

**The London School**  
of  
**Economics and Political Science.**  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

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1904-5.

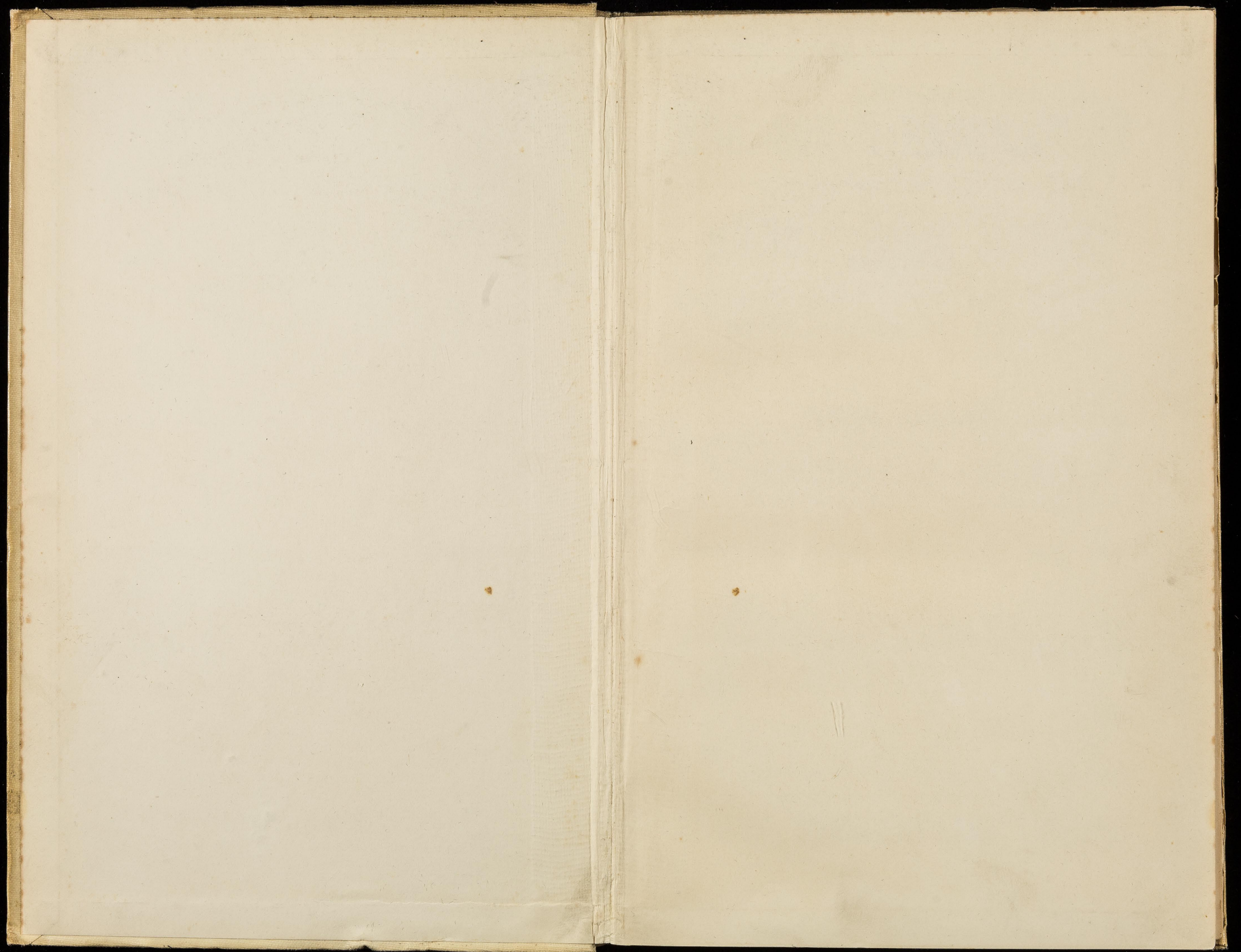
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*C. J. L. ...*

The London School  
of  
Economics and Political Science.  
(University of London.)

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Calendar  
For Tenth Session,  
1904-5.

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London:  
The London School of Economics and Political Science:  
Clare Market, W.C.  
1904.

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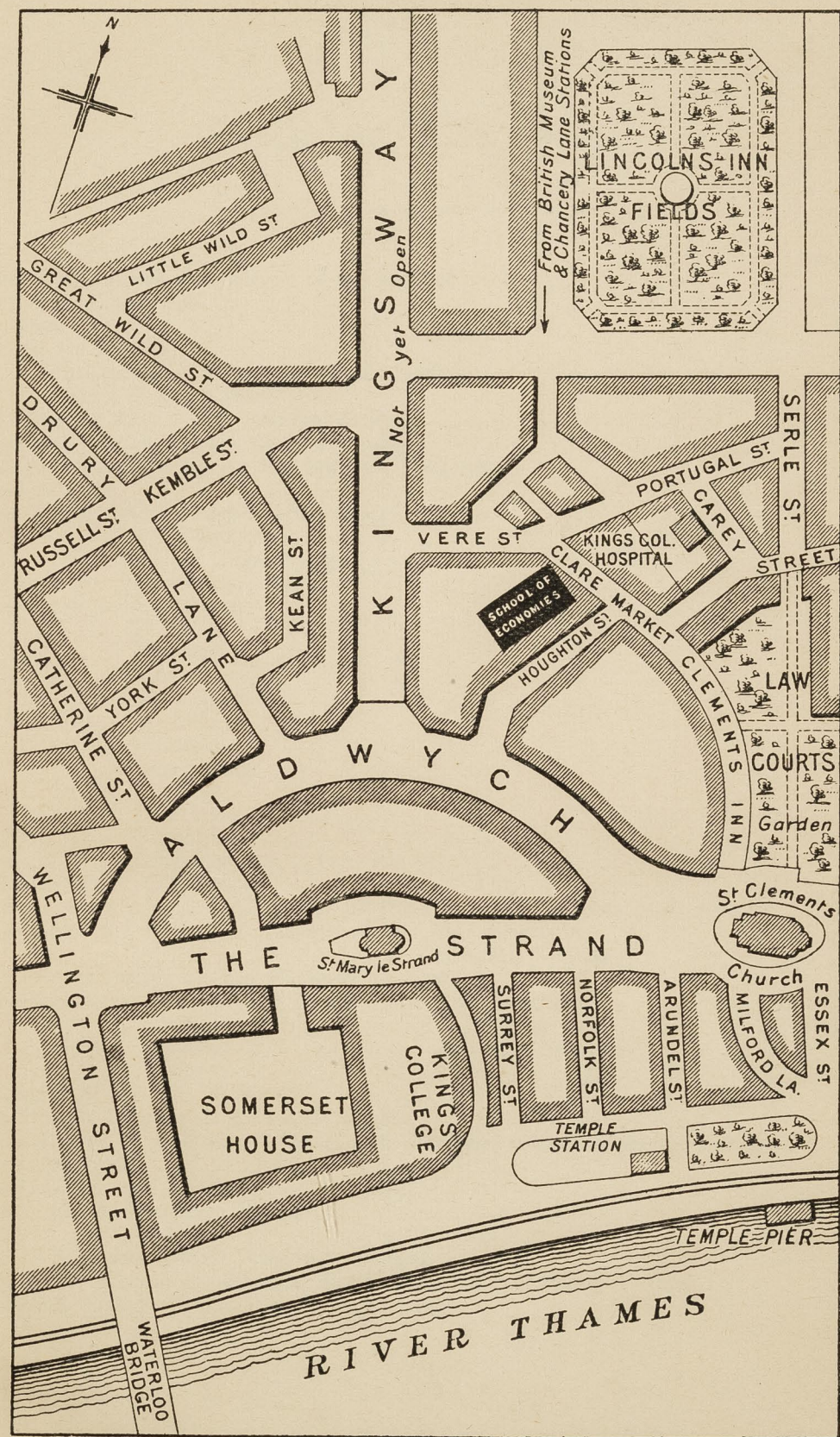
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TO THE  
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I BEQUEATH the sum of £                      to and for the benefit of the Incorporated London School of Economics and Political Science, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said School shall be an effectual discharge for the same Legacy, which I direct to be paid free from Legacy duty (within twelve calendar months after my death) out of such part of my personal estate as may by law be bequeathed for such purposes.

I BEQUEATH the following books                      to the Trustees of the British Library of Political Science, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Trustees shall be an effectual discharge for the same Legacy, which I direct shall be free from Legacy duty.





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**THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
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## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE is a School of the University of London. It is incorporated as a Company limited by guarantee and without power of taking profits. Students of the School who have matriculated at the University of London are registered as Internal Students of the University in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry), and may proceed to degrees in Science (B.Sc. and D.Sc.). The lectures and classes at the School are, however, open to those who have not matriculated and do not wish to pursue a full University course, in particular to those engaged in banking, insurance, accounting, railway administration, and other businesses, to civil and municipal officials, and to librarians. Among the objects of the School, as defined by its constitution, are—

- To organise, promote, and assist in any way whatsoever the study and advancement of Economics or Political Economy, Political Science or Political Philosophy, Statistics, Sociology, History, Geography, and any subject cognate to any of these.
- To provide for all classes and denominations, without any distinction whatsoever, opportunities and encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education of the highest grade and quality in the various branches of knowledge dealt with by the Institution, and especially those prescribed or required by the University of London from time to time.
- To organise, promote, and supply liberal courses of education specially adapted to the needs of persons who are, or who intend to be, engaged in any kind of administration, including the service of any government or local authority, railways and shipping, banking and insurance. international

trade, and any of the higher branches of Commerce and Industry, and also the profession of teaching any such subjects.

To give technical education within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891, and any Acts amending the same; and, in particular, to organise, supply, promote, and assist in any way whatsoever those subjects of technical education comprised under the term Higher Commercial Education.

Any government department, public body, or company contributing annually to the funds of the Corporation not less than £300 has the right to nominate an additional member of the Corporation for every £300 per annum so contributed, provided that in no case shall any one body acquire the right to nominate more than two-fifths of the whole Corporation. Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association provides that "the income and property of the Corporation, whence-soever derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Corporation as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise how-soever by way of profit to the members of the Corporation." Clause 6 provides that "no member of the Council of Management or Governing Body of the Corporation shall be appointed to any salaried office or any office paid by fees, and no remuneration shall be given to any member of such Council or Governing Body except repayment of out-of-pocket expenses and interest on money lent." Finally, "no religious, political, or economic test or qualification shall be made a condition for or disqualify from receiving any of the benefits of the Corporation, or holding any office therein; and no member of the Corporation, or professor, lecturer, or other officer thereof, shall be under any disability or disadvantage by reason only of any opinions that he may hold or promulgate on any subject whatsoever."

### THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

When the London School of Economics and Political Science was founded, the absence of any system of Commercial Education of a University type, and the meagre provision for scientific training in Economics and Political Science in the United Kingdom, as compared with the Continent and the United States, had long been the subject of complaint. The Gresham University Commissioners pointed out "the imperative and urgent need for supplying . . . to the students in the London University" the kind of education provided in France by the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*. A committee of Section F of the British Association reported in 1894 that they "could not but regard the condition of economic studies at the universities and colleges as unsatisfactory. As contrasted with



Continental countries, and also with the United States, the United Kingdom possesses no regular system." Economic and political studies depended for their encouragement mainly on the partial recognition of these subjects in certain University Examinations, and the chance inspiration of passing events and the interest which most Englishmen feel in public affairs. "Nowhere could the syllabus be said to have been worked out in definite relation to particular callings—investigation and research, the civil service, municipal and public work, or business life. There were no great institutions in which advanced work could be carried on, and which might serve as the outward and visible embodiment of a higher range of ideas than those which the student had already mastered."<sup>1</sup> The importance of scientific training in relation to business and commercial life was realised far less than it is at the present time. Here and there examination schemes of an elementary or secondary grade were in operation, or occasional classes or courses of lectures on what were called commercial subjects were organised. But no great public institution in England had taken in hand the problem of Commercial Education of a University type, and most of the institutions on the Continent confined themselves to the provision of instruction of a lower grade than that contemplated by the School. The founders of the School contemplated, from the first, the provision of scientific training in the methods of investigation and research, and special courses of study suitable for different groups of business men, the civil and municipal services, journalism, and public work. The conception of Higher Commercial Education adopted by them was that of "a system of higher education which stands in the same relation to the life and calling of the manufacturer, the merchant, and other men of business as the medical schools of the Universities to that of the doctor, a system, that is, which provides a scientific training in the structure and organisation of modern industry and commerce, and the general causes and criteria of prosperity, as they are illustrated or explained in the policy and the experience of the British Empire and foreign countries."

**FOUNDATION  
OF  
THE SCHOOL.**

Provisional arrangements were discussed at the end of 1894; a small committee was formed for carrying the scheme into effect, and the actual work of organisation commenced in April, 1895, when Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, was appointed to be the first Director. By the end of May, 1895, matters were sufficiently advanced for the publication of a preliminary prospectus, containing a brief statement of the objects of the School and a provisional list of lecturers.

In view of the changes contemplated in connection with the University of London, foreign institutions were closely studied, and

<sup>1</sup> See Report on the London School of Economics and Political Science in *Special Reports* (Education Department), Vol. II., p. 84.

eminent authorities on the subjects it was proposed to teach, and experts actually engaged in business and administration, both in England and foreign countries, were consulted before the scheme ultimately adopted was prepared. It was realised that it was neither practicable nor desirable to found in England an exact copy of any foreign institution, because the conditions of success on the Continent were not to be found and could not be created in England. But it was important to establish and maintain a high University standard in the work of the School, and it was hoped that the scientific training would ultimately be as thorough and comprehensive as in any of the great Continental centres. The success already achieved by the School would have been impossible without the aid of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. The Board made a grant to the School of £500 in the first year, increased to £1,200 in the year 1896-7, which enabled the Committee to include in the programme several subjects of great importance in a scheme of commercial and professional education of University grade.

It was thought desirable not to give the new School a fixed and inelastic constitution, but to make, from time to time, such arrangements as might be necessary to bring the School into close touch with the needs of the different professional and business classes from which, it was anticipated, the majority of the students would be drawn. In this manner the small committee which was formed in 1894 has grown into the present governing body of the School. It was felt to be very important that the School should occupy as central a position as possible. With this object in view, rooms were taken at 9, John Street, Adelphi. The Society of Arts also generously placed their lecture hall at the disposal of the School for certain evenings in the week, and the London Chamber of Commerce provided facilities for the delivery of some of the commercial courses at Botolph House, Eastcheap, and co-operated with the School in making the lectures known amongst people engaged in business. But the success of the School was so great that these arrangements were, from the first, inadequate, and in June, 1896, the School was removed to 10, Adelphi Terrace.

**THE BRITISH  
LIBRARY OF  
POLITICAL  
SCIENCE.**

As early as the first term, after the School was founded, it became clear that if the research work of the School was to be efficiently carried on, it would be necessary to establish a library containing books, reports, and documents on economics and political science, the collection of which was not at that time systematically undertaken by any existing library. The work of the students was seriously hindered owing to the want of the requisite materials, and with a view to supplying the deficiency official bodies and private individuals were approached some time before the establishment of the library was definitely undertaken. Early in 1896, however, it was resolved to take the matter in hand, and an appeal was issued in February of that year. The appeal stated that the object of the



scheme was "to provide, for the serious student of administrative or constitutional problems, what has hitherto been lacking in this country, namely, a collection of the materials for economic and political research." It points out "the almost insuperable hindrance which the absence of such a library has hitherto put in the way of English students."

