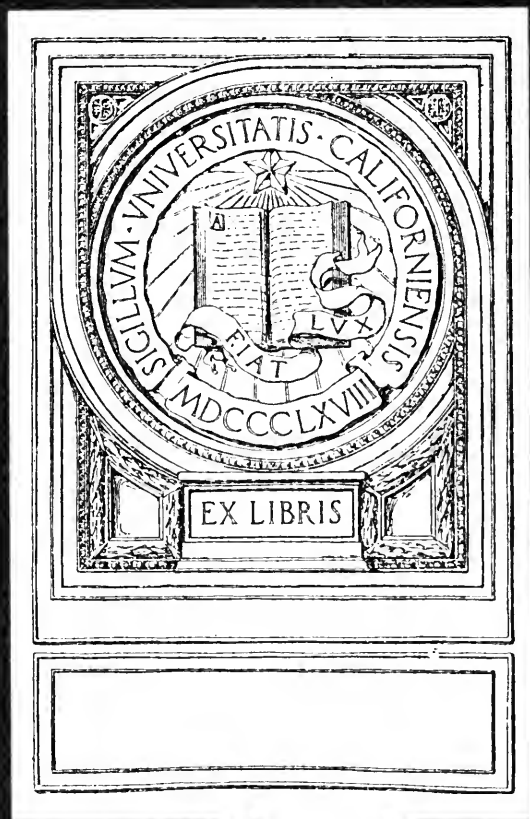


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AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

BY

FR. SITENSKÝ

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THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

VOLUME VI. PART 4.

PRAGUE 1919

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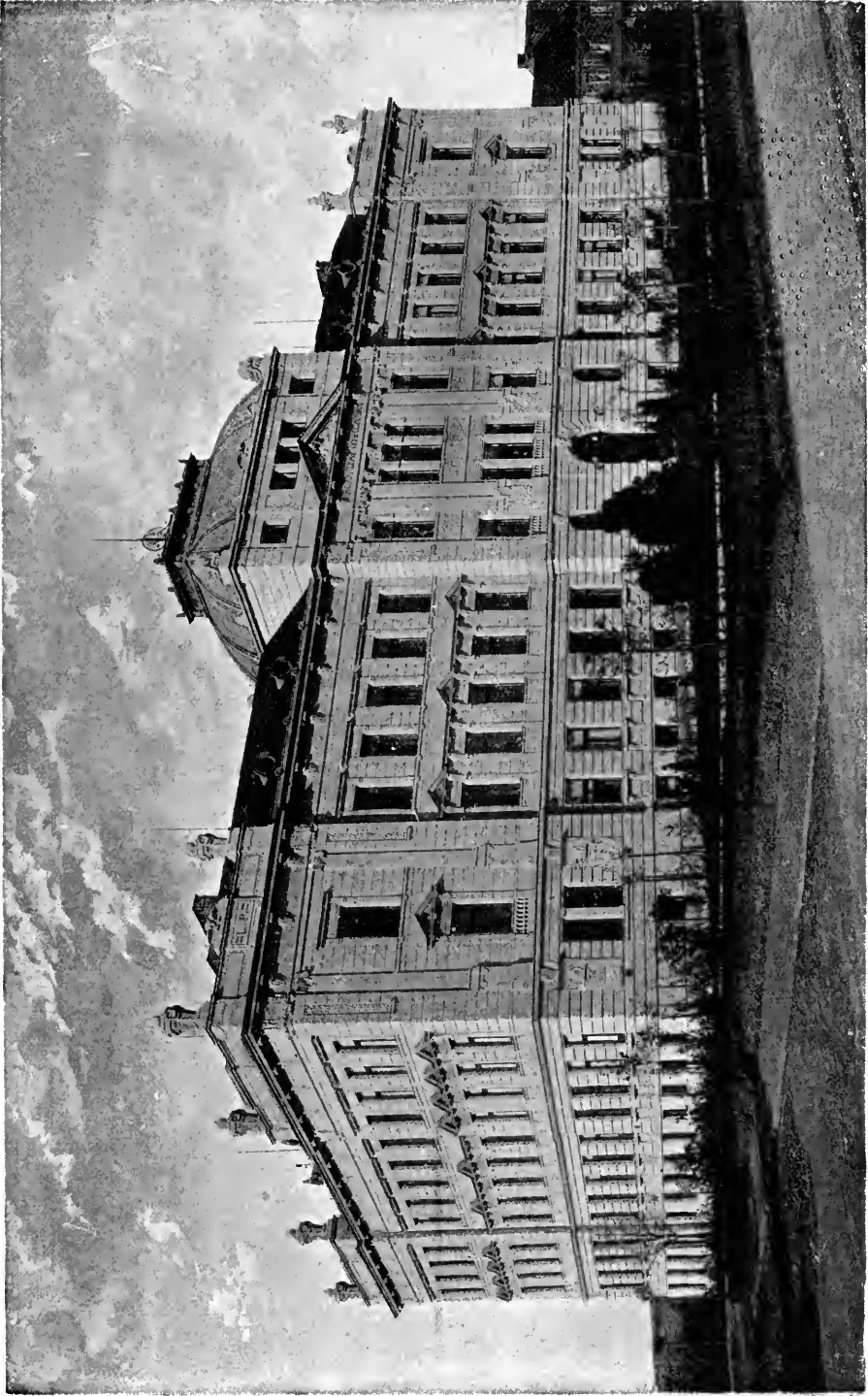
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THE AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY IN TABOR





THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN PREROV (MORAVIA)

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VOLUME VI:

THE AGRICULTURE.

PART 4:

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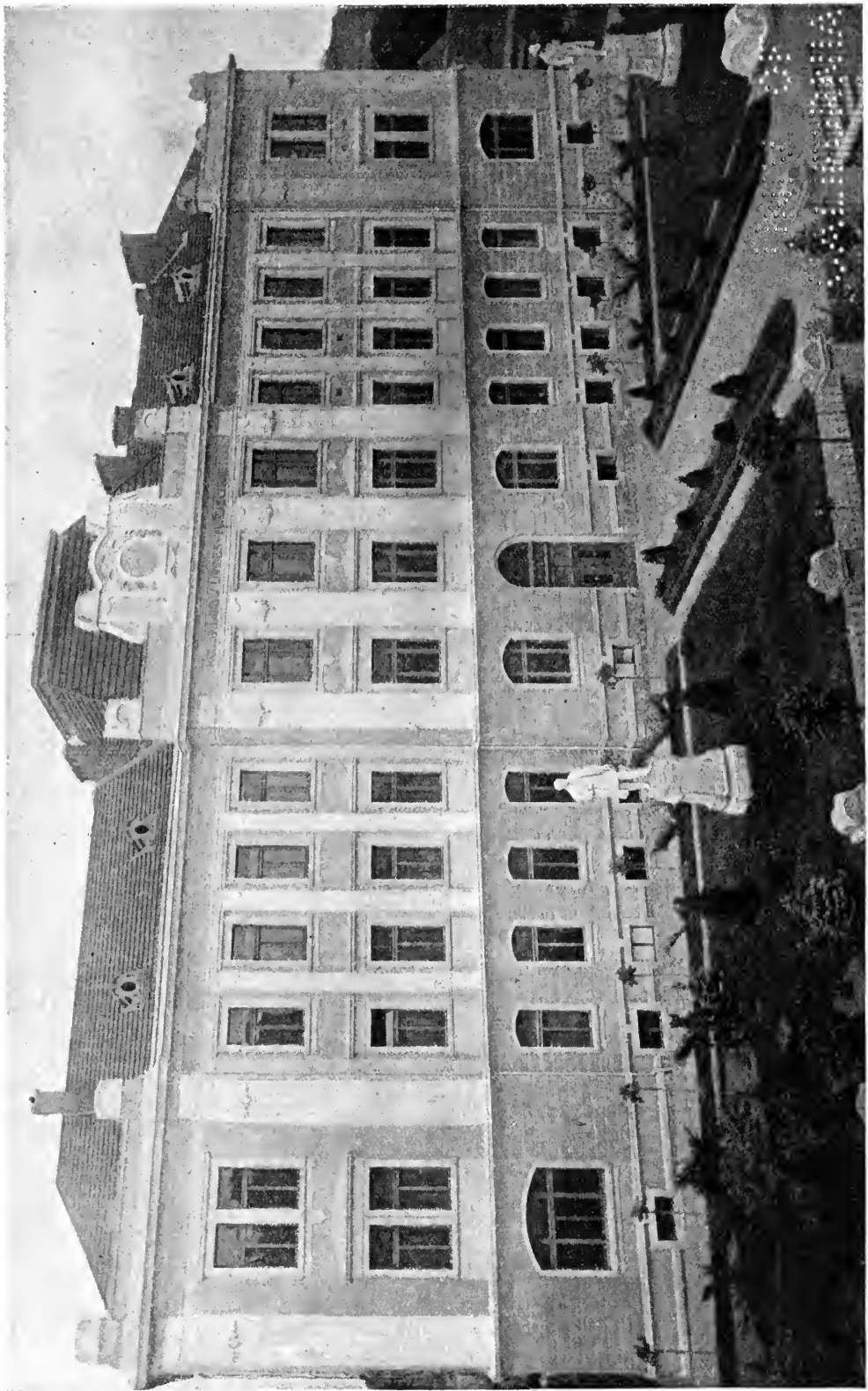
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THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN KADAN (KAADEN)

