

the University and Polytechnium, and hence to a state position, the important place occupied by this institution becomes evident.

In this sketch is given the result of a series of visits to the Ludwigs Gymnasium (humanisten) in Munich. The building itself is an immense, gloomy, forbidding looking pile, tucked away in a narrow side street, surrounded by massive, quaint old structures—in the very last place where one would look for an institution of learning. The Gymnasium has a faculty of about 25 professors and teachers, besides instructors in special subjects, and an annual attendance of 600 students.

The polite and scholarly Rector, Herr Kurz, received us in the most friendly and obliging manner, and spared no pains in conducting us from class to class explaining every feature of the system.

There are two classes of Gymnasien,—the Humanisten and the Real Gymnasien. The essential difference between them is about the same as that between the "Classic" and the "Scientific" course of an American university, in the latter only Latin is taught, Greek being replaced by French, English, or Italian.

The course of study in the Humanisten-Gymnasien is 9 years, the first 5 years constituting the *Latein-schule* or *Latein-lassen*; the 4 remaining years correspond very nearly to the four college years with us.

At the end of the third year of the Latin school, Greek is taken up and pursued for the remaining six years. Latin is studied the entire nine years. At the end of the third year, the pupil, if he do not wish to take Greek, is transferred to the first class of the Real Gymnasium, whose course is six years, or, counting the three in the Humanisten-Gymnasium, also nine years.

At the age of nine (as a minimum) the child may leave the *Volks schule*, or public school, and enter the first *Latein classe*; the only requirement is, that he shall be

able to read and write, and have mastered the four "simple rules" of arithmetic.

The *Absolvente*, or graduate from the Humanisten-Gymnasium is entitled to enter either the university or polytechnic school, while the *Absolvente* from the Real-Gymnasium is only entitled to enter the latter, in which he prepares himself for practising some one of the applied arts or sciences.

There is one other road to the Polytechnicum, namely: through the *Real-schule*, which has supplanted the old *Gewerb-schule* (business schools); this school is designed as a preparation for some branch of practical business: for example, the mercantile calling. After the student has finished his six year's course in the *Real-schule*, he may, by first completing a two years' course in the *Industrie-Schule*, thus making eight years in all, enter the Polytechnicum; he is not, however, entitled to a *Staats-stellung*.

In connection with the Gynasium is an *Erziehungs-Institut*, or boarding hall and dormitory for the accommodation of those children whose parents wish to consign them entirely to the care of the institution. These are governed by severe discipline, and enjoy the privilege of special instruction in drawing, oil-painting, all kinds of instrumental music, and other polite arts.

*Turn-hallen*, or gymnastic rooms for regular, compulsory bodily exercise are provided; every species of improved apparatus is provided therefor, and the instruction is conducted by regular *Turn-lehrer*.

The students are also required to receive instruction in swimming in the *Militärschwimmschule*.

Religious instruction is imparted to all who desire it: to the Catholics by a Roman priest, to the Protestants, by a protestant clergyman, and to the Jews, by a rabbi.

In each Gymnasium are three classes of instructors—the Gymnasium professors,