"At this moment there is perhaps no subject which presents more important problems than the development of local government, the powers and constitutions of municipal and other subordinate governing bodies, and the relation of these to the central government. These very problems are being actually dealt with in France and Germany, America, and Australia; and the facts and experience of these and other countries are indispensable to any useful study of our own problems. But it is not only the Foreign and Colonial experience that is inaccessible. We have no systematic collection of the documents and publications of our own English local governing bodies. No library receives and preserves the reports of our Town Councils and School Boards. Neither the Local Government Board nor the Education Department undertakes this task, and, to give one instance out of many, it is impossible, at the present time, to find even a complete list of the towns possessing a municipal water supply. Any careful examination of the municipal experience of our own country is impossible. The very groundwork of any scientific knowledge of local administration is lacking. If we take particular departments of administration, we find the same need. The intricate problems of Poor Relief, for instance, including the treatment of the sick, the aged, and the unemployed, are being met and experimentally treated in nearly all countries, whose experience is pregnant with instruction. Public Education, too, is dealt with by all administrations, often with results from which our own students could learn much. The fiscal arrangements of other countries, especially with regard to local government, are full of suggestiveness and warning. Foreign experience in railway rates and charges is of vital interest to the English manufacturer and agriculturist. But there is no place where the numerous and varied documents on these or other subjects can be studied, though they include reports, accounts, and memoranda often of the highest significance to us. Even matters which have become topics of common public discussion are in the same position. It is, for instance, impossible for an English student to find, in any library in this country, the materials for a precise knowledge of the Referendum, or the Second Ballot, or of existing arrangements for the control of the Liquor Traffic.

"The magnificent library of the British Museum and libraries like those of the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Statistical Society contain, of course, much that is valuable on these subjects. There can be, for instance, no student of Political Science who does not owe a debt of gratitude to the unfailing helpfulness of the administrators of the library of the British Museum. But the library

of the British Museum is mainly restricted to regular books (together with newspapers and Parliamentary blue-books) published for sale in this country. It makes no systematic collection of municipal or other official documents issued elsewhere than in London; it can pay but little regard to the publications of such important voluntary developments as Trade Unionism, Friendly Societies, and Co-operation; it is only imperfectly supplied with Foreign books, and still more imperfectly with Foreign pamphlets; it receives only an infinitesimal proportion of the official documents of Foreign Administrations, those of local governing bodies being notably lacking; it is quite inadequately supplied with information as to the local government of our own Colonies, and still more inadequately with that relating to the Colonies of other nations; whilst of the privately printed reports, accounts, rules, and other documents, which are often of the highest importance to the student, it is almost necessarily excluded from all but a few of the English organisations, and from practically all those of the Colonies and Foreign Countries. Nor can the British Museum be expected to supply this need. It cannot and ought not to focus its attention on any one subject, and provide a specialist library. Moreover, such material as it does supply is necessarily hidden away by the enormous mass of other matter, and the absence of special subject catalogues. As some index of the present need, it may be mentioned that on none of the subjects above mentioned can a comparative study be made at the British Museum. The first requisite for such a study—an adequate collection of the official documents—is to be found in no public library in this country.

"The result is that, in any serious study of Political Science, and especially in the scientific investigation of public administration, England stands, at present, far behind the United States, France, Germany, and Italy. In all these countries the student who wishes to devote himself to administrative or constitutional problems finds one or more centres of research, equipped with a considerable collection of the indispensable material. It is no exaggeration to say that some of the problems of Political Science most pressing in their importance to English administrators can be far better studied at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore (with its unrivalled Blüntschi collection of Swiss and other documents), or at Columbia College, New York, than anywhere in this country."

This appeal produced a sum of more than £2,500, and the Library was opened in November, 1896. It is difficult to describe precisely the extent of the collection which the Library contains. There are more than 31,000 entries in the Accession Book, and the collection includes not less than 29,000 volumes and many thousands of tracts, pamphlets, and other documents, many of them unique.



**THE NEW  
BUILDING.**

Under the new constitution of the University of London, a "Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry)" was established in 1900, and the School of Economics admitted as a "School of the University" in that Faculty. The result was to render the premises in Adelphi Terrace wholly inadequate. This difficulty was overcome when the School removed to its new building, the Passmore Edwards Hall, Clare Market, W.C., which owes its origin to Mr. Passmore Edwards. When, in 1899-1900, the Technical Education Board of the London County Council was urging upon the London University Commissioners the importance of giving adequate recognition to subjects of Higher Commercial Education, some difficulty was felt as to the accommodation available for the proposed new Faculty dealing with these subjects. Mr. Passmore Edwards, recognising the importance of providing for the teaching of the subjects in question in the very heart of business London rather than at South Kensington or elsewhere, agreed to provide £10,000 (since then increased to £11,000) for the erection of a suitable building. Mr. Passmore Edwards appointed the late Bishop of London, Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Sidney Webb, L.C.C., as Trustees, to receive and expend his donation for the erection of the building. In consideration of this munificent gift, the London County Council agreed to appropriate to its educational work a site of 4,000 square feet, in its possession as surplus land under the Holborn to the Strand Improvement Scheme, the full value of £14,770 being debited to its Technical Education account. The Trustees, with the concurrence of Mr. Passmore Edwards, agreed to erect the building, free of any cost to the Council, on the Council's own freehold, thus making the Council the absolute owner of the premises for ever.

The building was designed by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., who was appointed by the Trustees after considering plans submitted by three architects. The contract for its erection was undertaken by Mr. Howell J. Williams. Considerable difficulty was met with in respect of rights of light, and in order to avoid litigation the Corporate Property Committee of the County Council decided, after the work had been begun, that the building should be set back 10 feet. Owing to this fact, and to compensation payable for interference with neighbouring lights, the total cost of the building (including architect's fee and incidental expenses) amounted to more than £18,000, the whole of which sum was provided by private subscription.

The provision of this large sum, and the requirements of the School for endowment, led the Governors to open a Building and Endowment Fund. A meeting in support of this fund was held at the Mansion House in 1901, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when the Earl of Rosebery (President of the School) gave an address on the need for Higher Commercial Education. In response to this

appeal the sum of £10,017 was received, including a further donation of £1,000 from Mr. Passmore Edwards, and a gift of £5,000 from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

The foundation-stone of the new building was laid by the late Bishop of London on 2nd July, 1900, and the building was formally opened by the Earl of Rosebery on 29th May, 1902.

The unexpected rapidity with which the School has grown in the two years which have ensued has already made the question of further accommodation an urgent one.

The last important event in the history of the School has been the resignation of its first Director, Professor W. A. S. Hewins. On the 20th November, 1903, the Governors passed the following resolution:—

"That in accepting the resignation of Professor Hewins, the Governors express their regret at losing his services, and their sense of the great ability, zeal, and devotion which he has for eight years given to the work of the London School of Economics and Political Science."

On the unanimous recommendation of the Governors, the Senate of the University elected as his successor Mr. H. J. Mackinder, Appointed Teacher of Economic Geography in the University of London, and lately Principal of University College, Reading. Mr. Mackinder has lectured at the School since its foundation.

Among those who in the past have given lectures, either occasional or regular, at the School are the following:—

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School from 1895 to 1903.

W. J. ASHLEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, University of Birmingham.

C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, LL.D., Director of the Education Department of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Right Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY.

The Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge.

HENRY H. S. CUNYNGHAME, C.B., M.A.

A. V. DICEY, M.A., B.C.L., Vinerian Professor of English Law, Oxford.

JOHN DUNCAN, M.A., LL.B.

F. Y. EDGEWORTH, M.A., D.C.L., Drummond Professor of Political Economy, Oxford.

C. H. FIRTH, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford.

Sir ROBERT GIFFEN, K.C.B.

R. C. GLEN, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.



- G. LAWRENCE GOMME, F.S.A., Clerk of the London County Council.  
 ERNST VON HALLE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Berlin University.  
 E. J. HARPER, Statistical Officer of the London County Council.  
 HENRY HIGGS, LL.B.  
 F. W. HIRST, B.A.  
 The Right Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, M.P.  
 J. A. HOBSON, M.A.  
 Sir COURTENAY P. ILBERT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Clerk to the House of Commons.  
 JOSEPH JACOBS, of the American Jewish Historical Society, Washington.  
 JOHN KEMP, M.A.  
 F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A.  
 Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.  
 The Right Hon. Sir A. C. LYALL, K.C.B.  
 Miss ELLEN A. MCARTHUR, Girton College, Cambridge.  
 G. F. MCCLEARY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Battersea.  
 Sir JOHN MACDONNELL, K.C.B., LL.D., Quain Professor of Comparative Law, University College, London.  
 DONALD MACLEAN.  
 JULIUS MANDELLO, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Finance, University of Pressburg.  
 RICHARD MASTERS, Esq., of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.  
 C. TRICE MARTIN, B.A., of H.M. Public Record Office.  
 The late J. E. C. MUNRO, LL.D., Professor of Law, Manchester.  
 R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE, F.R.S., Editor of the "Dictionary of Political Economy."  
 The Hon. GEORGE PEEL, M.A.  
 The Hon. W. P. REEVES, Agent-General for New Zealand.  
 CHARLES ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.  
 The Hon. BERTRAND RUSSELL, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.  
 M. E. SADLER, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Education, Victoria University, Manchester.  
 C. P. SANGER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.  
 ERNEST J. SCHUSTER, Jur.D. (Munich), Barrister-at-Law.  
 ARTHUR SHERWELL, Joint Author of The Temperance Problem and Social Reform.  
 J. A. SIMON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.  
 H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, M.A., B.Sc., Deputy Comptroller H.M. Board of Trade.  
 F. H. SPENCER, LL.B.  
 Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements.  
 Sir E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., Director of the British Museum.  
 J. WESTLAKE, M.A., Professor of International Law, Cambridge.  
 T. E. YOUNG, B.A., F.I.A., F.R.A.S., Past President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Since the School was opened in 1895 more than 3,500 students have been entered on its books; of these about ten per cent. have been foreigners drawn from the following countries:—

Austria.	Italy.
<i>Bulgaria</i> Belgium.	Japan. <i>Mexico</i>
<i>China</i> China.	Norway.
Corea.	Poland.
Denmark.	Russia.
Finland.	Siam.
France.	Spain.
<i>Greece</i> Germany.	Sweden.
Holland.	South American States.
Hungary.	United States.



OCTOBER, 1904.

1	S	
2	<b>S</b>	
3	M	Michaelmas Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
4	TU	[Inaugural Lecture by the Director.
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	<b>S</b>	
10	M	
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	<b>S</b>	
17	M	Inter. Laws and LL.B. Examinations begin.
18	TU	
19	W	Meeting of Members of Common Room.
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	<b>S</b>	
24	M	B.A. and B.Sc. (Econ.) Examinations begin.
25	T	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	Inter. Laws and LL.B. Pass Lists published.
30	<b>S</b>	
31	M	

NOVEMBER, 1904.

1	TU	Inter. Laws (Honours), LL.B. (Honours), and LL.D. Exam-
2	W	[inations begin.
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	<b>S</b>	
7	M	
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	B.Sc. (Econ.) Pass Lists Published.
12	S	
13	<b>S</b>	
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	<b>S</b>	
21	M	
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	Last day of application for forms of entry for the Matricu-
26	S	[lation Examination.
27	<b>S</b>	
28	M	
29	TU	
30	W	



DECEMBER, 1904.

1	TH	Entry closes for Matriculation Examination.
2	F	B.A. Pass List published.
3	S	
4	<b>S</b>	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	<b>S</b>	
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	Michaelmas Term ends.
17	S	
18	<b>S</b>	
19	M	Library closes at 6 p.m. during Vacation.
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	<b>S</b>	Christmas Day.
26	M	Library closed.
27	TU	Do.
28	W	Do.
29	TH	Do.
30	F	Do.
31	S	Do.

JANUARY, 1905.

1	<b>S</b>	
2	M	
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	<b>S</b>	
9	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	Enrolment of New Students. Office open till 9 p.m.
14	S	
15	<b>S</b>	
16	M	Lent Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	<b>S</b>	
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	<b>S</b>	
30	M	
31	TU	



FEBRUARY, 1905.

1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	<b>S</b>	
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	
12	<b>S</b>	
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	Matriculation Pass List published.
19	<b>S</b>	
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	
26	<b>S</b>	
27	M	
28	TU	Entry closes for the Gilchrist Studentships.

MARCH, 1905.

1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	<b>S</b>	
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	Ash Wednesday.
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	
12	<b>S</b>	
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	<b>S</b>	
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	Last day of application for forms of entry for M.A. [Examination.]
26	<b>S</b>	
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	Lent Term ends.



APRIL, 1905.

1	S	Entry closes for M.A. Examination.
2	<b>S</b>	
3	M	Library closes at 6 p.m. during Vacation.
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	<b>S</b>	
10	M	
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	<b>S</b>	
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	Good Friday. Library closed.
22	S	Library closed.
23	<b>S</b>	Easter Day.
24	M	Library closed.
25	TU	Do. Last day of application for forms of entry for
26	W	Do. [Matriculation Examination.
27	TH	Library open till 6 p.m.
28	F	
29	S	
30	<b>S</b>	

MAY, 1905.

1	M	Summer Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m. Entry
2	TU	[closes for Matriculation Examination.
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	<b>S</b>	
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	
13	S	
14	<b>S</b>	
15	M	
16	TU	
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	
21	<b>S</b>	
22	M	
23	TU	
24	W	Last day of application for forms of entry for Inter. Econ.
25	TH	[and Arts Examinations
26	F	
27	S	
28	<b>S</b>	
29	M	
30	TU	
31	W	



JUNE, 1905.

1	TH	Entry closes for Inter. Economics and Inter. Arts [Examinations.
2	F	
3	S	
4	<b>S</b>	
5	M	M.A. Examination begins.
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	Library closed.
11	<b>S</b>	Whit Sunday.
12	M	Library closed. Matriculation Examination begins.
13	TU	Do.
14	W	Do.
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	<b>S</b>	
19	M	
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	<b>S</b>	
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	Summer Term ends. Entry closes for Whittuck Prize.
29	TH	Library closes at 6 p.m. during Vacation.
30	F	

JULY, 1905.

1	S	
2	<b>S</b>	
3	M	
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	<b>S</b>	
10	M	Inter. Economics and Inter. Arts Examinations begin.
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	<b>S</b>	
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	<b>S</b>	
24	M	
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	
30	<b>S</b>	
31	M	



AUGUST, 1905.

1	TU	Library Closed.
2	W	Do.
3	TH	Do.
4	F	Do.
5	S	Do.
6	<b>S</b>	
7	M	Do.
8	TU	Do.
9	W	Do.
10	TH	Do.
11	F	Do.
12	S	Do.
13	<b>S</b>	
14	M	Do.      Entry Closes for University Exhibitions
15	TU	Library open till 6 p.m.      [and Scholarships.]
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	<b>S</b>	
21	M	
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	<b>S</b>	
28	M	Entry Closes for Matriculation Examination.
29	TU	
30	W	
31	TH	

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

1	F	
2	S	
3	<b>S</b>	
4	<b>M</b>	
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	
9	S	
10	<b>S</b>	
11	M	Matriculation Examination begins. University Exhibitions
12	TU	[and Scholarships Examinations begin.]
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	Last day of application for form of entry for Inter. Laws.
16	S	[Examination. Entry closes for the Mitchell Studentships.]
17	<b>S</b>	
18	M	Last day of application for form of entry for B.Sc. (Econ.).
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	Entry closes for Inter. Laws and LL.B. Examinations.
23	S	
24	<b>S</b>	
25	<b>M</b>	Entry closes for B.Sc. (Econ.) and B.A. Examinations.
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	Enrolment of new Students. Office open till 9 p.m.
30	S	



OCTOBER, 1905.

1	S	
2	M	Michaelmas Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Inter. Laws and LL.B. Examinations. begin.
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	B.A. and B.Sc. (Econ.) Examinations begin.
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	TU	

## GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

1904-1905.

The Inaugural Address of the Tenth Session will be delivered at 8 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1904, by Mr. H. J. MACKINDER, the Director of the School, on "The Need of Scientific Method in Affairs."

