

higher scientific training of the whole of Europe;¹ but no serious effort was made, during the brilliant days of the First Empire, to secure for the nation the blessing of a popular education. This state of things continued under the Restoration; the real beginnings of an organised primary system are to be found in Guizot's celebrated law of 1833. In Germany the influence of Pestalozzi and Zschokke in the south; of Basedow, Francke, and the school of Kant and Herder, and, later, of Herbart in the north,—stimulated many Governments to establish a system of popular schools for the education of the masses, and a system of seminaries for the training of a popular teaching staff. This movement was chiefly carried on independently of the reform of the universities and higher schools, over which the ideal of *Wissenschaft* exercised a powerful spell. Under the latter were trained the leaders and higher teachers of the nation, as well as the members of the learned professions. The educational influence of this ideal on the more gifted among the student class was the very highest and best; but it hardly

in Deutschland zur Zeit der französischen Herrschaft,' 2 vols., Gotha, 1862 and 1869. As unfortunately this work, with its collection of interesting and not easily accessible facts referring to the inner history of the German people, has no index, I give the following references: Compulsory education in Kur Trier in 1712, vol. i. p. 225; in Kurmainz, 1750, vol. i. p. 19; popular education in Baden, vol. i. p. 411; in Bavaria, vol. i. pp. 436, 467; in Würtemberg, vol. i. p. 537; and the chapter on Joseph II.'s school reform, vol. i. pp. 153-170. The seminary or training-school being thus

the centre and beginning of national education in Germany, as it has also, with a different constitution, become the centre of scientific work (see p. 214, note), it is interesting to note that Scotland, so far advanced in educational work, had no real training-school for teachers before Stow started his Normal School in Glasgow (see 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' art. "Education"), and that the "seminary" for higher scientific work has to this day not yet been introduced into this country.

¹ See above, p. 44, note.