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A PART OF THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN KADAN (KAADEN)

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

In Bohemia and Moravia many good agricultural schools are to be found. In Slovakia, on the contrary, such schools are very rare, and during the Magyar domination only Magyar teaching was permitted. Agricultural schools are divided into lower schools, higher schools and universities.

In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia there are two kinds of lower agricultural schools: the so-called practical farmers'schools and the agricultural winter schools. Each has two standards; yet, while in the first the courses last 10 months in the year, in the second, which is theoretical, the teaching occupies only the five winter months, from the beginning of November to the end of March.

Of a similar type are also many special schools, for instance: the public pomological institute of Troja, the viticultural school of Mělník, some special schools connected with farmers'schools, such as the school for hop culture at Rakovník, the dairy school at Plzeň, the schools for flax culture at Humpolec and Trutnov, and the meadow farmers'schools at Vysoké Mýto and at Cheb. These meadow-farmers'schools, however, will soon be separated from the ordinary farmers'schools with which they are connected.

The pupils admitted to these schools come partly from primary schools, partly from town-schools and are for the greatest part farmers'sons who later on will carry on their own farms.

Till recently, the courses in higher agricultural schools lasted three years; but soon a four years'course will be introduced, propositions having been made in favour of this change.

To these schools pupils are admitted who have finished the primary colleges or the higher-grade schools. After three years'studies they pass a final examination which, however, does not qualify them for the university. It is to be hoped that on the introduction of a four years'course this will be allowed.

In Bohemia the higher agricultural schools have invariably parallel classes. In Moravia there are parallel classes only in the agricultural school of Přešov. It may be that in Bohemia these parallel classes will become a necessity in the future because the number of pupils is constantly growing. At the agricultural schools of Chrudim, Kadaň and Roudnice a third parallel class has been established for some time; this, however, makes success in teaching very doubtful, as such schools have not got enough special teachers. Two parallel classes are rather an advantage.

When a second class is being opened a double number of teachers, 12 instead of 6, is employed so that every subject is taught by an expert. Besides teachers of four different subjects for examination there are two engineers, one public economist, several

naturalists (a botanist, a mineralogist, a geologist), a technical chemist, a teacher of generally instructive matters etc. It stands to reason that such a number of teachers is never employed at schools with but a single class.

On a four years' course being introduced at the higher agricultural schools, instruction will become more general, and the students will be admitted to the university whence, so far, they have been excluded.

There are also agricultural academies and universities. The evolution of our academies is similar to that in Germany. We may cite, for instance, the Czech Agricultural Academy of Tábor, and the German Academy of Libwerd. The course lasts three years. The Austrian government did not acknowledge these schools as universities, though their whole arrangements entitled them to it. Now they will soon obtain this character. Besides, the Academy of Tábor will be transferred to Brno.

At the Czech polytechnic school in Prague an agricultural section has been established with a four years' course. Although representing the only agricultural university in Bohemia, it has neither a building nor any ground of its own.