The Session will be divided into three Terms:—

Michaelmas Term, 3rd October to 16th December, 1904;

Lent Term, 16th January to 31st March, 1905;

Summer Term, 1st May to 28th June, 1905.

Throughout this Calendar these Terms are referred to as M.T., L.T., and S.T.

The School will be closed during the Whitsuntide recess on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 12th, 13th, and 14th June.

The Director will be at the School to advise students as to their courses of study on FRIDAY, 30th September, and TUESDAY, 4th October, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 3 to 6 p.m., and from 8 to 9 p.m.; on Monday, 3rd October, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 6 p.m.; and at other times by appointment.

Application to join the School should be made in writing on the proper form, to be obtained at the School. Fees must be paid at the time when application for admission to the School is made.

Applicants are requested to apply, either personally or by post, if possible at least two clear days before the first meeting of the class they desire to join.



Information as to the Scholarships and Prizes offered by the School or open to Students at the School will be found at page 133.

The principal Students' Society is the Students' Union, of which particulars will be found at page 139.

The Common Room is open—to members only—during Term from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon. It is under the control of the School authorities, assisted by an advisory committee of Students elected by the members. See page 138.

Lockers are provided at a rent of 1s. a Session. A deposit of 2s. 6d. is required, to be given back when the key of the locker is returned.

The Office of the School is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Also, for the convenience of Students, from 5.30 to 8 p.m. during the first fortnight of each Term, and on the first night of any course of lectures beginning later.

TABLE OF FEES:

Inclusive Fee for the Session, £10;  
For the Michaelmas or Lent Term, £4;  
For the Summer Term, £2 10s.

These inclusive fees admit to all seminars, classes, and lectures, except the University lectures on Sociology (No. 70), Ethnology (No. 26), Comparative Ethics (No. 34), and Japanese Civilisation (No. 33). In the case, however, of candidates for honours in Sociology in the B.Sc. Examination, the School Fee of £10 will include the right of free admission to these lectures.

Research Students receiving guidance from the lecturers either individually or in a seminar will each pay a fee of £1 a Term.

The fee for each separate course will be found set out in the general list of lectures and classes commencing at page 107.

The Lending Library and Common Room subscription is 2s. 6d. a Term or 5s. a Session. A donation of £1 and upwards to the funds of the Lending Library entitles the student to membership of the Common Room, with the right to use the Lending Library during the whole period of his or her connection with the School. (For regulations see p. 138.)



## LECTURES AND CLASSES

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.
<i>Monday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Comparative Ethics .. .. .	Mr. HOBHOUSE
4.0 "	Seminar .. .. .	Mr. HOBHOUSE
4.0 "	Economic Theory (Class) .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN
4.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. .. .	Professor DICKSEE
5.0 "	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	Economic Theory .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN
6.0 "	Accountancy, Part II .. .. .	Professor DICKSEE
6.0 "	Industrial and Commercial Law ..	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	International Law .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM
6.0 "	Foreign Trade .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 "	Political Ideas .. .. .	Mr. DICKINSON
7.0 "	Industrial & Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
7.0 "	International Law (Class) .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM
7.0 "	Economic Theory (Class) .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. .. .	Professor DICKSEE
<i>Tuesday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Sociology .. .. .	Prof. WESTERMARCK
4.0 "	Seminar .. .. .	Prof. WESTERMARCK
4.0 "	Economic Geography (Class) .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT
4.0 "	Economic Theory .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN
6.0 "	Foreign Trade (Introductory) .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 "	Currency and Banking .. .. .	Professor FOXWELL
6.0 "	Tudor Period (Sources) .. .. .	Mr. LEADAM
6.0 "	Descriptive Economics .. .. .	Mr. MACROSTY
7.0 "	Economic Theory .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 "	Economic Geography (Class) .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT
7.0 "	Seminar .. .. .	Mr. LEADAM
8.15 "	Social Sciences .. .. .	Mr. WEBB
<i>Wednesday :</i>		
3.15 p.m.	Library Economy .. .. .	Mr. BROWN
4.0 "	Mathematics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY
4.0 "	Political Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY
4.0 "	Economic Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. SARGENT
4.45 "	Historical Bibliography .. .. .	Mr. POLLARD
4.45 "	Elementary Bibliography .. .. .	Mr. ROBERTS
6.0 "	Economic History .. .. .	Miss TOMN
6.0 "	Political Position of Gt. Powers ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Economic Position of Great Powers ..	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 "	Palæography and Diplomatic .. .. .	Mr. HALL

## IN MICHAELMAS TERM, 1904.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.
<i>Wednesday—(continued) :</i>		
6.0 p.m.	Law of Bankruptcy .. .. .	Mr. MANSON
7.0 "	Mathematics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY
7.0 "	Political Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY
7.0 "	Economic Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. SARGENT
<i>Thursday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Sociology .. .. .	Prof. WESTERMARCK
4.0 "	Economic History .. .. .	Miss TOMN
4.0 "	Mathematics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY
4.0 "	Local Government .. .. .	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Economic Geography .. .. .	The DIRECTOR
6.0 "	British Constitution .. .. .	Mr. WALLAS
6.0 "	Statistics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY
6.0 "	Economic Sources .. .. .	Mr. HALL
6.0 "	Currency and Banking .. .. .	Professor FOXWELL
7.0 "	Economic History .. .. .	Miss TOMN
7.0 "	Mathematics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY
7.0 "	Local Government .. .. .	Mr. ASHLEY
8.15 "	Factory Legislation .. .. .	Miss HUTCHINS
<i>Friday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Seminar .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM
3.0 "	Ethnology .. .. .	Dr. HADDON
4.0 "	Seminar .. .. .	Dr. HADDON
4.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. .. .	Professor DICKSEE
4.0 "	Economic History (Class) .. .. .	Miss TOMN
5.0 "	Constitutional Law & History (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	Historical Geography .. .. .	The DIRECTOR
6.0 "	Accountancy, Part I. .. .. .	Professor DICKSEE
6.0 "	British Constitution .. .. .	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Constitutional Law and History ..	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	Economic History .. .. .	Miss TOMN
6.0 "	Seminar .. .. .	Mr. HALL
7.0 "	Palæography and Diplomatic (Class)	Mr. HALL
7.0 "	Constitutional Law & History (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
7.0 "	Economic History (Class) .. .. .	Miss TOMN
7.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. .. .	Professor DICKSEE



## LECTURES AND CLASSES

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.
<i>Monday :</i>		
4.0 p.m.	Economic Theory (Class) .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
4.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
4.30 "	Methods of Investigation .. ..	Mrs. WEBB
5.0 "	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
6.0 "	Accountancy, Part II. .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
6.0 "	Industrial and Commercial Law ..	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	International Law .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM
6.0 "	Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 "	Political Ideas .. ..	Mr. DICKINSON
7.0 "	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
7.0 "	International Law (Class) .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM
7.0 "	Economic Theory (Class) .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
<i>Tuesday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Sociology .. ..	Prof. WESTERMARCK
4.0 "	Seminar .. ..	Prof. WESTERMARCK
4.0 "	Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
4.0 "	Economic Geography (Class) .. ..	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 "	Currency and Banking .. ..	Professor FOXWELL
6.0 "	Local Government (Introductory) ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Tudor Period (Sources) .. ..	Mr. LEADAM
6.0 "	Ocean Transport .. ..	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 "	Public Finance .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 "	Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 "	Economic Geography (Class) .. ..	Mr. SARGENT
7.0 "	Seminar .. ..	Mr. LEADAM
8.15 "	Methods of Research in Modern History	Mr. ASHLEY
<i>Wednesday :</i>		
3.15 p.m.	Library Economy .. ..	Mr. BROWN
4.0 "	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
4.0 "	Political Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY
4.0 "	Economic Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. SARGENT
4.45 "	Elementary Bibliography .. ..	Mr. ROBERTS
6.0 "	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
6.0 "	Political Position of Great Powers ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Economic Position of Great Powers	Mr. SARGENT

## IN LENT TERM, 1905.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.
<i>Wednesday—(continued) :</i>		
6.0 p.m.	Palæography and Diplomatic .. ..	Mr. HALL
7.0 "	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
7.0 "	Political Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY
7.0 "	Economic Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. SARGENT
<i>Thursday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Sociology .. ..	Prof. WESTERMARCK
4.0 "	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
4.0 "	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
4.0 "	Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Economic Geography .. ..	The DIRECTOR
6.0 "	British Constitution .. ..	Mr. WALLAS
6.0 "	Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
6.0 "	Economic Sources .. ..	Mr. HALL
6.0 "	Currency and Banking .. ..	Professor FOXWELL
7.0 "	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
7.0 "	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
7.0 "	Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY
<i>Friday :</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Seminar .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM
3.0 "	Ethnology .. ..	Dr. HADDON
4.0 "	Seminar .. ..	Dr. HADDON
4.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
4.0 "	Economic History (Class) .. ..	Miss TOMN
5.0 "	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	Descriptive Economics .. ..	Mr. MACROSTY
6.0 "	Accountancy, Part I. .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
6.0 "	British Constitution .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 "	Constitutional Law and History ..	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 "	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
6.0 "	Seminar .. ..	Mr. HALL
7.0 "	Palæography and Diplomatic (Class) ..	Mr. HALL
7.0 "	Constitutional Law and History (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
7.0 "	Economic History (Class) .. ..	Miss TOMN
7.0 "	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
8.0 "	Trusts and Kartells .. ..	Mr. MORGAN



## LECTURES AND CLASSES

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.
<i>Monday :</i>		
4.0 p.m.	Economic Theory (Class) .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
4.0 ..	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
5.0 ..	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 ..	Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
6.0 ..	Accountancy, Part II. .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
6.0 ..	Industrial and Commercial Law ..	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 ..	International Law .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM
6.0 ..	Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 ..	Political Ideas .. ..	Mr. DICKINSON
7.0 ..	Industrial and Commercial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
7.0 ..	International Law (Class) .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM
7.0 ..	Economic Theory (Class) .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 ..	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
<i>Tuesday :</i>		
4.0 p.m.	Economic Geography (Class) ..	Mr. SARGENT
4.0 ..	Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
6.0 ..	Currency and Banking (Introductory)	Professor FOXWELL
6.0 ..	Descriptive Economics .. ..	Mr. MACROSTY
6.0 ..	Public Finance .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 ..	Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN
7.0 ..	Economic Geography (Class).. ..	Mr. SARGENT
<i>Wednesday :</i>		
4.0 ..	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
4.0 ..	Political Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY
4.0 ..	Economic Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 ..	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
6.0 ..	Political Position of Great Powers ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 ..	Economic Position of Great Powers..	Mr. SARGENT
6.0 ..	Palæography and Diplomatic.. ..	Mr. HALL
7.0 ..	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
7.0 ..	Political Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY
7.0 ..	Economic Position of Gt. Powers (Class)	Mr. SARGENT

## IN SUMMER TERM, 1905.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.
<i>Thursday :</i>		
4.0 p.m.	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
4.0 ..	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
4.0 ..	Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 ..	Economic Geography .. ..	The DIRECTOR
6.0 ..	British Constitution .. ..	Mr. WALLAS
6.0 ..	Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
6.0 ..	Economic Sources .. ..	Mr. HALL
6.0 ..	Currency and Banking.. ..	Professor FOXWELL
7.0 ..	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
7.0 ..	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
7.0 ..	Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY
<i>Friday .</i>		
3.0 p.m.	Seminar .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM
3.0 ..	Ethnology .. ..	Dr. HADDON
4.0 ..	Seminar .. ..	Dr. HADDON
4.0 ..	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
4.0 ..	Economic History (Class) .. ..	Miss TOMN
5.0 ..	Constitutional Law & History (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 ..	Geography of International Politics..	The DIRECTOR
6.0 ..	Accountancy, Part I. .. ..	Professor DICKSEE
6.0 ..	British Constitution .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY
6.0 ..	Constitutional Law and History ..	Mr. WRIGHT
6.0 ..	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN
6.0 ..	Seminar .. ..	Mr. HALL
6.0 ..	Subjects Related to Banking .. ..	Professor FOXWELL
7.0 ..	Palæography and Diplomatic (Class)	Mr. HALL
7.0 ..	Constitutional Law & History (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT
7.0 ..	Economic History (Class) .. ..	Miss TOMN
7.0 ..	Accountancy (Class) .. ..	Professor DICKSEE



## THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

The work of the School is arranged in the following groups, some of which are appropriate for University Honours in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Economics and some for Professional, Commercial, and Administrative purposes:

- a. ECONOMICS (*see p. 47*).
- b. POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (*see p. 49*).
- c. HISTORY (*see p. 51*).
- d. LAW (*see p. 54*).
- e. GEOGRAPHY (*see p. 55*).
- f. SOCIOLOGY (*see p. 56*).
- g. COMMERCE (*see p. 58*).
- h. ACCOUNTING (*see p. 60*).
- j. BANKING (*see p. 61*).
- k. INSURANCE (*see p. 62*).
- l. TRANSPORT (*see p. 63*).
- m. LIBRARIANSHIP (*see p. 64*).

In addition there are two large sections of the work which require separate notice:

1. The Undergraduate Courses of the University of London (*see p. 71*).
2. The Department of Graduate Study and Research (*see p. 82*).

## A.—ECONOMICS.

There are few subjects taught at the School which students intending to be professional economists are not the better for knowing, at least in some degree. The following classified list, however, includes those courses which are of most immediate interest to them, and may be found useful by Honours Students when planning their scheme of study. The course on Practical Accountancy is recommended to students of Economics as affording the surest basis for theory.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Economic Theory.</b>				
Introductory Course ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	112
Principles, including History of Theory..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. ..	4 or 7 ..	113
Seminar .. ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	To be arranged.	..	114
<b>Economic History.</b>				
Introductory Course ..	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6 ..	128
History of Commerce, chiefly English..	Miss TOMN ..	Thurs... 4 or 7 ..	..	129
England during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries	Miss TOMN ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	129
Europe during the 19th Century .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	6 ..	125
Seminar .. ..	Miss TOMN ..	To be arranged.	..	129
<b>Economic Geography.</b>				
Geographical Controls of Production and Communication .. ..	The DIRECTOR..	Thurs... 6 ..	..	122
Seminar .. ..	The DIRECTOR..	To be arranged.	..	122
<b>Descriptive Economics.</b>				
Iron, Coal, and Allied Trades .. ..	Mr. MACROSTY..	Tues. M.T. 6 ..	..	122
Combinations in Trade ..	Mr. MACROSTY..	Fri. L.T. 6 ..	..	122
Textile Industries ..	Mr. MACROSTY..	Tues. S.T. 6 ..	..	122
Trusts and Kartells ..	Mr. MORGAN ..	Fri. L.T. 8 ..	..	123
Factory Legislation ..	Miss HUTCHINS	Thurs. M.T. 8.15 ..	..	120



Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Banking and Currency.</b>				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues.	S.T. 6 ..	116
Descriptive and Theoretical .. ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues.	M.&L.T.6 ..	116
The Stock Exchange, etc.	Prof. FOXWELL..	Fri.	S.T. 6 ..	117
History of, in England ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Th.	.. 6 ..	117
<b>Public Finance.</b>				
Principles of .. ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. ..	L. & S. T. 6 ..	114
<b>Foreign Trade.</b>				
English, Introductory Course .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	M.T. 6 ..	125
English, with China and the Far East .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon.	.. 6 ..	127
Ocean Transport ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	L.T. 6 ..	128
Seminar .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.	..	128
<b>Statistics</b>				
Methods and Applications of .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur.	.. 6 ..	111
Mathematical Theory of Economics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	To be arranged.	..	111
<b>Accounting.</b>				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri.	.. 6 ..	115
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ...	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon.	.. 6 ..	115

