

cation, which have been laid before the French Chambers, will be interesting as defining the ground of the impending struggle. A comparison between the condition of things in 1865, when the Imperial system was in full vigor, and in 1877, when the Republic was definitely established, will be instructive.

On Jan. 1, 1875, there were in France 81 *lycees*, or colleges, which belonged to the State, and 252 which belonged to the municipalities. These 333 establishments had between them 79,231 scholars, of whom 40,905 belonged to the State institutions, and 38,236 to those of the municipalities. The scholars in the State colleges were made up 20,920 boarders and 20,075 externs or day pupils. In the year 1865 there were 77 State *lycees*, with 32,630 pupils, namely, 18,135 boarders and 14,495 day scholars. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine reduced the number of *lycees* to 74, and diminished the number of pupils by 1,389. But these 74 *lycees* which remained after the loss of territory could still show 31,231 scholars, of whom 17,514 were boarders and 13,711 externs. On Jan. 1, 1877, they reckoned 38,135 scholars, namely, 19,415 boarders and 18,720 externs, so that the 74 *lycees* can show for the time from 1865 to 1877 an increase of 6,604 scholars. During this time seven new establishments were founded, which add 2,850 scholars, thus bringing up the total number of pupils in the State *lycees* on Jan. 1, 1877, to 40,995.

The 252 Municipal colleges had on Jan. 1, 1877, as already stated, 38,236 scholars of whom 15,552 are boarders, and 22,684 day scholars. In 1865 these colleges had 33,038 scholars, viz.: 12,593 boarders, and 20,455 externs. Therefore, during the period from 1865 to 1877 these municipal establishments had gained 5,198 scholars.

Besides the State municipal institutions, there are also "free" (*libres*) colleges or *lycees*. These may be classified into secular and ecclesiastical. On Jan. 1, 1877, there were 494 such secular colleges, and 309 ecclesiastical colleges; whereas in 1865 there were 657 secular and 278 ecclesiastical colleges. Therefore, during the eleven years, 1865-77, 155 secular colleges have disappeared, while the clericals have increased by

31. The result will appear still more noteworthy if we carry our observations eleven years further back. During the period from 1854 to 1865, 168 secular colleges vanished and 22 new clerical ones came into existence.

The 494 secular institutions had in 1877 31,249 scholars, of whom 16,870 were boarders and 14,379 day scholars. The 309 ecclesiastical establishments had 33,092 boarders and 13,724 day scholars, or altogether 46,816 pupils. In 1865, the secular colleges could show 22,900 boarders and 20,109 externs, altogether 34,897. Thus, during the eleven years, the number of pupils in the secular colleges had fallen off to the extent of 11,760, while the number in the ecclesiastical establishments had increased by 11,919. In the year 1865 the number of ecclesiastical colleges was to the number of secular colleges in the proportion of two to five, while the number of pupils in the former was about four-fifths of those in the latter. But by Jan. 1, 1877, these proportions have been radically altered. The clerical establishments have risen to three-fifths the number of the secular colleges; while the number of their scholars exceeds by 15,567 the number of the scholars in these latter. This excess is chiefly among the boarders. While the secular colleges can show only 16,870 boarders, the clericals have 33,092, or nearly double.

The ecclesiastical middle schools are of various classes. There are, first, the *petits seminaires*, in which the future divinity students make their preparatory studies of classics, etc., and which are directly subject to the authority of the respective diocesan bishops. In 1865 there were 70 of them; there are now 91. At that time they had 9,107 pupils, viz.: 6,044 boarders and 2,063 day scholars. Now they have 12,200 pupils, of whom 8,600 are boarders and 2,600 day scholars. It will be observed that in this, as in other cases, the increase is chiefly in the number of boarders. The other clerical educational establishments are conducted by other members of the religious "congregations."

In 1865 the Jesuits had fourteen colleges, with 5,074 pupils, 3,991 of whom were boarders, and 1,083 day scholars.