *i.e.*,
 under private or volun-
 tary management.
 (c.) In regular attendance.
 4. Is elementary education compulsory?
 5. If so—
 (a.) Between what ages?
 (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
 (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 (d.) What exemptions are allowed?
 (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
1. Compiled in 1885.
 2. Probably about 700,000.
 3.—
 212,782.
 146,085,
 No means of knowing.
 102,513.
 4. It is.
 5.—
 8 and 15 years.
 16 weeks.
 After suitable warning, sentence to reform school.
 Unsuitable physical or mental condition.
 By truant officers chosen in every town.
 6. None authorised by law.
 7. See 5 (c.) and (e.).

Questions.

Answers.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

8. Six hours per day, five days per week.
Primary scholars have longer and more frequent recesses, and usually an hour less per day; depends on local management.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

9. 16 weeks legal minimum.
Average number of school weeks = 21.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

10. No.

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

No child under 12 years can be employed in any manufacturing establishment under penalty of not less than 25 nor more than 50 dollars. And no child under 15 can be employed as aforesaid, except such as have attended school at least 16 weeks during the year next preceding.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

11. Local school officers.
Cost of town or district.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. Yes, in rural schools. In urban schools for the usual attendance.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. None such.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

14. No. These schools are usually under the management of boards of trustees.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

15. Certain studies are required by law, viz., arithmetic, geography, grammar, orthography, history, physiology, penmanship. Other studies are determined by local school officers according to the condition and advancement of the school.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? And, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

16. General in its nature; not sectarian.
The teachers and supervisors.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17. School houses are used for religious meetings and Sabbath schools, at the discretion of the district or town in which they are located.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. School laws, section 97.—“The presidents, professors, and tutors of colleges, the preceptors and teaching of academies, and all other instructing of youth in public or private institutions, shall use their best endeavours to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard for truth; love of country, humanity, and a universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and all other virtues which ornament human society, &c.”

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. No.
None.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. No.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. Varies according to the condition of scholars in attainments, and in graded schools according to the grade.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. A marked difference.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

23.—

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

24.—

Optional in some.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

Optional in a very few.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

25. In use to a small extent in urban schools.

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

Varies in system.
Is not obligatory.

Questions.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools.
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do the discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training schools?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the training schools?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

Answers.

26. Latin and French to a small extent, and voluntary. Graded schools in cities make languages a part of their course.
27. Exist in cities to small extent.
At about four.
No.
28. Are made in graded schools from class to class at stated periods, and after test examinations.
29. Mixed.
Both.
Exclusively.
30. School laws, section 87, item 11.—On satisfactory evidence that a candidate possess a good moral character and a temper and disposition suitable to be an instructor of youth, they (the school officers) shall examine him in reading, spelling, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, book-keeping, and physiology and such other branches as they desire to introduce into public schools and particularly into the school for which he is examined.
31. No legal limit.
In ungraded schools all in the district; in graded schools about 40.
32. Adults.
33. In some manufacturing towns and cities provision is made by the school boards for night schools.
34. Not compulsory.
Usually in winter season.
No.
From local and State school funds.
35. No; no public schools on Sunday except the usual Sunday schools for religious instruction, exclusively conducted by the several religious denominations in their own buildings.
- The several churches.
36. In towns having the district system, they are hired by school district agents, and the appointment is established on being examined and certified by the school officers. Removed by school officers for inefficiency in attainments, management or discipline. In towns having town system, the supervisor or superintending school committee have entire control.
37. Males from \$16 to \$140 per month; females from \$2 to \$8 per week.
None.
None.
None.
None.
They may.
- 38.—
In normal training schools, high schools, and academies.
Tuition in normal training schools by State, in other schools at their own expense.
At 16 years to training schools, at others no limit.
Three years.

At the common schools, high schools, and academies.

No class distinctions.

The constant drain of skilled teachers to the west keeps the supply below the demand.
39. Yes.
The same examinations must be had in the branches to be taught.

Questions.

Answers.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the (colleges), or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training (colleges) for religious or moral training?
43. Are the (colleges) connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents?
- (b.) To the locality?
- (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
40. For professional as well as thorough training in the various branches of an English education.
41. Live outside.
42. No special provision.
43. No.
44. Local authority.
45. Chosen by ballot by towns.
Familiarity with branches taught, and practical knowledge of school management and discipline.
\$1.50 per day of actual service, and travelling expenses.
Not necessarily.
46. Twice each term, at least.
No.
47. Public funds, partly furnished by the State, partly by a tax levied by the towns, of not less than 80 cts. per inhabitant. The town tax usually exceeds this sum.
48. None from national sources. See below.
49. The law allows the school officers of a town to set apart 20 per cent. of the whole school money of the town for a year to be divided, according to their judgment, among the smaller districts. This in towns having the district system, where the town system prevails. Each locality or school has the same number of weeks in a year.
50. Have no means of estimation.
51. No cost to parents except for books, &c. In some towns the books and appliances are furnished free of cost to the scholar.
- 52.—
Males, \$30 to \$100 per month, according to character of school, size, &c.; female, \$4 to \$7.50 per week, same conditions.
\$16 to \$25 per month, as above, for males.
\$2 to \$4 per week, as above, for females.
53. The overseers of the poor, on application or notice of school officers, must provide.
All pupils free.
54. Total number of scholars attending, 146,085. Amount expended for school year ending 1st April 1886, \$1,013,741.
About \$7.
Impossible to say.
Perhaps two thirds.
One third.
55. No.
- 56.—
57. A system of free high schools, aided by the State, established by towns or districts, of the expense of which the State pays one half the expense of the instruction within a limit of \$250 to each town, the town or district paying the balance of expense and attendance free to all pupils in the locality (town or district) of a fixed grade of attainments.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, U.S.A.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. Enacted first in 1865. Re-modelled in 1868 and 1872.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? 2. 934,627.
3. Give the number of children—
 (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 20 years of age. 3.—
 295,215.
 (b.) On the school rolls of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Public schools, } i.e., \text{ under} \\ \text{public management.} \\ \text{Non-public schools, } i.e., \\ \text{under private or volun-} \\ \text{tary management.} \end{array} \right. \right. \} 134,804.$
 (c.) In regular attendance. 94,562.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. No.
5. If so— 5.—
 (a.) Between what ages?
 (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
 (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 (d.) What exemptions are allowed?
 (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
 7. In the city of Baltimore there is a "house of refuge" for vagrant and destitute children, also a "labour school" for a limited number of vagrant children, and many orphan charity schools besides, but none of these are connected with the school system.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
 8. In the city, from 9 to 12, and from half-past 1 to half-past 3; except in June, when the schools close at 1 p.m.
 In the country for about 30 hours weekly.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
 9. In the city of Baltimore for 10 months continuously. In some counties for 10 months, in others nine, and for the remainder seven and a half.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
 (a.) If so, what is the system?
 (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
 10. There is no system of half-time.
- 11.—
 (a.) Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality?
 (b.) At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
 11.—
 In Baltimore, the commissioners of public schools; in the country, the board of county school commissioners.
 At the cost of city or county.
- 12.—
 (a.) Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion?
 (b.) And what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
 12.—
 No; but for all who actually attend school.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
 There is no State law and no school regulation on this subject, but not less than 15 feet floor space and 200 of cubic space is recommended by the school authorities.
 13. There are no schools provided by "voluntary means," unless denominational schools may be so classed; all districts have schools under public management.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
 14. None.
 None.
 None.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state, how.
 15. By the State.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
 16. Secular only.
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
 17. No.
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
 18. In general there is no systematic course of moral training. Teachers are, however, required to look after the morals of the pupils.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

- 19.—
(a.) Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars?
(b.) If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
- 29.—
(a.) Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls?
(b.) If mixed, are they taught by men or women?
(c.) To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

- 19.—
By no means.

None whatever.
20. Yes.
21. No; the curriculum is the same for all country schools of the same grade, and for the city schools as well.
22. Very little, when comparing city schools with graded country schools, and legally none whatever.
23. Teachers are required by law to teach reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, and good behaviour.
Algebra, book-keeping, the constitution of the United States and of Maryland; vocal music, drawing, and domestic economy may also be taught whenever the board of district trustees shall deem it expedient. But in many rural schools there are no pupils for the advanced studies.
- 24.—
A seven years' course in Baltimore city schools, elementary drawing only in rural schools, and not in all of them; compulsory wherever taught.
Only in the State normal schools, and compulsory on girls.
In the manual training school a three years' course in wood and iron.
Only in the State normal schools, and compulsory on girls.
25. None.
26. In exceptional cases only.
27. There are none.
28. Periodical examinations are held, and only those pupils who "pass" are promoted.
- 29.—
Separate in the city, mixed in the country.

Mostly by women.
Probably two thirds are women.
30. *Age.*—Women from 17, men from 19 years.
Attainments.—Must pass an examination in all the subjects required to be taught, and moral character must be vouched for.
31. There is no law on the subject, but in practice 40 is the average number of pupils to each teacher.
32. See 30.
33. There are night schools, but only under the city system. There are no continuation schools.
34. Attendance in such schools is not compulsory. Females do not attend night schools.
They meet for four months in winter.
There are no fees.
Expenses are met out of the school treasury.
35. Neither religious nor secular instruction is given in public schools on Sunday.

- 35.—(continued.)
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
 (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
- 40.—
 (a.) Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers?
 (b.) Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
 (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
36. In the city, by a "board of school commissioners."
 In the country, by a "board of district school trustees," but the appointment must be confirmed by the "board of county school commissioners."
 There is no appeal against dismissal, but 30 days' notice must be given.
 In the counties a teacher holds his place under the original contract until he resigns or is dismissed.
37. Average salary, in the city, \$600.
 In the country, \$300, and no difference between men and women. In the city men are paid about 60 per cent. more than women in similar grades.
 None.
 None.
 None.
 None.
 None.
- 38.—
 In the State normal school, of which there is one for white and one for coloured pupils.
 State.
 Women at 16.
 Men at 17.
 Three years.
 At the high schools and graded schools.
 Yes, they are.
 The supply of qualified teachers is not sufficient.
39. Yes, on the certificate of the county examiner (inspector).
 40.—
 Yes, at the normal school for whites.
 Yes, at high schools, not at universities.
41. They do not live in the colleges.
 42. There is no systematic course.
 43. No.
 44. By the local authority.
 45. The city school board and the several county school boards.
 From \$1,000 to \$2,500.
 Partly, but not exclusively.
 46. In large counties twice a year. In small counties three times. In the city four times a year.
 47. From public funds alone.
 48. No such grants are made.
 49. There are no so-called "poor districts" in Maryland. The public money is equally distributed. Every school of the same grade in a county gets the same money for teachers' salaries. The "districts," as such, have nothing to do with raising the money. It is derived from a general State tax and from a county tax.
 50. Estimate can only be made in (i.) case, and is about \$9.
 51. Yes.

Questions.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

52. —
53. No.
None.
54. Probably 134,804
About \$9.

None.
None.
State, county, or city, all.
55. There are high schools in the city, and in nearly all the counties, but they are not organised into a separate system.
56. It is gratuitous.
57. Yes, they may rise from the elementary schools to the Baltimore (John Hopkins') University without paying any tuition fees.
In three colleges there are scholarships making both board and tuition free.

British Consulate, Baltimore,
20th August 1887.

MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
1. The present system established in 1826. Laws in force codified in 1882. Copy forwarded herewith. See History of Fiftieth Annual Report of Board of Education, p. 88.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
2. 1,942,141.
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 years to 15 years of age.
3.—
348,903.
- (b.) On the school rolls of
Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management. 349,617.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management. 37,393.
- (c.) In regular attendance. 288,640.*
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
4. It is.
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
5.—
Eight and 14.
From eight to 14, and 20 weeks of the year.

A fine on the parent of \$20. If child is not under control of parents or guardians, sent to truant school. None, except for sickness or satisfactory schooling outside of public schools.
By truant officers acting under the orders of school committees.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
6. None.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
7. Vagrants sent to State Reform School. Destitute children provided for at State Primary School at Monson.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
8. Generally six hours per day and five days per week.
In some cases committees shorten the sessions of the primary schools.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
9. Minimum 120 school days. They, the schools, were continued in 1886 an average of 180 days for nine months.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
10. No exemption.
- (a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
11. School committee.
At the cost of the town.

* Law for compulsory attendance applies only to children between the ages of eight and 14 years, which equals 228,203.

Questions.

Answers.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. For all who are required to attend school, and for all others who desire to attend.
250 cubic feet per scholar expected.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. Everywhere provided.
Under public management.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

14.—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

No.

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

No.

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

All children of school age must attend the public schools or schools approved by the school committees.

No.

Schools must be satisfactory to the school committee or children must not attend.

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

15. In general. Every town school committee may determine for itself the arrangement of the course of studies.

Branches to be taught requested by statute.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

16. No religious instruction given. Moral instruction required.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17. They are not.

The school committees may determine for what the school houses may be used, and it is taken for granted that they are to be used for common school purposes only.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. Moral instruction required. Generally given in the oral form.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. Religious instruction given at church and at home.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. They are.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. Generally the same, with slight variations.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. No difference.

Course of studies in general regulated by the Statutes of the Commonwealth.

23. Give the curriculum for—

23. No such distinction.

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

24.—

(a.) Drawing,

Elementary industrial drawing. In evening schools higher work.

(b.) Needlework,

Optional.

(c.) The use of tools,

Optional.

(d.) Cookery,

Optional.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

Industrial drawing required.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

25. No one system.

(a.) If so, describe it.

Permissive.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

In some schools 20 minutes per day.

(c.) How much time is given to it?

It is.

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

26. German and French; but generally in secondary or high schools.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

27. Not at all as public schools; many private kindergartens exist.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

28. Generally promoted by classes. Sometimes exceptions made in the case of bright pupils.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

29. Mixed.

Seven eighths of the public schools are taught by women.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

30. The school committee shall select and contract with the teachers of the public schools; shall require full and satisfactory evidence of the good moral character of all teachers who may be employed; and shall ascertain, by personal examination, their qualifications for teaching, and their capacity for the government of schools.

31.—

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

(i.) By the school law, and

Maximum, 50.

(ii.) In actual practice?

In practice, number below this.

Questions.	Answers.	FOREIGN RETURNS.
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?	32. All adult.	
33. Is there any system of— (a.) Night or	33.— We have evening schools for scholars beyond day school age. None.	
(b.) Continuation schools?		
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?	34. Attendance not compulsory. Continued during winter months. No fees. By public funds.	
35.—	35.— None.	
(i.) Is any instruction, (a.) Religious or (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?		
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?		
(iii.) By whom is it given?		
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?		
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?	None.	
(vi.) By whom is it given?		
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?		
(viii.) At what hours is it given?		
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?		
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.		
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?	36. By school committees. No appeal.	
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—	37. Average for male, \$111.23 per month. " female, \$44 "	
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,		
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,		
(iii.) Or any other advantages,		
(iv.) Are attached to the office.		
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?		
38.—	38.—	
(i.) How are teachers trained?	In normal and training schools.	
(ii.) At whose cost?	State.	
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?	Males at 18 years. Females at 16 years.	
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?	Two years. Advanced course four years.	
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?	In public schools.	
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?	No class distinctions known.	
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?	Not sufficient.	
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?	39. Some employed not trained in normal schools, but all must pass a satisfactory examination.	
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?	40. They are. Many do.	
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?	41. In boarding halls connected with two of the State schools. In three they attend for daily instruction.	
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?	42. None for religious. Moral instruction given in all.	
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?	43. They are not.	
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?	44. By both. Inspection same in kind.	
45. Who appoints the inspectors?		
(a.) What are their special qualifications?	45. School committees elected by towns. State officers appointed by State Board of Education. Committees elected from citizens. State officers, trained educators.	
(b.) What are their salaries?	Committees, fixed by statute at \$2.50 per day. Secretary of Board of Education, \$3,000 per annum and expenses. Agents of board, \$2,500 per annum and expenses.	
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?	They are not.	
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?	46. Not at stated times, but often. Local examiners keep records.	
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.	47. From public funds public schools supported. Private schools from private funds.	
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?	48.—	

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts? 49. We have no districts.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in 50.—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration? To each child in the State between the ages of 5 and 15 years, \$20.44.
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected? 51. Public schools absolutely free schools.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for 52.—
(a.) Skilled or \$3 to \$5 per day.
(b.) Unskilled labour? \$1½ to \$2 per day.
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free? 53. The town provides for.
All are admitted free.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child— 54. 349,617.
\$20.44.
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
Cost borne by town and State.
Income of a moiety of the school fund is apportioned to the towns of low valuation.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country? 55. There are 224 secondary schools; over 90 per cent. of the people within easy reach of them.
The schools are called high schools.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay? 56. Gratuitous. Schools free.
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools? 57. All are able to rise.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. 1837. Last compilation made in 1885.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? 2. Census of 1884 gives it 1,853,655.
3. Give the number of children— 3.—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 20 years of age. 603,767.
(b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management. 416,650.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management. 29,501.
(c.) In regular attendance. 446,151.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. Yes.
5. If so— 5.—
(a.) Between what ages? Between 8 and 14.
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? Four months each year.
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? Parent or guardian is subject to fine.
(d.) What exemptions are allowed? When the mental or bodily condition prevents or when child has been taught elsewhere.
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? By truant officers, who visit parents and guardians and inform them of their duty. If this is not sufficient they institute proceedings in the courts to compel attendance.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. No.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 7. Yes. State reform school and school for dependent children.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? 8. The law makes no requirements in this regard. The custom is to require 5½ hours per day, or 27½ hours per week. School is kept five days each week.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? 9. The amount of school required depends upon the number of children in the district, and ranges from three to nine months in each year.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? 10. No.
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

11. The residents of each locality determine the school accommodation, and the resident taxpayers pay the cost of the same.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

12. Yes.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

13. Yes.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

14. None.

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?

15. The course of instruction is prescribed by the local school board.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

16. Public schools do give religious instruction.

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

17. The school houses are sometimes used for religious meetings.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

18. There is no special provision made for moral training in the public schools.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

19. Religious instruction not required.

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

20. No.

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

21. The courses of study in the different schools vary, some in minor details, but the general character of the courses is the same throughout the State.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

22. Yes.

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

23.—

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

24.—

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

} None are compulsory.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

25. No system prescribed.

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

26. German is taught in some schools.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

27. Kindergarten schools are maintained in some of the cities. They are not required by the general school law.

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

28. Promotions are generally made class by class periodically.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

29. Mixed. Taught by both men and women.

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

30. The board of school examiners shall meet on the Saturday following each public examination, grant certificates to teachers in such form as the superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe, licensing as teachers all persons who shall have attained the age of 16 years and have attended said public examination and shall be found qualified in respect to good moral character, learning and ability to instruct and govern a school; but no certificate shall be granted to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, theory, and art of teaching. United States history, civil government, and physiology and hygiene

Questions.

Answers.

