

given all over industrial Germany. The commercial advance of the German empire, so striking to any visitor to that country, is due to a combination of causes. But one of these causes is the extreme intellectual efficiency of the secondary schools and of the Higher Technical Institutes. The Germans do not mix up these two grades of educational work. The secondary school is organized as the foundation, the Higher Technical Institute as the crown. It is to the non-technical secondary schools and to the highly specialized Technical Institutes, far more than to the elementary schools or evening continuation schools, that those should look who desire to trace the educational causes of the commercial progress of the German Empire.

German non classical secondary education prepares a boy to excel in commercial life, but it is not commercial education in any narrow sense. Indeed, the German secondary school authorities rigidly abstain on principle from any attempt at premature specialization in commercial subjects. Nor are the commercial evening continuation schools, admirably conducted though they be, aiming at the objects of an Institut Supérieur de Commerce. And consequently there has arisen during the last few years in business circles in Germany a strong movement in favor of establishing what is called a Handels-hochschule, or Higher School of Commerce.*

In this movement, as in our

* The growth of the movement has been recorded, month by month, in the *Hochschul-Nachrichten* (Akademischer Verlag, Maximilianstrasse, 20 B, Munich). There is now an excellent German magazine devoted to questions of commercial education. It is called the "Zeitschrift für das gesamte Kaufmännische Unterrichtswesen." (Brunswick, Albert Limbach.)

own country, the Chambers of Commerce have taken a leading part. Just as the London Chamber of Commerce has for many years shown a lively interest in the problem of increasing facilities for commercial education, so has the Brunswick Chamber of Commerce specially distinguished itself by the labor it has given to collecting the necessary information. In this the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce has not been behind, and it is in Leipzig that the first German Higher School of Commerce has been established in the present year.

The director of the Municipal School of Commerce at Leipzig, Professor Dr. Raydt, has taken a leading part in the new movement. In an article which has recently been published,* he draws a clear distinction between the three separate types of commercial education — (1) evening classes, (2) commercial schools of the second grade (*i.e.*, doing work of the same level as that done in the evening classes, but provided in the day time with courses more systematically grouped), and (3) the Higher Schools of Commerce. His long experience of work of the first two types has convinced him that there is need for an institution of the third type also. The danger is lest schools of the second grade should attempt to provide, or pretend to offer, the advantages of an Institut Supérieur de Commerce. Dr. Raydt evidently believes such a confusion of functions to be undesirable. If a Higher School of

* "Die erste deutsche Handels-hochschule zu Leipzig." Professor Dr. Raydt has since published a little Denkschrift, entitled "Die Handelshochschule zu Leipzig, die erste in Deutschland." (Leipzig, Max Hesse's Verlag.) Both of these can be seen at the Library of the Education Department. An interesting paper on this Leipzig Institute, by Mr. Laurie Magnus, was read by Sir P. Magnus at the Guildhall Conference in July, held since this report was written.