One part of this section, however, is well established in the Villa Groebe (Havlíček's park).

In addition to this special agricultural section there is also a section of technical culture at the polytechnic schools of Prague and Brno. That at Prague was established in 1890. Women find instruction in the so-called ladies' housekeeping schools.

The course lasts 10 months or at some winter schools 5 months only. At the lower agricultural schools girls are now also admitted, together with boys.

Up to now this co-education answered its purpose. A rapid improvement in the behaviour of the boys has been observed since the admittance of girls to the school.

There are only a few housekeeping schools in Czecho-Slovakia. Therefore the overcrowding in these schools (45-50 girls in one class) excludes good practical instruction. In this respect the first duty of the future will be to increase the number of these schools in the whole of Czecho-Slovakia.

At some agricultural schools in Bohemia and Moravia so-called experimental stations are established, some of which are prospering. Many of them, however, still show need for improvement.

Agricultural schools in Bohemia and Moravia are either public or endowed by local committees, towns, communities, savings-banks, agricultural associations etc., and maintained by the state or the country in which they are situated. Generally they are established in good buildings and have, especially in Bohemia, some ground of their own.

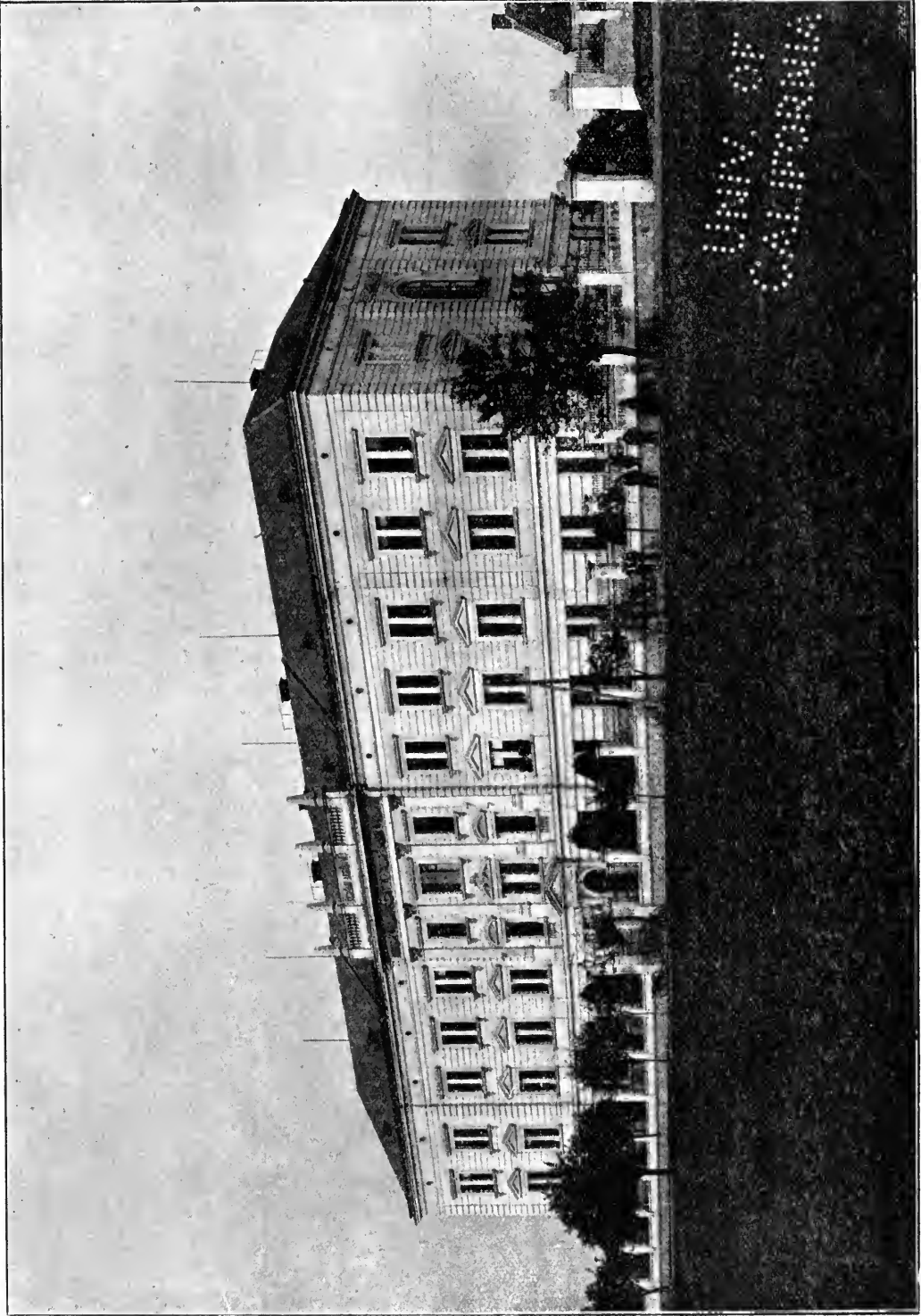
The number of pupils in these schools grows larger every year; in fact, the higher agricultural schools are overcrowded.