**B.—POLITICS.****INCLUDING FOREIGN POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.**

The student of Political Science, like the student of Economics, is the better for knowing something of the whole range of economic and political subjects. The following list of lectures has been compiled, however, from a political rather than an economic point of view, with the object of assisting candidates for Honours in the History of Political Ideas and Public Administration to frame their courses of study.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Political Ideas.</b>				
History of .. ..	Mr. DICKINSON..	Mon.	.. 6	114
Seminar .. ..	Mr. DICKINSON..	To be arranged.	..	114
Conditions of Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thurs.	M.T. 6	130
<b>British Constitution.</b>				
Introductory Course ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri.	.. 6	107
Analytical and Comparative .. ..	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur.	L. & S.T. 6	130
Law and History.. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri.	.. 6	132
Local Government (introductory sketch).. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Tues.	L.T. 6	107
Local Government ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Thur.	.. 4 or 7	110
Seminar .. ..	Mr. WALLAS ..	To be arranged.	..	130
Seminar (Local Government) .. ..	Mr. WEBB and Mr. ASHLEY ..	To be arranged.	..	130
<b>Economics, Theory and History.</b>				
Elements of Theory ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon.	.. 6	112
Outlines of History, English .. ..	Miss TOMN ..	Wed.	.. 6	128
Combinations in Trade ..	Mr. MACROSTY..	Fri.	L.T. 6	122
Trusts and Kartells ..	Mr. MORGAN ..	Fri.	L.T. 8	123
Factory Legislation ..	Miss HUTCHINS..	Thurs.	M.T. 8.15	120
History of Commerce, chiefly English .. ..	Miss TOMN ..	Thur.	.. 4 or 7	129



Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Demography and Statistics.</b>				
Methods and Applications of Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. ..	6	111
<b>Accounting.</b>				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6	115
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6	115
<b>Public Finance</b>				
Principles of .. ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. L. & S. T.	6	114
Currency and Banking ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. ..	6	117
<b>Foreign History and Geography.</b>				
Political Position of Great Powers .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Wed. ..	6	108
Economic Position of Great Powers .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	6	125
Geographical Factor in History .. ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. M.T.	6	122
Geographical Controls of Production and Com- munication .. ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. ..	6	122
Geographical Conditions of International Politics	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. S.T.	6	122
English Trade with China and the Far East ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6	127
Seminar in Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.		128
Seminar in Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	To be arranged.		122
<b>International Law.</b>				
General Course .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. ..	6	123
Seminar .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Fri. ..	3	124

**C.—HISTORY.**

As regards certain aspects of Mediæval History and also of the most Modern History, the School offers opportunities which are probably more complete than those of any other institution in the country. The lectures and seminars organised by the Committee of the Royal Historical Society for the Provision of Higher Historical Teaching are held here. For purposes of mediæval study at first hand the Record Office is within three minutes' walk, and the Library of the School has a considerable collection of facsimiles of documents, duplicates of which are available for loan to students. For more recent history there are within a quarter of an hour's walk of the School the Libraries of the British Museum and the various Government Departments. The Library of the School itself contains a collection of recent documents which is in some respects unique. Finally, under the scheme of intercollegiate lectures of the London University, candidates for Honours in History in the Faculties of Arts and Economics have open to them, in addition to the courses at the School itself, many courses of lectures in the other Schools of the University

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>European History.</b>				
Mediæval History, from Selected Original Docu- ments .. ..	Mr. HALL ..	Thur.	6	118
Political History of the Great Powers in the 19th Century .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Wed. ..	6	108
Economic History of the Great Powers during the 19th Century .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	6	125
Commerce and Colonisa- tion in the 19th Century	Miss TOMN ..	Thur.	4 or 7	129
Seminar in Mediæval His- tory .. ..	Mr. HALL ..	Fri. ..	6	120
Seminar in History of Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.		128
<b>Constitutional History.</b>				
The Actual Working of the British Constitution	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. ..	6	107
The British Constitution, Analytical and Com- parative .. ..	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur. ..	6	129
Constitutional Law and History .. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. ..	6	132
Seminar .. ..	Mr. WALLAS ..	To be arranged.		130



Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>English Economic History.</b>				
Introductory Course, especially 19th century ..	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6	128
The Tudor Period, from Original Sources ..	Mr. LEADAM ..	Tues. M. & L.T.	6	121
England during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries	Miss TOMN ..	Fri. ..	6	129
History of Currency and Banking .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL	Thur. ..	6	117
Seminar .. .. .	Miss TOMN ..	To be arranged.		129
Seminar, The Tudor Period	Mr. LEADAM ..	Tues. M. & L.T.	7	121
<b>General Historical Courses.</b>				
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	Mon. ..	6	114
International Law ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. ..	6	123
Historical Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. M.T.	6	122
Seminar in History of Political Ideas ..	Mr. DICKINSON ..	To be arranged.		114
Seminar in International Law .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Fri. ..	3	124
Seminar in Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	To be arranged.		122
<b>Auxiliary Subjects.</b>				
Methods and Applications of Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. ..	6	111
Palæography and Diplomatic .. .. .	Mr. HALL ..	Wed. ..	6	119
Elements of Palæography	Mr. HALL ..	Fri. ..	7	120
Sources and Methods in the Social Sciences ..	Mr. WEBB ..	Tues. M.T.	8.15	130
Methods of Investigation	Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB ..	Mon. L.T.	4.30	130
Methods of Research in Modern History ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Tues. L.T.	8.15	110

List of Facsimiles in the Library of the School of Economics, duplicates of most of which are available for loan to Students in the Historical Department of the School. The Catalogue number is shown in heavy type.

## ENGLISH MSS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I.—1. Old English Charter. <b>125.</b>                | I.—7. Pipe Roll, 1130. <b>126.</b>                            |
| 2. Old English Charter, 974. <b>1.</b>                | 8. Letter of Hilary, Bishop of Chichester. <b>67.</b>         |
| 3. Old English Charter, 974, Endorsement. <b>121.</b> | 9. Exchequer Receipt Roll, 31 Henry II., 1185. <b>32.</b>     |
| 4. Writ of William Rufus. <b>122.</b>                 | †10. Charter of Liberties, 1237.                              |
| 4.* Writ of Henry II. <b>97.</b>                      | 11. Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester, 1207. <b>37</b> |
| 5. Memoranda Roll, 1 John. <b>65.</b>                 |   |
| 6.  |   |

† No copies available for loan.

## ENGLISH MSS.—continued.

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|--|--|
| I.—12. Patent Roll, Henry III., 1261. <b>11.</b>   | III.—6.* Monastic Inventory, temp. Henry VIII. <b>54.</b>                          |
| 13. Inquisitio Post Mortem, 44 Henry III. <b>34.</b>   | 7. John Knox, 1561. <b>13.</b>   |
| 14. Charter Roll, 18 Edward I., 1290. <b>12.</b>   | 7.* Letters of Oliver Lloyd and Thomas Hoby. <b>81.</b>                            |
| 15. Charter Roll, 20 Edward I., 1292. <b>64.</b>   | Letter of Thomas Hoby. <b>133.</b>   |
| 16. Deed, 7 Edward II. <b>93.</b>  | †8. Mary Queen of Scots, 1571.   |
| 17. Parliamentary Petition (French) <b>94.</b>   | 9. Sir Francis Drake, 1586. <b>14.</b>   |
| 18. Patent Roll, Edward III. <b>31.</b>  | 10. William Cecil, Lord Burghley, 1586. <b>70.</b>                                 |
| †18.* Petition with sign manual grant, Henry V.  | 11. James I., 1595. <b>132.</b>  |
| 19. Manorial Compotus Roll. <b>62.</b>   | 12. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1617. <b>39.</b>   |
| 20. Manorial Compotus Roll, Edward III. <b>†3.</b>   | †13. Oliver Cromwell, 1649.  |
| 21. Manorial Court Roll, Edward III. <b>91.</b>  | †14. Pages of the Vellum Book.   |
| †22. Ruthin Deed, 49 Edward III.   | †15. Edward VI., 1551.   |
| 23. French Roll, 1431. <b>82.</b>  | †16. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1537.                               |
| II.—1. Augmentation Office Account, Henry VIII. <b>38.</b>                                   | 17. English Court Hand, seventeenth century, Colonial Entry Book, 1699. <b>52.</b> |
| 2. Patent Roll, 3 Elizabeth, 1561. <b>68.</b>  | 18. State Papers, Musters, temp. Henry VIII. <b>53.</b>                            |
| 3. Black Book of the Exchequer. <b>35.</b>   |  |
| 4. Common Pleas, De Banco Roll, Charles II. <b>51.</b>                                       | IV.—1. Domesday Book, Vol. I. <b>92.</b>   |
| 5. Alphabet of Court Hand, &c. <b>98.</b>  | 2. " " Vol. II. <b>127.</b>  |
| III.—1. Henry V., 1419? <b>69.</b>   | 3. Red Book of the Exchequer. <b>124.</b>  |
| †1.* Letter of Sir Hugh Luttrell, temp. Henry VI.  | 4. Black Book of the Exchequer. <b>123.</b>  |
| 2. Edward IV., 1471. <b>131.</b>   | 5. Breviate of Domesday. <b>33.</b>  |
| 3. Private Letter, 1480. <b>128.</b>   | 6. Glastonbury Cartulary. <b>95.</b>   |
| †4. Queen Katherine of Aragon, 1513.   | †7. Registrum Brevium, thirteenth century.   |
| 5. Episcopal Declaration, 1537. <b>96.</b>   | †8. Registrum Brevium, thirteenth century.   |
| 6. Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester; and marginal notes by Henry VIII., c. 1538. <b>40.</b> | 9. Liber A. <b>66.</b>   |
|  | 10. Regnal Dates: Red Book of the Exchequer. <b>61.</b>                            |
|  | †11. Liber Albus, early fourteenth century.  |
|  | †12. Liber Albus, early fifteenth century.   |

## FOREIGN MSS.

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|---|--|
| I.—†1. Charter of the Monastery of St. Gall, 826.     | I.—†7. Venetian State Paper, 1519.                 |
| 2. Charter North French, 1143. <b>36.</b>             | †8. Do. 1521.                                      |
| 3. Venetian Bond, 1202. <b>130.</b>                   | †9. French Official Hand, 1571.                    |
| †4. Bull of Gregory VIII., 1234.                      | †10. Letters Patent of Henry III. of France, 1576. |
| 5. North French Charter, 1342. <b>129.</b>            | †11. Papal Bull, 1687.                             |
| †6. Letters of Sixtus IV. and Paul V., 1472 and 1606. | II.—†1. Boniface VIII., 1295.                      |
|   | III.—†1. Minuscules, ninth century.                |
|   | †2. Minuscules, tenth century.                     |
|   | †3. Salust, A.D. 1390.                             |

† No copies available for loan.



**D.—LAW.**

The intention of the lectures upon Law at the School is in the first place to supply the requirements of students of Politics and Commerce, and in the second place to supplement in certain special aspects the large amount of legal teaching which is available in the immediate neighbourhood, at the Inns of Court and at the Law Society.

In addition to the courses set down in the following time-table, announcement will be made in October of classes, more extensive than heretofore, upon the Law as connected with Railways and Insurance.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour	For Particulars see p.
<b>Industrial and Commercial Law.</b>				
The General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6	131
Corporations as Contractual Parties, and the Law of Partnership ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6	131
Negotiable Instruments ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6	131
The Contract of the Sale and Purchase of Goods	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6	132
Maritime Contracts (Affreightment and Insurance) .. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6	132
The Law of a Banking Account and of Guarantees .. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6	132
Law of Bankruptcy ..	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T.	6	122

To be followed in Session 1905-6 by thirty lectures, by Mr. Wright, on the following subjects:—

I. The General Principles of the Law of Contract (a repetition of the opening course in the previous session). II. The Law of Trade Unions and of Combination (with special reference to labour disputes). III. Compensation by Employers for Injuries sustained by their Employees. IV. The Truck Acts and the Factory Acts. V. The Law of Copyright. VI. The Law of Patents.

**Constitutional Law and History.**

General Course extending over two years .. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. .. ..	6	132
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**International Law.**

Concerning War .. ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. M. & L.Ts.	6	123
Concerning Neutrality ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM	Mon. S.T.	6	124

To be followed in Session 1905-6 by thirty lectures on the following subjects:—

I. Foundation and History of the Science. II. States as Subjects of the Law of Nations. III. Characteristics of States within the Family of Nations. IV. Responsibility of States. V. The Law of Nations concerning its objects—namely, State Territory, the Open Sea, and Individuals. VI. The Law of Nations concerning International Transactions and the Organs by which they are conducted.

**E.—GEOGRAPHY.**

The teaching of Geography at the School is designed primarily to meet the requirements of students of Economics, Politics, and History, but in that it is based throughout upon Physical Geography, it constitutes in fact a fairly complete course, except as regards the practical and outdoor aspects of the subject. Precisely, however, on these aspects there is very complete instruction in connection with the Royal Geographical Society. London teachers and others interested in Geography will thus find practically all that they require either at the School or at the Society.

From time to time special courses are delivered on educational method in Geography: the course upon this subject in the last session was attended by ninety teachers.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Economic Geography.</b>				
The Geographical Controls of Production and Communication in Europe and the Mediterranean.	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. M.T.	6	122
The Geographical Controls of Production and Communication in Asia, Africa, and Australasia.	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. L.T.	6	122
The Geographical Controls of Production and Communication in America .. ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thurs. S.T.	6	122
Class in connection with the above lectures ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	4 or 7	125
<b>Historical Geography.</b>				
English Commerce and Colonisation in the 19th Century .. ..	Miss TOMN ..	Thurs.	4 or 7	129
English Trade with China and the Far East ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6	127
Ocean Transport .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L.T.	6	128
The Geographical Factor in the History of Western and Central Europe	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. M.T.	6	122
The Geographical Conditions of Modern International Politics ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. S.T.	6	122



**F.—SOCIOLOGY.**

As a result chiefly of the benefaction of Mr. Martin White to the University of London, it has been possible to arrange, for the first time, in the coming session courses of University lectures upon this subject. They will be held at the School of Economics where, as indicated in the following time-table, there are many courses upon pertinent although subsidiary subjects.

Among those whom Sociological teaching is likely to interest are :—

Borough Councillors	Scripture Readers
Poor Law Guardians	Workers in Settlements
Members of Committees of Philanthropic Institutions and Societies	Rent Collectors
District Visitors	Workshop and Factory In- spectors
Trade Union Officials	Friendly Society Workers
	Officers of Benevolent Societies

and in addition, so far as Ethnology is concerned, Civil Servants destined for the tropical portions of the Empire, and Missionaries.

