

education developed most rapidly. At the time of Altenstein's death (1840), there were 6 Universities, 120 Colleges, a still larger number of real Schools, 38 Teachers' Seminaries, and about 30,000 Public Schools. Every sixth inhabitant of the kingdom was attending school. Eichorn's System, which began in 1840, and, which was in some respects inimical to Protestantism, was overthrown by the Revolution of 1848. At the close of 1861 there were out of a population of 18,476,500, 2,875,836 children actually attending—number of schools, 24,763; teachers, 35,372. The aggregate of expenditure for the eight old Provinces of Prussia in 1861, was 9,902,696 thalers; 31.16 per cent. of this was raised by the people; 64.44 per cent. by the taxation of communities, and only 4.40 per cent. by appropriations on the part of the State. For the entire German Empire in 1872 the total number of elementary schools are estimated at about 60,000; teachers about 110,000; pupils about 6,500,000, or more than 15 per cent. of the entire population. The law of March 11, 1872, confers the right of supervising all educational institutions, public and private, upon the State—the State at the same time recognizing the co-operation of local authorities as established by law. The State Ministry of ecclesiastical, educational, and medical affairs in Berlin governs all the educational institutions of the Monarchy.

To form an idea of the kind of teaching done in the public schools of Germany it will be necessary to consider the course of instruction as well as the examination of candidates laid down in the *Allgemeinen Bestimmungen* (General Regulations) of Oct. 15, 1872. According to these regulations the Royal Seminaries have three classes, EACH WITH AN ANNUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. The two lower classes

A WEEK.			
Pedagogics.	- - - -	2	hours.
Religion,	- - - -	4	"
German Language,	- - - -	5	"
Geography	- - - -	2	"
History,	- - - -	2	"
Gymnastics,	- - - -	2	"
Arithmetic,	- - - -	3	"
Geometry,	- - - -	2	"
Natural Science,	- - - -	4	"
Music,	- - - -	5	"
Drawing,	- - - -	2	"
Penmanship,	- - - -	2	"

and either French or Latin, three hours a week, according to option of pupils. The students of the higher class drop penmanship. The instruction in pedagogics embrace the most important points of psychology. Instruction in German must illustrate the divisions of lyric, epic, didactic and dramatic Poetry. In addition to the history of Prussia and Germany pupils receive a course of Greek and Roman history.

Natural science is taught to the youngest classes in the German public schools, botany and object lessons going hand in hand. The observing faculty in a child is sooner developed than the analytic or the reflective. You are therefore able to effect more in primary teaching by using the mental powers as they are naturally unfolded. Children between 7 and 13 years old may be seen carrying huge baskets full of botanical specimens to school. The teacher gives the children the popular name of the plant, analyses its flower, and explains its uses, &c. The American tourist, who meets in his rambles with a plant he does not know, may have a school boy or girl make known to him the name, history and peculiarities of the stranger. Advanced classes receive instruction in zoology, geology and physiology. In many parts of the Sudetic Mountains the non-fossiliferous and fossiliferous rock masses and minerals of the district are beautifully exhibited in the building of the public school. Many