- 30.—(continued.)
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their own emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the cost of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ.
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
(a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers.
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
- with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.
31. None by school law. The number varies in actual practice.
32. Teachers are not all adults.
33. No.
- 34.—
35. There are no such schools.
36. Teachers employed by local boards, they may be removed by, have certificate annulled by, county board of examiners. Teacher has privileges to answer charges made.
37. The average wages of male teachers in all grades in 1886 was \$45 per month. The average wages of female teachers in all grades for the same year was \$31.16 per month. A school month is four weeks of five days each.
No.
No.
No.
No.
No.
38. Teachers do not all have special training. Those that do get it at normal schools at private expense.
39. Untrained teachers are employed. The qualifications required are given in question No. 30.
40. The normal schools are intended for the exclusive training of teachers.
41. Students do not live in the colleges.
42. No special provision.
43. No.
44. Elementary schools are inspected by local authority.
45. The inspectors are county superintendents, selected by a county board of three members.
No special qualification.
Salaries range from \$300 to \$1,500 per annum.
No, not necessarily.
46. Schools must be inspected at least once each year. No record of individual examination is made.

Questions.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
 (i.) Elementary and
 (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
 (a.) Skilled or
 (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
 (a.) To the parents?
 (b.) To the locality?
 (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

47. Elementary education is maintained from public funds and local taxation.
- 48.—
49. No.
50. Cost per capita of all the schools based on the enrolment in 1886 was \$11.28.
51. All instruction in the public schools is gratuitous.
- 52.—
53. No.
54. Total enrolment 416,751.
Costs per capita \$11.28.
55. Yes. State University, State Agricultural College, and State Normal School.
- 56.—
57. No.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
 1. Constitution of the State. The laws of 1877, and biennial amendments to 1887.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
 2. 1,050,000.
3. Give the number of children—
 (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 21 years of age, by Act of 1887.
 (b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management.
 Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management.
 (c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
 4. Yes. By Act of 1885.
5. If so.
 5.—
 (a.) Between what ages?
 (b.) What minimum of attendance satisfies the law?
 (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 (d.) What exemptions are allowed?
 (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
 6. No.
- (e.) On person having charge of child not less than 10 dollars (2l.), nor more than 25 dollars (5l.) for first offence, and not less than 25 dollars (5l.), nor more than 50 dollars (10l.) for every subsequent offence.
 (d.) Bodily or mental constitution so as to prevent attendance or application. If child taught at private school or at home in same branches as required by law in public schools, if no school taught within two miles of residence.
 (e.) By school directors by prosecution before any competent jurisdiction in the name of the State. Directors are liable in a penalty of not less than 20 dollars (4l.), nor more than 50 dollars (10l.), if they fail to prosecute after written notice by any taxpayer.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? And what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? And, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) A town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

7. No.

There is a State public school instituted as a temporary home for dependent or neglected children, where their physical and moral training are attended to, and the education is the same as in common schools. They are, in fact, adopted by the State.

8. This is practically left to the local board and the county superintendent.

9. 100 days, or 5 months—a month consisting of 20 days.

10. No regular system.

11. The board of directors, and the State superintendent.

By local taxation not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all taxable property in any one year for building purposes. The county superintendent advises and directs any alterations or improvements, and reports condition to State superintendent.

13. Private schools do not interfere with the provision of public schools, which is compulsory.

14. None mentioned, except reporting to State superintendent.

15. The subjects of instruction in elementary schools are prescribed by State law.

16. No.

18. None specified.

Except that instruction in hygiene with special reference to the effect of stimulants and alcohol upon the human system is compulsory.

19. No.

None.

20. Yes.

21. The directors have power of introducing other subjects as long as those required by law are not interfered with.

22. None regulated by law.

23. The subjects to be taught in all public schools are by State law:—Orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, modern geography, history of the United States, and elementary hygiene.

24. No mention in State laws.

25. No.

(Physical training is attended to in the State public school for dependent children.)

Questions.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

26. One hour per day is allowed to be given to another language than English, if teacher is competent to teach it.

27. Not mentioned.
No part of system.

28. By examination and merit.
County superintendent superintends the grading of schools and examination of pupils for promotion.

29. Separate.
To a large extent.

30. Teachers if they do not possess a diploma from the university of State normal school, or a State certificate, must pass examination; and procure certificate from board of examiners, appointed by the board of directors, or from the county superintendent, and must be of good character. No age mentioned:—

1st grade certificate last 2 years.
2nd grade certificate lasts 1 year.

Examined in higher subjects.

3rd grade certificate lasts 6 months.

Examined in subjects required to be taught by state law 1.

32. No. They need not be adult.

33. No mention of any system.

34. All public schools are maintained by State aid and local taxation.

The state fund is derived from grant of land by the United States and school mill tax (.001 per dollar, or $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. on property) and a county mill tax, from fines, penalties, liquor licenses, and sale of estrays. These are appropriated to the different districts in proportion to number of children.

Local taxation is levied in each district by the board of directors for the support of schools, not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., including the $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for school building purposes.

35.—

(i.) No.

(ii.) None.

36. By the board of directors. Yes; to county superintendent and State superintendent.

(i.) No emoluments.

(v.) No.

Questions.

Answers.

- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained ?
- (ii.) At whose cost ?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges ?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction ?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges ?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools ? If not, from what class ?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive ?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach ?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers ? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities ?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction ?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training ?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination ?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority ? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors ?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications ?
- (b.) What are their salaries ?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers ?
46. How often are the schools inspected ? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children ?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined ? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources ?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are arrears of fees collected ?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour ?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools ? Is there any provision for admitting such children free ?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents ?
- (b.) To the locality
- (c.) To the State ?
- 38.—
- (i.) In normal schools and institutes.
- (ii.) State and county funds. Institute funds not to exceed the cost of 100 dollars (20*l.*) per week.
- (iv.) Four to six weeks at the institutes.
- (v.) No special education.
- (vi.) Not necessarily.
39. Teachers must attend the institutes, and have the qualifying certificate.
40. Yes.
Not necessarily.
42. No religious training. No special moral training specified.
43. No.
44. The State superintendent has general supervision of all schools, and holds inspections. The county superintendent visits all schools in his district at least once a year, consults and advises with the Board and teachers, advises and directs improvements and alterations, inspects condition of buildings, management and instruction, superintends the grading of schools and the examination of pupils for promotion.
The Board of Directors visit from time to time, and have general control of the schools in their district.
45. The State superintendent by the governor of the State and the Senate. The other officers by vote of the people.
- (a.) They take oath and give bond.
- (b.) County superintendent 1,000 dollars to 1,800 dollars (200*l.* to 360*l.*) State superintendent 2,500 dollars (500*l.*) and contingent expenses.
- (c.) Not necessarily.
46. See answer to question 44.
Teacher keeps record.
47. From State and county funds and local taxation. The greater part by local tax.
48. From State and county funds if school kept open the required time of 100 days—5 months.
The local tax must always be levied annually, and provision made at the commencement of the year for the support of schools for at least five months.
49. No.
51. Yes.
53. The State public school provides for dependent children. See answer to question 7.
- (a.) None.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

55. Free higher schools can be established in any district where thought fit by board of directors.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. Yes.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. Elementary and higher schools are free, as well as normal schools for teachers.

N.B.—Statistical answers left blank, not yet having been favoured with school reports.
Exchange is calculated at \$5 per 11. sterling.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, U.S.A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. Past in 1870. Last revision 1886. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2. 1,300,000. |
| 3. Give the number of educable children— | 3. 444,000. |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 21 years of age. | 298,000. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of { | |
| Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public manage-
ment. | 20,000, estimated. |
| Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. | |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | 245,000 in public schools. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | 4. No. |
| 5. If so— | 5.— |
| (a.) Between what ages? | |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | 6. None. |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 7. The public and private schools do not reach all children, and no legislative measures deal with those who do not attend. |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 8. The daily sessions are from six to eight hours, with recesses intervening. They do not vary. |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | 9. There must be 80 days of free school in each district. In many counties the schools continue 100 days; in a few 120; in one 140. The average is above 90 days. |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | 10. None. |
| (a.) If so, what is the system? | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? | |
| 11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? | 11. In towns the mayor and aldermen provide houses; in the country the patrons. Suitability is determined by the providers of the buildings. |
| 12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? | 12.— |
| 13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? | 13. Yes. |
| 14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management— | 14. None. |
| (a.) As to the state of the premises? | None. |
| (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency? | None. |
| (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction? | None. |
| 15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how. | 15. Provided by the State. |
| 16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given? | 16. None given, except at the option and in the manner of the teacher. |
| 17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction? | 17. Some houses are so used. |

Questions.

Answers.

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

18. No requirement for moral instruction, but teachers may adopt and use such as they choose, or omit it altogether.

19. No religious instruction.

20. Few are ministers; but their religious instruction must not be sectarian.

21. The State prescribes reading, spelling, geography, English grammar and composition, practical and mental arithmetic, United States history, natural philosophy, physiology. Many schools are not advanced enough to require all of these, and in such cases the teacher gives instruction only in those branches required. In towns other branches may be taught at the option of trustees.

22. Rural schools have, of necessity, a less extensive curriculum.

23. Answer to 21 gives the curriculum for (a.) and (b.). In some 15 towns extra studies—even higher mathematics and classics—are required.

24.—

Optional; but taught in a few town schools.

None.

None.

None.

25. None, walking being sufficient gymnastics for our rural population, many of whom go two and three miles.

Calisthenics are optional, but taught in most graded schools; that is, in most towns of 750 population.

26. None.

27. None.

The children in graded schools from five to six years of age may be given instruction in "object lessons" after the fashion of kindergarten schools. There are no regular infant schools.

28. In the graded schools of towns promotions are made yearly on the results of monthly standing, combined with that of quarterly examinations.

29. Mixed in all country schools and in all town schools, with the exception that the larger boys and girls are seated in separate rooms—reciting together—in a few town schools.

Three fifths of white teachers are females; four fifths of coloured teachers are males.

30. There are three classes of teachers: 1st grade must pass an examination (written before the county superintendent) on subjects enumerated in answer to 21; 2nd grade on spelling, reading, geography, practical and mental arithmetic, elementary English grammar and composition; 3rd grade on spelling, reading, elementary geography, elementary English grammar, language lessons, primary arithmetic.

All teachers must be of unquestioned moral character, and must make an average of 75 per cent. on the written examination.

31. No regulation, except that an assistant is to be furnished when more than 45 pupils are enrolled. The average is about 30 to a teacher.

32. Some are not adults.

33. None. In a few towns there are night schools, under private teachers.

34. Private enterprises, and paid by parties voluntarily attending.

35.—

None.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

35.—(continued.)

- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 (vi.) By whom is it given?
 (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 (b.) What are their salaries?
 (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

Some of the school houses are used as churches on Sunday.

36. Each school has three trustees who elect the teacher—one licensed by the county superintendent of education.

The teacher may be dismissed for cause by the trustees, or the county superintendent may annul his contract for immoral conduct, or drunkenness. Appeal in all cases may be made to the State Board of Education. This board consists of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the State Superintendent of Public Education.

37.—

1st grade teachers, from \$25 to \$55.
 2nd " " " \$18 to \$30.
 3rd " " " \$15 to \$20.
 Superintendents of town schools vary from \$50 to \$150.
 These rates are for 20 days' work.

38.—

Some in our normal colleges; some in our other colleges. Normal training in not a pre-requisite.
 From \$100 to \$150.
 Any age over 15.
 Two years.

In the public or private schools.

We are democrats.

Deficient.

39. Many, on the qualification of being able to exert a personal influence on the trustees who select teachers, the only check being the license, which in most counties is difficult to get.

40. We have one normal college for white girls, and two normals for mixed coloured students.
 Few attend these schools who have taken literary courses in other colleges. The normal for white girls is a department of our Industrial College and Institute for White Girls. Attendance 400.

41. Some are boarders, some day attendants.

42. No such instruction is required. Church and State are separate. The pupils are required to attend church, but they select their own denomination, and may attend any church.

43. Our State colleges are non-sectarian. Some sects have colleges in the State. Most denominations have so-called colleges for female education.

44. By county superintendents and by the trustees.

45. The people elect trustees. The State board appoint the superintendents.
 Moral men who hold first grade licenses.
 From \$200 to \$1,000 per annum.
 Generally.

46. Must be once a year by superintendent; may be oftener.
 None.

47. The State appropriates three eighths of the fund, and the county levies a tax for the rest.

48. The county is laid off into school districts containing 45 or more educable children, and these receive the benefits of the public fund, the teacher being paid according to his grade of license.

Questions.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts ?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration ?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous ? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees ? How are arrears of fees collected ?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour ?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools ? Is there any provision for admitting such children free ?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents ?
(b.) To the locality ?
(c.) To the State ?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country ?
56. Is it gratuitous ? If not, what does each scholar pay ?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools ?

Answers.

49. The funds are not raised by the districts ; hence a poor district, if it has a large number of children and selects a first grade teacher, gets as much public money as a rich district.
- 50.—
\$3.50.
\$7.50.
51. Gratuitous.
- 52.—
\$25 to \$150 per month.
\$10 to \$15 per month.
53. None.
All our elementary schools are free.
54. No data. Our public schools are not divided into elementary and higher elementary.
55. No. We have no State system of high schools, that is, schools that prepare pupils for college and university. These high schools, which are numerous, are under private management. The State proposes to give only elementary education. But the State supports a university, an agricultural and mechanical college, and the industrial college and institute (for girls), besides an agricultural and mechanical college for coloured, and two normal colleges. These are all free.
56. Scholars pay their board, and for books.
57. None except by their own exertions, or through the charity of some benevolent man or association. There are several such associations who select and sustain worthy girls at the industrial institute and college. Such girls generally teach after completing their course, and pay back when they can the money expended on them by the associations. This money is again used for the support of other girls.

Respectfully submitted by

J. R. PRESTON, State Superintendent of Public Education,
State of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi.

August 8, 1887.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force ?
2. What is the estimated population of the country ?
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 20 years of age.
- (b.) On the school rolls of
- (c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory ?—
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages ?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law ?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance ?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed ?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced ?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance ?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach ?

1. Constitution of the State. Amended up to 1887.
2. 2,550,000.

3.—	White children	-	-	-	773,932
	Colored ditto	-	-	-	47,095
	Total	-	-	-	821,027

	White children	-	-	-	539,827
	Coloured ditto	-	-	-	29,125
	Total	-	-	-	568,952

8,079.

Attendance at public schools, average each day, 874,309.

4. No ; but children have the right to attend schools, which are organised in each district, or which may be organised in any new district where there are 20 children.
5. Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
None.
Not applicable.
Not enforced.
6. No.
7. No. Schools are provided in each district and are open to every class ; and separate schools are also provided for coloured children where their number exceeds 15 in any district.

Questions.

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for (a) a village school of less than 100 scholars; (b) for a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

8. Schools are usually open six hours a day for five days a week for three to four months in each year. They may be kept open longer provided the tax does not exceed 40c. per \$100, or about 8s. 4d. per 100l.

9. Four months, provided the expense does not entail a tax exceeding 1 per cent. in towns and 13/20ths in country districts.

Public schools are not entitled to any portion of the public schools funds of the State, unless they are open for three months in each year.

The average length of term in the public schools is 102 days.

10. Not applicable.

Not applicable.

?

11. The hiring of rooms, or the erection of school buildings rests on the judgment of board of directors, or the question may be raised by petition of 10 tax-payers.

At the cost of each district, levied by tax within the maximum rate prescribed by State law, submitted to, and carried by two thirds of, voters.

12. Not necessarily.

The seating capacity of all public schools is at present 619,269.

13. There are about 65 denominational, or other, private schools in the State, which do not interfere with the public school system, but their reports are sent in to and published by the State superintendent in his annual report.

14. No.

No.

No.

No.

15. By the State superintendent of education, to be considered flexible to suit school.

16. No religious instruction.

17. The care and keeping of the school house is left to the board of directors, but there is nothing to prevent the use of any school house for religious or other purpose when demanded by majority of voters.

18. Any student can be suspended or expelled by the faculty for contumacy, insubordination, or immoral conduct, and the decision of the board of directors is final.

19. Neither the general assembly of the State, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other municipal corporation can ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose.

20. Yes.

21. Very slightly. The curriculum is to be considered flexible to suit district.

22. Not in primary education.

23. Four classes in graded schools. Subjects: grammar, arithmetic, writing, or drawing, history, U.S., physiology, reading, and etymology, intellectual or mental arithmetic, geography, reading, and spelling, language exercise, writing, and reading on slate.

24. Optional.

Not mentioned.

Not mentioned.

Not mentioned.

25. No.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

26. None mentioned.

Questions.

Answers.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office,
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?

27. There are some voluntary kindergarten schools in one or two of the principal cities. Not part of the public system.

28. They follow the class of education.
No State regulation, but are promoted in the graded schools by examination and merit.

29. Separate (no State law).
No information. Of the 642 teachers holding State certificates, 235 are women.
There are altogether 12,967 teachers employed.

30. Certificate to teach is not granted except to persons of good moral character, and qualified to teach orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, history of United States, and civil government; and, after September 1886, unless they shall have passed examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, which instruction shall be given by them on demand of patron or patrons.

A record of the age, &c., of teachers is kept by the different Commissioners.

31. No information of number assigned by school law.
There are 12,967 teachers to 568,952 pupils enrolled, or 1 to about 44.

32. No. Ladies are admitted at 15 and gentlemen at 16 at the State normal schools, and after a two or three years' course are qualified to teach.

33. No.

34. Not compulsory.
No fees. Public school expenses are met by a local tax on real and personal property not exceeding 1 per cent. in cities, towns, and villages, and $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. in country districts, and by income from State funds for school purposes when such district school shall have been kept open three months in the year. (The State funds are derived from lands originally granted by the Federal Government on the State's admission to the Union, and by county or township school funds derived, from fines, &c.)

35. No.

Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.

Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.
Not applicable.

36. By the board of directors of the district school.
An appeal can be made to the board of regents, whose decision is final.

37. No scale of salaries. Teachers are contracted with by board of directors. Average rate paid per teacher throughout the State, 8l. 15s. per month (\$43.75).

None.
None.
None.
None.
No.

38.—

At normal schools and institutes.
The State, by appropriation from school funds. There are some incidental fees from pupils.
Women at 15; men at 16.
Full course four years. About three quarters of the number of students enter for a two year course.
The majority not.

Questions.

Answers.

- 38.—(continued)
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each?
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

From no part particular class.
Mostly from the same as the children.

No information. Good teachers require good salaries or turn their attention to other pursuits. No lack of applicants with the lowest grade of certificate, unless they have State certificates.

39. No teachers can be employed except round qualified by examination by county commissioner, and be of good character: but this is frequently the only qualification.

40. Yes.
Not necessarily.

41. Not necessarily. They attend for instruction at the institutes.

42. No; but good moral conduct is a requisite.

43. No.

44. It is the duty of the directors to visit the schools, examine into their condition and progress, advise and consult with the teachers, and generally supervise.

The State superintendent is also required to spend annually at least five days in each congressional district of the State, conferring with the board of education and the school teachers, &c.

45. The State superintendent is chosen by qualified voters of the State and the board by the district.

County commissioners by the court.
State superintendent is required to give a bond in 2,000l.
The State superintendent and county superintendent receive a salary.

No, not necessarily.

46. Varies. See answer to question 44.
Teachers keep records.

47. Public school funds and tax on property in district not exceeding 1 per cent. in towns and $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. in county.

State funds	-	-	-	£	192,375
Taxation	-	-	-		538,523
Total cost	-	-	-		730,903
				\$	
(State funds	-	-	-		961,875
Taxation	-	-	-		2,942,640
					3,904,515

48. When 20 children shall be in any unorganised district, three or more taxpayers can call a meeting of voters and organise a school district, and appoint directors who have power to buy a tax for its support not exceeding 8s. 4d. per 100l.