The University has added a new Honours Subject of Sociology to the curriculum of the B.Sc. (Econ.), and has also modified the syllabus of the Honours Subject of Philosophy in the B.A. Examination so as to add Sociology to the list of optional subjects.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Martin White University Lectures.</b>				
Sociology, General Course	Prof. WESTER- MARCK ..	Tues.&Thurs. M. & L.T.	3	130
Seminar .. .. .	Prof. WESTER- MARCK ..	Tues. M. & L.T.	4	131
Ethnology .. .. .	Dr. HADDON ..	Fri. ..	3	118
Seminar .. .. .	Dr. HADDON ..	Fri. ..	4	118
Comparative Ethics ..	Mr. HOBHOUSE..	Mon. M.T.	3	120
Seminar .. .. .	Mr. HOBHOUSE..	Mon. M.T.	4	120
Japanese Civilisation ..	Prof. LAFCADIO HEARN ..	To be arranged.		120

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Subjects Cognate to Sociology.</b>				
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON..	Mon. ..	6	114
International Law ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM..	Mon. ..	6	123
Historical Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Fri. M.T.	6	122
Commerce and Colonisa- tion in the 19th Century, chiefly English.. ..	Miss TOMN ..	Thur. ..	4 or 7	129
Organisation of English Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. M.T.	6	125
Principles of Economics, including History of Theory .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. ..	4	113
Methods and Applications of Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. ..	6	111
Economic Position of the Great Powers in the 19th Century .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	6	125

**Introductory Courses on Subjects Cognate to Sociology.**

General Course on Economic Theory ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6	112
General Course on Economic History ..	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6	128
Economic Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. ..	6	122



**G.—COMMERCE.**

It is now on all hands admitted that apart from preparation for what may be described as the Commercial Professions, such as Accounting, Banking, and Insurance, there is need for a higher commercial education, and the Act of Parliament constituting the London University therefore requires that the Faculty of Economics shall include the study of Commerce and Industry. There are in London many institutions which teach the elementary commercial arts, such as Shorthand and Book-keeping: the aim of the School of Economics, as a college of the University of London, is not to duplicate the work of these. It aims rather at continuing the excellent teaching of the City of London College and the other Polytechnic and similar Institutions, by leading young men to take an intellectual interest in mercantile pursuits and to acquire knowledge which shall make them experts.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Accounting.</b>				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6	115
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6	115
<b>Law.</b>				
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6	131
Corporations as Contractual Parties and the Law of Partnership ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T.	6	131
Negotiable Instruments..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6	131
The Contract of the Sale and Purchase of Goods	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T.	6	132
Maritime Contracts (Affreightment and Insurance) .. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6	132
The Law of a Banking Account and of Guarantees .. ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	6	132
The Law of Bankruptcy	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T.	6	122

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Geography.</b>				
Geographical Controls of Production and Communication .. ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Thur. ..	6	122
<b>Economics.</b>				
Economic Theory—General Course ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6	112
Economic History—General Course ..	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6	128
<b>Banking.</b>				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. S.T.	6	116
Currency & Banking—Descriptive and Theoretical	Prof. FOXWELL..	{ Tu. M. & L. Ts } { Fri. S.T. }	6	116
Currency and Banking—Historical ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thurs...	6	117
<b>Organisation of Trade.</b>				
Organisation of English Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. M.T.	6	125
Commerce & Colonisation in the 19th Century ..	Miss TOMN ..	Thurs. 4 or 7		129
The Iron, Coal, and Allied Trades .. ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	Tues. M.T.	6	122
The Development of Combinations in Trade ..	Mr. MACROSTY..	Fri. L.T.	6	122
The Textile Industries ..	Mr. MACROSTY..	Tues. S.T.	6	122
Trusts and Kartells ..	Mr. MORGAN ..	Fri. L.T.	8	123
Factory Legislation ..	Miss HUTCHINS..	Thur. M.T.	8.15	120
<b>Foreign Commerce.</b>				
The Economic Position of the Great Powers ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	6	125
English Trade with China and the Far East ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6	127
Ocean Transport .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L.T.	6	128



**H.—ACCOUNTING.**

In view of the increasing importance to business men of scientific training in Accounting, of the close relation of that subject to the exact study of economic, commercial, and administrative problems, and of its position in the scheme adopted by the University of London for the B.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees, the Governors of the School have established courses of lectures in Accountancy and Business Methods. Arranged primarily with a view to the B.Sc. examination, at which Accountancy may be taken as one of four subjects, the lectures at the School will also be found useful to candidates for the examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Incorporated Society of Accountants, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Mathematics and Statistics.</b>				
General Course in Mathematics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY ..	{ Wed. & Thurs. 4 or 7		110
Methods and Applications of Statistics .. .. .				
	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thurs. ..	6	111
<b>Accounting.</b>				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6	115
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6	115
<b>Banking and Public Finance.</b>				
Public Finance — Principles of .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. L. & S.Ts. 6		114
Banking — Introductory Course .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. S.T. 6		116
Banking and Currency—Historical .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thurs. ..		117
Banking and Currency—Descriptive and Theoretical .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues.M. & L.Ts., Fri. S.T. 6		116
<b>Law.</b>				
Bankruptcy .. .. .	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T. 6		122
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T. 6		131
Negotiable Instruments..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T. 6		131
The Contract of the Sale and Purchase of Goods	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T. 6		132
The Law of Banking Account and Guarantees	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T. 6		132
<b>Economics.</b>				
Economic Theory — General Course .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6	112
Economic History — General Course .. .. .	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6	128
Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	Tues. M. & S.Ts., Fri. L.T. 6		122

**J.—BANKING.**

A certain knowledge of Banking methods is essential to every student of Economics. On the other hand, there are very few subjects taught at the School which have not a value for the professional banker, who as he rises in his profession should know as much as possible of the various forms of business practised by his clients, and of the general economic and political position which conditions the working of his bank.

The courses, however, set forth in the following time-table are those most likely to be of immediate interest to the student of banking.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Economics.</b>				
Economic Theory, General Course .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6	112
Economic History .. .. .	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6	128
<b>Accounting.</b>				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6	115
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6	115
<b>Law.</b>				
Law of Bankruptcy ..	Mr. MANSON ..	Wed. M.T. 6		122
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. M.T. 6		131
Negotiable Instruments..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. L.T. 6		131
The Law of a Banking Account, and of Guarantees .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T. 6		132
<b>Banking.</b>				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. S.T. 6		116
Currency and Banking, Historical .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thur. ..	6	117
Metallic Currency ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. M.T. 6		116
Banking and the Money Market .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. L.T. 6		116
The Stock Exchange, the Speculative Money Market, and other subjects related to Banking	Prof. FOXWELL..	Fri. .. S.T. 6		117
<b>Public Finance.</b>				
Principles of .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	Tues. L. & S.Ts. 6		114
<b>Foreign Trade.</b>				
Economic Position of Great Powers .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed. ..	6	125
English Trade with China and the Far East ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Mon. ..	6	127



**K.—INSURANCE.**

A Committee of the Governors to advise on the organisation of this Department of the School has recently been appointed. It is composed as follows:—

Mr. Lewis, General Manager, Alliance Assurance Company  
(*Chairman*).

Lord Claud Hamilton, Chairman, Employers' Liability  
Company.

Mr. Owen, Secretary, Alliance Marine and General Assurance  
Company.

Mr. Whittall, Actuary and Secretary, Clerical, Medical, and  
General Life Assurance Society.

With the financial assistance of some of the chief Insurance  
Companies the Courses upon Insurance are to be extended and  
systematised. For the Session 1904-5 they will commence in  
November, and a Special Prospectus will be issued in October.

**L.—TRANSPORT.**

A Committee of the Governors to advise on the organisation of this Department of the School has recently been appointed. It is composed as follows:—

Earl Cawdor, Chairman G.W.R. (*Chairman*).

Mr. Bury, General Manager G.N.R.

Sir George S. Gibb, General Manager N.E.R.

Lord Claud Hamilton, Chairman G.E.R., and Chairman  
Railway Clearing House.

Mr. Inglis, General Manager G.W.R.

The Classes on subjects connected with the Administration of Railways were attended during the past Session by more than 500 Students. With the financial assistance of some of the great Railway Companies the scheme of instruction is being re-organised, and it has therefore been necessary to postpone for a few weeks the announcements for the Session 1904-5 in connection with this Department of the School. The Classes will begin in November, and a Special Programme will be issued in October.



**M.—LIBRARIANSHIP.**

In the United States, France, and other countries, the educational training of young men and women preparing for the profession of Librarian and Archivist has received much attention, and by some Universities is recognised as an important branch of their work. The result is that in those countries the Library Service and the provision for the custody of records is often more highly organised and more efficient than in the United Kingdom, and a valuable opening exists for properly trained men and women. The classes now established at the School were arranged in first instance at the request of the Council of the Library Association, who have since given their cordial co-operation.

As far as possible the hours have been arranged to suit the convenience of members of the staffs of Public Libraries in and near London, and it is hoped Librarians and members of Library Committees of the Borough Councils will endeavour to afford facilities to their subordinates for attendance.

It may be laid down that everyone desiring to enter the profession should have a working knowledge of at least two foreign languages and should be acquainted with the literature of at least one foreign country in addition to that of Britain and America. Students are therefore advised to take advantage of some of the excellent courses of instruction provided in these subjects in the numerous Educational Institutions in London. The Director will be glad to advise intending Students in this matter.

It is also indispensable for the best result that Students should acquire, early in their training, a good general knowledge of European and American History, in both its Economic and Political aspects, and of Geography; and an elementary knowledge of Public Administration is especially useful to those engaged in Municipal and other Public Libraries. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantage to the Librarian himself as well as to the public of a knowledge of the correct methods of dealing with Statistics and Accounts.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Librarianship.</b>				
Historical Bibliography..	Mr. POLLARD ..	Wed. M.T.	4.45	124
Practical Bibliography ..	Mr. ROBERTS ..	Wed. M. & L. Ts.	4.45	125
Library Economy ..	Mr. BROWN ..	Wed. M. & L. Ts.	3.15	111
Palæography and Diplomatic .. ..	Mr. HALL ..	Wed. ..	6	119
Palæography and Diplomatic, Practical Instruction .. ..	Mr. HALL ..	Fri. ..	7	120

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	For Particulars see p.
<b>Economics.</b>				
Economic History, General Course	Miss TOMN ..	Wed. ..	6	128
Economic Theory, General Course	Mr. CANNAN ..	Mon. ..	6	112
Economic Geography, General Course	The DIRECTOR..	Thurs.	6	122
<b>History.</b>				
The existing British Constitution .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Fri. ..	6	107
Local Government: Introductory Course ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Tues. L.T.	6	107
The Great Powers: Political .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	Wed.	6	108
The Great Powers: Economic .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Wed.	6	125
<b>Accounting &amp; Statistics.</b>				
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6	115
Accountancy and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6	115
Methods and Applications of Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thurs...	6	111

NOTE.—A course of lectures on "Classification" will be substituted for the lectures on Bibliography in the Session 1905-6.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

**ADMISSION  
TO THE  
UNIVERSITY.**

Students become members of the University of London and entitled to proceed to degrees either (i) by passing the University Matriculation Examination (or the alternative form of this known as the Schools Examination), or, if graduates of other Universities, (ii) by admission without examination, either (a) as undergraduate students, Internal or External, under Statute 116, or (b) as graduate students, Internal, intending to proceed to a higher degree, under Statute 113.

**MATRICULA-  
TION.**

Three Matriculation Examinations are held annually. They begin respectively on the second Monday in January, the second Monday in June, and on September 15th if that day be a Monday, or, if not, on the Monday next preceding the 15th. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in:—(1) English, (2) Elementary Mathematics, (3) a Language, either ancient or modern, and (4) two other subjects to be selected from a list given in the *University Calendar*. Full details as to the time and the manner of entering for the Examination, and the order of the papers, are given in the *Matriculation Regulations* which may be obtained on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. The fee for the Examination is £2.

**STATUTE  
113.**

Statute 113 provides that 'the Senate may admit graduates of or persons who have passed the Examinations required for a degree in other Universities approved by it for that purpose as Internal Students and as Candidates for any of the higher degrees (except in Medicine and Surgery) without their having previously taken any lower degree.'

*This statute concerns only Internal Students who are working for one of the higher degrees, and will be dealt with later (see p. 86).*

**STATUTE  
116.**

Statute 116 provides that 'every candidate for admission as a Student of the University shall pass such entrance or matriculation examination, or fulfil such other tests of fitness to be admitted as a Student as may be from time to time prescribed.'

Under this Statute graduates of British and other Universities approved by the Senate for that purpose, and those who have passed examinations for degrees in those Universities, including women students of Oxford or Cambridge, may on application be registered as Students, either Internal or External, on payment of the Registration Fee of £2, without passing the Matriculation Examination. In the

case of such Students, the period of three years, which by the Statutes must elapse between Matriculation and the Final Examination for a degree, is reckoned from the last Matriculation Examination before registration.

**INTERNAL  
AND  
EXTERNAL  
STUDENTS.**

Students of the University are either *Internal* or *External*. 'Internal Students' of the University are students who have matriculated at the University (or have been admitted under Statute 113 or Statute 116) and are pursuing a course of study approved by the University in a School or Schools or under one or more of the teachers of the University. All other matriculated students (or students admitted under Statute 116) are 'External Students.'

**INTERNAL  
STUDENTS.**

The Statutes relating to Internal Students are of great importance, and should be carefully studied by those who intend to proceed to a degree.

*Stat. 125.*—No person shall be admitted to the final examination for a first degree in the University as an Internal Student unless and until he has completed an approved course of study comprising all the subjects in which he presents himself, and extending over not less than three years from matriculation.

*Stat. 126.*—Courses of study qualifying for admission to the examinations for the several degrees shall be from time to time prescribed for the guidance of Internal Students. In thus prescribing courses of study the Senate, while providing in each case for an academic training of adequate breadth and duration, shall endeavour to allow the Students a wide option in the choice of study, and the Senate may for such reasons as seem to it sufficient permit Students during their academic career to modify their courses of study and may in special cases grant exceptions in respect of such courses. Or the Governing Body of any School of the University may from time to time submit to the Senate for its approval courses of study which such Governing Body is prepared to provide within that School.

*Stat. 127.*—Every Internal Student before being admitted to the final examination for a first degree as an Internal Student shall produce to the officer appointed for the purpose certificates of having pursued his approved course of study extending over the full period of not less than three years from matriculation. Such certificates shall be signed by or on behalf of the Governing Body of the School if and so far as his course of study has been pursued in a School, and in every other case by or on behalf of the teachers under whom it has been pursued. No certificate shall be accepted from any teacher except in the subject for which he has been appointed or recognised as hereinbefore provided.

*Stat. 128.*—It shall not be required that an Internal Student shall pursue the whole of his approved course of study in the same institution, whether such institution be a School of the University



or not; but the course of study shall be continuously pursued unless the Senate in particular cases on the ground of illness or other cause which may appear to it sufficient shall otherwise determine.

*Stat. 129.*—Any graduate of the University who has taken a degree as an External Student may be admitted to the examination for the next higher degree as an Internal Student on completing a prescribed course of study in a School or Schools or under a Teacher or Teachers of the University or may in place of the whole or any part of such examination submit the results of study or research subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained.

*Stat. 130.*—No disability shall be imposed upon any Internal Student by reason of the approved course of study pursued by him being or having been pursued in the evening only.

*Stat. 131.*—The Senate shall not impose any limit of time or require any number of hours' study within a limited period or make any similar provision which will prevent such Internal Students as study in the evening only from obtaining a degree as Internal Students.

The object of these Statutes is, not to hamper the freedom of the Internal Students of the University, but to secure for them that close and continuous contact with men who are themselves engaged in extending, by investigation and research, our knowledge of the subjects they teach, which is the essence of a real University teaching. Under these Statutes the University has made regulations prescribing the number of hours which the Internal Students in the respective Faculties must spend in actual attendance at lectures or laboratory work before they are qualified to enter for the examinations and for approved courses of study submitted by the various Schools and 'Appointed' and 'Recognised' teachers of the University.

According to the 'General Regulations as to Approved Courses of Study':—

(i) An 'Approved Course of Study':—

(a) shall consist of 'Approved Courses of Instruction' in the subjects in which the Student presents himself for examination;

(b) must extend over 'not less than three years from Matriculation,' but, provided that each of the Courses of Instruction of which the Course of Study is composed is completed in the Session or other period approved for that Course of Instruction, need not be completed in three years or in any specified period greater than three years;

(c) must comprise not less than 810 hours, *i.e.*, 270 hours for the Intermediate, and 540 hours for the Final (Pass) in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, provided that an Evening Student who produces a Certificate from his employer

employers that he is engaged in his or their services not less than 25 hours a week shall be allowed a reduction of 30 hours for the Intermediate and 60 hours for the Final (Pass).

(ii) A 'Course of Instruction'

(a) must be of 'reasonable length' having regard to the place it occupies in the curriculum for the Degree;

(b) shall, 'in the absence of special directions to the contrary,' comprise normally 60 hours, and shall be the same for Day and Evening students, subject to the reduction in the special cases mentioned above (*i.*, *c.*).

