

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

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(See also Hungary.)

The universities of Austria, like those of Germany, are state institutions. They are supported by the Government and are directly subject to the Austrian Minister of Education.

With the exception of the university at Czernowitz, which has no Faculty of Medicine, the eight universities of Austria comprise the Faculties of Philosophy (Arts and Science), Law, Medicine and Theology. Courses of lectures, seminary and laboratory work in different subjects are provided by the several faculties, and the degree of Doctor is given to matriculated students who have fulfilled certain stated requirements.

The entrance requirements for men are similar to those of German universities; the candidate for admission must hold the *Maturitätszeugniss* of a gymnasium or a certificate that he has already attended a university.

In 1878 the admission of women to the Austrian universities was regulated by a decree of the Minister of Education; while declaring that there could be no question of a general admission of women to academic courses, he yet made provision for particular cases. Certain courses might, as an exception and with the express sanction of the Minister, be given especially for women, and advanced women students might in addition be allowed to attend the courses held for men, provided that they could in every case obtain the consent of the faculty in question, in conjunction with that of the academic senate and the individual professors, with whom work was desired. In no case were women to be allowed to register as students in the universities, but were to be considered as hearers.