No grant is made from State funds unless the school shall have been open for at least three months in the year.

49. No.

50.—

About 1l. 10s. 8d. in elementary schools (£7·66).
No information.

51. Yes.
Not applicable.

52.—

53. No.
All are admitted free.

54.

539,827 white	-	} Enrolled.
29,125 coloured	-	
568,952 Total	-	

Average attendance per day, 374,309.
About 1l. 10s. 8d. per child (£7·66).

Questions.

Answers.

54.—(continued.)

- (a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools.

None, except their share of taxation.

By taxation not exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. levied on county district, or 1 per cent. in towns. Cost about 1*l.* 4*s.* per child (\$6.00).6*s.* 8*d.* (\$1.66).

55. In the larger cities and in many smaller towns and villages graded schools are maintained for 8 or 10 months in the year, and nearly all support a high school department for two, three, or four years under the control and management of a superintendent or principal.

56. Yes.

57. Both are free. Common and high schools; but this does not apply to colleges and universities and State or private management.

N.B.—Answers to statistical inquiries are based on the last school report printed in 1887, and have reference to the year 1886.

Exchange is calculated at \$5.00 per *l.* sterling.

THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 4 to 21 years of age.
(b.) On the school rolls of
(c.) In regular attendance.
- | | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public man-
agement. | Non-public schools,
<i>i.e.</i> , under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. | 2. 50,000. |
| | | 3.— |
| | | (a.) 16,626. |
| | | (b.) 9,794. |
| | | 391. |
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
2. 50,000.
3.—
(a.) 16,626.
(b.) 9,794.
(c.) 5,684.
4. Yes.
5.—
(a.) 8 and 14.
(b.) 12 weeks in each year.
(c.) 5 dollars (*l.*) to 10 dollars (2*l.*) for first offence. 10 dollars (2*l.*) to 20 dollars (4*l.*) for second and every subsequent offence, or 30 days in county gaol.
(d.) Inability by poverty to clothe the child properly; the child's mental or bodily condition preventing attendance or application; if child taught at home by competent instructor in the branches required by law; if no school taught within one mile of residence.
(e.) Any taxpayer can serve notice on school trustee, who is then liable to fine of from 10 dollars (2*l.*) to 50 dollars (10*l.*) if he does not prosecute within 10 days. It is the trustees' duty to inquire into cases of neglect and prosecute parents or guardians before any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the territory of Montana.
6. No.
7. Attendance is not compulsory on children whose parents cannot clothe them properly, or where there is no school within one mile of their residence. No child can be refused admittance.
8. Six hours per day with an intermission at noon; but any board of trustees may fix a less number of hours, if not less than four, and they can discharge any child under eight after four hours' attendance.
9. Three months to entitle to apportionment of county school money. A month is four weeks of five days each.
Average length of schools 104.
10. No.
11. The board of trustees.
At cost of each district, raised by taxation.
None mentioned.

Questions.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and, if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

12. There are 249 school houses built in the territory, and 333 schools.

None specified.

13. Yes.

14.—

(a.) None mentioned.

(b.) Do.

(c.) Do.

15. By the territory, but other studies can be introduced by the trustees of the district.

16. No.

All sectarian publications are prohibited, and if any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught, the school forfeits right to any portion of county school moneys.

18. Instruction is given during the entire school course in manners, morals, and the laws of health; and, according to territorial law, it is the duty of all teachers to impress on pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism.

19. No.

None.

20. Yes.

21. It varies if the board of trustees introduce other subjects than those required by law, which is in many instances the case, at least in graded schools.

22. None specified.

23. The subjects required to be taught by territorial law are, reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and the history of the United States.

24.—

(a.) It can be introduced by the board of trustees.

(b.) No mention.

(c.) Do.

(d.) Do.

25. Due attention to such physical exercises as may be conducive to health and vigour of body is required by law in all schools.

(b.) Yes.

(c.) Not specified.

(d.) Yes.

26. No mention. All schools must be taught in the English language, but the board can introduce any subjects at their discretion.

27. No mention.

29.—

Male teachers	-	100
Female teachers	-	237

Total	-	337
-------	---	-----

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
- By the school law, and
 - In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
- Night or
 - Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
- Is any instruction,—
 - Religious or
 - Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday? - If so, what is the religious teaching?
 - By whom is it given?
 - If so, what is the secular instruction?
 - Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 - By whom is it given?
 - Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 - At what hours is it given?
 - By whom are the expenses met?
 - If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- Together with their other emoluments,
 - Stating if a house and firing,
 - Or any other advantages,
 - Are attached to the office.
 - Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- How are teachers trained?
 - At whose cost?
 - At what age do they enter training colleges?
 - What is the length of the course of instruction?
 - How are they educated before entering the colleges?
30. Teachers are required to have legal certificates of fitness for the occupation of teaching. County certificates are issued by county superintendents by examination in the subjects required by law for instruction in common schools, and in the practice of teaching. 1st grade is granted to those who have had 12 months' practice in teaching, and make 85 per cent. on examination, and lasts for three years. 2nd grade to those who make 80 per cent. on examination, and last two years. 3rd grade to those who make 70 per cent. on examination, and lasts one year. No specification of age, but they must be of good moral character. Many of the teachers in Montana have had normal training in eastern schools.
31. No specified number.
- There are 337 teachers to 9,750 children enrolled, or about 1 to 29.
32. No.
- 33.—
- No.
 - No.
34. All public schools in Montana are maintained by taxation (levied by law by the county commissioners in each county, not less than $\frac{3}{10}$ ths or more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all taxable property), and by all fines for breach of any penal laws of the territory. Boards of trustees of any district may levy a local tax for further maintenance of schools, building, or any other school purpose.
- 35.—
- No.
 - None.
36. By the board of trustees. None specified, but all cases of dispute in relation to school matters may be referred to the county superintendent, and for final decision to the territorial superintendent.
37. Average compensation per month of male teachers, 86 dollars (17l. 4s.); of female teachers, 56 dollars (11l. 4s.); of all teachers, 71 dollars (14l. 4s.).
- No emoluments.
 - No.
- 38.—
- Attendance at the Territorial Teachers' Institute is voluntary. Teachers' institutes are held annually in each county from three to five days, which they are required to attend.
 - County. Attendance at the Territorial Teachers' Institute is at cost of teachers.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

38.—(cont.)

(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?

(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in (i.) elementary and (ii.) higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for (a) skilled, or (b) unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

o 55889.

38.—cont.

(vi.) No particular class.

(vii.) The supply is large and salary high, many coming from the east for employment.

39. They must have certificate from county superintendent.

40. The teachers' institutes are. The schools in the territory are comparatively new, and colleges in their infancy.

43. No public educational institution is allowed by law to be connected with any church or religious denomination.

44. By the board of trustees from time to time, and by the county superintendent at least once a year.

The territorial superintendent is also required to pass at least three months of each year in visiting schools, consulting with county superintendents, and addressing public assemblies on subjects pertaining to schools.

The county superintendent enforces the laws and regulations, and carries out the instructions of the territorial superintendent, to whom he reports. He seems to be the medium between the territorial superintendent and the board of trustees, who have general control of the different schools in their district.

45. Election by vote of people.

(a.) He must take oath and give bond in amount fixed by the county commissioners.

(c.) Not necessarily.

46. See answer to Question 44.
Yes, by teacher.

47. Taxation.

Sections 16 and 36 of every township have been reserved for school purposes, but no revenue has as yet been obtained from these lands.

48. Apportionment of county tax is only granted if school open required time.

49. No; except that books are provided for children whose parents can not pay for them.

51. Yes.

53. No.
All children are free.

54. 9,750 enrolled.
Average cost on number enrolled 3.34 dollars (13s. 5d.).

(a.) Nil.

(b.) All.

(c.) Nil.

55. Boards of trustees may establish high schools and grade them.

101 schools are graded out of a total 333.

56. Yes.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. Schools are free.

N.B.—Answers to statistical questions are based on the Annual Reports of 1885.
Exchange is calculated at 5 dollars per 1*l.* sterling.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, U.S.A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. Constitution of the State. Revised code, and amendments of 1883, 5, 7. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2. 650,000. |
| 3. Give the number of children— | |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> from 5 to 21 years of age. | (a.) 252,006. |
| (b.) On the schools rolls of {
Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> under public management.
Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> under private or voluntary management. | (b.) 180,059. |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | Report incomplete; number shown, 1,920; probably larger. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | (c.) Report incomplete. (The average attendance at public schools in 1885 was 107,945 when the number enrolled was 163,348.) |
| 5. If so— | 4. Yes, by Act of the General Assembly passed March 1887, elementary education is compulsory, and children must attend and comply with the rules of some one or more public or private school or schools. |
| (a.) Between what ages? | 5.— |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | (a.) 8 and 14. |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | (b.) 12 weeks each year. |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | (c.) Parents or guardians are fined not less than 10 dollars (2 <i>l.</i>) nor more than 50 dollars (10 <i>l.</i>) for each and every offence. |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | (d.) If prevented by illness, poverty, inability, or by reason of being already proficient from attending some public or private school. |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | (e.) Fine can be imposed by any court of justice having jurisdiction on evidence of two witnesses. |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 6. No. |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 7. No. |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | 8. Six hours constitute a day. 20 days constitute a month.
Not stated. |
| 10. Is there any system of half time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | 9. Three months in districts where there are less than 35 pupils.
Six months where 35 to 100 pupils.
Nine months where more than 100 pupils.
Or not entitled to any portion of State fund.
Average number of days' school in all districts, 132. |
| a. If so, what is the system? | 10. None mentioned. |
| b. What is the law as to juvenile labour? | 11. The board of directors.
By the board of directors by tax levied on district. |
| 11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? | 12. Of the 4,667 districts 218 have no school (being thinly settled). |
| 12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? | 13. Private schools do not interfere with the public system. |
| 13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? | |

Questions.

Answers.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the school exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars;
 (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,
 (d.) Cookery.

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- a. If so, describe it.
 b. Is it obligatory?
 c. How much time is given to it?
 d. Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

14. None mentioned.

15. The State law enacts that the district board shall provide a course of study which may include all studies necessary for a first grade certificate.

No certificate is granted to any person who shall not pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, physiology, English composition and English grammar. By law of 1887, hygiene, with special reference to alcoholic drinks, and other stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, is now a compulsory subject of instruction in all public schools.

16. No.

17. No information.

18. No.

19. No.

20. Yes.

21. Slightly. The board of directors fix the curriculum, as long as the subjects required by law are taught.

22. No law regulating.

23. The subjects of instruction are mentioned in answer to question 15.

24.—

- (a.) Optional.
 (b.) Not mentioned.
 (c.) Not mentioned.
 (d.) Not mentioned.

25. No.

26. No.

27. No information.
 Not part of the public system.

28. Examination and merit.

29. Separate.

2,605	male	teachers	employed.
5,884	female	"	"
8,489	Total	"	"

30. If no diploma or State certificate teachers must have a certificate of having passed examination from the county superintendent. Of these there are three grades—

3rd	grade	for	six	months.
2nd	"	"	one	year.
1st	"	"	two	years.

Teachers must be qualified in respect to good moral character, learning, and ability to instruct and govern a school. The 3rd grade must pass in subjects mentioned in answer to question 15, and the other grades in higher branches. No qualification as to age is specified.

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night, or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
(a) Religious or
(b) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

31. No specified number.

- (ii.) 8,489 teachers to 180,059 children enrolled, or 1 to an average of about 21

32. No specified age.

33. None mentioned.

34. Attendance at public schools (or private schools) is now compulsory.

All public schools are maintained by State aid and local taxation.

The State common school fund, derived from sale and interest of school lands granted by the Federal Government to the State, is yearly increased by a tax on property not exceeding $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., and by fines and forfeitures provided by the statutes and constitution.

A local tax is levied each year for school purposes in each district (not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) by the district board in accordance with the vote of legal voters at an annual meeting.

35. (i.) No.

(ii.) None.

36. The board of directors.

Yes, to county superintendent. State superintendent's decision final.

37. Average monthly wages of teachers—
Males 42.68 dollars (8l. 10s. 9d.)
Females 34.70 dollars (6l. 18s. 9d.)

(i.) No emoluments.

(v.) No.

38.—

- (i.) At State normal school and teachers' institutes.
(ii.) At public cost, except that at teachers' institutes each teacher pays 1 dollar (4s.) on examination for certificate, and at normal State school there is a matriculation fee of 5 dollars (1l.)
(iii.) No mention of age. The average age of students at the normal school is 18½.
(iv.) Two or three years at normal State school.
(v.) Varies.
(vi.) Yes; but not necessarily.
(vii.) No lack of applicants.

39. No payment out of public funds is authorised by law to be made to unqualified teachers.

40. Yes.
Not necessarily.

41. Not necessarily. Attend daily at the institutes.

42. No. Except that by law teachers must pass an examination in hygiene with special reference to the effects of stimulants, &c. on the human system.

43. No.

Questions.

Answers.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
(a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?
(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
44. By both.
The State superintendent visits schools as he may have it in his power to do; witnesses and advises with teachers and school officers as to the manner in which they are conducted.
The county superintendent visits each of the schools in his county at least once a year, examines into discipline, instruction, progress of pupils, counsels with teachers and boards with a view to any improvement, &c.
The district board visit from time to time, and have general control.
45. Vote of the people.
(b.) Varies from 500 dollars (100*l.*) to 1,500 dollars (300*l.*)
(c.) Not necessarily.
46. See answer to question 44.
Teachers keep records.
47. From State aid and local tax.
Total expenditure, including school houses, 2,917,573 dollars (583,515*l.*).
About one fifth by State.
About four fifths by local tax.
The proportion varies each year in some measure.
48. Grants are made from State fund if school kept open required time. See answer to question 9.
The local tax must be levied each year for school purposes.
49. No. Schools are free.
50. (i.) Nil.
(ii.) About 10.68 (2*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*).
(c.) About 2.67 dollars (10*s.* 8*d.*).
51. Yes.
52. (a.) Nil.
(b.) About 10.68 (2*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*).
(c.) About 2.67 dollars (10*s.* 8*d.*).
53. No.
All are free.
54. Total number enrolled 180,059.
Cost per child including expenditure in school building 13.35 dollars (2*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*).
(a.) Nil.
(b.) About 10.68 (2*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*).
(c.) About 2.67 dollars (10*s.* 8*d.*).
55. Yes. Each district board has the power of grading schools and causing them to be taught in such schools and departments as they may deem expedient, of establishing high schools, prescribing studies, &c. There is a high school in almost every county.
56. Yes.
57. All public schools are free. This does not apply to colleges and universities under State or private management.

N.B.—The answers to statistical questions are taken from the Annual Report of 1886.
Exchange is calculated at \$5.00 per 1*l.* sterling.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.

Questions.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the State?
3. Give the number of children—
 - (a.) Of school age, i.e., from 5 to 21 years of age.
 - (b.) On the school rolls of 1886

Public schools, i.e., under public management.	64,219.
Non-public schools, i.e., under private or voluntary management.	5,832.
 - (c.) In regular attendance. 64,219.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
 - (a.) Between what ages? 4. Yes.
 - (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? 5.—
Eight and 14.
Twelve weeks, of which six must be consecutive.
 - (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? A fine of \$10 upon parent, guardian, or master, for first offence, and \$20 for each subsequent offence.
 - (d.) What exemptions are allowed? *Parents to send Children to School.*—Every parent, guardian, master, or other person having the custody, control, or charge of any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, residing in any school district in which a public school is annually taught for the period of 12 weeks or more within two miles by the nearest travelled road from his residence, shall cause such child to attend such public school for 12 weeks at least in every year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child shall be excused from such attendance by the school board of the town, or the board of education of such district, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the physical or mental condition of such child was such as to prevent his attendance at school for the period required, or that such child was instructed in a private school or at home for at least 12 weeks during such year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, or, having acquired those branches, in other more advanced studies.—G.L., c. 91, § 14, p. 222.
School board.
 - (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? School board.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. No State rewards. A few towns have funds given for this purpose by individuals.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 7. None, except in towns which fail to execute the laws.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? 8. Six hours per day and 30 per week is the legal time.
The law makes no variation for age or seasons, but school boards frequently lessen the time for young children, and occasionally when the days are short.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? 9. The number varies according to the amount of school funds raised in the different towns.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? 10. No system of half-time; but we have evening schools in the large cities and towns for this purpose.

Answers.

1. The school law as it now stands was passed in 1885. But this is a modification of the law of 1827; and that was based upon still earlier laws.
2. The population of the State as given in the census of 1880 was 347,311.

3.—
73,621.

64,219.

5,832.

64,219.

4. Yes.

5.—

Eight and 14.

Twelve weeks, of which six must be consecutive.

A fine of \$10 upon parent, guardian, or master, for first offence, and \$20 for each subsequent offence.

Parents to send Children to School.—Every parent, guardian, master, or other person having the custody, control, or charge of any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, residing in any school district in which a public school is annually taught for the period of 12 weeks or more within two miles by the nearest travelled road from his residence, shall cause such child to attend such public school for 12 weeks at least in every year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child shall be excused from such attendance by the school board of the town, or the board of education of such district, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the physical or mental condition of such child was such as to prevent his attendance at school for the period required, or that such child was instructed in a private school or at home for at least 12 weeks during such year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, or, having acquired those branches, in other more advanced studies.—G.L., c. 91, § 14, p. 222.

School board.

6. No State rewards. A few towns have funds given for this purpose by individuals.

7. None, except in towns which fail to execute the laws.

8. Six hours per day and 30 per week is the legal time.

The law makes no variation for age or seasons, but school boards frequently lessen the time for young children, and occasionally when the days are short.

9. The number varies according to the amount of school funds raised in the different towns.

10. No system of half-time; but we have evening schools in the large cities and towns for this purpose.

Children under 16 not to be employed unless.—No child under 16 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless he has attended some public school, or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher competent to instruct in the branches taught in common schools, at least 12 weeks during the year preceding; and no child under said age shall be employed, except in vacation of the school in the district in which he resides, who cannot write legibly and read fluently in readers of the grade usually classed as third readers.—G.L., c. 91, § 11, p. 222, as amended by Laws of 1881, c. 56, § 1, p. 475.

Children under 14.—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed as aforesaid unless he has attended school as aforesaid at least six months during the year preceding, or has attended the school of the district in which he dwelt the whole time it was kept during such year; and no child under 12 years of age shall be so employed unless he has attended the school of the district in which he dwelt the whole time it was kept during the year preceding.—G.L., c. 91, § 12, p. 222, as amended by Laws of 1881, c. 56, § 2, p. 475.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

10.—(continued.)

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

Penalty for employing Children under 16.—The owner, agent, or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, or any person connected therewith, who shall employ in such establishment any child under the age of 16 years, without having a certificate signed by a majority of the school committee [school board] of the town or city in which the child resides, or by such person or persons as they may designate for that purpose, that such child has attended school, as required by sections 11 and 12 [§§ 13 and 14, ante] of this chapter, shall be fined not exceeding \$20 for each offence.—G.L., c. 91, § 13, p. 222, as amended by Laws of 1881, c. 56, § 3, p. 475.

11. School board.
Cost of the district.
No security.

12. Yes.
No definite amount fixed by law.

13. Yes.

14. Not any.

15. The State requires physiology and hygiene, having special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system, shall be taught in all the schools sufficiently advanced; otherwise the curriculum is prescribed by the school board of each town.

