

of them, 20 are purely municipal (*Städtisch*, or supported for private foundations. Of the 61 *Real-Schulen*, one is royal, five others receive support from the State; the remainder are wholly maintained by the municipal bodies (*Städtische Kommunen*) to which they owe their existence. The number of the *Progymnasien* and *höhere Burgerschulen* is comparatively small. They are chiefly municipal establishments (*Städtische Anstalten*). A few of them receive support from the State.

Private schools, embracing the complete curriculum of a *Gymnasium*, or of a *Real-Schule*, do not exist in Prussia. In every province, however, and in the larger towns, there are some private schools, whose curriculum ascends sometimes to the third form of the public school, and in rarer instances to the second.

The scarcity of private schools is attributed partly to the greater security which the public ones afford to parents for the efficient teaching and superintendence of their children; partly to the advantages in the way of admission into the civil service and the army, which are obtained by resorting to the public schools.

Thus, no person can enter himself as a student of any faculty at any university, nor qualify himself for a degree in theology, jurisprudence, or medicine, nor aspire to any office or employment in Church or State, for which a course, whether of three or of four years, at a university is a legal prerequisite, nor enjoy any of the public *beneficia* or exhibitions founded for the assistance of university students, unless he has passed with success a certain examination called indifferently the *Maturitätsprüfung* or *Abiturientenprüfung*, which is held at a *Gymnasium*, conducted in a great measure by the masters of that *Gymnasium*, and arranged with direct reference to its studies. At the *Real Schulen*, again, similar examinations are now held, called by the same names, and these latter examinations are the door of admission to various posts in the civil service, and to the corps of *chasseurs à cheval*; whilst there are other places and privileges of various kinds, such as admission to the public schools of music, mining, gardening, veterinary surgery, and the like, which are accessible only to young men who have attained a certain place, first, second, or third form, as the case may be, in a *Real-Schule*.

In the year 1860, the number of those who, after passing the final examination at a *Gymnasium*, went to the universities and applied themselves to the *Facultätsstudien*, was 1456. Their respective faculties were as follows:—

Theology	{ Protestant - - - - -	335
	{ Catholic - - - - -	360
	{ Jewish - - - - -	1
Jurisprudence and <i>Cameral-wissenschaften</i>	- - - - -	249
Medicine	- - - - -	279
Philology and Philosophy	- - - - -	153
Mathematics and Natural Science	- - - - -	74

The number of those who entered the army, after passing the same examination, was 245. Here there has been a steady increase; it was 79 in 1859, and only 55 in 1858.

About 60 entered the *Bau-Academie*.

The total number who passed this final examination has mounted from 1382 in 1852 to 1759 in 1860.

Of the total number (8652) who passed within the last five years (1856 to 1860, inclusive)—

70	were under 17 years of age.
407	" 17
1252	" 18
2013	" 19
2059	" 20
2851	were over 20.

The number of boys who, not having been at a *Gymnasium*, passed the final *gymnasial* examination, has decreased. It was in 56, 248; in 1860, only 62.

The proportion of boys who passed through all the forms in a *Gymnasium* does not average more than 15 per cent. Many leave the middle forms or the highest but one (*secunda*) to enter upon commercial or industrial pursuits, or the inferior branches of the civil service. The same observation applies to the *Real-Schulen*, the upper forms of which, since young men do not go from them to the universities, are commonly passed by those only who wish to acquire a thorough scientific education with a view to industrial or professional pursuits—*e.g.*, for the departments of mining and agriculture—or to gain certain advantages in the army. The great majority do not get beyond the third form.

The few strictly commercial schools which exist in Prussia are private enterprise, which have obtained on the whole no great success. It is far more usual for men in trade (*Kauf-Leute*) to send their sons intended for a similar career to a *Gymnasium* or a *Real-Schule*. "Persons capable of forming a judgment among the com-

mercial and industrial classes often express the opinion, as the result of their own experience, that a well-ordered general education (*ein geordneter allgemeiner wissenschaftlicher Unterricht*), without special regard to the boy's after-vocation, such as is afforded by the *Gymnasium*, and in somewhat lesser degree by the *Real-Schule*, proves more practically useful, even for an industrial calling, than the instruction afforded by special professional schools. Young men liberally educated shew, as a general rule, after a short time, more capacity and sounder judgment even in practical pursuits than those who have had an exclusively practical training, and have made themselves masters of a superficial routine (*eine äusserliche Routine*.)"

A census taken in 1858\* shewed the following results:—

Public Schools.		Number of Boys.
Elementary Schools - - - -	24,926	1,376,278
Middle Schools - - - -	314	46,982
<i>Real-Schulen</i> and <i>höhere Burgerschulen</i>	101	22,046
<i>Progymnasien</i> - - - -	33	3,346
<i>Gymnasien</i> - - - -	134	38,700
Private Schools.		
Private Elementary Schools - - -	791	22,893
Higher Private Schools - - -	151	6,255

The total number of persons of both sexes between the ages of 6 and 24 was 3,561,393.

In 1840 the number of boys attending the *Gymnasien* did not much exceed 20,000; in 1856 it was 35,645; at the beginning of the year 1861, 40,043.

The State has a legal right of supervision extending over all educational establishments, including private schools. Even in these no teacher can be appointed whose intellectual and moral qualifications have not been certified by authorised public officers. In every town there is a local superintending authority for education, to which the elementary schools and the higher private schools are subject. Most of the *Gymnasien* and *Real-Schulen* have a local body of school-curators (*Schul-Curatorium*), and all the schools of each province, as to all their affairs, internal and external, are under the supervision of a body of officers called the *Königlich-Provinzial-Schul-Collegium*. The *Schul-Räthe* of the several districts preside at the final examinations (of boys leaving school), and from time to time hold inspections of the superior schools within this district. Besides this, the minister of Education directs, as often as he thinks proper, an extraordinary inspection, by his *technische Räthe*, of *Gymnasien*, *Real-Schulen*, &c., in different parts of the Kingdom. By the reports which it is the duty of the provincial authorities to send in at fixed periods, he is kept acquainted with the condition and performances of the schools, and issues such directions from time to time as he deems expedient. The general inspections above mentioned extend to all external and internal concerns of the schools, including their local situation, general management, and pecuniary condition, as well as the discipline, course of study, books, and method of teaching. The dismissal as well as the appointment of the teachers require the consent of the State authorities, and sentence of dismissal may be pronounced by them in case of proved incompetency or moral unworthiness, in conformity with an established disciplinary law which prescribes a regular judicial procedure, affording liberty for the party inculcated to make his defence, and allowing an appeal. The appeal is reserved exclusively to the ministry as a whole (*des gesammten Staatsministerium*). Every person definitely appointed a teacher acquires a legal claim to a pension on dismissal for age or infirmity. This claim begins with the sixteenth year of service; the amount depends on the length of service, rising ultimately to three-fourths of the stipend.

To the question whether means exist of acquiring from official reports, published works, or other sources, accurate information respecting the management of these schools, their system of discipline and methods of instruction, it is answered that there is at present no official publication of this nature, but that one is now preparing and will probably appear very soon. An account of the regulations issued up to 1854 may be found in the second part of Von Ronne "Das Unterrichtswesen des Preussischen Staats," Berlin, 1855. Every *Gymnasium*, however, and every *Real-Schule* publishes annually its "Programme," which gives an accurate account of the tasks done (*Unterrichtspensa*), the number of boys, and all other matters interesting to parents or to the general public. The example set by Prussia in this respect has been followed by 23 other German States, including Austria; and there is a regular interchange of these "programmes" between them and Prussia. The interchange with Denmark (with the *Gymnasium* at