

the eight classes. Should a *gymnasiast* miss one or more years, except on account of sickness, he is not allowed to proceed unless he passes the annual examination of his class and is within the age limit.

The class hours in the lower forms are from 8.45 to 1 o'clock, and for the higher two hours longer. The schools are also open six days in the week, but compensation is given for the extra day by the large number of holidays which are celebrated. The regulation length of the lesson periods is fifty-two minutes, the remaining eight minutes of the hour being taken for recreation. Of these periods, among the more advanced classes, thirty-five minutes are devoted to lecturing upon the subject in hand, the rest being utilized in questioning as to the student's knowledge of the lesson, which had been previously given. This questioning, though usually upon the prescribed work, often unexpectedly takes the character of a review. In the lower classes the time is mostly devoted to teaching as it is generally understood. The result of the daily work is marked down according to a system of bad, fair, good, and excellent, each represented by a number, and these numbers totalled up at the end of each year. Should the student not attain the required standard of excellence, he is not allowed to take the annual examination for promotion.

The work of each class is definitely marked in the curriculum, and the subjects prescribed therein are, with the exception of some of the modern languages, compulsory. From the following may be gathered some idea of the difference between the gymnasium and the corresponding schools in Ontario. The *gymnasiast* begins Latin in the first-class at the average age of nine or ten years, and Greek in the following class. Either French or German, or both, if the student so desires, are commenced at the same period, one only being compulsory. In the gymnasium for girls, which is under the same director, and often has the same teachers as that of the boys, both French and German are compulsory. In the third class the study of algebra and history is pursued, the latter being continued all through the course. The scope of the work in history comprises a general view of the ancient Greek and Roman, as well as of the mediæval and modern periods, and a minute study of Russian history. Geometry is commenced in the fourth year, by the end of which the work upon arithmetic and geography is completed. Physics is taken up in the sixth and trigonometry in the eighth class.

Great stress is laid upon general reading outside of the regular work of the curriculum. To further this, every gymnasium has its own