16. It is required of the teachers to give moral and religious instruction to their schools, but it must be non-sectarian.

17. The district may grant the use of school houses for writing, singing school, and for religious and other meetings, not in conflict with regular school exercises.

18. Teachers are required to give a moral drift to all their work in school.

19. Yes, as answered before.

20. No, the law makes no reference to this point.

21. Varies with the attainments of scholars and the ideas of school boards.

22. None, if both are graded.

23. The curriculum so varies for different schools that it is impossible to give it.

24.—

Taught in many schools.

Taught in a few schools.

Only in two or three cities.

Not taught in public schools.

All these studies are taught at the option of the school boards.

25. Yes, in some schools.

Yes, by order of the school board.

About an hour a day.

Yes.

26. Greek, Latin, and French are taught in many of our high schools.

27. We have kindergarten schools only in the cities and larger towns. Children enter generally at the age of four. They are not a part of the public school system.

28. Exceptions are made in the promotion of classes on the ground of a want of scholarship.

Questions.

Answers.

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
- (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

- 33. Is there any system of—
- (a.) Night or
- (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments.
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

29. Both mixed and separate.
Taught by both sexes.
Exclusively.

30. No age fixed. Must be thoroughly qualified, intellectually and morally, for their work.

The law requires an examination of teachers and certificates of moral character.

31. The number not fixed by law. In practice the number varies from 10 to 50.

32. Occasionally a girl of 16 or 17 teaches, but generally older.

33. We have evening or night schools.

34. Not compulsory.
Regular terms like day schools.
No fees; supported out of the general fund.

35. No, not any of either kind.

36. Below I give you the law.

Teacher dismissed on Petition.—The school board, upon petition of a majority of the legal voters in any district for the dismissal of a teacher, after giving to the parties 24 hours' notice and a hearing, may dismiss him, if in their judgment such dismissal will best promote the interests of the district.—G.L., c. 89, s. 7, p. 217.

Teacher incapable dismissed.—The school board shall without a petition dismiss any teacher who is found by them incapable or unfit to teach, or whose services are found unprofitable to the school, or who shall not conform to the regulations prescribed by them.—G.L., c. 89, s. 8, p. 217.

37. In some of our high schools the head teacher receives as high as \$2,200 per year, but the average pay for male teachers in all the public schools is \$41.03 per month; of female teachers \$24.46 per month.

None.
Neither.
Nothing.

None.

38.—

Most of our teachers come directly from high schools, academies, and colleges, but some of them are trained in normal schools.

Education in the high schools is at the expense of the town; in the normal school at the expense of the State.

Gentlemen, 17 years of age; ladies, 16.
Two years.

In any of the other schools.

From the same generally.

Sufficient.

39. Yes, on passing an examination.

40. Yes.
Yes.

41. A part live in the institution and a part only attend daily for instruction.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. There is moral and religious training in all our schools, but no sectarianism is taught in any of them.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. By both. The inspection by State authority is less frequent and more general than the local.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

45. The State superintendent, appointed by governor and council. The local school boards, elected by school districts.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

Suitable men are elected at the time of the appointment.

(b.) What are their salaries?

Salary of State superintendent, \$2,500. The salaries of the school boards vary with the amount of work done.

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

Sometimes, not generally.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

46. This varies.
Yes.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

47. From public funds exclusively.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

48. Agricultural colleges were established by a grant of lands by Congress. Normal schools are supported by State appropriation. There are no other grants.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

49. The law requires that school funds shall be so expended as to give as nearly equal educational advantages as possible to all the children.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

50. Average cost per scholar in all schools, \$8.62.

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

51. Gratuitous.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

52.—

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

53. None.
The schools are free to all children.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

54. The number under instruction in the primary and secondary schools is 61,770.

(a.) To the parents?

Cost per scholar for entire amount expended, \$10.63.
All school funds come from a tax assessed upon the people or property of the respective towns of the State, the whole amount of which for the last year was \$622,542.10.

(b.) To the locality

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

55. High schools are a part of the system of public instruction.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. Yes.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. All scholars can rise to high schools.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. 1874. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the State? | 2.— |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3.— |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 18 years of age. | 364,165. |
| | 222,741. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of | 36,727. |
| | 134,480. |
| (c.) In regular attendance in public schools. | 4. Yes. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | |
| o 55889. | |

5. If so,
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
- 5.—
Seven and 12.
Twenty weeks.
- See school law.
- See school law.
See school law.
6. No.
7. No.
8. No statute on the subject. It is left to each school district.
9. The law requires 180 days.
The average time for all the public schools in the State is 192 days.
10. See school law.
11. The county superintendent of schools. The cost is defrayed by the locality. The county superintendent can condemn unsuitable buildings.
12. No. About 54 per cent. of the children. There is no law governing this subject.
13. Yes.
- 14.—
- No.
No.
- No.
15. The trustees of the several school districts in the county, together with the county superintendent, prescribe the course of study.
16. Reciting the Lord's Prayer and reading a portion of scripture without comment.
17. The trustees of each district may allow the school house to be used for Sunday schools or other religious meetings.
- 18.—
19. No.
20. Yes.
21. Yes. See No. 15.
22. In cities the course of study is prescribed by the local board of education.
23. Impossible to state, as it varies in different districts. The local school officers have control.
- 24.—
- 25.—
26. No.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exit? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

27. Not part of public school system.

28.—

29. Mixed. Generally taught by women.

30. 16 years of age. Pass examination: See School Law.

31. No law governing the subject.

32.—

33. Only such as may be maintained by local boards.

34.—

35. No.

36. By the local school board. A teacher may appear to the county superintendent, or to the courts.

37. Average monthly salary to males \$63.01. To females \$40.51.
None.
None.
None.
None.
No.

38.—
Not especially, except at State Normal School, where attendance is optional.

Yes.

39. Yes, on examination by county superintendent.

40. Our State normal school.

41. Live at school.

42.—

43. No.

Questions.

Answers.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualification?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- (a.) To the parents?
- (b.) To the locality?
- (c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
44. By county superintendents appointed by the State Board of Education.
45. State Board of Education.
- From \$500 to \$1,200 per annum.
- Not necessarily.
46. Twice a year.
- A record is kept and reported to the State superintendent.
47. Public funds.
48. The State school funds appropriates \$100,000 annually to the schools. In addition there is a State school tax, equal to \$4 for each child between 5 and 18 years of age. These moneys can only be used for payment of teachers' salaries and fuel bills, except \$20 in each school district for incidentals. The school district by local tax provides the school building and keeps it in repair. It may supplement the amount received from the State for salaries by local tax.
49. The State moneys are apportioned among the districts according to the number of children, provided that no district with 45 children or over shall receive less than \$350, and no district with less than 45 children less than \$200.
- 50.—
51. Entirely gratuitous.
- 52.—
53. No.
54. 222,741. \$9.38.
- Only as they may pay taxes.
- 55.—
- 56.—
- 57.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. Consolidated School Act, 1864.
2. What is the estimated population of the State? 2. 5,082,871, according to United States census of 1880.
3. Give the number of children— 3.—
- (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 21 years of age. 1,735,073.
- (b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management. 1,027,767.
- { Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management. 127,783.
- (c.) In regular attendance. 625,813.

Questions.

4. Is elementary education compulsory?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

4. Yes.

CHAP. 421.

AN ACT to secure to children the benefits of elementary education. Passed May 11, 1874; three fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

1. All parents and those who have the care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least 14 weeks in each year, 8 weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least 14 weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Children to be instructed at school or at home for at least 14 weeks in the year.

*2. No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed by any person to labour in any business whatever during the school hours of any school day of the school term of the public school in the school district of the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same at least 14 weeks of the 52 next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing signed by the teacher or a school trustee of the district or of a school, and countersigned by such officer as the board of education or public instruction, by whatever name it may be known, in any city, incorporated village, or town, shall designate, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50 to the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of the city, or supervisor of the town, in which such offence shall occur; the said sum or penalty, when so paid, to be added to the public school money of the school district in which the offence occurred.

Employment of children under 14 years prohibited.

†3. It shall be the duty of the trustee or trustees of every school district or public school, or union school, or of officers appointed for that purpose by the board of education or public instruction, by whatever name it may be known, in every town and city, in the month of September and of February of each year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary, to examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing and other establishments in such school district where children are employed; and in case any town or city is not divided into school districts, it shall, for the purposes of the examination provided for in this section, be divided by the school authorities thereof into districts, and the said trustees or other officers as aforesaid notified of their respective districts on or before the first day of January of each year; and the said trustee or trustees, or other officers as aforesaid, shall ascertain whether all the provisions of this Act are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of said city, or supervisor of said town. On such examination the proprietor, superintendent, or manager of said establishment shall, on demand, exhibit to said examining trustee, or other officer as aforesaid, a correct list of all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years employed in said establishment, with the said certificates of attendance on school or of instruction.

Penalty.

Trustees of school districts to examine for and report violations of Act.

List of children employed.

4. Every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business, in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private school, or shall cause such child to be regularly instructed as aforesaid at home for the period for which such child may have been so discharged, to the extent

Children temporarily discharged from employment to attend school.

* As amended by sec. 1, chap. 372, Laws of 1870.

† As amended by sec. 2, chap. 372, Laws of 1870.

4.—(continued.)

of at least 14 weeks in all in each year, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such an attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

*5. The trustee or trustees of any school district or public school, or the president of any union school, or such officer as the board of education of said city, incorporated village, or town may designate, is hereby authorised and empowered to see that sections one, two, three, four, and five of this Act are enforced, and to report in writing all violations thereof to the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of his city, or to the supervisor of his town; any person who shall violate any provision of sections one, three, and four of this Act shall, on written notice of such violation from one of the school officers above named, forfeit, for the first offence, and pay to the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of the city, or to the supervisor of the town in which he resides, or such offence has occurred, the sum of \$1, and, after such first offence, shall, for each succeeding offence in the same year, forfeit, and pay to the treasurer of said city, or supervisor of said town, the sum of \$5 for each and every week, not exceeding 13 weeks in any one year, during which he, after written notice from said school officer, shall have failed to comply with any of said provisions; the said penalties, when paid, to be added to the public school money of said school district in which the offence occurred.

6. In every case arising under this Act where the parent, guardian, or other person having the control of any child between the said ages of eight and fifteen years, is unable to provide such child for said fourteen weeks with the text-book required to be furnished to enable such child to attend school for said period, and shall so state in writing to said trustee, the said trustee shall provide said text-books for said fourteen weeks at the public school for the use of such child, and the expense of the same shall be paid by the treasurer of said city or the supervisor of said town on the certificate of the said trustee, specifying the items furnished for the use of such child.

†7. In case any person having the control of any child, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, is unable to induce said child to attend school for the said fourteen weeks in each year, and shall so state in writing to said trustee, or said other officers appointed by the board of education or public instruction, by whatever name it may be known, the said child shall, from and after the date and delivery to said trustee, or other officer as aforesaid, of said statement in writing, be deemed and dealt with as an habitual truant, and said person shall be relieved of all penalties incurred for said year after said date, under sections one, four, and five of this Act, as to such child.

§8. The board of education or public instruction, by whatever name it may be called, in such city and incorporated village, and the trustees of the school districts and union school in each town, by an affirmative vote of a majority of said trustees, at a meeting or meetings to be called for this purpose, on ten days' notice in writing to each trustee, said notice to be given by the town clerk, are for each of their respective cities and towns hereby authorised and empowered and directed, on or before the first day of January eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, to make all needful provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations, concerning habitual truants and children between said ages of eight and fourteen years of age, who may be found wandering about the streets or public places of such city or town during the school hours of the school day of the term of the public school of said city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, and growing up in ignorance; and said provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations shall be such as shall, in their judgment, be most conducive to the welfare of such children, and to the good order of such city or town; and shall provide suitable places for the discipline and instruction and confinement, when necessary, of such children, and may require the aid of the police of cities or incorporated villages, and constables of towns, to enforce their said rules and regulations, provided, however, that such provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations shall not go into effect, as laws for said several cities and towns, until they have been approved, in

Trustees to
enforce Act.Penalties
for viola-
tions.Their ap-
plication.Text-books
for poor
children.Truant
children.Rules con-
cerning
truants.

* As amended by sec. 3, chap. 372, Laws of 1876.

† So in the original.

‡ As amended by sec. 4, chap. 372, Laws of 1876.

§ As amended by sec. 5, chap. 372, Laws of 1876.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

4.—(continued.)

writing, by a justice of the supreme court for the judicial district in which said city, incorporated village, or town is situated; and, when so approved, he shall file the same with the clerk of the said city, incorporated village, or town, who shall print the same, and furnish ten copies thereof to each trustee of each school district, or public or union school of said city, incorporated village, or town. The said trustee shall keep one copy thereof posted in a conspicuous place in or upon each school house in his charge during the school terms each year. In like manner the same in each city, incorporated village, or town may be amended or revised within six months after the passage of this Act, and thereafter annually as the trustee or trustees of any school district or public school, or the president of any union school, or the board of education or public instruction, or by whatever name it may be known, in any city, incorporated village, or town, may determine.

9. Justices of the peace, civil justices, and police justices shall have jurisdiction, within their respective towns and cities, of all offences and of all actions for penalties or fines described in this Act, or that may be described in said provisions, arrangements, rules and regulations authorised by section eight of this Act. All actions for fines and penalties under this Act shall be brought in the name of the treasurer or chief fiscal officer of the city or supervisor of the town to whom the same is payable; but shall be brought by and under the direction of the said trustee or trustees, or said officer designated by the board of education.

10. Two weeks' attendance at a half-time or evening school shall, for all purposes of this Act, be counted as one week at a day school.

11. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approval
of by a
justice of
supreme
court.Copy on
school
house.Amend-
ments.Justices to
have juris-
diction.Actions for
fines, &c.Evening
schools.When Act
to take
effect.

5. If so—

- (a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

(a.) If so, what is the system?

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means, are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

5.—

Eight and 14 years.
Not stated in Act.

Not any.

Where the physical or mental condition of a child is such as to render attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

By local authorities when enforced; but the law in this State is practically a dead letter.

6. No.

7. No.

8. Custom regulates time. In most schools six hours per day.

No.

9. At least 28 weeks of 5 school days each, or 140 days, exclusive of holidays occurring during terms and the time teachers attend teachers' institute, not to exceed three weeks.

10. No.

School law does not apply.

11. Inhabitants of school district entitled to vote at its meetings.

Taxable inhabitants of school district.
Security taken by having work done by contract.

12. Yes.

Provided for by localities.

13. Schools under public management are, as a rule, provided for by State and local tax.

14.—

Not by the State.

Not by the State.

Not by the State.

15. By boards of education in cities, villages, and union free school districts, and by the inhabitants in common school districts.

Questions.

Answers.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night, or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,—
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

16. No.

17. No.

18. Moral training prevails generally throughout the State in the schools during school hours, but no special provision is made for it by the laws.

19. There is none.

20. Yes.

21. There is none.

22. No.

23. There is none.

24. Drawing is not generally taught in the rural school districts, but in the larger schools and in the cities and villages it is included in the prescribed course of study, usually, and in that respect might be regarded as compulsory.

Not included among the branches taught in the common schools.

There are a few industrial schools in the State not under State control where these subjects are taught.

25. No. Some attention is given to them, however, in some of the schools in the cities and villages.

No.

Yes.

26. No.

27. In a few of the State normal and training schools. At about the age of five or six years.

No.

28. Yes, as a rule. The exceptions are where the superior scholarship of scholars warrant earlier advancement.

29. Boys and girls separated in the same school.

Taught by both males and females.

About three-quarters of the teachers employed are females.

30. Must be at least 16 years of age, well qualified, and possessed of good moral character.

31. Number not limited by statute in the common schools, but in union free schools not more than 50 scholars for every teacher.

32. Yes.

33. No State system. Night schools are provided for by the boards of education in some of the villages and cities.

34. Attendance not compulsory.

School age between 5 and 21 years.

Schools open generally during winter season.

No fees. Expenses met principally by local tax.

35.—

No.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teacher sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education country?

o 55889.

36. By school trustees.
Yes, to State superintendent.

37. Average annual salary for each teacher, in cities, \$701.31; in towns, \$261.66; State, \$409.27.

None.

No.

No.

No.

No.

38.—

In normal and training schools.

State.

Must be at least 16 years of age.

About three years.

Two terms of 20 weeks each.

In the common schools.

Yes.

Barely sufficient.

39. Yes; but on the qualification that they have sufficient learning and ability, which is tested upon examination by school commissioners.

40. Yes.

Yes.

41. No.

Yes.

42. Not for religious training.

43. No.

44. Supervised by local school commissioners.

45. Elected by the people.

Men of intelligence, capable of judging of the requirements of the schools.

\$1,000 from the State and \$200 or more from the respective localities for expenses.

Selected from the people.

46. At least twice in the year.

Not required by law, but in some cases there is.

47. Public funds.

48. Unable to state as the circumstances and conditions vary in the different localities.

49. No, not by the State.

50. The total cost of the common schools last year to the State and localities was \$13,234,986.64; the number of children attending the schools was 1,027,767, making a cost of \$12.92 for each child attending.

51. Gratuitous.

52.—Answered by answer to question 37.

53. No State aid.

Yes.

54. Answered by answer to question 50.

Children under instruction 1,027,767. Cost to State and localities per child \$12.92.

\$9.47.

\$3.45.

55. No.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56.—

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. There is an institution denominated Cornell University, founded by the late Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, New York, where such scholars can receive free instruction in the arts and sciences.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. April 1887. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2. 1,500,000. |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3. 547,308. |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 6 to 21 years of age. | 305,598. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of | Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public manage-
ment. |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | Non-public schools,
<i>i.e.</i> , under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | 185,706. |
| 5. If so— | 4. No. |
| (a.) Between what ages? | 5.— |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | 6.— |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 7.— |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 8. None prescribed. |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | 9. 80.
Barely equalled. |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | 10. No. |
| (a.) If so, what is the system? | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? | None. |
| 11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? | 11. District committee.
School fund of the district.
Judgment of county superintendent. |
| 12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? | 12. Not fully.
No requirements on this point. |
| 13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? | 13. Yes. |
| 14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management— | 14. No. |
| (a.) As to the state of the premises? | |
| (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency? | No. |
| (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction? | |
| 15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how? | 15. By State. |
| 16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given? | 16. No. |
| 17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction? | 17. Sometimes. Not prohibited. |
| 18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it. | 18. Teachers are required to be of good moral character. |

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different public schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
19. No.
None for either majority or minority.
20. No.
21. No.
22. Not under the school, except in graded schools in towns.
23. No branches shall be taught in the public schools except spelling, defining, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, elementary physiology and hygiene, and the history of the State and United States: Provided, the school committee may make special arrangements to allow other branches to be taught.
- 24.—
Neither compulsory nor optional.
25. None.
26. No.
27. Very limited. None "public."
28. No special rules.
29. Mixed.
By either.
About two fifths.
30. The county superintendent of public instruction of each county shall examine all applicants of good moral character for teachers' certificates at the courthouse in the county, on the second Thursdays of February, April, July, September, October, and December of every year, and continue the examination from day to day, during the remainder of the week, if necessary, till all applicants are examined. The grade of the certificate to which the applicants may be entitled shall conform to the following standard of excellence: that is, 100 being the maximum, a certificate shall not issue to any applicant who makes less than 50 per centum in any one branch, or whose general average is less than 70 per centum. A general average of 90 per centum and over shall entitle an applicant to a first grade certificate; a general average of 80 per centum or more shall entitle the applicant to a second grade certificate; and a general average of 70 per centum or more shall entitle an applicant to a third grade certificate.
- 31.—
None by the school law.
From 30 to 50 in practice.
32. No specified age.
33. No.
- 34.—
- 35.—
No.

