

had their rise about 1840, while in late years—as in New York University in 1899—schools of commerce, finance, and accounts have been organized as legitimate university departments.

All these, however, were private or corporate undertakings. Only in recent years have commercial schools been organized under State auspices. We remember the noteworthy showing made by German commercial schools at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, which gave a vast impetus to similar work throughout the world. Yet the schools represented there were all private, or at most municipal, institutions. As late as ten years ago only one school of commerce was maintained by the German Imperial Government, and only twenty-three were maintained by municipalities in that country, against eleven by chambers of commerce, twenty by mercantile guilds, and 110 by private corporations and individuals. The Government granted subsidies, however, to fifty-four of them. In France there are numerous commercial schools, both elementary and high, under State control or subsidy. Since about a dozen years ago practically all the commercial high schools of France have become State institutions, or at least have received State recognition so that their students are partially exempted from the military conscription and are made eligible to consular and diplomatic appointments. Switzerland has between fifty and sixty State subsidized schools of commerce, chiefly dating from or since 1891. Belgium has a veritable

commercial university in the Institute of Commerce at Antwerp, the three years' students of which have since 1897 been eligible to consular appointments; and the Government is now introducing commercial education into the common Public Schools. Austria's system of commercial schools was reorganized under State direction in 1888. Sweden has only private schools of commerce. Norway has some municipal ones, Denmark has private ones aided with small State subsidies; Holland has one partly subsidized by the State and one maintained by the municipality of Amsterdam. Italy has one subsidized by the State, and Japan has one fine State school of commerce at Tokio.

In the United States, as we have said, private "business colleges" are numerous, more than five hundred of them being officially reported. These range from mere schools of penmanship and bookkeeping up to such fine degree granting institutions as those of the New York University, the University of Pennsylvania, and other leading universities in various parts of the land. There has in recent years largely to afford preparation for these university schools, been a considerable development and extension of commercial instruction in the Public Schools. And now the radical "new departure"—for this country—is made in New York of establishing as part of the Public School system a high school of commerce. It is in all respects an interesting experiment.

Turning to Canada we may observe that bookkeeping had for