(iii) An Internal Student

(a) must attend Approved Courses of Instruction in all the subjects of the Examinations, Intermediate and Final;

(b) may take the approved Courses for the Final Examination in two years or more, but must have been in a School or under Recognised Teachers for at least three years after matriculating;

(c) will not be compelled to take the more Elementary Courses of Instruction in an Approved Course of Study, but must take the Intermediate Examination at the prescribed time, and at some period of his Courses of Study must substitute for each omitted Course of Instruction another Course of equivalent length and of a more advanced character;

(d) may not modify his courses except in so far as such modification is provided for in the Regulations or approved by the Academic Council;

(e) shall be held to have been attending a course of study satisfactorily if his attendance has not fallen short of the whole number of prescribed hours by more than one-fifth of such number;

(f) must produce a certificate, before presenting himself for examination

1. signed, if he is exclusively a Student in a School of the University, by the Principal Officer of that School on behalf of the Governing Body, and also by the respective teachers under whom he has studied, stating that he has attended the approved Courses of Instruction to the satisfaction of the Governing body and the Teachers, or

2. signed, in all other cases, by the respective Teachers and by some other Officer of the Institution or Institutions at which he has studied, such Officer having been approved by the University for that purpose.

But if dissatisfied either with the attendance or with the conduct of the Student, the Governing Body or Approved Officer



may withhold a certificate either temporarily or permanently, and, in all cases where the attendance of the Student has fallen below two-thirds of the total number of hours assigned to the Course of Study, no certificate can be issued without the approval of the Academic Council.

**EXTERNAL STUDENTS.** External Students of the University are not subject to the foregoing regulations as to Courses of Study. They proceed to degrees simply by examination, but the Statutes provide for (a) Courses of Study to be recommended to External Students (see Stat. 35, §iv.), (b) 'the admission of External Students under suitable conditions to University courses of instruction and to University libraries, museums, laboratories, or observatories, or to any other University privileges of a like kind' (see Stat. 35, §v.), (c) arrangements for common courses of instruction and 'facilities of study' for matriculated students (see Stats. 80, 81), and (d) for the admission of External Students to Courses of Instruction by Appointed Teachers of the University (see Stat. 96). In London, therefore, there cannot ultimately be much difference between Internal and External Students. It is the character of the work required for the degrees which really determines the number of hours in the Course of Study, and, therefore, wherever possible, candidates are recommended to enter as Internal Students, and to take advantage of the Special Intermediate Examination, which, although not easier than the General Intermediate Examination, is closely adapted to the teaching of the Schools of the University, and as a consequence interferes less with the general progress of study for the degree.

COURSES AT THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS FOR  
FIRST DEGREES IN THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.\*

**FOR THE B.A.  
AND LL.B.** Students in the Faculties of Arts and Laws will find a large number of courses at the School of Economics in the subjects prescribed for them. In the Faculty of Arts these have reference chiefly to Modern History and Economics, and in the Faculty of Laws to Constitutional, International, and Commercial Law.

For the Final (Pass) B.A. Examination four subjects must be chosen from a prescribed list, which includes Modern History and Economics. These two subjects are more than covered by many of courses at the School.

For the Final (Honours) B.A. Examination there are the History courses at the School included in the London University Intercollegiate scheme of Historical Study. (See p. 51.)

In Economics the University prescribes for the B.A. Examination the following subjects, all of them amply covered by the School courses (see p. 47):—

1. Political Economy, descriptive and theoretical, including the scope and method of the Science.
2. Public Finance, and the Economic Functions of the State.
3. Outlines of English Economic History.

For the courses on Law at the School see p. 54.

Before deciding on a course of study at the School students in the Faculties of Arts and Laws should consult the Director.

**FOR THE  
B.Sc. (ECON.)** There are two examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. These are known as the Intermediate and the Final Examinations, and the subjects are the same for Internal and External Students. Normally, they are taken respectively at the end of the first and of the third year from Matriculation, but students who cannot or do not wish to present

\* For higher Degrees see p. 85.



themselves for the Intermediate Examination at the end of their first year may devote a longer period to this stage of their University work, and yet proceed to their degree at the end of their third year if successful in their Intermediate Examination. Under ordinary circumstances, however, such students are recommended to spend four years upon the course.

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR THE B.Sc. (ECON.).

The Intermediate Examination is held once a year, and is the same for Pass and Honour Candidates. The Examination of External Students commences on the second Monday in July, but Students of the School of Economics who have completed their courses of study at the School take a Special Intermediate Examination, which, in 1905, will probably be held in the week commencing Monday, July 3rd, and will occupy most of the mornings and afternoons of that week. For the papers set in the Special Intermediate Examination of last year, see page 148.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. General Economics.

- i. Economic History (*i.e.*, the outlines of the industrial and commercial development of England, the questions being mainly chosen so as to deal with the period subsequent to 1760) ... .. 1 Paper.
- ii. Principles of Economics (*i.e.*, Economics, Analytical and Descriptive, with special reference to the United Kingdom) ... 3 Papers.

Of these papers, one will consist of passages from French and German works on Economics (including Economic History) for translation and comment. Candidates may confine themselves to the passages in one of these languages.

- 2. The Existing British Constitution (*i.e.*, the main outlines of the organisation and methods of working of the Government of the United Kingdom at the present day, including Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Authorities; Local Government of England, and the Government of Colonies and Dependencies)... 2 Papers.
- 3. Mathematics *or* Logic and Statistical Method ... 2 Papers.
- 4. Geography (*i.e.*, physical conditions as determining the industrial and commercial development of countries, distinguishing the conditions required for the growth of agriculture, manufacture, and trade in various products. The

natural products of the world, their uses, places of origin, and of manufacture, and their chief markets. Trade routes, means of transport, transit, and communications. Imports and exports of the United Kingdom, and its commercial relations with other countries. Features of special interest in the geography and trade of each of the main divisions of the world) ... 1 Paper.

The Examination will be a Pass Examination only, and the list of successful Candidates will present the names in alphabetical order without division into Classes.

Candidates shall not be approved unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the subjects of Examination; but a Candidate who passes in three subjects out of the four may offer the fourth subject alone at the next following Examination.

The Fee for each Student is £5 for each entry to the whole Examination, and £2 10s. for re-examination in one subject.

The course of study at the London School of Economics for the Intermediate Examination extends throughout the three terms of the session, but there will be no lectures on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after Whitsunday. The course is duplicated in order to meet the convenience both of day students who can devote themselves wholly or in large measure to study, and of evening students who are occupied in earning their living during the day time. For day students the time-table has been arranged with a view to leaving the mornings free for reading, and concludes each day with a lecture at 6 o'clock. In the case of evening students the work commences with the 6 o'clock lecture, and includes a subsequent class. Evening students are not recommended to attempt the Intermediate Examination in one year unless, after consultation with the Director, they are found to have a sufficient preliminary knowledge of Mathematics and a Modern Language. If they extend their preparation over two years they need not attend at the School on more than three evenings in the week, and will have ample time for the necessary addition to their mathematical and linguistic equipment. But it is essential that their attendance at the courses on any one of the subjects should be continuous and completed within a single session.



## FIRST YEAR (INTERMEDIATE). DAY.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	FOR SYLLABUS
<i>Monday:</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN .. ..	See page 113
6.0 ..	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN .. ..	.. .. 112
<i>Tuesday:</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Economic and Political Geography .. ..	Mr. SARGENT .. ..	.. .. 125
6.0 ..	<b>M.T.</b> Principles of Economics:— Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT .. ..	.. .. 125
	<b>L.T.</b> British Constitution;— Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY .. ..	.. .. 107
	<b>S.T.</b> Principles of Economics:— Currency and Banking .. ..	Prof. FOXWELL .. ..	.. .. 116
<i>Wednesday:</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY .. ..	.. .. 110
6.0 ..	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN .. ..	.. .. 128
<i>Thursday:</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY .. ..	See page 110
6.0 ..	Economic and Political Geography .. ..	The DIRECTOR .. ..	.. .. 122
<i>Friday:</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN .. ..	.. .. 129
6.0 ..	British Constitution:— Central Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY .. ..	.. .. 107

## FIRST YEAR (INTERMEDIATE). EVENING.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	FOR SYLLABUS.
<i>Monday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN .. ..	See page 112
7.0 ..	Principles of Economics:— Economic Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN .. ..	.. .. 113
<i>Tuesday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	<b>M.T.</b> Principles of Economics:— Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT .. ..	.. .. 125
	<b>L.T.</b> British Constitution:— Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY .. ..	.. .. 107
7.0 ..	<b>S.T.</b> Principles of Economics:— Currency and Banking .. ..	Prof. FOXWELL .. ..	.. .. 116
	Economic and Political Geo- graphy .. ..	Mr. SARGENT .. ..	.. .. 125
<i>Wednesday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN .. ..	.. .. 128
7.0 ..	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY .. ..	.. .. 110
<i>Thursday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Economic and Political Geo- graphy .. ..	The DIRECTOR .. ..	.. .. 122
7.0 ..	Mathematics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY .. ..	.. .. 111
<i>Friday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	British Constitution:— Central Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY .. ..	.. .. 107
7.0 ..	Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN .. ..	.. .. 129



**THE FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.**

Courses of instruction for the **Pass** Final Examination have been arranged for day and evening students at the School of Economics on the same general plan as for the Intermediate Examination.

Each Candidate for **Honours** in the Final Examination should consult the Director separately as to his course of study. Having selected his special subject from the list on p. 77, he should draft a time table from the data given in the general list of lectures at p. 107, and submit this as the basis of his interview.

The Final Examination may be taken either for a Pass or for Honours. It commences on the fourth Monday in October.

The Fee for each Student is £5 for each entry to the Examination.

A Diploma for the Degree of B.Sc., under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, will be delivered to each Candidate who has passed.

Candidates for a **Pass** will be examined in—

1. General Economics (*i.e.*, the subjects prescribed for the Intermediate Examination treated in greater detail. The questions will deal with the main outlines of the organisation of industry and commerce, together with the economic principles involved, with special reference to England; including the applications of statistical methods) ... 3 Papers.
2. Public Administration and Finance (*i.e.*, the functions of Government [central and local], with special reference to England, including the Principles and Methods of Taxation; Currency and Banking; Public Debts and Financial Policy; Poor Relief; Education)... 2 Papers.

One of the papers will consist of passages from French and German works on Public Administration and Finance for translation and comment. Candidates will be required to attempt at least one passage in each language.

3. History (*i.e.*, the main lines of History subsequent to 1815, with special reference to the development since that date of the economic and political position of the Great Powers, including the United States) ... 2 Papers.
  4. Essay ... 1 Paper.
- And in one of the following, at the choice of the Candidate—
5. (a) Accountancy and Business Methods ...
  - (b) Industrial and Commercial Law ...
  - (c) Constitutional Law and History ...
  - (d) Public International Law ...
- } 1 Paper.

Candidates for **Honours** will be examined in—

1. Economics ... 1 Paper.
2. History from 1815... 1 Paper.
3. Public Administration and Finance ... 1 Paper.
4. Methods of Investigation. (This must include Palæography and Diplomatic for students who select Mediæval Economic History as a special subject [see No. 9 below], and Methods and Applications of Statistics for those who select modern economic subjects) ... 2 Papers.
5. One subject selected from the following list (4 papers):—
  - (1) Economics, descriptive and analytical, in relation to existing economic conditions; including the History of Economics, and Applications of Statistical Methods.
  - (2) Economic History (Mediæval), with special reference to England down to 1485, including Palæography.
  - (3) Economic History (Modern), with special reference to England subsequent to 1485.
  - (4) History of Political Ideas, especially in connection with the History of Europe and the United States.
  - (5) Public Administration, as illustrated by the History, Theory, and Present Organisation of England, France, Germany or the United States comparatively treated.
  - (6) The History, Theory and Present Systems of Banking and Currency.
  - (7) The History, Theory and Present Organisation of International Trade.
  - (8) The History, Theory and Present Organisation of Transport.
  - (9) The History, Theory and Present Systems of Insurance.
  - (10) Theory and Practice of Statistics, including Demography.
  - (11) Sociology.

The Examination in Economics, Public Administration and Finance and History, compulsory upon all Candidates for Honours, will be similar in scope to that for Candidates for a Pass, but of a higher standard. Candidates for Honours will be expected to have made a thorough study of the subject they select, and to be acquainted with the principal works dealing with it in English, French and German. In most of the subjects they must also have attended a course of lectures on Geography.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the mathematics necessary for the adequate treatment of the subject they select.

One or more of the four papers on the selected subject will consist of passages from French and German works on the subject, for translation and comment, and Candidates will be required to attempt passages in both these languages.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to test any Candidate by means of *vivâ voce* questions.



## SECOND YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—DAY.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	FOR SYLLABUS
<i>Monday :</i>			
Optional Subjects :—			
5.0 p.m.	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	See page 132
6.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 131
6.0 ..	(d) <i>International Law</i> ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM ..	.. .. 123
6.0 ..	*History of Political Ideas ..	Mr. DICKINSON ..	.. .. 114
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics :— History of Theory ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	.. .. 113
6.0 ..	<b>M. and L. Ts.</b> Public Administration and Finance :— Currency and Banking ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	.. .. 116
6.0 ..	<b>S.T.</b> Principles of Economics :— Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
4.0 p.m.	History :— Political Position of the Great Powers .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	.. .. 110
6.0 p.m.	History :— Political Position of the Great Powers .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	.. .. 108
<i>Thursday :</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics :— Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN ..	.. .. 129
6.0 ..	Public Administration :— British Constitution ..	Mr. WALLAS ..	.. .. 129
<i>Friday :</i>			
Optional Subjects :—			
4.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
5.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
6.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	†Economic History .. ..	Miss TOMN ..	.. .. 129

\* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.

† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday.

## THIRD YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—DAY.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	FOR SYLLABUS
<i>Monday :</i>			
Optional Subjects :—			
4.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	See page 116
5.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 131
6.0 ..	(d) <i>International Law</i> ..	Dr. OPPENHEIM ..	.. .. 123
6.0 ..	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
6.0 ..	*Foreign Trade .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	.. .. 127
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics :— History of Theory .. ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	.. .. 113
6.0 ..	<b>M.T.</b> Principles of Economics :— Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
6.0 ..	<b>L. and S.Ts.</b> Public Administration and Finance :— Public Finance .. ..	Mr. CANNAN ..	.. .. 114
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
4.0 p.m.	History :— Economic Position of the Great Powers .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	.. .. 127
6.0 ..	History :— Economic Position of the Great Powers .. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	.. .. 125
<i>Thursday :</i>			
4.0 p.m.	Public Administration :— Local Government .. ..	Mr. ASHLEY ..	.. .. 110
6.0 ..	Principles of Economics :— Statistics .. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	.. .. 111
<i>Friday :</i>			
Optional Subjects :—			
4.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
5.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
6.0 ..	† <b>M.T.</b> Historical Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	.. .. 122
6.0 ..	† <b>L.T.</b> Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
6.0 ..	† <b>S.T.</b> Political Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	.. .. 122

\* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.

† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday



## SECOND YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—EVENING.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	FOR SYLLABUS
<i>Monday :</i>			
	Optional Subjects :—		
6.0 p.m.	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	See page 131
6.0 ..	(d) <i>International Law</i> .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM ..	.. .. 123
7.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
7.0 ..	(d) <i>International Law</i> .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM ..	.. .. 124
6.0 ..	* <i>History of Political Ideas</i>	Mr. DICKINSON ..	.. .. 114
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	<b>M. and L. Ts.</b> Public Administration and Finance :— Currency and Banking .. .. .	Prof. FOXWELL ..	.. .. 116
6.0 ..	<b>S. T.</b> Principles of Economics :— Descriptive Economics .. .. .	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
7.0 ..	Principles of Economics :— History of Theory .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	.. .. 113
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	History :— Political Position of the Great Powers .. .. .	Mr. ASHLEY ..	.. .. 108
7.0 ..	History :— Political Position of the Great Powers .. .. .	Mr. ASHLEY ..	.. .. 110
<i>Thursday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Public Administration :— British Constitution .. .. .	Mr. WALLAS ..	.. .. 129
7.0 ..	Principles of Economics :— Economic History .. .. .	Miss TOMN ..	.. .. 129
<i>Friday :</i>			
	Optional Subjects :—		
6.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. .. .	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
6.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
7.0 ..	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. .. .	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
7.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	† <b>M.T.</b> Historical Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	.. .. 122
	† <b>L.T.</b> Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
	† <b>S.T.</b> Political Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	.. .. 122

\* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.  
† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday

## THIRD YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—EVENING.

	SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	FOR SYLLABUS
<i>Monday :</i>			
	Optional Subjects :—		
6.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. .. .	Prof. DICKSEE ..	See page 115
6.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 131
6.0 ..	(d) <i>International Law</i> .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM ..	.. .. 123
7.0 ..	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. .. .	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 116
7.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
7.0 ..	(d) <i>International Law</i> .. .. .	Dr. OPPENHEIM ..	.. .. 124
6.0 ..	* <i>Foreign Trade</i> .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT ..	.. .. 127
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	<b>M. T.</b> Principles of Economics :— Descriptive Economics .. .. .	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
6.0 ..	<b>L. and S. Ts.</b> Public Administration and Finance :— Public Finance .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	.. .. 114
7.0 ..	Principles of Economics :— History of Theory .. .. .	Mr. CANNAN ..	.. .. 113
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	History :— Economic Position of the Great Powers .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT ..	.. .. 125
7.0 ..	History :— Economic Position of the Great Powers .. .. .	Mr. SARGENT ..	.. .. 127
<i>Thursday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Principles of Economics :— Statistics .. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY ..	.. .. 111
7.0 ..	Public Administration :— Local Government .. .. .	Mr. ASHLEY ..	.. .. 110
<i>Friday :</i>			
	Optional Subjects :—		
6.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. .. .	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
6.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
7.0 ..	(a) <i>Accountancy</i> .. .. .	Prof. DICKSEE ..	.. .. 115
7.0 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i> .. .. .	Mr. WRIGHT ..	.. .. 132
6.0 ..	† <b>M.T.</b> Historical Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	.. .. 122
	† <b>L.T.</b> Descriptive Economics ..	Mr. MACROSTY ..	.. .. 122
	† <b>S.T.</b> Political Geography ..	The DIRECTOR ..	.. .. 122

\* For Students whose optional subject is on Friday.

† For Students whose optional subject is on Monday.

F



## GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH.

The London School of Economics and Political Science is probably one of the largest centres of "post-graduate" study in the United Kingdom. Some of the most important work of the School is done in the Research Department. The work of the Department is carried on by means of (i) individual supervision of students, (ii) Seminars or Special Classes, and (iii) the Library. The lectures at the School likely to be useful to students are pointed out to them. The method of utilising the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and other great libraries and collections of material is explained. Brief bibliographies are supplied, and the main sources are indicated from which such bibliographies may be supplemented and extended. The manner in which students collect their material and the use they make of it are criticised, and points arising out of their researches are discussed. One of the most valuable means of training research students is to be found in the Library, which contains ordinary text-books and works of reference; official documents issued by the British and other governments; official documents issued by the various local authorities of the United Kingdom and other countries; tracts and pamphlets, and several special collections of material for investigation and research.

The following was the Academic Standing of the graduate-students of the School during the Session, 1903-4:

OXFORD :—				
M.A.	...	...	...	9
B.A.	...	...	...	16
Women's Examination	...	...	...	12
				— 37
CAMBRIDGE :—				
M.A.	...	...	...	8
B.A.	...	...	...	12
LL.D.	...	...	...	1
Women's Examination	...	...	...	19
				— 40
LONDON :—				
M.A.	...	...	...	7
B.A.	...	...	...	30
B.Sc.	...	...	...	6
LL.B.	...	...	...	8
D.Sc.	...	...	...	1
				— 52
				129

Brought forward	...	...	...	129
SCOTLAND :—				
M.A.	...	...	...	5
LL.A.	...	...	...	8
				— 13
WALES :—				
M.A.	...	...	...	1
B.A.	...	...	...	2
				— 3
OTHER UNIVERSITIES :—				
Graduates	...	...	...	21
				— 21
Total	...	...	...	166

In addition to graduates of the British and other Universities mentioned above, Professors, Privat-Dozenten and Students have from time to time joined the London School of Economics and Political Science from the following and other foreign Universities :—

Berlin.	Louvain.
Brussels.	Madrid.
Budapest.	Moscow.
Chicago.	Munich.
Christiania.	Ohio.
Columbia.	Paris.
Copenhagen.	Philadelphia.
Dorpat.	St. Petersburg.
Göttingen.	Stockholm.
Harvard.	Tokyo.
Heidelberg.	Vassar.
Helsingfors.	Vienna.
Lahore.	Warsaw.
Liège.	Yale.

**THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.** Graduate Students of the School, including those admitted to the University of London under Statute 113, and those who desire to spend one or two years or other shorter period in research work without proceeding to the D.Sc., will generally find it necessary or desirable, in addition to joining one of the Seminars, to attend some of the advanced lectures and classes bearing on their respective subjects.

## SESSION 1904-5.

The following Seminars have been arranged for the Session 1904-1905.

- Economic Theory, by Mr. Cannan (see p. 114).
- Economic History, by Miss Tomn (see p. 129).



- Economic Geography, by The Director (see p. 122).  
 Local Government, by Mr. Webb and Mr. Ashley (see p. 130).  
 Constitutional History, by Mr. Wallas (see p. 130).  
 Palæographical Research, by Mr. Hall (see p. 120).  
 Historical Sources (Tudor Period), by Mr. Leadam  
 (see p. 121).  
 International Law, by Dr. Oppenheim (see p. 124).  
 History of Political Ideas, by Mr. Dickinson (see p. 114).  
 Foreign Trade, by Mr. Sargent (see p. 128).  
 Sociology, by Professor Westermarck (see p. 131).  
 Ethnology, by Dr. Haddon (see p. 118).  
 Comparative Ethics, by Mr. Hobhouse (see p. 120).

Additional Seminars will be arranged if desirable.

The following courses have been arranged on the methods of research:—

- Palæography and Diplomatic, by Mr. Hall (see p. 119).  
 Methods of Statistics, by Mr. Bowley (see p. 111).  
 Methods of Investigation, by Mrs. Sidney Webb (see p. 130).  
 Sources and Methods in Social Science, by Mr. Webb  
 (see p. 130).  
 Methods of Research in Modern History, by Mr. Ashley  
 (see p. 110).  
 Mathematical Theory of Political Economy, by Mr. Bowley  
 (see p. 111).

#### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

The following Studentships, from £100 to £25 a year, have been awarded on the record and promise of the candidates, combined with an open competitive examination:—

1896. F. W. HIRST, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford.  
 J. MCKILLOP, The Owens College, Manchester.  
 EDITH DEVERELL, Somerville College, Oxford.  
 LILIAN TOMN, Girton College, Cambridge.  
 E. M. LEONARD, Girton College, Cambridge.
1897. F. W. HIRST, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford.  
 EDITH DEVERELL, Somerville College, Oxford.  
 BEATRICE HEWART, B.Sc., London.  
 H. E. S. FREMANTLE, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford.  
 LETTICE ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.
1898. BEATRICE HEWART, B.Sc., London.  
 LETTICE ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.  
 GEORGE UNWIN, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford, and the  
 University of Berlin.  
 PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.  
 GILBERT SLATER, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1899. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.  
 JOSEPH OWEN, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.  
 AMY HARRISON, B.A., London.  
 H. D. OAKELEY, Somerville College, Oxford.
1900. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.  
 AMY HARRISON, B.A., London.  
 THOMAS JONES, M.A., Glasgow.  
 MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow.
1901. HUGH OWEN MEREDITH, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.  
 MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow.  
 ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, Girton College, Cambridge.
1902. HUGH OWEN MEREDITH, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.  
 MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow.  
 ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, Girton College, Cambridge.

For an announcement of the conditions of award and terms of these Studentships see p. 133, where further particulars will be found of Scholarships, some of them tenable by Research Students.

#### Research Degrees in the Faculty of Arts.

The degrees of M.A. and D.Litt. are open to Research Students of the School in certain subjects, chiefly Economic and Historical, under conditions which will be found in the University Calendar.

The degree of D. Litt. has been awarded to the following student of the School during the past Session:—

CAROLINE ANNE JAMES SKEEL.

#### The Doctorate of Science (Economics) of the London University.

This degree has been awarded to the following Research Students of the School during the past two sessions:—

FREDERICK BRADSHAW, B.A.  
 AMY HARRISON, B.A. (Mrs. Spencer).  
 ALICE EFFIE MURRAY (Mrs. Radici).

No Candidate can be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. (Economics) until after the expiration of two Academical years from the time of his obtaining the degree of B.Sc. (Economics) in the University or from his admission as a graduate of another University, under Statute 113.

Every Candidate must apply to the Academic Registrar for a Form of Entry, which must be returned accompanied by the Dissertation or Thesis and the proper Fee.



Every Candidate for the D.Sc. Degree (Economics) must at each entry pay a Fee of Twenty Pounds to the Academic Registrar.

Every Candidate shall upon the above-mentioned Form of Entry state in writing the special subject within the purview of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry), as set out in the Programme of the B.Sc. (Economics) Examination, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate; and together with the Form of Entry he shall transmit (a) a Dissertation or Thesis,<sup>1</sup> printed, type-written, or published in his own name, treating scientifically some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of independent research, or showing evidence of his own work, whether conducted independently or under advice, and whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself, or of new relations of facts observed by others, or, generally, tending to the advancement of Science: and (b) any printed contribution or contributions to the advancement of Science published independently or conjointly which he may desire to submit in support of his Candidature.

If the Dissertation or Thesis be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall be required to present himself at the University upon such day or days within the first twenty-one days of June as may be notified to him, and shall be further tested either orally or practically or by printed papers, or by all of these methods, at the discretion of the Examiners, with reference both to the special subject selected by him and to the Thesis. But in case the Examiners shall, upon examination of the Dissertation or Thesis and of the other contribution or contributions to the advancement of Science submitted by the Candidate, hold the same to be generally or specifically of such special excellence as to justify the exemption of the candidate from any further test, he may be so exempted, provided that the Report of the Examiners shall set forth the fact and the grounds of such exemption.

A Diploma under the Seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor shall be delivered at or after the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed.

INTERNAL STUDENTS ADMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE  
TERMS OF STATUTE 113.

(i) A candidate for admission under Statute 113, with a view to proceeding to the Doctorate, must

- (a) Produce evidence that he has taken a degree in an approved University, or passed the Examinations required for such degree. (Women students of the Oxford or Cambridge Colleges are eligible under this condition.)

<sup>1</sup> At least six copies must be transmitted.

- (b) State that he is willing to study for the higher degree in London for such period and under such general supervision as the Senate may appoint.
- (c) Produce a certificate from the Governing Body of a School of the University stating that the candidate is, in their opinion, a fit person to undertake a course of study or research with a view to the degree he has selected, and that the School is willing to take the responsibility of supervising the studies of the candidate, and reporting to the Senate three times in the year at least, whether the candidate is *bonâ fide* pursuing a course of study in the School suitable as a preparation for the higher degree which he has selected as the object of his studies.

(ii) Persons admitted as candidates for the Doctorate under Statute 113 may enter for any Examination preparatory to that degree, other than the examination for that degree, at any time during their period of study under the control of the University. The lower degree (*i.e.*, B.Sc.) will, however, not be granted to such persons.

(iii) The examination for the degree itself cannot be taken by such persons until they have studied under the conditions laid down for a minimum period of two years.

Similar regulations apply to graduates of London admitted as Internal Students under Statute 129.

A list of British and foreign Universities, which includes all the Universities from which the post-graduate students of the School have been so far drawn, has been approved by the Senate.

PUBLICATIONS

One of the original objects of the School was 'the publication of works containing the results of researches in economic and political subjects conducted by the teachers of the School or under their supervision.' Since the School was opened the following works have been published in the School series of 'Studies in Economics and Political Science':—

1. *The History of Local Rates in England.* The substance of five lectures given at the School in November and December, 1895. By EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 1896.

2. *Select Documents illustrating the History of Trade Unionism.* 1.—*The Tailoring Trade.* By F. W. GALTON. With a Preface by SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B. 1896.

3. *German Social Democracy.* Six lectures delivered at the School in February and March, 1896. By the Hon. BERTRAND RUSSELL, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With an appendix on Social Democracy and the Woman Question in Germany by ALYS RUSSELL, B.A. 1896.



4. *The Referendum in Switzerland.* By M. SIMON DEPLOIGE, University of Louvain. With a letter on the Referendum in Belgium by M. J. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Professor of International Law in the University of Louvain. Translated by C. P. TREVELYAN, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and edited, with Notes, Introduction, Bibliography, and Appendices, by LILIAN TOMN, of Girton College, Cambridge, Research student at the School. 1898.

5. *The Economic Policy of Colbert.* By A. J. SARGENT, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford; Senior Hulme Exhibitioner, Brasenose College, Oxford; and Whateley Prizeman, Trinity College, Dublin, 1897. 1899.

6. *Local Variations in Wages.* (The Adam Smith Prize, Cambridge University, 1898.) By F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1899.

7. *The Receipt Roll of the Exchequer for Michaelmas Term of the Thirty-first Year of Henry the Second (1185).* A unique fragment transcribed and edited by the Class in Palæography and Diplomatic under the supervision of the Lecturer, HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office. With Thirty-one Facsimile Plates in Collotype, and Parallel Readings from the contemporary Pipe Roll. 1899.

8. *Elements of Statistics.* By ARTHUR L. BOWLEY, M.A. 1901; second edition 1902.

9. *The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform.* By C. P. SANGER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1901.

10. *The History of Factory Legislation, 1800-1901.* By B. L. HUTCHINS and A. HARRISON, B.A., D.Sc., London. With a Preface by SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B. 1903.

11. *Self-Government in Canada and How it was Achieved: The Story of Lord Durham's Report.* By F. BRADSHAW, B.A., D.Sc., Senior Hulme Exhibitioner, Brasenose College, Oxford. 1903.

12. *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester for the Fourth Year of the Episcopate of Peter des Roches, 1207-8.* Transcribed and edited from the original Roll in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the Seminar in Palæography and Diplomatic under the supervision of the lecturer, HUBERT HALL, F.S.A. With a frontispiece giving a facsimile of the Roll. 1903.

13. *A History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland from the period of the Restoration.* By ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, D.Sc., London; Former Student Girton College, Cambridge; Research Student of the School.

This list, however, forms only a small part of the contributions of the lecturers and students of the School to research since 1895. Many more books and articles have been published, but not included in the series, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—

*The Physiocrats.* By HENRY HIGGS, LL.B., Joint Editor of the *Economic Journal*.

*The Principles of Local Government.* By G. LAURENCE GOMME.

*La Productivité du Travail et les Salaires.* By LAURENT DECHESNE.

*The Red Book of the Exchequer.* Vols. I.-III., pp. i.-ccc., 1-1081. (Rolls Series.) By HUBERT HALL.

*The Early History of English Poor Relief.* By E. M. LEONARD.

*Die staatliche Regelung der Englischen Wollindustrie von XV. bis zum XVIII. Jahrhundert* (Staats. u. Soc. Forschungen XVIII. 1). By Dr. FRIEDRICH LOHMANN.

*Wages in the Worsted and Woollen Manufactures of the West Riding of Yorkshire.* By A. L. BOWLEY.

*Britain and the British Seas.* By H. J. MACKINDER.

*The History of Trade Unionism.* By S. and B. WEBB. New edition, with new introductory chapter; 1902.

*Industrial Democracy.* By S. and B. WEBB. New edition, with new introductory chapter; 1902.