- 35.—(continued).
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday? No.
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
36. The county superintendent shall have authority to correct abuses, and to this end he may, with the concurrence of a majority of the school committee of the district in which he is employed, suspend any teacher who may be guilty of any immoral or disreputable conduct, or who may prove himself incompetent to discharge efficiently the duties of a public school teacher, or who may be persistently neglectful of said duties, or if the salary is exorbitant, or the patronage insufficient to justify the expenditure, and the teachers shall be paid only to the date of such suspension.
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
37. Male, \$25.50 per month.
Female, \$22.6 per month.
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments, None.
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work? No.
- 38.—
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained? By a system of normal schools in part and by the schools of the country.
Normal schools are supported by the State.
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction? In the ordinary schools.
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach? 39.—
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities? 40.—
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction? 41.—
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training? 42. No.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination? 43. No.
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ? 44. Local.
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
45. County superintendents appointed by the boards of education and justices of each county.
None, except general ones.
Not less than \$2 or more than \$3 per diem while on duty.
Not necessarily.
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children? 46. According to superintendent's judgment.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each. 47. Public funds.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources? 48. Nothing fixed. Special taxes are laid in some localities, by virtue of special acts of the Assembly.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts? 49. The county board of education of every county shall, on the first Monday of January of each year, apportion among the several districts of the county all school funds (except such as may be raised by the special tax provided for in section twenty-five hundred and ninety) in the following manner: first deduct an amount sufficient to defray the general school expenses of the county authorised by law; then apportion two thirds of the funds to the several districts in proportion to the whole number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the remaining one third shall be apportioned in such manner as to equalise school facilities to all the districts of the county, as far

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

49.—(continued).

as may be practicable and just to all concerned, without discrimination in favour of or to the prejudice of either race. If the committee so determine, any unexpended balance of school money, now or hereafter remaining to the credit of a district, shall be returned to the general fund to be used for school purposes as provided in section twenty-five hundred and ninety of the Code. As far as practicable the county board shall require all the schools to be in session at the same time. As soon as the apportionment is made, the county board of education shall post a statement at the court-house door, showing the amount apportioned to the several districts of the county; and they shall also notify each committee of the amount apportioned to their district. The board shall also furnish the treasurer of the county board of education with a statement of the amounts apportioned to the several districts.

NOTE.—This section enables the board to depart from the former requirement to apportion the funds according to the number of children of school age, which, in many instances, rendered it impossible to secure suitable schooling for four months to all the children of the State according to the constitutional requirement. Even with the discretion over one third of the general fund as given by this section, and of the special fund provided for in section 2590, it will still be impracticable absolutely to equalise school terms. Our interests are exceedingly diversified, the two races in some sections are very unequally distributed, and many districts are made too small in territory and in number of children—all of which must be taken into consideration by the county boards of education. The boards are instructed to use their best discretion to carry out the spirit of the law, and to give to all the children of their respective counties the very best possible facilities. No rule can be made which will be equitably applicable to all the counties, and so each board must act for itself, within the limits of the law.

Although an apportionment is required to be made on the first day of January in each year, the revenue and machinery laws have been so changed as to require the school poll tax and school property tax to be borne in separate columns on the tax lists, whether levied by the Assembly or by the commissioners, and it will be practicable for the county board of education, on the first Monday of September, to make an apportionment to the districts, based on the money then in the hands of the treasurer and the amount borne on the tax lists.

If they deem it best to make an apportionment at that date they will deduct from the tax levy a sufficient amount to cover commissions of sheriff and treasurer, insolvents and other necessary expenses, and notify the committees that the amount apportioned will be subject to their draft on December 31st, at which date the sheriff is required to pay over all school money.

The annual apportionment required to be made on the first Monday in January will be supplemental to any apportionment which may be made in September, and will include only money then in the hands of the treasurer not apportioned in September, if any there be more than is necessary to cover expenses.

SEC. 2552. *Basis of annual apportionment of public school moneys.*

The annual apportionment of public school moneys shall be based upon the amounts actually received by the county treasurer from all sources and reported by him to the county board of education as required by this chapter. But a sufficient amount of money shall be left unapportioned to pay the general school expenses of the county authorised by this chapter.

NOTE.—The general expenses authorised are: pay of county superintendents, treasurer's commissions, mileage and per diem of county boards, postage and stationery, fuel for office of the board, and \$100 for a county institute.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

50. Cannot be told with any accuracy.

51. Gratuitous.

52.—
\$1 to \$5 for skilled per day.
50 cents to \$1 for unskilled.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

53. No.

54. 305,598. Cost per child \$2.19.

Nothing except the regular tax.
Nothing except the regular tax.
Nothing.

55. No.

56.—

57. No.

Report by Vice-Consul Sprunt, Wilmington, North Carolina.
Sent through British Consulate, Charleston, South Carolina.
GEORGE H. A. BOX,
Acting Consul.

STATE OF OREGON, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. October 29, 1872; October 18, 1878; February 16, 1885; November 30, 1885; and February 21, 1887.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? 2. 300,000.
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 4 to 20 years of age. 3. 84,400.
80,000.
50,000.
- (b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*,
under public manage-
ment. 3,900.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment.
- (c.) In regular attendance. 38,500.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. No.
5. If so— 5.—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. Local rewards in a few places.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 7. No.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. each day. Five days per week.
All children under eight years of age may be taught but four hours each day.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? 9.—
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? 10.—
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? 11. Each local board of school directors.
The people of each district.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? 12. No.
90 per cent.

Questions.

Answers.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
13. For the most part.
14. No.
No.
No.
15. By the State.
16. Not compulsory.
By the teachers.
17. Quite often, and on Sunday.
18. Yes.
Boards of directors act by authority.
19. No.
No special provision; voluntary.
20. Lay, by a large per cent.
21. Owing to the grade of the schools.
22. Yes, the first is usually graded and the second not.
- 23.—
(a.) Orthography, reading, primary, elementary, and mental arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history of United States, penmanship, literature (common school), popular science, government, vocal music, physiology and hygiene, advanced grades; or
(b.) The same, with geometry, algebra, general history, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, book-keeping, letter writing.
- 24.—
Is not compulsory, but is taught largely.
Not at all.
Not at all.
Not at all.
25. In some.
Principally calisthenics.
No.
Yes.
26. German is allowed in districts of 10,000 inhabitants.
27. Only one or two in the State.
Cannot say.
No.
28. Promotions are made on examination in most schools.
29. Mixed, and taught by both men and women.
In 1886, out of 1,861 teachers employed in the public schools, 1,054 were women.
30. Are required to be over 18 years of age, must pass an examination as to knowledge of the studies to be taught, and in the art of teaching, must be of known good moral character before certificate licensing them to teach will be granted.
31. Law does not state, but the number will vary from 20 to 80.
32. All teachers must be over 18 years of age.
33. No.

Questions.

Answers.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

34.—

35 —

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

35. No.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

36. Are appointed by a board of three directors, elected in each district, and can only be removed during the term for which he was employed by them for good and sufficient cause.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

37. Males average \$46.18 per month; females average \$34.74 per month.

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

None.

No.

No.

No.

No.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

38.—

Some at normal schools, but most are untrained for that work.

Their own.

Three years.

Usually in the common or public schools.

They are only "drawn" from their own choice.

The supply of persons holding "certificates licensing them to teach" is quite excessive.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

39. Yes; on examination in the branches of study usually taught in the schools.

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

40. No.

No.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction.

41. This is optional with them, as most colleges or "normal schools" have boarding halls.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. No.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. Not usually, if State schools.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. By both.

Usually not at all.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

45. They are usually elected by the people. Usually political, but largely good as to management and acquaintance with educational work.

Ranging from \$100 to \$1,200 per year for county superintendents, who are the local inspectors.

Sometimes; but not always.

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

46. Once or twice a year, and sometimes oftener. Yes.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

47. Public funds.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

48.—

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

49. Each district in the State draws \$50 per year before the annual apportionment of the public fund is made. This works so as to aid poorer districts.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
50. This would be a difficult thing to determine, as it varies; and this estimate is not required to be made, so have no data to work on.
51. Yes.
52. From \$1 for unskilled to \$5 for the best skilled labour.
53. No.
54. In 1886 it was 46,077.
This cannot be estimated, as stated in answer to Question 50.
- 55.—
- 56.—
57. Yes; the State University allows each county so many free scholarships, and many poor young men take advantage of this and work their way through college in some way by using their spare time for gaining wages.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force? 1. Act of May 8th, 1854, and subsequent legislative enactments.
2. What is the estimated population of the country? 2. 5,000,000.
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 6 to 21 years of age. 3. No census since 1880. Probably about one million and a half.
Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management. Nearly 1,000,000.
(b.) On the school rolls of { Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management. No means of definite determination.
- (c.) In regular attendance. About 840,000.
4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. It is not.
5. If so,—
(a.) Between what ages? 5.—
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. Not by the State.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 7. There is; but how large we have got no means of definite determination.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? 8. General custom, six hours per day, and five days per week.
The variation is left to the good judgment of the local directors and teachers, and not fixed by any law.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? 9. The minimum term is fixed by law at six months. The average school.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
(a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? 10. Act of April 21, 1849, sections 3, 4, 5.

Questions.

Answers.

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

11. The local school boards.
The district.
12. In most cases.
13. Public schools are established everywhere without any reference to private schools.
14. There is none.
- All teachers in public schools must have legal certificates.
- A minimum curriculum is established by law. Additions can be made by school directors.
15. Prescribed by the State.
16. No sectarian religious instruction is allowed by the constitution.
17. If permitted by the school directors, who have jurisdiction.
18. Various means, such as the good judgment of teachers and directors may suggest.
- 19.—
20. No.
21. It varies outside of the minimum curriculum, according to the judgment of directors of the school.
22. A good difference, according to the more advanced culture of the locality.
- 23.—
- 24.—
Quite general.
Confined to city schools.
In several schools.
Very rare.
Optional.
25. Yes, varying in different schools as to method and time.
26. In very many, and in all our so-called high schools.
27. Confined chiefly to the cities.
Not part of the public system.
28. By examination, conducted by superintendents and principals.
Exceptions are made, according to the discretion of the superintendents, and generally during the year before the close of the school.
29. Mixed.
By both.
Nearly two thirds of our teachers are women.
30. The same as for all teachers, determined by the examination of superintendents.
31. Not fixed by law.
The average is between 40 and 50.
32. Teachers of 17 years of age are employed; very rarely below this age.
33. Cities and large boroughs have night schools.

Questions.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
- (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
- (iii.) By whom is it given?
- (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
- (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
- (vi.) By whom is it given?
- (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
- (viii.) At what hours is it given?
- (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
- (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each?

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

34. No compulsion.
No fees.
School fund of the district.

35. None.

36. By directors.
Not any except by suit at law.

37. Salaries are fixed by the directors. The average for males is \$40 per month, and females about \$7 less.

Not any.
Not any.

38.—

State normal school.
Partly at cost of the State; partly at their own cost.

Three years' course generally, graduating at 17 if securing State aid.
By high school, academies, &c., &c.

From the same class.

Not sufficient.

39. They are, but must be examined by superintendents, and secure legal certificates.

40. Mainly, with the addition of academic studies.
In some cases, but not generally.

41. Most live in the normal schools. Others are called day scholars, living outside of the school.

42. This is carefully attended to by the faculty and trustees of the schools.

43. State normal schools are not.

44. By both.

The one is specific, and the other general. All inspection reports come to the State superintendent.

45. Are elected by the school directors.

Fixed by law, and such as are required of our most advanced teachers.

Fixed by the local directors, with a maximum pay from the State of \$800 per annum.
They are.

46. This is not fixed, except that directors are required to visit the schools each month.

Only when something especial requires it.

47. From public funds.

48. By State appropriation, \$1,500,000 is granted to the schools. The remaining fund found to be necessary is secured by local taxation within the school district.

49. Not any.

50. I send with this my last annual report, where you can secure all the details.

51. The public schools are entirely free to all.

Questions.

Answers.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

52.—

53.—

54. Nearly 1,000,000 in all. All the public schools are called elementary schools.
We have no statistics as to grades.

All this you will notice in the annual report forwarded with this.

55. No public system, except in the way of agricultural colleges, where much of secondary education is carried forward.

56. Small tuition, in addition to cost of boarding.

57. All can rise according to their merit as scholars.

HON. SIR,

THIS is the best that I can do. I send annexed report and also a book containing the school laws.

Yours truly,

E. E. HIGHER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
2. What is the estimated population of the State?
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 15 years of age inclusive.
(b.) On the school rolls of { Public schools, *i.e.*,
under public manage-
ment.
Non-public schools, *i.e.*,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment.
(c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
1. 1882, with amendments since.
2. 304,284 by census of 1885.
3.—
63,208 by census of January 1887.
42,798 by census of January 1887.
8,597 by census of January 1887.
49,781 attended more than 12 weeks by census of January 1887.
4. Yes.
5.—
From 7 to 14 inclusive.
Twelve weeks of five days each, six weeks at least having been continuous.
Fines or imprisonment of parents or guardians and imprisonment or confinement in reform school of children.
See section 1 of chapter 649 of Public Laws, which is enclosed.
Several officers appointed by cities or towns.
6. None to pupils. A portion of the public money is allotted upon the basis of average attendance, so that a school with a high average naturally draws more money.
7. None to speak of; exceptional cases may arise which would usually be met by sending the child to the reform school or to a State home and school, designed for children abandoned or thrown upon the public for support.
8. No uniform standard, each town or city makes its own rules. They vary from 4½ to 6 hours per day. In the majority of cases it is 6 hours, though the movement is towards shorter hours.
9. Six months of 20 days each, or 120 school days. This is almost always exceeded. In all large centres of population the regular school year consists of 200 days, or 10 months. The average for the whole State last year was nine months and ten days.

Questions.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

- (a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

10. No half-time schools.
See sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 of chapter 649 of Public Laws, enclosed.

11. There is no authority to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation save the people themselves. If they neglect to provide there is no way but to wait till they change their mind. In certain cases a town committee may refuse to approve the existing accommodation, when the people of the district where the condemned premises exist must provide suitable ones or they will lose their share of the public money.

All school accommodations are provided by the people of the city, town, or district by a direct tax upon all the property located therein. Every school building must be approved by the local school committee, or by the State school commissioner.

12. The total number of sittings in the State and also in each town is in excess of the number of children to attend; but there are sections of towns and cities that are not fully provided, and in some places the accommodations for the youngest grades are limited.

13. Public schools, free to all, must be provided in every locality.

14.—

No.
No.

Only in general terms that it shall be in English and as thorough as that given in the public schools, and this only for those schools that wish to issue certificates of attendance that will enable their holder to obtain employment.

15. The determination of the course of study is left to each city and town, with two exceptions, viz., the State requires instruction to be given in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to stimulants and narcotics in all schools, supported wholly or in part at public expense; teachers are also required to give special attention to the moral training of their pupils.

16. None.

17. No.

18. See answer to No. 15.

The Bible is read without comment as a general thing, and the Lord's Prayer is quite commonly used at the opening of the morning session. Some general exercises are frequently employed, but text-book instruction is seldom used. The personal character, example, and influence of the teacher is the main reliance.

19. Religious instruction is prohibited in the public schools.

20. Practically so. Now and then a person may be employed to teach, who also preaches, but not often.

21. As the curriculum is fixed by the separate towns and cities it varies considerably, being the more full and complete in the cities and large towns, and the more meagre and limited in the small towns.

22. See answer to No. 21.

As a rule the rural or country schools do not have a fixed course of study, which is uniform throughout the town.

23. See "Course of Studies for Common Schools," accompanying.

24.—

Industrial and mechanical drawing is a designated study in the cities and a few of the towns.

This an optional study in some of the schools in Providence.

None.

None, save that it is an option in the last year of the grammar school course in Providence, through private enterprise.

Questions.

Answers.

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to it?
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29.—

- (1.) Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls?
 (2.) If mixed, are they taught by men or women?
 (3.) To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
 (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—
 (a.) Night or

(b.) Continuation schools?

34.—

(1.) How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively?

(2.) How often do they meet in the year?

(3.) Are there fees?

(4.) How are the expenses met?

35.—

(i.) Is any instruction,
 (a.) Religious or
 (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?

(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?

(iii.) By whom is it given?

(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?

(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?

(vi.) By whom is it given?

(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?

(viii.) At what hours is it given?

(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?

(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

25. Nothing, save occasionally some combination of light gymnastics, according to the ability or disposition of the teacher.

See above.

No.

None regularly.

If any, yes.

26. No.

27. The kindergarten is just beginning to be made a part of the public system. In two of our cities they have been thus recognised. In several places they exist through private contribution. Four years is age at which children usually begin, but some begin at three.

28. Promotion usually all made upon the basis of attainment, but exceptions are sometimes made for age, health, and peculiar condition. Usually a given standard must be reached. Opportunity is generally given for pupils to advance as fast as they are qualified, independently of their classes.

29.—

Mixed.

Taught mainly by women.

Wholly.

30. No age fixed.

Unimpeachable moral character required.

No fixed standard of literary attainments or teaching power.

Each town or city establishes its own standard.

For the average school the average standard of qualification is about that of the good secondary school. The tendency is to advance the standard, it being much higher than 20 years ago.

31. The law says there shall be one teacher for each 50 pupils. The average number of pupils to a teacher is 33, but it is not unusual to find primary schools with from 60 to 100 pupils.

32. Practically all are adult. Many females begin at 18 years of age, rarely younger.

33.—

In the cities and larger factory towns and villages we have night schools.

No continuation schools.

34.—

No compulsory attendance upon night schools.

They begin usually about October 1, and continue for from 12 to 20 weeks, with from three to five sessions each week.

There are no fees, except in some cases a registration fee is charged, which is remitted in case the pupil is regular in attendance. In some places the pupil has to furnish his own books.

The expenses are met by taxation, same as those for day schools.

35.—

No sessions of the public schools on Sunday.

None.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

36. We have two systems of management, district and town. In the former we have a town committee and local district trustees; in the latter we have only the town committee. In the former the trustee is the financial agent of the district, and hires the teacher, subject to the approval of the town committee. He can hire for one term or one year, but for no longer term. He cannot dismiss a teacher during the time for which he was hired. The school committee can dismiss at any time for incompetency or for refusal to conform to rules and regulations. In town system the committee hires direct and can dismiss as above.

Teacher has no appeal except as to the legality of the steps taken. The committee's opinion as to competency is final.

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

37. Males: Average wages per month, \$82.67; yearly salary, \$785.17. Females: Average wages per month, \$44.38; yearly salary, \$421.61. I cannot give salaries by grades. Males get from about \$400 per year in country schools up to \$3,500 in city high schools. Females get from about \$250 per year in country schools up to \$1,800 in city high schools.

- (i.) Together with their own emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

No other emoluments.
None.
None.
None.
None.

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

38.—
In State normal school.
The State's.
Sixteen is the minimum.
Three years.