THE EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA.

The beginnings of agricultural instruction in Bohemia and Moravia date from the second half of the XIXth century. Before that agricultural schools were to be found only where some teacher occasionally opened one. With his departure or death the school was closed. Such agricultural schools were to be found at Trnová (1790), at Lány, at Krumlov (1861), at Doubravice in Moravia and at a few other places. The economic officials of this time had only practical instruction. Very few of them indeed were



THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN CHRUDIM



THE BOHEMIAN BOARDING SCHOOL OF FORESTRY IN PISEK (STUDENTS' HOME)

graduates of agricultural schools. Leaders of agricultural undertakings were chosen among lawyers, of whom only some had attended special schools. At that time such schools were at Hohenheim (Germany), at Krumlov (Bohemia), and at Staré Hradky (Hungary). There were also agricultural chairs at the universities of Prague and Olomouc; in 1812 the chair at the university of Prague was transferred to the polytechnic school of the same city, and the one at Olomouc to Brno.

In 1850 Prince Schwarzenberg founded the first farmers' school at Rabín. This school, like the agricultural schools at Libwerd, near Děčín (founded by Count Thun), provided special education for small farmers and agricultural officials. In 1886 a higher agricultural course was added to the school at Libwerd, from which later on arose the agricultural institute of Libwerd. The teaching in this school was conducted in German.

A similar Czech school was founded at Tábor in 1866. Already before that time farmers' schools were to be found at Chrudim (1862), Kadaň (1862) and at Roudnice-Hracholusky.

Later, these schools were transformed into higher agricultural schools (the schools at Roudnice and Chrudim in 1885, the one at Kadaň in 1888). In 1870 a utraquistic, pomological institute was opened at Troja, the German school for arboriculture and viticulture at Litoměřice and a similar Czech school at Mělník. In 1887 a Czech farmers' school for flax culture was inaugurated at Humpolec, and in 1888 a similar German school at Trutnov. Later, two meadow farmers' schools were added; a Czech school at Vysoké Mýto and a German school at Cheb.

Since 1887 attention was also paid to the education of future housewives. A Czech ladies' housekeeping school was founded at Stěžery (1890), German schools at Frydland (1892-3) and České Budějovice (1894). Still later, Czech ladies' housekeeping schools were founded at Louny (1897-8) and Německý Brod (1898).

The number of ladies' housekeeping schools grew considerably when so-called summer housekeeping courses were started at the agricultural winter schools in the off-season.

In Bohemia there are many of these summer schools. Schools with Czech courses are at Opočno, Bydžov, Přelouč, Litomyšl, Benešov, Sedlčany, Beroun, Hořovice, Rokycany, Tábor, Slané and Roudnice; German courses at Kadaň and Šluknov. Besides these, shorter housekeeping courses are held at Liberec and Hradisko, and there is a private ladies' housekeeping summer school at Český Brod.

