

arrange his studies with special reference to the future work, the different subjects being more or less closely related to commerce.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The next great institution in this country to recognize the importance of the higher business training and to make liberal provision for it is the University of Chicago. The College of Commerce and Politics opened its doors at the beginning of the last summer quarter. President Harper, in his twenty-fifth quarterly statement, presented on October 1st, 1898, says: "It is with feeling of great satisfaction that I may announce the inauguration during the past quarter of the College of Commerce and Politics. It will be remembered that the undergraduate work of the University was organized in three colleges, the College of Arts, the College of Literature, and the College of Science, each college taking its name from the groups of subjects upon which special emphasis was laid. When it was first proposed by Head Professor Laughlin that the University should organize work in a line of subjects dealing more closely with the great fields of commerce and politics, it was still a question whether that work should take the form of a professional school or be organized as regular college work. After long debate in the faculties and senate of the University it was decided that the work should be organized as a college and administered as such. Herein lies the great difference between the work as thus presented in the University of Chicago and certain work of perhaps a similar character undertaken elsewhere."

The required course in commerce includes, besides the general branches usually taught in higher education, the following topics spe-

cially relating to commerce: Railway transport, comparative railway legislation, financial history of the United States, money and practical economics, banking, processes of leading industries, tariff history of the United States, insurance.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN PUBLIC COLLEGES.

Of the 172 colleges providing commercial or business courses all are private institutions except eleven. Of the eleven, two are supported wholly by the States in which they are located, the nine being agricultural and mechanical colleges, supported by funds from the general Government, supplemented in some instances by State funds. The eleven public institutions offering commercial courses or providing for certain commercial studies are the University of the State of Missouri, West Virginia University, Colorado State Agricultural College, University of South Dakota, South Dakota Agricultural College, Florida Agricultural College, Nevada State University, Montana State College, University of Arizona, New Mexico College, and North Georgia Agricultural College.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Of the nearly 2,000 private high schools and academies reporting to the Commissioner for 1897-98, there were 742, with 14,180 students in commercial and business courses. In the 742 schools there were only forty reporting as many as thirty students each in commercial courses. References to the courses of study in a few of these schools will give a general idea of the work being done in the direction of commercial education by the private secondary schools of the United States.

The Thornton Academy at Saco,