In the common schools and in high schools.

Yes.

Insufficient.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

39. Yes. See 30.

40.—

- (1.) Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers?
- (2.) Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

40.—
No.
Part of them.

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

41. Only attend for instruction.

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

42. For moral training to some extent.

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

43. No.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. By local authority regularly. The State commissioner is expected to visit all of the schools as often as possible; but his visits do not offer an opportunity for any definite examination or inspection. The local inspection varies according to the locality, from next to nothing to a very thorough and rigid system. It is best in the cities and large towns, where professional superintendents are employed by the school committees, and poorest in the farming communities.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

45. We have no special inspectors. Class superintendents come the nearest; they are appointed by the local committees.

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

In general, good literary qualifications and experience in teaching.
They vary from \$30 per year to \$350.
In some cases; in others from the secondary or high schools.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

46. No uniform rule.
In the places where regular superintendents are employed examinations are held each term, of which a record is made and upon which the promotions of the pupils are based.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each?

47. By public funds, with occasional slight voluntary contributions.
About 1 per cent. of the whole amount from voluntary contributions.

Questions.

Answers.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

48. There are no grants by the National Treasury. The State divides among the several cities and towns \$120,000 yearly, upon condition that they raise at least an equal amount by local taxation. Nearly all raise considerably more than the required amount.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

49. In dividing out the money two distinct bases are used, so as to give the less populous nearer an equal chance with the rest. That is the only advantage given any localities. The question of poverty directly does not enter at all into the matter.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

50. We cannot separate the two classes of schools, but the cost of the high schools is so small a proportion of the whole that it would not materially affect the results.

The cost of all our public schools last year was \$11.96 per pupil enrolled; \$18.14 per pupil in average attendance.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

51. Gratuitous.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

52. I hardly know what is meant.

Beginners in teaching receive usually about \$25 per month, sometimes as low as \$20. Good teachers of experience in ordinary schools get from \$36 to \$50 per month.

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

53. The local overseers of the poor distribute some aid, and private charity in the larger places usually looks out for such cases. Very few are ever kept from school for lack of clothing alone.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

54. Number of different pupils enrolled in the public schools was 49,507.

(a.) To the parents?

Nothing as parents. If parent is a taxpayer he pays his share in proportion to his property, but nothing in proportion to the number of his children.

It varies with the disposition and liberality of the taxpayer. It is impossible to give exact figures, but the rate of taxation for support of schools varies from 5½ cents to 39½ cents on each \$100 of taxable property. The average for the State was 13½ cents.

\$120,000 annually.

A little less than \$2 per child of school age, or about \$2.40 per pupil enrolled in public schools.

(c.) To the state?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

55. High schools exist in the cities and large towns.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. They are as free as the elementary schools.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. The high schools are as open to the poorest as any of the schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

1. March 23, 1878.

2. What is the estimated population of the country?

2. 391,105 white. Coloured, 604,472, including 121 Indians, in last census 1880.

3. Give the number of children—

3. Not given in census.

(a.) Of school age, i.e., from 6 to 16 years of age.

White male	-	-	51,440
White female	-	-	49,749

Total	-	-	101,189
Coloured male	-	-	90,897
Coloured female	-	-	89,578

Total	-	-	180,495
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Grand total	-	-	281,664
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(b.) On the school rolls of

Public schools, i.e., under public manage- ment.	Non-public schools, i.e., under private or voluntary manage- ment.	White male	-	-	44,631
		White female	-	-	39,792
		Total	-	-	84,423
		Coloured male	-	-	48,093
		Coloured female	-	-	51,450
		Total	-	-	99,543
		Grand total	-	-	183,966

White male	-	-	44,631
White female	-	-	39,792

Total	-	-	84,423
Coloured male	-	-	48,093
Coloured female	-	-	51,450

Total	-	-	99,543
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Grand total	-	-	183,966
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Number of private institutions 131. Attendance, 7,885. Reports on private institutions inaccurate. Supposed to be under the mark.

Questions.	Answers.	
3.—(continued).		
(c.) In regular attendance in public schools.	White	59,904
	Coloured	66,792
	Total	<u>126,696</u>
4. Is elementary education compulsory?	4. No.	
5. If so—	5. —	
(a.) Between what ages?		
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?		
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?		
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?		
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?		
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?	6. None by the State. Local authorities award books as premiums for good attendance.	
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?	7. No.	
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?	8. Five hours in the city schools from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., with half an hour recess. In country schools from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. No session on Saturday. Hours do not vary either with the age of scholar or season of the year.	
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?	9. The local authorities and trustees have the power to limit the school term according to the school funds of their respective counties, and to regulate the opening and closing of the schools. The average length of session for public schools in South Carolina during last year was 3½ months. The longest session was in Charleston County, 8.60 months, and the shortest in Horry County, 1.58 months. The public schools of Charleston City and Columbia, and of several other towns and country districts, were in session from 8 to 10 months.	
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?	10. No.	
(a.) If so, what is the system?		
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?	No law.	
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?	11. It is the duty of the trustees. At the cost of the county. Trustees have to adopt all business precautions that buildings should be suitable.	
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?	12. It is not. For about four fifths. No regulation about space.	
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?	13. Yes.	
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—	14. No regulation enforced.	
(a.) As to the state of the premises?		
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?		
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?		
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.	15. It is prescribed by the State.	
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?	16. No religious instruction given.	
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?	17. The school houses are used for no other purpose than the secular public school instruction.	
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?	18. Yes. By means of wholesome precept and example.	
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?	19. There is no religious instruction imparted. The daily exercises are opened and closed by reading a few verses of Holy Scripture and repeating the Lord's Prayer.	
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?	20. No.	
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?	21. It does, according to grade.	

Questions.

Answers.

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,

a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separated for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

35.—

- (i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.

22. There is.

23.—

Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history of the United States, for a village school.

The above, with history of South Carolina, the principles of the constitution of the United States, and morals, for a town school.

24.—

Of these, drawing alone is compulsory.

25. There is in some of the schools.

It consists in simple movements intended to develop the muscles by gentle exercise.

Yes.

30 minutes daily.

Yes.

26. No second language taught in any of the elementary schools.

27. Kindergarten schools exist to a limited extent only.

Children begin to frequent them at about four years old.

They form no part of the public system.

28. All the members of the same class are promoted periodically because of the pressure for the admission of new pupils in the lower grades, but in the secondary and high schools every promotion is preceded by an examination.

29. The elementary schools are mixed as to sex, and are taught by women exclusively.

30. No persons can teach in the public schools of the State without a certificate of qualification either from the State board of examiners, the county board of examiners, or the city board. No limitation as to age, but unexceptionable moral character is insisted upon.

31. The school law assigns no number of scholars to the teacher. The number depends upon the size of the schoolroom and the teaching capacity of the instructor. Fifty pupils to a teacher is the usual average in primary classes.

32. All are adults.

33. Night schools form no part of the public system. There are a few, but they are conducted by private enterprise.

The elementary schools lead up to the grammar schools, and they in turn to the high.

34. The attendance is not compulsory at any of the schools.

The grammar and high schools are part of the public school system, and instruction in them is free. The night schools are strictly private and are supported by tuition fees.

35. No religious instruction of any kind, nor secular, is given in the public schools of any grade on Sunday.

The expenses of the public schools and normal schools of the State are met by a tax of two mills per dollar on all the taxable property of the State (2 mills = $\frac{1}{50}$ of a cent.), by a poll tax of \$1 per head on every male inhabitant of the State between the ages of 21 and 60, and by voluntary contributions and legacies. 1\$ at \$4.90 per £ = 4s. 1d.; cent = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The amount realised in South Carolina in the fiscal year 1884-5 was by two mill tax.

	\$	cts.
By poll tax - - - -	295,213	27
Voluntary contributions, &c. - - -	107,294	96
Additional taxation - - - -	58,404	72

Total - - - - 460,912 95

= at \$4.90 per £. 94,564l. 13s. 2d.

The expenditures for the year, including teachers' salaries, rent of school houses, repairs, school furniture, fuel, apparatus, library books, purchase sites, building

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

35.—(continued).

36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?

37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—

- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
- (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
- (iii.) Or any other advantages,
- (iv.) Are attached to the office.
- (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?

38.—

- (i.) How are teachers trained?
- (ii.) At whose cost?
- (iii.) At what ages do they enter training colleges?
- (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
- (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
- (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
- (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?

40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?

41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?

42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?

43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

school houses and outhouses, salary of school commissioner and his travelling expenses and expenses of members of county board of examiners, county normal institutes, and other purposes, amounted to \$425,902.88 at \$4.90 per £ = 86,919l. 13s. 8d.

36. They are appointed by the boards of trustees for the school district, and are removed by the same authority when good and sufficient reasons for so doing present themselves.

An appeal on any point of grievance can be submitted to the State board of examiners.

37. In county schools—

Male teachers of first grade, \$50 per month = 10l. 4s. 1d.

Male teachers of second grade, \$40 per month = 8l. 3s. 3½d.

Male teachers of third grade, \$35 per month = 7l. 2s. 10½d.

Female teachers of first grade, \$30 per month = 6l. 2s. 5½d.

Female teachers of second grade, \$20 per month = 4l. 1s. 7½d.

Female teachers of third grade, \$15 per month = 3l. 1s. 2½d.

No other emoluments.

None.

Male teachers of the public schools are exempt from militia, jury, and road duty.

No other benefits are attached.

No.

38.—

At normal colleges, normal institutes, and training schools.

There are eight scholarships at the normal college in Nashville, Tennessee, that have been given to South Carolina by the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund. The normal institutes are held annually for a month, and are free. They and training schools are supported by taxation and legacies.

At any age over 17. They have to pass an examination to obtain a scholarship in the Nashville Normal College.

Four years.

At public schools or private academies.

They are. Pupils who pass through the public schools invariably win the normal scholarships.

The supply is deficient.

39. Yes. But they must pass a satisfactory examination as to intellectual attainments before a board of examiners, and are then put on probation for one month.

40. They are.

They do.

41. They are obliged to live in the normal colleges, as the college at Nashville, Tennessee. There is no normal college in South Carolina, only normal schools and institutes, where the attendance is daily when in session. The teachers in the high school in Charleston are obliged to attend every other Saturday holiday from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. to receive technical instruction in teaching, or are liable to a fine of 50 cents, 2s. 0½d., for each absence, and if continually absent are liable to dismissal.

42. No provision for religious training, but for moral.

43. No.

44. The elementary schools are inspected by both State and local authority.

The State authority is vested in an official known as the State superintendent of education. He has a general supervision over all the free public schools of the State, and it is one of his duties to visit every county in the State for the purpose of inspecting the schools, to awaken an interest favourable to the cause of education, and diffuse as widely as possible a knowledge of existing defects and desirable improvements.

The local inspectorship is vested in the county school commissioner for the county schools, and in the city school commissioners for the cities.

Trustees have charge of district schools.

Questions.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
(b.) What are their salaries?

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

Answers.

45. The State superintendent of education and the county school commissioner are elected biennially by the people at the general election in November. The trustees are appointed by the county boards of examiners.

Ability to teach a first grade school.

State superintendent of education draws \$2,100, at \$4.90 per £ = 428*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

The county school commissioner draws \$600 = 122*l.* 9*s.* per annum.

The trustees serve gratuitously; so do also the city school commissioners.

They are not.

46. The State superintendent of education inspects the schools once a year, the county school commissioners once a month, the city school commissioners once a week.

Record is always made of the result of examination.

47. Elementary education is maintained from the school fund, which is derived from the tax of two mills per dollar on all the taxable property of the State, and from the poll tax of \$1 per head on every voter or male inhabitant between 21 years and 60.

If there is not sufficient money in the school fund to meet expenses any school district is authorized by the legislature to tax itself additionally. Any voluntary contributions, of course, are thankfully received. Impossible to state what proportion of each, as they vary every year.

Vide also answer to Question 35, part IX., which should properly, perhaps, have been written here.

TABLE No. 1.—SCHOOL FUNDS, EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

COUNTIES.	Teachers' Salaries.	Rent of School Houses.	Repairs.	School Furniture.	Fuel, &c.	Apparatus.	Library Books.	Purchase of Sites.	Building School Houses and Out-Houses.	Salary of School Commissioner.	Travelling Expenses of School Commissioner.	Per Diem of Members County Board of Examiners.	County Normal Institutes.	Other Purposes.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Abbeville	14,909 12	60 00	38 50	—	—	—	—	—	100 02	600 00	22 55	30 00	143 70	345 00	16,247 79
Aiken	11,691 48	93 00	193 10	57 00	37 10	—	—	—	397 10	600 00	100 00	30 00	121 15	21 34	13,336 27
Anderson	13,652 09	—	—	45 90	—	—	—	—	149 30	522 00	100 00	27 00	117 40	—	14,613 69
Barnwell	12,323 84	32 00	84 00	15 00	10 00	—	—	—	153 04	600 00	100 00	30 00	141 50	58 50	13,572 68
Beaufort	10,955 35	136 00	387 49	32 65	109 70	6 00	—	—	—	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	12,337 19
Berkeley	9,757 03	221 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 00	100 00	30 00	323 00	—	11,033 21
Charleston	71,001 50	523 90	2,545 31	1,403 50	831 75	693 75	—	—	797 69	448 50	—	—	—	1,877 21	79,503 41
Chester	10,590 33	50 00	74 35	35 75	3 75	20 00	—	—	36 44	600 00	57 00	30 00	90 00	—	11,589 62
Chesterfield	3,943 45	31 00	84 00	1 75	8 00	—	—	90 00	30 00	600 00	160 00	15 00	—	—	4,903 20
Clarendon	4,051 02	57 75	12 50	1 85	—	—	—	—	—	600 00	100 00	15 00	200 00	76 65	5,114 77
Colleton	8,009 00	12 00	5 00	—	—	—	—	—	135 33	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	27 75	8,919 08
Darlington	10,531 31	245 25	95 01	159 76	—	—	—	82 50	1,424 45	600 00	100 00	—	—	118 25	13,368 08
Edgefield	10,538 76	4 50	213 35	—	15 00	—	—	117 00	—	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	11,668 61
Fairfield	12,064 82	215 25	141 15	—	—	—	—	—	594 22	600 00	100 00	—	46 00	—	13,761 44
Georgetown	4,914 81	150 00	100 00	50 00	50 00	320 00	—	—	30 00	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	6,294 81
Greenville	14,666 74	240 85	473 65	64 60	73 00	33 10	—	3 00	423 05	600 00	—	30 00	—	57 50	16,686 29
Hampton	5,142 50	34 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	346 50	501 00	—	30 00	—	—	6,054 00
Horry	5,979 06	—	4 00	22 40	—	—	10 10	—	47 30	421 00	—	30 00	—	279 36	4,794 01
Kershaw	7,437 44	40 75	63 45	—	35 65	—	—	—	122 29	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	8,429 58
Lancaster	4,777 75	—	50 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 00	90 00	30 00	—	—	5,547 75
Laurens	10,871 37	1 25	186 00	—	6 83	—	—	—	—	476 00	100 00	30 00	200 00	—	11,843 45
Lexington	6,985 19	—	35 00	—	7 50	—	—	—	61 75	600 00	30 00	30 00	163 65	229 00	8,142 29
Marion	8,336 06	18 00	267 54	7 00	45 00	—	—	—	—	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	9,405 60
Marlborough	6,607 89	53 50	51 85	—	8 30	—	—	—	263 61	525 00	100 00	30 00	200 00	27 22	7,867 37
Newberry	9,987 11	—	36 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 00	160 00	30 00	—	—	10,733 93
Oconee	4,865 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 00	—	30 00	—	208 76	5,703 89
Orangeburg	10,195 32	239 75	18 50	28 25	7 00	—	—	—	637 30	551 00	66 00	30 00	—	5 30	11,716 12
Pickens	2,336 73	48 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 50	600 00	65 50	30 00	—	—	3,206 73
Richland	17,767 15	117 20	239 20	686 99	978 29	—	20 00	—	730 00	600 00	47 40	24 00	141 90	673 01	22,025 14
Spartanburg	17,076 18	—	76 50	—	—	—	—	—	262 70	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	18,145 58
Sumter	10,740 40	47 25	265 18	74 60	24 00	—	—	20 00	763 68	600 00	100 00	39 00	—	192 79	12,866 90
Union	7,911 88	40 00	55 00	221 10	44 25	—	—	—	322 50	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	—	9,324 73
Williamsburg	3,630 55	36 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600 00	100 00	30 00	—	17 25	4,413 90
York	11,404 17	55 00	20 00	—	—	—	—	—	10 80	600 00	99 75	30 00	140 00	62 20	12,421 52
Totals	373,640 92	2,923 88	5,781 45	2,928 10	2,296 02	977 85	30 00	312 50	7,539 37	19,334 80	2,578 20	900 00	2,630 50	4,076 79	425,402 53

47—(continued).
FOREIGN RETURNS.

TABLE No. 2.—SCHOOL FUNDS—RECEIPTS FISCAL YEAR 1884-85.