According to decisions of the Czech diet on February 16th and May 5th 1895, the higher agricultural institutes at Tábor and Libwerd, near Děčín, have been elevated to the rank of agricultural academies, with two years' courses. These schools are in every respect richly endowed; the academy of Tábor has beautiful buildings, experimental institutes, etc. These two academies were founded for the purpose of enabling our students to finish their agricultural studies at home. Formerly many Czechs were obliged to study at the agricultural universities of Vienna (founded in 1872) and Halle (Germany). At present there are in Bohemia 70 agricultural schools: the agricultural section at the technical high school of Prague, the Czech academy at Tábor, the German academy at Libwerd, 4 higher Czech agricultural schools (at Chrudim, Roudnice, Klatovy and Plzeň), 2 higher German agricultural schools (Kadaň and Česká Lípa), 16 farmers' schools, of which those at Mladá Boleslav (founded in 1883), at České Budějovice (founded in 1886), at Kutná Hora (founded 1994), and at Humpolec (1897-8) are Czech. Prior to this there were winter-schools at Klatovy (founded 1872), Kostelec nad Orlicí (founded 1895), Vysoké Mýto (1897), Písek (1870), Plzeň (1892), Rakovník (1885) and at Mělník.

German farmers'schools are at České Budějovice (1886), Cheb (1891) and at Česká Lípa (1879); (since the opening of the higher agricultural schools this has only a winter-course). Other such schools are at Litoměřice (founded 1885) and at Trutnov (founded 1888). In addition there are 27 farmers'winter-schools. Czech schools are at Benešov (founded 1895), Beroun (1897), Brandýs-on the Elbe (1886), Nový Bydžov (1884), Hořovice (1886), Jindřichův Hradec (1888), Chrudim (1885), Jičín (1883); Kukleny (1883), Litomyšl (1886), Louny (1889), Opočno (1896), Rokycany (1889), Roudnice (1885), Sedlčany (1887), Slané (1894), Strakonice (1895), Tábor (1895) and at Volyně (1893).

German schools are at Frydland (1890), Großdorf, near Broumov (1897), Kadaň (1888), Liberec (1887), Šluknov (1895), Stodý (1895) and at Žatec (1895). The winter school at Žatec has recently been changed into a school for agriculture and horticulture with an 8 months'course in the year.

In 1893 a dairy-school was established at Frydland and soon afterwards another at Plzeň. Besides these schools there are brewers'schools at Prague, maintained by the brewers'corporation of the city, where instruction is still given in Czech and German.

Instruction in agricultural matters is also given at many primary schools in the form of agricultural lectures for adults. So far these lectures have been rather imperfectly organised, though, no doubt, they will receive attention in the near future.

For, the imminent partition of the land will create a great number of small farmers needing special instruction, which it would be impossible to give at the regular agricultural schools.

At the German technical school at Prague there has also been for some time an agricultural section.

In Bohemia and Moravia also the so-called «itinerant teaching» can be found. Many teachers at agricultural winter schools and specialists from the agricultural council frequently hold travelling lectures in the country.

The evolution of agricultural teaching in Moravia is similar to that in Bohemia. Up to the present there is no agricultural university in Moravia, though one will soon be opened at Brno. Higher Czech agricultural schools are at Přerov and Hradisko, near Olomouc; a higher agricultural German school is at Nový Jičín. Czech farmers'schools with two years'courses are at Velké Meziříčí, Ivančice, Kroměříž, Hradisko, near Olomouc, and at Bzenec; German farmers'schools at Znojmo and Šumperk. In Moravia there are 27 more agricultural winter schools than in Bohemia; at Boskovice, Uherský Brod, Bystřice nad O., Velká Býteš, Dačice, Holešov, Hranice, Jaroměřice, Jihlava, Kojetín, Kopřivnice, Kyjov, Litovel, Loštice, Místek, Náměšť nad Oslavou, Napajedla, Podivín, Prostějov, Rožnov, Slavkov, Šlapanice, Tišnov, Třebíč, Vyškov, Zábřeh nad Odrou, and at Žďár; with the two last named schools practical summer-courses are connected. German winter schools (8) are at Budišov, Jihlava, Unčov, Pohořelice, Rýmařov, Štítary, Moravská Třebová and at Suchdol. A beautiful Czech dairy school is at Kroměříž, a Czech pomological institute at Bohnice. The Germans have their pomological institute at Brno. Czech ladies'housekeeping schools are at Kroměříž and Hradisko, near Olomouc. A German ladies'housekeeping school is at Žilina, near Nový Jičín. Altogether, Moravia has 38 Czech and 15 German agricultural institutes. There is also some itinerant teaching in Moravia.

