

metic as a separate subject might be dropped to allow of greater time being given to languages. And there are the large number, especially women, who want to become shorthand typists ; for them, Commercial Arithmetic as a separate subject might be dropped to give room for Typewriting ; or if they are women, ' many of whom regard a business career as of only temporary duration,' they might be permitted to take ' a minor clerical course ' consisting mainly of Shorthand and English, with a weekly period for Typewriting, and another weekly period for a single course including what is called ' Commercial Knowledge and the Principles of Accounts.'

What now is the actual practice in the schools ? As before we may begin with London. The instruction under the London County Council is carried on at some 24 Institutes. In only six of these in a recent year was there a ' Commercial Course,' which perhaps includes some of the elements of Business Economics or Commercial Knowledge as understood by the Board of Education. In grouped courses of instruction covering (as a rule) six hours a week, there were for the first year, in 1923-4, 4,840 enrolments. Of these, almost 23% were in Shorthand ; in Shorthand and Book-keeping together about 40%. Languages attracted over 12% of the