COUNTIES.	Two Mill Tax.	Poll Tax.	Other Sources.	Total Amount raised during Year.	Balances from Previous Years.	Total Amount Available.
	Dollars. 10,950 00	Dollars. 4,350 00	Dollars. —	Dollars. 15,300 00	Dollars. 2,834 44	Dollars. 18,134 44
Abbeville	9,958 21	3,340 00	—	13,307 21	—	13,307 21
Aiken	10,453 12	4,513 98	—	14,967 10	1,738 70	16,705 80
Anderson	8,737 00	4,018 00	834 22	14,489 22	—	14,489 22
Barnwell	7,349 42	4,127 16	1,909 50	13,386 08	814 37	14,200 45
Beaufort	9,523 57	4,544 89	—	14,068 46	10,157 33	24,225 79
Berkeley	50,083 63	1,191 74	40,960 13	92,236 50	9,009 89	101,246 39
Charleston	7,151 15	2,631 37	1,989 85	11,772 37	4,114 23	15,886 60
Chester	2,600 00	1,800 00	918 71	5,318 71	—	5,318 71
Chesterfield	3,049 50	2,338 00	—	5,387 50	—	5,387 50
Clarendon	7,608 00	4,224 00	—	11,832 00	1,113 76	12,945 76
Colleton	8,065 03	3,974 00	—	12,039 03	4,061 85	16,100 88
Darlington	7,917 28	3,320 00	—	11,237 28	—	11,237 28
Edgefield	8,810 84	3,807 39	1,490 74	14,108 97	2,369 50	16,478 47
Fairfield	3,580 57	2,250 00	447 22	6,277 79	66 36	6,344 15
Georgetown	11,872 22	4,940 00	—	16,812 22	2,479 41	19,291 63
Greenville	3,411 01	2,305 29	520 00	6,236 30	810 88	7,047 18
Hampton	2,819 28	2,332 00	—	5,151 28	341 39	5,492 65
Horry	4,471 90	2,549 19	—	7,021 09	2,949 41	9,970 50
Kershaw	3,901 53	2,412 93	—	6,314 46	1,475 44	7,789 90
Lancaster	8,635 75	3,579 00	—	12,214 75	1,769 32	13,984 07
Laurens	5,687 39	2,674 38	—	8,361 77	542 10	8,903 87
Lexington	6,051 13	4,228 00	—	10,279 13	3,629 23	13,908 36
Marion	4,924 80	2,772 06	—	7,696 86	511 24	8,208 10
Marlborough	8,611 38	2,982 00	—	11,593 38	4,117 10	15,710 48
Newberry	4,238 03	1,816 40	—	6,054 43	1,215 54	7,269 97
Oconee	15,947 56	—	150 00	16,097 56	8,059 88	24,157 44
Pickens	3,315 50	1,780 00	—	5,095 50	163 32	5,258 82
Richland	11,485 25	3,102 00	8,829 85	23,417 10	5,371 54	28,788 64
Spartanburg	13,473 04	4,559 00	—	18,032 04	617 59	18,649 63
Sumter	9,396 25	4,187 67	—	13,583 92	6,253 76	19,837 68
Union	5,635 53	2,959 20	—	8,594 73	1,162 73	9,757 46
Williamsburg	4,576 59	2,670 02	—	7,246 61	4,059 71	13,306 32
York	10,921 85	4,105 29	354 50	15,381 64	5,134 72	20,516 36
Totals	295,213 27	107,294 96	58,404 72	460,912 95	88,944 74	549,857 69

TABLE No. 3.—Showing by Counties: 1. The NUMBER of PUBLIC SCHOOLS in the STATE. 2. The NUMBER of CHILDREN, classified as WHITE and COLOURED, MALE and FEMALE, that ATTENDED said SCHOOLS during the SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number of Public Schools.	Total Enrolment.								
		White.			Coloured.			Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Abbeville	173	1,547	1,583	3,129	2,027	2,234	4,261	3,674	3,816	7,390
Aiken	131	1,355	1,104	2,459	1,211	1,220	2,431	2,566	2,324	4,890
Anderson	131	1,966	1,812	3,798	1,217	1,215	2,432	3,203	3,027	6,230
Barnwell	160	1,472	1,375	2,847	1,936	1,914	3,850	3,408	3,289	6,697
Beaufort	74	182	243	425	2,559	2,871	5,430	2,741	3,114	5,855
Berkeley	169	1,653	874	2,527	5,268	7,158	2,406	6,921	8,032	14,953
Charleston	18	1,714	2,120	3,840	1,976	2,461	4,437	3,690	4,587	8,277
Chester	82	884	889	1,773	1,464	1,039	3,103	2,343	2,528	4,871
Chesterfield	66	845	707	1,612	473	618	1,091	1,318	1,385	2,703
Clarendon	83	776	667	1,443	720	601	1,327	1,502	1,328	2,830
Colleton	120	1,416	1,205	2,621	1,135	983	2,118	2,551	2,188	4,739
Darlington	88	1,260	1,131	2,400	1,054	1,609	3,263	2,923	2,740	5,663
Edgefield	176	1,841	1,780	3,621	1,997	2,140	4,137	3,938	3,920	7,758
Fairfield	93	1,135	1,157	2,292	1,596	1,707	3,303	2,731	2,864	5,595
Georgetown	55	335	327	662	1,472	1,255	2,727	1,807	1,582	3,389
Greenville	158	3,481	2,914	6,395	1,723	1,606	3,329	5,204	4,520	9,724
Hampton	77	606	645	1,341	513	503	1,046	1,209	1,178	2,387
Horry	120	1,656	1,231	2,887	452	445	897	2,108	1,676	3,784

* Includes the full tax.

Questions.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in
(i.) Elementary and
(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN RETURNS.

48. No grants are made at all.

49. No extra assistance given to poor districts. The taxes collected in a school district are used for instruction in that district only.

The salaries of teachers and all incidental expenses are defrayed out of this fund, and the trustees regulate salaries and expense by the income of the school districts.

50. \$9.50 = 17. 16s. 9½d. per head per annum.
\$15.90 = 31. 4s. 11½d. per head per annum.

51. Elementary and all public school education in this State is gratuitous.

52. \$1.50 = 6s. 1½d. to \$5 = 17. 0s. 5d. for skilled labour per day.

\$1 = 4s. 1d. to \$1.50 = 6s. 1½d. for unskilled per day.

53. There is not. Mr. H. P. Archer, superintendent of public schools, to whom I am indebted for a good deal of the information contained in this report, says, "No pupil is received into the schools unless personally neat and clean. A large per-centage of the children attending the schools are in indigent circumstances, but I have never seen what might be called a ragged child in them."

All children are admitted free, provided they are neat and clean. There is not in the south that terribly ragged indigent class of people met with in the large cities of Europe, and to a certain extent in the large cities at the north.

The white and coloured races are kept separate, and although taught under one system are taught in different buildings.

54.—				
White -	-	-	-	59,904
Coloured	-	-	-	66,792
Total -	-	-	-	<u>126,696</u>

Cannot be ascertained.

\$9.50 = 17. 18s. 9½d.

\$9.50 = 17. 18s. 9½d.

55. There is not.

56. Secondary education is supported by private enterprise.

57. The school law provides that certain localities should have the right to provide for deserving but indigent pupils scholarships at higher schools.

Charleston, South Carolina,
GEORGE H. A. BOX,
Acting Consul.

STATE OF VERMONT, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

1. Enacted in 1858. Revised and amended in 1862, and amended at frequent intervals to the present time.

2. What is the estimated population of the State?

2. 332,286 in 1880. No census has been taken since. Probably does not vary largely from that number now.

3. Give the number of children—

(a.) Of school age, i.e., from 5 to 20 years of age.

(b.) On the school rolls of

(c.) In regular attendance.

3.—

In 1880 the number was 99,463.
In 1886, 71,667.

Estimated at 9,500.

In the public schools in 1886, 46,625.

Questions.

Answers.

4. Is elementary education compulsory? 4. It is.
5. If so— 5.—
 (a.) Between what ages? Eight and fourteen years.
 (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? Three months.
 (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? Fine of \$10 to \$20.
 (d.) What exemptions are allowed? Those who are sick, or of feeble or unsound mind.
 (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? By any prudential committee, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, on application of three voters of the district.
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? 6. Sometimes.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? 7. Vagrants may be sent to the State Reform School.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? 8. Six hours per day and five days per week. The youngest scholars in some localities remain only four hours per day.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? 9. 120 days. The average in the State is 136 days.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
 (a.) If so, what is the system?
 (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? 10. None.
 No child between the ages of 10 and 14 years, who has resided in the State one year, shall be employed in any mill or factory, unless such child has attended a public school three months during the preceding year.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? 11. These matters are wholly with the people.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? 12. Schools are provided for all the children of school age.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? 13. Usually.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction? 14. None.
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how. 15. By the State.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given? 16. No religious instruction is made compulsory, but most schools have the Bible read, and many are opened with prayer.
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction? 17.—
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it? 18.—
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority? 19.—
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay? 20.—
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances? 21.—
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools? 22.—
23. Give the curriculum for—
 (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
 (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars. 23.—
24. How far is—
 (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,
 (d.) Cookery,
 a compulsory or optional subject of instruction? 24.—
 Freehand drawing in all public schools.
 Not at all.
 Not at all.
 Not at all.
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
 (a.) If so, describe it?
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to it?
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys? 25. There is in some schools.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
(i.) Is any instruction,
(a.) Religious or
(b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
(ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
(iii.) By whom is it given?
(iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
(v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
(vi.) By whom is it given?
(vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
(viii.) At what hours is it given?
(ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
(x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
(i.) Together with their other emoluments,
(ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
(iii.) Or any other advantages,
(iv.) Are attached to the office.
(v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work.
- 38.—
(i.) How are teachers trained?
(ii.) At whose cost?
(iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
(iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
(v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
(vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
(vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
26. None is taught, except in the high schools and private schools.
27. Such schools do not exist to any great extent. They are not a part of the public system.
28. Scholars are promoted in the graded schools each year, upon examination.
29. Mixed.
30. Determined by local boards of education or committees.
- 31.—
- 32.—
33. In some of the larger towns.
34. Not compulsory. The expense is sometimes by public money or taxation, and sometimes by voluntary aid.
- 35.—
36. By the prudential committee, chosen by the voters of the district. An appeal to the courts. Good cause must be had for dismissal.
37. In the public schools an average of \$8.50 per week for male teachers, and \$5.50 for female teachers.
None.
- None.
- 38.—
In State normal schools.
Partly at expense of the State.
Fifteen years.
Two years and three and a half years.
Only in the public schools.
They are.
Not sufficient.
39. Untrained teachers are employed, examined, and certificated by town superintendents, chosen by the people of the town.
40. The normal schools are nominally exclusively for the training of teachers.
The general education of teachers is usually obtained in the public schools, but the normal schools teach subjects as well as methods.
41. Normal schools have both classes.
42. There is.

Questions.	Answers.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?	43. No.
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?	44. By local superintendents chosen by the people.
45. Who appoints the inspectors? (a.) What are their special qualifications? (b.) What are their salaries? (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?	45.—
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?	46. Twice each terms.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.	47. Public funds, except in private schools.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?	48.—
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?	49.—
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in— (i.) Elementary and (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?	50.—
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?	51. All public schools are free.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for— (a.) Skilled or (b.) Unskilled labour?	52.—
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?	53.—
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child— (a.) To the parents? (b.) To the locality? (c.) To the State?	54. 71,667. Cost per scholar, \$8.34 per year.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?	55. A system of high schools, a part of the public system, where pupils may be fitted for college.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?	56. Free to scholars of the locality.
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?	57. Anyone can so rise, by industry and attention to study.

VERMONT SCHOOL STATISTICS for the Year ending March 31st, 1886.

Number of school districts	- - - - -	2,153
Number of public schools	- - - - -	2,557
Average number of days of school	- - - - -	136
Number of different scholars between five and 20 years of age enrolled in the public schools	- - - - -	71,667
Average daily attendance	- - - - -	46,625
Number of days attendance for each scholar enrolled	- - - - -	88
Number of scholars attending private schools (estimated)	- - - - -	7,247
Number of male teachers	- - - - -	531
Number of female teachers	- - - - -	3,797
Number of teachers who had attended a Vermont normal school	- - - - -	554
Number of teachers who were graduates of a normal school	- - - - -	407
Average wages per week of male teachers	- - - - -	\$8 50
Average wages per week of female teachers	- - - - -	5 50
Amount raised by town taxes for school purposes	- - - - -	\$181,515 76
Amount raised by district taxes for school purposes	- - - - -	355,837 78
Amount received from rent of lands	- - - - -	11,992 18
Amount received from all other sources	- - - - -	71,974 57
Total revenue for school purposes	- - - - -	\$621,370 29

VERMONT SCHOOL STATISTICS—*continued.*FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Amount paid for teachers' wages	-	-	-	-	-	\$458,044 12
Amount paid for fuel	-	-	-	-	-	34,604 17
Amount paid for repairs	-	-	-	-	-	34,108 07
Amount paid for new buildings	-	-	-	-	-	20,139 60
Amount paid for incidentals	-	-	-	-	-	32,189 63
Amount paid for new furniture	-	-	-	-	-	9,052 08
Total expenditure, not including supervision, for school purposes						\$588,137 67
Amount paid town superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	9,539 03
Appropriations to normal schools	-	-	-	-	-	7,872 00

Comparing the above with the report for the year ending March 31, 1885, it will be seen that the number of districts decreased 92; the number of schools decreased 3; the average number of days is 10 more; the number of scholars enrolled between the ages of 5 and 20 years is 8 more; the average daily attendance decreased 2,406. There was a decrease in the number of male teachers of 28, and an increase in the number of female teachers of 101.

The wages of male teachers increased \$2.44 per month, and the wages of female teachers increased \$0.72 per month.

The total receipts increased \$16,138.17; the expenditures decreased \$11,364.89.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

Questions.

Answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the date of the school law now in force? | 1. 1870. |
| 2. What is the estimated population of the country? | 2. 1,512,565. Census of 1880. |
| 3. Give the number of children— | 3.— |
| (a.) Of school age, <i>i.e.</i> , from 5 to 21 years of age. | 610,271. |
| (b.) On the school rolls of— | 308,296. |
| Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public man-
agement. | |
| Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. | Probably 80,000 never attending free schools, includ-
ing about 15,000 attending higher schools and uni-
versities. |
| (c.) In regular attendance. | 232,965. |
| 4. Is elementary education compulsory? | 4. Not compulsory. |
| 5. If so— | 5.— |
| (a.) Between what ages? | |
| (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law? | |
| (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance? | |
| (d.) What exemptions are allowed? | |
| (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced? | |
| 6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance? | 6. None. |
| 7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with? | 7. None. |
| 8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year? | 8. Six hours per day, 30 hours per week.
For the youngest class half of the above, not varying with season. |
| 9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much? | 9. On an average must be open six months; in large cities and towns seven to ten months. |
| 10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work? | 10. No. |
| (a.) If so, what is the system? | |
| (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour? | |
| 11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings? | 11. Board of trustees for districts and cities.
At cost of the district or city. At judgment of officers as to suitability. |
| 12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required? | 12. Accommodation sufficient provided for all, or greater proportion. |
| 13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided? | 13. Yes. |

Questions.

Answers.

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how?

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

- (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
 (b.) For a town school of 200 or more school.

24. How far is—

- (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,
 (d.) Cookery,
 compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

- (a.) If so, describe it.
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to it?
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?

31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—

- (i.) By the school law, and
 (ii.) In actual practice?

32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?

33. Is there any system of—

- (a.) Night or
 (b.) Continuation schools?

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?

14. No.

Greater proportion possess diplomas or certificates

Classics, mathematics, and special instructions provided for higher branches of sciences, &c.

15. Prescribed by the State Board of Education.

16. Religious instruction not required by the State. Teachers usually give moral and religious instruction, not sectarian.

17. Not used so.

18. Provided by the teachers according to their own views.

19. No.

20. Generally.

21. Does not vary.

In every free school the law requires that orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography shall be taught.

22. None.

23.—

Same as for schools having larger number of scholars.

24.—

Elementary instruction given.

None.

None.

None.

Optional.

25. Yes.

Only calisthenics taught.

Calisthenics.

No.

Yes, for both.

26. No.

27. Do not exist.

28. Dependent on individual examinations.

29. Mixed.

Larger proportion employed as teachers are women.

30. Not under 18 years of age, and having certificates of qualifications and character.

31. School law only recognises a school, minimum, of 20 scholars average attendance; about 36 to each teacher, average.

32. All from 18 years of age and upwards.

33. To some extent in cities; night schools voluntary.

34. Not compulsory.

Ages vary.

Meet mostly in winter months.

Expenses met by voluntary subscription.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 - (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 - (iii.) By whom is it given?
 - (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 - (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 - (vi.) By whom is it given?
 - (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 - (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 - (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 - (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 - (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 - (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 - (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 - (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 - (ii.) At whose cost?
 - (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 - (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 - (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 - (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 - (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 - (b.) What are their salaries?
 - (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
 - (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
- 35.—
No.
36. By the district and city boards.
Can appeal to the superintendent and the State Board of Education.
37. Males, \$30.77 (or 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* sterling) per month.
Females, \$26.54 (or 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* sterling) per month scholastic month).
In high schools—
Males, \$75 (or 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* sterling) per month.
Females, \$60 (or 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* sterling) per month.
None.
None.
None.
None.
No.
- 38.—
By State normal schools and Peabody institutes.
Cost of State and Peabody fund respectively.
16 years and upwards.
It varies.
In public schools and other institutions.
Many pupils become teachers.
Sufficient.
39. None.
40. Both academic and professional instruction provided.
Generally.
41. They do both.
42. In a general way, but nothing sectional taught.
43. No.
44. By both; but more in detail by local authority.
45. The superintendents appointed by the State Board of Education, and the trustees appointed by county boards created by law.
Must be qualified in judgment of inspectors.
Based on population, from \$200 (4*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*) to \$2,000 (41*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*).
No.
46. Frequently, and records kept.
47. From counties and cities—
\$605,453.82 (or 124,835*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* sterling).
From State—
\$729,342.44 (or 150,379*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* sterling).
48. Discretionary.
49. No.
50. 95 cents (or 48 pence) per month of scholastic year.
\$1.16 (or 4*s.* 10*d.*) per month, higher elementary, of scholastic year.

Questions.

Answers.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
(a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
(a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality
(c.) To the State?
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

51. Yes.
52. No manual labour schools in connexion with public school system.
53. None.
Books provided free of cost to them.
54. 308,296.
95 cents (or 48 pence) per month, scholastic.
\$1.16 (or 4s. 10d.) higher elementary schools per month, scholastic.
Nothing but cost of books.
\$605,453.82 (or 124,835l. 16s. 9d. sterling) to counties, cities, and districts.
\$729,342.44 (or 150,379l. 17s. 9d. sterling).
55. General provision.
56. Gratuitous.
57. In the State institutions for higher education no charge is made for tuition.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
1. November, A.D. 1877.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
2. One hundred and eighty thousand (180,000).
3. Give the number of children—
(a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 5 to 21 years of age.
(b.) On the school rolls of—
(c.) In regular attendance.
- | | |
|---|---------|
| Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under public man-
agement. | 29,397. |
| Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> ,
under private or
voluntary manage-
ment. | 2,836. |
| | 21,504. |
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
4. It is. (School law, section 89.)
5. If so—
(a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?
(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
- 5.—
Eight and 18 years. (School law, section 89.)
Three months or 60 days. (School law, section 89.)
A fine or penalty of \$100 = 20L (School law, section 91.)
Sickness. (Section 91.)
By warrant from the school directors, enforced or collected by the school clerk. (Sections 92 and 93.)
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
6. None.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
7. Yes; felons under 18 years of age. We have to send them to reform schools in other States and pay the expenses ourselves; but we will soon have a reform school of our own when we become a State.
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
8. From 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Yes; those under eight years of age are excused at 2.30 p.m. (Section 54.)
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
9. Sixty days.
Yes, many of the schools have 200 days or 10 months of school each year. (Section 88.)
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
10. None.
- (a.) If so, what is the system?
(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
None.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
11. School directors. (Section 38.)
By public tax voted by the citizens. (Section 80.)
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total numbers of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
12. It is.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
(a.) As to the state of the premises?
(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
23. Give the curriculum for—
(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.
24. How far is—
(a.) Drawing,
(b.) Needlework,
(c.) The use of tools,
(d.) Cookery,
a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
(a.) If so, describe it.
(b.) Is it obligatory?
(c.) How much time is given to it?
(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system.
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
(i.) By the school law, and
(ii.) In actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
(a.) Night or
(b.) Continuation schools
13. Yes.
14. They are under control of the Organic Act.
- The number of teachers employed average one teacher to 30 pupils. No teacher is permitted to teach without or unless he possess a valid certificate or diploma. (Section 47.)
Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, physiology, and United States history must be taught in every school. (Section 52.)
The daily and monthly curriculum as prescribed by the Board of Education is too long to insert here.
15. It is.
16. They do not.
17. Sometimes.
18. There is.
Oral.
19. It is not.
None.
Sectarian and religious instruction is absolutely forbidden by a section of the school law.
20. They are not.
21. It does not.
22. There is.
23. The city schools may add chemistry, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, and botany to their curriculum.
- 24.—
Through the whole course if desired, not compulsory.
None.
None.
None.
25. There is.
Yes.
Twenty minutes.
It is.
26. It is not.
27. They are private schools entirely.
28. They are promoted by classes when they pass the required examinations, periodically, those who fail to pass are not promoted.
29. Mixed.
Taught by both men and women.
Two thirds of the teachers are women.
30. They must have good moral characters and average 60 per cent. for third grade, 75 per cent. for second grade, and 90 per cent. for first grade certificates.
31. No especial number.
20 to 60 sometimes.
32. All adults.
33. No public system.