IN SILESIA

there is only one higher agricultural school, viz. at Horní Heřmanice, and one farmers' school at Choťebuz. Both are German. Besides these, there are 3 German agricultural



1. THE FARMERS'SCHOOL IN KOSTELEC NAD ORLICI. 2. THE FARMERS'SCHOOL IN Č. BUDĚJOVICE. 3. THE GERMAN FARMERS'SCHOOL IN Č. BUDĚJOVICE. 4. THE FARMERS'SCHOOL IN Č. LIPA. 5. THE FARMERS'SCHOOL IN HUMPOLEC. 6. THE AGRICULTURAL WINTER SCHOOL IN OPOČNO.



LADIES' HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOLS IN BOHEMIA.

1. THE GERMAN HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL IN FRIEDLAND. 2. THE CZECH HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL IN LOUNY. 3. THE CZECH HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL IN STĚŽERY. 4.—6. THE PUPILS OF THE HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL AT WORK: 4. IN THE DAIRY, 5. IN THE LAUNDRY, 6. IN THE KITCHEN.

NO. 348
ANNEX 10

winter schools and 3 ladies'housekeeping schools, of which one is German, one Czech and one Polish. The Czech ladies'housekeeping school is very well established. A higher agricultural Czech school will soon be opened at Klimkovice near Opava.

IN SLOVAKIA

there were, so far, very few agricultural schools. During the Magyar hegemony the Slovaks had only one agricultural winter school, viz. at Oravský Podzámek. The Magyars, however, had several agricultural schools on Slovakian territory, a richly endowed agricultural academy at Košice, a higher agricultural school with a two years' course at Rimavská Soboľa, a lower agricultural school at Brezno and a similar one (with a 6 months'course), at Široká, Oravský Podzámek. In this latter school the teaching was in the Slovakian language, though Czech agricultural books were used. All these schools were maintained by the state. In former times adults could also obtain agricultural instruction at Slovakian primary schools.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czechoslovakian Republic intends to change all Magyar agricultural schools into Slovakian institutes. The agricultural academy of Košice will become a higher agricultural school, the farmers'school of Sabinov and agricultural winter school, possibly connected with a lower school for horticulture; further, the following will be changed into Slovakian schools: the farmers'school at Brezno, the agricultural winter school at Oravský Podzámek and the lower school for viticulture at Bratislava.

Apart from these institutions it is intended to open a higher agricultural school at Holič, farmers'schools with a two years'course at Trnava and Nitra, and another agricultural winter school. In the meantime ladies'housekeeping schools will be established at Klášter, Senice (district of Bratislava) and at Píšťany.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

It is but natural that the distribution of forestry schools is simpler than that of agricultural schools. Instruction on forestry was first given on the domains of Prince Schwarzenberg at Zlatá Koruna where from 1795 the engineer Matz had a school in which he used a class book written by himself. For the education of higher functionaries of forestry the first commissioner, Friedl, founded a higher school of forestry at Schwarzenberg with a 3 years'course. Both schools prospered well, but the lower forestry school at Zlatá Koruna became later on connected with the agricultural school of Krumlov. In 1855 the Czech Forestry Union opened a Czech school of forestry at Bělá, near Bezděz. Count Christian Waldstein gave permission for its establishment at his castle. Since 1862 this school has been maintained by the Forestry School Union, an association of large land owners. Theoretical teaching was in German, practical instruction in German and Czech. At the beginning the course lasted 2 years; from 1895 three years. In 1904 the school was removed to Zákupy and installed in larger premises, the private property of the Austrian emperor. These premises, with their rich collections, and the dendrologically interesting country around, distinguish this school from similar institutes. To this school graduates of five college classes are admitted, exceptionally also pupils from the lower college with 1 year of practical study. After finishing their studies the pupils are admitted to the higher examination in forestry. To insure good