Questions.

Answers.

34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
- (i.) Is any instruction,
 - (a.) Religious or
 - (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 - (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 - (iii.) By whom is it given?
 - (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 - (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 - (vi.) By whom is it given?
 - (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 - (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 - (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 - (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
- (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 - (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 - (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 - (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 - (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school work?
- 38.—
- (i.) How are teachers trained?
 - (ii.) At whose cost?
 - (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 - (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 - (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 - (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 - (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and, if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
 - (b.) What are their salaries?
 - (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- (i.) Elementary and
 - (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
34. They are all private schools. Voluntary.
- 35.—
None.
- None.
36. By the board of school directors. (Section 98.) Yes; to the courts of justice. (Section 78.)
37. From \$1,800 or 360*l.*, down to \$180 or 96*l.* a year.
None.
Sometimes.
- 38.—
At normal schools.
Generally at their own or teachers' expense.
From 15 years and upwards.
Three years.
In common schools and academies.
They are.
A little in excess of the demand.
39. They are.
They must pass successfully the required examinations.
40. They are not.
Generally.
41. They only attend for daily instruction.
42. None.
43. Some of them are. Indeed most of them.
44. They are by both.
They do not differ greatly.
45. They are elected by the people.
Sometimes they are finished scholars, and sometimes only shrewd business men.
\$200 or 40*l.* a year, 10 cents a mile for travelling expenses, and \$300 a visit for inspection. (Section 24.)
From all ranks.
46. Once every three months.
There is.
47. From public funds.
48. No conditions.
None made.
49. None.
50. \$15 or 3*l.* per year.

Questions.

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

- (a.) Skilled or
(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

- (a.) To the parents?
(b.) To the locality?
(c.) To the State?

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

51. Gratuitous.

52.—
\$1.25 to \$2.50, 5s. to 10s.
\$3 to \$6, 12s. to 1l. 4s.

53. There is.
They are always admitted free.

54. 29,397.
\$15 or 3l.

Nothing as parents.
\$15 or 3l., raised by tax according to the State law.

55. There is.

56. It is gratuitous.

57. There is. Free scholarships.
Each councilman and representative to the territorial legislature appoints one person (male or female) from the locality from whence they are elected to these scholarships.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?

1. Revised Statutes of 1878 and laws of 1879-1887 inclusive.

2. What is the estimated population of the country?

2. 1,600,000.

3. Give the number of children—

- (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 4 to 20 years of age.
(b.) On the school rolls of

}	Public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under public management.
	Non-public schools, <i>i.e.</i> , under private or voluntary management.

(c.) In regular attendance.

3.—

556,093.

331,018, and high schools 8,280.

14,164.

Number of persons of school age attending public schools, 339,298.

4. Is elementary education compulsory?

4. Yes; by Statute Law of 1879.

5. If so,

- (a.) Between what ages?
(b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
(c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
(d.) What exemptions are allowed?

5.—

Seven and 15.

Twelve weeks in each school year. Two weeks' attendance at half-time or night school considered equal to one week at day school.

Parent, guardian, or other person is liable to fine of not less than 1l. (\$5.00) nor more than 2l. (\$10.00) for first offence, nor less than 2l. (\$10.00) nor more than 6l. (\$30.00) for each and every subsequent offence.

Board of education can excuse, by doctor's certificate, or other good reason, on being shown that child's bodily or mental condition prevents attendance or application to study, or their support of an indigent parent, brother, or sister, or otherwise educated; provided that if more than two miles distant from public school the child is not liable to provisions of the Act.

By prosecution by the director of any school district, or by President of the Board of Education of any city or village, who is liable to a fine of from 2l. (\$10.00) to 4l. (\$20.00) if he does not prosecute within 15 days of written notice by any qualified elector or taxpayer.

(e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?

6. No mention of any.

6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?

7. No.

7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?

8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?

8. Six hours per day, from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.
Twenty days per month.
No.

9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?

9. 100 days, or no sum is apportioned from State fund. Slightly in general. How much not stated.

10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?

10. Two weeks half-time or night school counts as one week of day school.

(a.) If so, what is the system?

No regular system. There are only 20 night schools, 17 of which are at Milwaukee.

(b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?

11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?

11. The county superintendent.
The inhabitants of the school district or city. A tax is levied, which is limited by State law to a certain sum according to population.

Questions.

Answers.

12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?

13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?

14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—

(a.) As to the state of the premises?

(b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?

(c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?

15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.

16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?

17. If not, are the school-houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?

18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it?

19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?

20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?

21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?

22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?

23. Give the curriculum for—

(a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.

(b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

24. How far is—

(a.) Drawing,

(b.) Needlework,

(c.) The use of tools,

(d.) Cookery,

compulsory or optional subject of instruction?

25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?

(a.) If so, describe it.

(b.) Is it obligatory?

(c.) How much time is given to it?

(d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?

26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which, and to what extent?

27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?

28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?

29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?

12. School-houses will accommodate 338,404 children; sufficient for children enrolled.

No State regulation.

13. Yes. No mention is made of private schools in any way exempting school districts from the provisions of the law requiring free instruction for school children.

14. No mention in State law.

15. Yes.

Certain subjects must be taught in accordance with Statute law.

16. None is allowed.

17. There is no reason the school-house cannot be used for other purposes out of school hours, if so demanded by a majority of voters.

18. There is no provision made for moral training in the ordinary school hours, except that instruction in hygiene with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system is now compulsory in all public schools.

19. No religious or sectarian instruction is allowed.

20. Yes.

21. The subjects of study are fixed by State law, but boards of directors can introduce others, provided they do not tend practically to exclude the subjects required by law, and one hour to a foreign language is allowed per day on account of the number of persons of foreign birth.

22. None mentioned.

23. *Subjects required by State law.*— Orthography, orthoepy, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, the constitution of U.S. and of the State (and such other branches as the district board may determine), and physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.

24.—

Optional.

Not mentioned.

Not mentioned.

Not mentioned.

25. Not in the public schools.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

26. Yes. One hour a day is allowed on account of the increasing number of persons of foreign birth.

27. They are no part of the public system, but children under four are allowed to attend the public schools. (347 children under four are enrolled in the public schools.)

The Kindergarten is part of the model department of the Milwaukee Normal School. There are 11 Kindergartens at Milwaukee attended by 1,400 children, and 11 in other cities attended by 257 children.

28. No information. This appears to be left to local school government.

29. Separate.

Teaching is rapidly passing into the custody of women. Of the teachers' certificates granted in 1886, 2,344 were to males and 8,699 to females.

Questions.

Answers.

44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?

44. By both.

The district board visits and examines into the condition of the school under its care and the progress of the pupils, advises and consults with the teachers as to method of instruction, management, and government, and exercises general supervision.

The county superintendent examines and licenses teachers; visits all schools in his district at least once a year; inquires into the management, discipline, instruction, and condition of all buildings; advises with district boards and directs any alterations or repairs for the health and comfort of the pupils; and reports to board of county supervisors, whose duties are to form and alter school districts, locate school sites, and fix amount of property due to new districts, and levy tax.

The State superintendent decides appeals, apportions income of school fund, &c., and receives reports, visits and inspects schools so far as possible, and has general supervision.

45. Who appoints the inspectors?

45. Appointed by election by vote of the people.

(a.) What are their special qualifications?

County superintendent gives a bond.

(b.) What are their salaries?

Not known.

(c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?

No; not necessarily.

46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?

46. See answer to Question 44.
Teachers keep records.

47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.

47. From income of State school fund and district taxation.

About four fifths from tax.

48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?

48. Apportion is made from State school fund only if school is kept open five months (100 days) in each year.

Local tax is levied to support the free school in each school district.

49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?

49. Elementary and high schools are free.

50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance in—

50.—

(i.) Elementary and

(ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?

51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?

51. Yes.

52. What is the usual rate of wages for—

52.—

(a.) Skilled or

(b.) Unskilled labour?

53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?

53. No.
All are free.

54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—

54. 331,018.
About 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* (\$9.32).

(a.) To the parents?

(b.) To the locality?

(c.) To the State?

None.
About 1*l.* 10*s.* (\$7.50).
About 7*s.* 4*d.* (\$1.82).

55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?

55. Yes. Free high schools may be established in any school district having two departments and not less than 25 pupils prepared to enter. They are under the personal supervision of the State superintendent, admittance depending on ability to pass the required examination, and are free to all resident pupils.

56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?

56. Yes.
There are some small incidental fees for tuition amounting to about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the cost of their support. They are maintained almost entirely by State school fund and local tax.

57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?

57. Poor scholars can apply for admission to "free high schools" totally free. This does not apply to State universities or colleges or those under private management.

N.B.—Answers to statistical inquiries are based on the last School Report printed in 1887, and have reference to the year 1886.

Exchange is calculated at \$5.00 per £1 sterling.

THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING, U.S.A.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

Questions.

Answers.

1. What is the date of the school law now in force?
 1. 1869, 1877, and amendments to 1886.
2. What is the estimated population of the country?
 2. 30,000.
3. Give the number of children—
 3. —
- (a.) Of school age, *i.e.*, from 7 to 21 years of age.
 - Public schools, *i.e.*, under public management.
- (b.) On the school rolls of
 - Non-public schools, *i.e.*, under private or voluntary management.
- (c.) In regular attendance.
4. Is elementary education compulsory?
 4. Yes (laws of 1877).
5. If so—
 - 5.—
 - 7 and 16.
 - Three months in some school.
 - \$25 (*5l.*) for each offence.
 - To invalids or those to whom the schoolroom would be injurious or compliance with the law would work great hardships. County superintendent's decision final.
 - Sheriffs, constables, or police if they find any child vagrant or loitering, notify school board to ascertain reason of child's non-attendance. The board are bound to prosecute before some justice of the peace or make complaint under the Vagrancy Act.
- (a.) Between what ages?
 6. None mentioned.
- (b.) What minimum of attendances satisfies the law?
 7. Vagrant children can be dealt with under the Vagrancy Act.
- (c.) What penalties are imposed for non-attendance?
 8. The board of directors and county superintendent prescribe hours.
- (d.) What exemptions are allowed?
 9. Three months.
- (e.) How and by whom is compulsion enforced?
 - 10.—
6. Are there any rewards on the part of State or the locality for good attendance?
 11. The board of directors and county superintendent. The board of directors levy a local tax.
 - None mentioned. County superintendent reports condition to territorial superintendent, and directs alterations or improvements.
7. Is there any class of vagrant or destitute children which the ordinary school system fails to reach? If so, how is that class dealt with?
 - 12.—
8. What are the prescribed hours per day and per week of school attendance? Do they vary with the age of the scholar or with the season of the year?
 13. Yes.
9. For how many days during the year must the school be open? Is this minimum usually exceeded, and by how much?
 14. None mentioned.
10. Is there any system of half-time or partial exemption from attendance of scholars for the purpose of enabling them to go to work?
 15. It is left to county superintendent and board of directors.
- (a.) If so, what is the system?
 16. No.
- (b.) What is the law as to juvenile labour?
 17. Not specified.
11. Whose duty is it to determine what is a sufficiency of school accommodation for each locality? At whose cost is such accommodation provided, and what securities are taken for the suitability of the buildings?
 18. No.
12. Is school accommodation provided for the total number of children of school age? If not, for what proportion? and what surface and cubic space per scholar on the roll are required?
 19. No.
 - None.
13. In districts supplied with schools by voluntary means are schools under public management also provided?
 20. Yes.
14. Is there any regulation enforced upon schools not under public management—
 21. It is determined by each board and county superintendent.
- (a.) As to the state of the premises?
 - 22.—
- (b.) As to the proportionate number of teachers and their possession of diplomas or certificates of competency?
 - 23.—
- (c.) As to the curriculum of instruction?
 - 23.—
15. Is the curriculum of elementary instruction prescribed by the State or otherwise? If otherwise, state how.
 - 23.—
16. Do the schools of the State give religious as well as secular instruction? and, if so, of what nature? By whom is it given?
 - 23.—
17. If not, are the school houses used out of school hours for religious instruction?
 - 23.—
18. Is any provision made for the moral training of the children in the schools by the ordinary teachers in the ordinary school hours? If so, state what means are taken to secure it.
 - 23.—
19. Is the religious instruction obligatory on all the scholars? If not, what provision is made for the religious instruction of the minority?
 - 23.—
20. Are the teachers in the schools exclusively lay?
 - 23.—
21. Does the curriculum of secular instruction vary in different schools, and under what circumstances?
 - 23.—
22. Is there any difference between the curriculum of urban and rural schools?
 - 23.—
23. Give the curriculum for—
 - (a.) A village school of less than 100 scholars.
 - (b.) For a town school of 200 or more scholars.

Questions.

Answers.

24. How far is—
 (a.) Drawing,
 (b.) Needlework,
 (c.) The use of tools,
 (d.) Cookery,
 a compulsory or optional subject of instruction?
25. Is there any system of gymnastics or of physical training in use in the schools?
 (a.) If so, describe it.
 (b.) Is it obligatory?
 (c.) How much time is given to it?
 (d.) Is it used for girls as well as boys?
26. Is a second language taught in any of the elementary schools, and if so, which and to what extent?
27. To what extent do infant or Kindergarten schools exist? At what age do children begin to frequent them? Are they a part of the public system?
28. What is the ordinary practice in respect to the promotion of scholars? Are all the members of the same class promoted class by class periodically, or are exceptions made in any cases? If so, on what grounds, and to what extent?
29. Are the elementary schools mixed or separate for boys and girls? If mixed, are they taught by men or women? To what extent are women teachers employed in primary schools?
30. What are the qualifications as to age, attainments, teaching power, and moral character required in the case of teachers employed in elementary schools?
31. What is the number of scholars on the roll assigned to one teacher—
 (i.) by the school law, and
 (ii.) in actual practice?
32. Are all the teachers adult, or are there others employed in teaching?
33. Is there any system of—
 (a.) Night or
 (b.) Continuation schools?
34. How far is attendance in such schools compulsory, and during what ages, for males and females respectively? How often do they meet in the year? Are there fees? How are the expenses met?
- 35.—
 (i.) Is any instruction,—
 (a.) Religious or
 (b.) Secular, given in the public elementary schools on Sunday?
 (ii.) If so, what is the religious teaching?
 (iii.) By whom is it given?
 (iv.) If so, what is the secular instruction?
 (v.) Is there any technical instruction in these schools on Sunday?
 (vi.) By whom is it given?
 (vii.) Is attendance at the instruction compulsory?
 (viii.) At what hours is it given?
 (ix.) By whom are the expenses met?
 (x.) If by fees, state amount per scholar.
36. In the ordinary elementary schools, how are teachers appointed and removed? Has the teacher any appeal against dismissal?
37. Give the scale of salaries of teachers, male and female, of all grades—
 (i.) Together with their other emoluments,
 (ii.) Stating if a house and firing,
 (iii.) Or any other advantages,
 (iv.) Are attached to the office.
 (v.) Do they discharge any paid civil or ecclesiastical offices in addition to their school-work?
- 38.—
 (i.) How are teachers trained?
 (ii.) At whose cost?
 (iii.) At what age do they enter training colleges?
 (iv.) What is the length of the course of instruction?
 (v.) How are they educated before entering the colleges?
 (vi.) Are they generally drawn from the same class as the children who use the schools? If not, from what class?
 (vii.) Is the supply of qualified teachers sufficient or excessive?
- 24.—
25. No regulation.
26. No legislation. The subjects are left to the county superintendents and boards of directors.
27. No mention of any.
 No part of system.
28. Examination and merit.
29. Separate where practicable.
 To a large extent.
30. No age specified. Teachers must pass examination and procure certificate from county superintendent. Examination is as far as practicable competitive. Teachers must be of good character.
- 31.—
32. Not necessarily adult.
- 33.—
 No system mentioned.
34. All public schools and teachers. Institutes are supported by apportionment from school funds and local taxation.
 The school funds are derived from a county tax not to exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. for territorial and county purposes, and a poll tax on all between the ages of 21 and 50. The local tax is raised in each district, the whole tax for school purposes not to exceed $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on all taxable property.
- 35.—
 No.
- None.
36. Appointed by the board of directors and county superintendent. Can be removed by the county superintendent.
- 37.—
 No emoluments.
- No.
- 38.—
 At teachers' institutes held by territorial superintendent, county superintendents, and principals of graded schools.
 School funds.
 Four to ten days each year.
 Not necessarily.

Questions.

Answers.

FOREIGN
RETURNS.

39. Are any untrained teachers employed, and if so, on what qualification are they allowed to teach?
39. Teachers must have a qualifying certificate and attend teachers' institutes.
40. Are the training colleges institutions exclusively for the professional training of teachers? Do teachers obtain their general education by previous attendance at higher schools or universities?
40. Teachers' institutes are.
41. Do the students live in the colleges, or do they only attend there daily for instruction?
- 41.—
42. Is there any provision in the training colleges for religious or moral training?
42. No religious training. No special moral training stated.
43. Are the colleges connected with any particular church or religious denomination?
43. No.
44. Are the elementary schools inspected by the State or by the local authority? If by both, how do the two kinds of inspection differ?
44. The territorial superintendent has general supervision. The county superintendent visits each school in the district at least once a year, regulates and carries out school laws, apportions school funds pro rata among schools, and advises and directs management, &c. The board of directors appoint a visiting committee, and have general control.
45. Who appoints the inspectors?
- 45.—
- (a.) What are their special qualifications?
- (b.) What are their salaries?
- The country superintendent receives \$4 (16s.) a day when on duty, not to exceed 30 days a year. Not necessarily.
- (c.) Are they drawn from the ranks of elementary teachers?
46. How often are the schools inspected? Is any record made of the result of the examination of individual children?
46. See answer to question 44.
47. Is elementary education maintained from public funds or from voluntary contributions, or from both sources combined? State the proportion of each.
47. From school funds and local taxation, see answer to question 34. The greater part from local taxation.
48. Under what circumstances, and on what conditions, are grants made to a locality or school from national or from local sources?
48. The school fund is apportioned to such schools as are kept open three months.
49. Is any extra assistance given to poor districts?
49. No. Except that books are provided for indigent children.
50. What is the cost of school maintenance per scholar in attendance, in—
- 50.—
- (i.) Elementary and
- (ii.) Higher elementary schools, excluding the cost of administration?
51. Is elementary instruction gratuitous? If paid for by the parents, what are the fees? How are arrears of fees collected?
51. Yes.
52. What is the usual rate of wages for—
- 52.—
- (a.) Skilled or
- (b.) Unskilled labour?
53. Is there any public aid for feeding or clothing indigent children who attend the elementary schools? Is there any provision for admitting such children free?
53. No. All children are free.
54. What is the total number of the children under instruction in the elementary schools of the State, and what is the cost per child—
- 54.—
- (a.) To the parents?
- (b.) To the locality?
- (c.) To the State?
- None.
55. Is there a public system of secondary education in the country?
55. Higher schools can be established by the district board and county superintendent in any school district.
56. Is it gratuitous? If not, what does each scholar pay?
56. Yes.
57. Is there any system by which poor and deserving scholars are enabled to rise from elementary schools into the higher schools?
57. Elementary, graded, and higher schools are free.

N.B.—Statistical answers are left blank, not having yet been favoured with school reports.
Exchange calculated at \$5 per 1*l.* sterling.

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