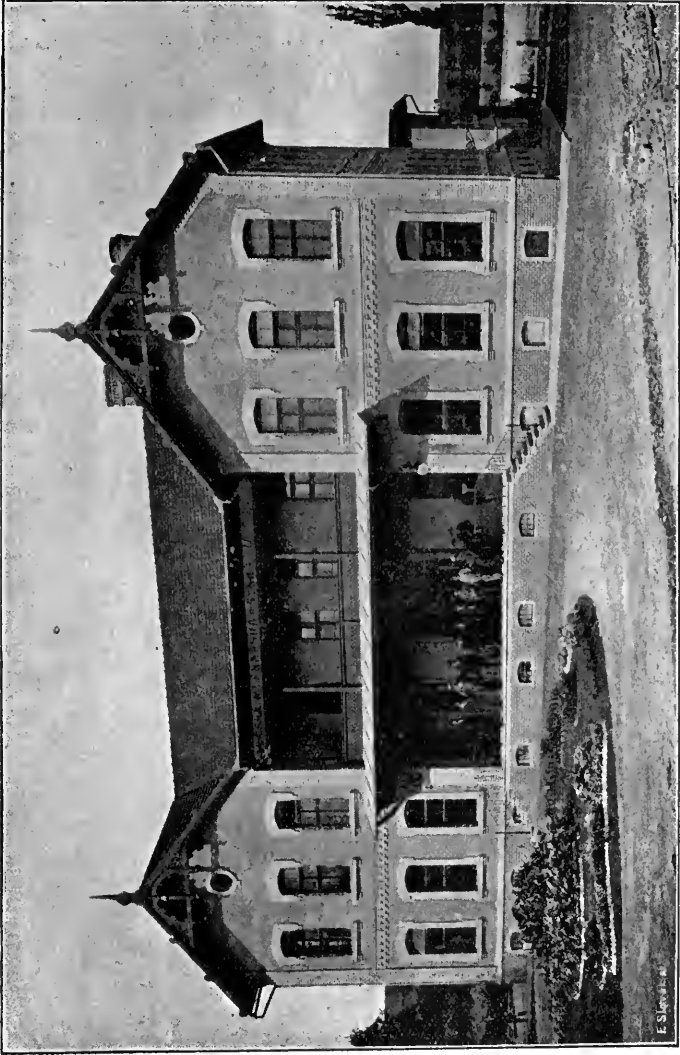
practical instruction, the number of pupils in each class is limited to 30. Teaching at this institute is in German.

The board of administration at the farmers'school at Písek installed in 1884 a Czech course of forestry, with a two years'course. In 1889 a higher school of forestry was also opened there, very similar to the German institute at Zákupy. At the forestry schools at Písek the number of pupils is not limited and, therefore, the influx of pupils from Bohemia, Moravia and other countries is very large. These schools were founded at the suggestion of Ladislav Burket, director of a farmers'school, and with the help of Prince Karel Schwarzenberg and his son, JUDr. Bedřich Schwarzenberg, who is still chairman of the board of administration of the farmers'school.

Besides these schools there were founded lower German schools of forestry, the so-called Waldbauschulen, at Cheb and České Budějovice; these, however, have no great prospect under the new policy adopted by the government.

In Moravia there are 3 schools of forestry: the German higher and lower institute of forestry at Hranice and the Czech school of forestry; it was then transformed into a higher school. Before being removed to Hranice, the forestry schools of this town were at Sovinec, and later at Úsov. The institute of forestry at Písek has been elevated to a higher school of forestry, with a four years'course. The university of Brno and the higher schools of forestry at Písek and Jemnice (Moravia) will in future be Czech. Only at the institute of forestry at Jemnice will the teaching be in German.

At Domažlice and in some places in Eastern Bohemia lower forestry schools will be founded, similar to the school at Beroun which developed out of game keepers' courses. These courses had been founded by Mr. Valentin, first commissioner of woods and forests. This year the Ministry of Agriculture will also open two schools in Slovakia: a lower forestry school at Liptovský Hrádek and a higher school of forestry at Šfávnice, with a four years'course; the last named in place of the former Magyar academy.



THE DAIRY SCHOOL IN KROMERIZ (MORAVIA)





THE AGRICULTURAL AND LADIES'HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL IN KLIMKOVICE (SILESIA)



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