*The Case for the Factory Acts.* Edited by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB. Contributions (inter alia): 'The Economics of the Factory Acts,' by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB; 'Historical Development of Factory Legislation,' by B. L. HUTCHINS.

*Women's Industries in Liverpool.* By Mrs. SPENCER, B.A., D.Sc. An Enquiry into the Economic Effects of Legislation regulating the Labour of Women.

*Modern Tariff History.* By PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.

*Local Government in Scotland.* By MABEL ATKINSON, M.A.

*Alien Immigration: The Case for Restriction.* By F. BRADSHAW, B.A., D.Sc.

*National Progress in Wealth and Trade.* By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A.

*An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* By ADAM SMITH. Edited, with an Introduction, Notes, Marginal Summary, and Enlarged Index, by EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., LL.D.

*The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance.* By F. HARCOURT KITCHIN, B.A., A.I.A.

*Select Cases in the Star Chamber.* Edited, with Introduction, by I. S. LEADAM, M.A. (Publications of the Selden Society.)



*The Council in the Marches of Wales: A Study in Local Government during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* By C. A. J. SKEEL, D.Litt.

*Industrial Organisation in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* By GEORGE UNWIN, B.A.

*History of Liquor Licensing*—principally from 1700 to 1835. By S. and B. WEBB.

*London Education.* By SIDNEY WEBB.

ARTICLES, ETC., IN DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, AND  
SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS:—

W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.—'English Railway Statistics' (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Dec., 1902).

PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.—'London Government Reorganised' (*Municipal Affairs*, Oct., 1900).

'Municipal Trading in Great Britain' (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, March, 1901).

'The Financial Control of Local Authorities' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1902).

'Some Notes on American Universities' (Education Department Special Reports: vols. on Education in the United States).

'Housing in Great Britain' (*Municipal Affairs*, Jan., 1903).

'Municipal Trading' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1903).

C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A.—'The Insurance of Industrial Risks' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1897).

'The Taff Vale Railway Case' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1901).

'Local Taxation in Germany' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1901).

'The Economic Legislation of the year 1901' (*Economic Journal*, March, 1902).

M. J. BONN, Ph.D.—'Die Aufgaben des Englischen Liberalismus' (*Die Nation*, Feb., 1899).

A. L. BOWLEY, M.A.—'Import and Export Index Numbers' (*Economic Journal*, 1897).

'Changes of Prices of Imports and Exports since 1881' (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, June, 1897).

'The Measurement of Groups and Series.' Lectures at the Institute of Actuaries, 1902-3 (for private circulation).

'Statistical Methods and the Fiscal Controversy' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1903).

'The Economics of a Small Village' (*Economic Review*, April, 1904).

A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., and ALICE HOPKINSON.—'Bibliography of Wage Statistics in the United Kingdom in the 19th Century' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1898).

F. BRADSHAW, B.A., D.Sc.—'The Canadian Preferential Tariff.' (Read to Section F of the British Association).

SPENCER BRODHURST, M.A.—'The Merchants of the Staple' (*Law Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1901).

EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., LL.D.—'Equity and Economy in Taxation' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1901).

'The Census: a Forecast and the Result' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1901).

'The Recent Decline of Natality in Great Britain' (read to Section F of the British Association, and published in *Fortnightly Review*, March, 1902).

'The Financial Relations of English Localities' (*Economic Journal*, March, 1903).

'Colonial Preference' (*Independent Review*, Oct., 1903).

R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A., Camb.—'The Story of Hartland' (1902).

'The Early History of the Manor of Hartland' (*Transactions*, Devon Asscc., 1902).

'Notes of the Past' (*Hartland Chronicle*, 1899-1903).

F. G. DAVENPORT, B.A., Radcliffe College, U.S.A.—'Bibliography of Agrarian History' (Radcliffe College).

'The Decay of Villeinage in East Anglia,' etc. (*Transactions*, Royal Historical Society, N.S., XIV.).

L. DECHESNE.—'La spécialisation et ses conséquences' (*Revue de l'économie politique*, Dec., 1901).

'La question de la bienfaisance' (extrait de la *Revue de Belgique*; Brussels, 1901).

EDITH DEVERELL.—'Shop Benefit Clubs' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1898).

'Slate Clubs' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1899).

HUBERT HALL.—'The Progress of Historical Research' (*Transactions*, R. Historical Society, N.S., IX., 1895).

'The First Colonial Bishopric' (*American Historical Review*, Jan., 1895).

'New Methods of Historical Enquiry' (*Quarterly Review*, July, 1896).

'Was Pitt a Prophet?' (*Contemporary Review*, October, 1896).

'The Evolution of the Charter' (*Quarterly Review*, July, 1898).

'Pitt and the Family Compact' (*Quarterly Review*, October, 1899).

'Dictionary of Political Economy.' 'Pipe Rolls' and other articles (1896, etc.).

'Dictionary of National Biography.' 'Swereford' and 'Stratton' (1898).

'Chatham's Colonial Policy' (*American Historical Review*, July, 1900).

'The Diplomatics of Welsh Records,' a lecture delivered before the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, May, 1901 (*Transactions*, 1901-2).



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 'England and the Emancipation of South America in the 18th Century.' Paper read before the Royal Historical Society, April 17th, 1902. (*Transactions*, N.S., Vol. XVI.)  
 'Pitt and General Miranda' (Discovery of Documents) (*Athenæum*, April 19, 1902).  
 'The Testa de Nevill' (*Athenæum*, 10th Sept., 1898).  
 'A Little Fronde' (*Athenæum*, 4th Feb., 1899).  
 'The Early Records of Cape Colony' (*Athenæum*, 5th Aug., 1899).  
 'The Great Roll of the Receipt' (*Athenæum*, 2nd Dec., 1899).  
 'The Historical Records of New South Wales' (*Athenæum*, 16th Dec., 1899).  
 'Old Colonial Warfare' (*Athenæum*, 26th May, 1900).  
 'The Breviates of Domesday' (*Athenæum*, 15th Sept., 1900).  
 'Pitt and General Miranda' (*Athenæum*, 19th April, 1902).  
 'Chatham and the Capture of Havana' (*Athenæum*, 12th July, 1902).  
 'The Mystery of Tilsit' (*Athenæum*, 27th Sept., 1902).
- AMY HARRISON, B.A., D.Sc.—'Revue historique du développement de l'inspection des manufactures et des ateliers dans le Royaume Uni depuis 1803 jusqu'à nos jours.' ('Rapport du Congrès International pour la protection légale des travailleurs,' July, 1900.)  
 'The Inspection of Women's Workshops in London' (*Economic Review*, Jan., 1901).
- BEATRICE HEWART.—'The Wages of London Vestry Employees' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1898).  
 'The Cloth Trade in the North of England in the 16th and 17th Centuries' (*Economic Journal*, March, 1900).
- S. HECKSHER.—'Eine Studie über Chas. Booth's Werk "Life and Labour of the People in London"' (*Schmoller's Jahrbuch*, 1897, Erstes Heft).
- W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.—'The Origin of Trade Unions' (*Economic Review* for 1895).  
 'The Regulation of Wages by the Justices of the Peace' (*Economic Journal*).  
 'Richard Oastler,' 'William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England,' 'Thorold Rogers,' 'Robert Torrens,' 'Edward West,' and other biographies in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.  
 'The Mercantile System,' 'Thomas Mun,' and other articles in the *Dictionary of Political Economy*.  
 'Der Imperialismus und seine voraussichtliche Wirkung auf die Handelspolitik des Vereinigten Königreichs.' Uebersetzt von Dr. Louis Katzenstein. (*Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik*, 91, Leipzig, 1902.)  
 'Commercial Education' ('National Education. A Symposium. Essays towards a constructive policy.' Edited by Laurie

- Magnus. 1901); and other articles in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the *Technical Record* on the organisation of economic teaching.  
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- B. L. HUTCHINS.—'Notes towards the History of London Wages' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1899).  
 'The Regulation of Wages by Guilds and Town Authorities' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1900).  
 'Contribution à la Bibliographie de la Réglementation de l'industrie dans le Royaume Uni' ('Rapport du Congrès International pour la protection légale des travailleurs, July, 1900').
- LETTICE ILBERT.—'Pioneers in Housing' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1899).  
 'Labourers' Dwellings' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1899).
- H. JASTROW.—'Neuen Frauenberufe in England' (*Illustrirte Frauenzeitung*, No. 19, 1898).  
 'Workers' Insurance Legislation in Germany' (*Fortnightly Review*, March, 1897).  
 'Gewerkverein Englischen Handlungs-Gehilfen' (*Soziale Praxis*, No. 38, 1897).  
 'Frauengenossenschaften in England' (*Illustrirte Frauenzeitung*, No. 12, 1896).  
 'Domestic Servants in Germany' (*Economic Journal*, Dec., 1899).
- GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.—'On the Comparative Reserves of Life Assurance Companies, According to Various Tables of Mortality at Various Rates of Interest' (*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, May, 1903).  
 'Value in Practice of a Life Interest, Allowing for Income Tax' (*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, April, 1904).
- G. T. LAPSLEY, Ph.D., Harvard.—'The County Palatine of Durham' (*Harvard Historical Studies*, No. 8).
- E. M. LEONARD (formerly of Girton College, Cambridge).—'State Regulation of Wages and the Relief of the Poor' (*English Historical Review*, 1898, Vol. XIII.).
- E. A. LEWIS, B.A.—'The Development of Industry and Commerce in Wales during the Middle Ages' (*Transactions*, Royal Historical Society, N.S., Vol. XVII., 1903).  
 'The Decay of Tribalism in North Wales' (*Y Cymmrodor*, 1903).
- FRIEDRICH LOHMANN.—'Die Amtliche Handelsstatistik Englands und Frankreichs im XVIII. Jahrhundert' (Sitzungsberichte der K. Preuss. Akad. der Wissenschaft zu Berlin, 22 Dec., 1898).
- H. J. MACKINDER. 'The Geographical Pivot of History' (*Geographical Journal*, April, 1904).
- N. NEILSON, B.A.—'Economic Conditions of the Manors of Ramsey Abbey' (Philadelphia, 1899).



- S. RAPOPORT.—'Economics in Russia' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1899).
- C. P. SANGER, M.A.—'The Minimum Wage Law in Victoria and South Australia' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1901).
- A. SAVINE (MOSCOW).—'The Bondmen of the Tudor Period' (*Transactions*, Royal Historical Society, N.S., Vol. XVII.).
- ANDRÉ E. SAYOUS.—'L'Entre-exploitation des classes populaires à Whitechapel' (*Le Musée Social*, Mémoires et Documents; Paris, April, 1902).
- HÉLÈNE SIMON.—'Die Fabrik und Sanitäts-Inspectorinnen in England' (Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*, 1897).  
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- F. H. SPENCER.—'Child Labour and the Half-time System' (*Economic Review*, Oct., 1898).
- LILIAN TOMN.—'The Referendum' (*Progressive Review*, July, 1897).  
 'The Referendum in Australasia' (*Contemporary Review*, 1897).
- G. UNWIN, B.A.—'A Seventeenth-Century Trade Union' (*Economic Journal*, Sept., 1900).
- SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.—'Trusts, Trade Unions and the National Minimum' (*International Monthly* [United States], Feb., 1902).  
 'The Co-ordination, Development, and Education of the Library Service in London' (*Library Association Journal*, 1902).  
 'Die neueste Geschichte des Gewerkvereinswesen im Vereinigten Königreich und ihr vermuthliches Ergebniss.' By S. and B. Webb. (*Soziale Praxis* [Berlin], Feb. and March, 1902).  
 'The Policy of the National Minimum' (*Independent Review*, July, 1904).
- S. & B. WEBB.—'The Assize of Bread' (*Economic Journal*, June, 1904).
- N. E. WEILL.—'History and Basis of Modern Discount Policy' (*Bankers' Magazine*, Sept., 1901).
- FRANZ ZIZEK, LL.D.—'Die Moderne Socialpolitik in Frankreich und in Oesterreich' (*Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Socialpolitik und Verwaltung*).  
 'Die Bank der französischen Arbeiterproduktivgenossenschaft n'e (Conrad's *Jahrbuch für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*).

## THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

THE Library was established by public subscription in 1896, for the free use of persons engaged in public administration, national and municipal, and of students of economics and political science.

It includes :—

- (a) General works of reference, British and foreign.
- (b) Standard works, British and foreign, on economics and political science.
- (c) The official reports, bearing on public administration, constitutional and economic questions, of British and foreign Government departments, and British colonies. The Library is greatly indebted to some foreign Governments for the manner in which they have presented practically complete sets of official documents not otherwise obtainable in the United Kingdom. The United States Government has made it a Library of Deposit for Congressional documents in London, and has presented a practically complete set of documents since 1873.
- (d) Official reports on municipal administration presented by more than 250 municipalities in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and Dependencies, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the United States, and other countries. No similar collection of municipal documents has been made in any other country.
- (e) Other official papers, such as the reports of the North German Confederation and the German *Reichstag* since 1867.
- (f) The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury have presented copies of the Chronicles and Memorials and of the Calendars of State Papers and other publications of the Stationery Office.
- (g) Special collections of material illustrating particular subjects or groups of subjects. These special collections are unique, for they have invariably been made by experts. The most valuable and extensive of them consists of the materials collected by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb for their *History of Trade Unionism and Industrial Democracy*, and presented by them to the Library. It contains many thousands of documents, which it would now be impossible to obtain. Professor Borgeaud, of the University of Geneva, collected for the Library a complete set of documents illustrating the working of the Referendum and the Initiative in Switzerland. Mr. Graham Wallas made a similar, but much more extensive collection, illustrating certain political problems of the United States, and during 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Webb, at the request of the Library Trustees, obtained, in addition to standard works, a large collection of official reports and documents, and other materials bearing upon public administration in the United States and the Australasian Colonies.

The Library is divided into two parts.

1. On the ground floor of the Reading Room the ordinary standard treatises and works of reference are arranged on the shelves in accordance with the following scheme of classification. Readers have access to them on condition that no book is replaced when done with but is left on the table.



2. In the gallery of the Reading Room, and in the stores of the other parts of the building, books are arranged according to convenience. They can be obtained from the Superintendent only by application on the proper voucher form. Readers requiring more than one volume from the inner Library are invited to apply in advance, stating on the voucher the time when they will require the books.

3. For the convenience of Students of Geography certain books on the subject are kept in Room 33, where they may be consulted at any time that the room is not occupied by a class. Readers requiring any of these books in the Reading Room are requested to apply for them in the Reading Room, and not themselves to remove the books.

There is no subject catalogue of the Library: the card catalogue in the drawers of the catalogue desk is arranged

- (a) for ordinary books issued by an author, under the author's surname.
- (b) for official reports under the name of the State, City, or other corporate body responsible for the publication. In the case of British and other Parliamentary papers to which reasonably good catalogues are published, no entries will in general be found in the catalogue, but the necessary catalogues will be found in case 455.
- (c) For convenience the titles of certain kinds of publications are collected under one or other of the following headings:—
- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Annuals.        | Congresses (including conferences and meetings). |
| Anonymous.      | Dictionaries.                                    |
| Associations.   | Maps, Charts, and Diagrams                       |
| Atlases.        | Periodical Publications.                         |
| Bibliographies. | Railways.  |
| Collections.    |  |

In every case the titles will be found under the proper author-heading as well, and they are merely collected under these group-headings for convenience.

For the convenience of readers, all dictionaries and other more general works of reference are placed in case 453, and bibliographical works in case 454.

Readers are invited to apply to the Superintendent in any case of difficulty, and to make complaints or recommendations in the Recommendation Book which will be found on the catalogue desk.

Any reader desirous of having books retained for him for a space of not more than 48 hours should write his name at the end of a small blue slip (to be obtained at the catalogue desk), insert it in the top book of those retained, and draw the attention of the Superintendent to the fact. This arrangement will not apply to books on the shelves of the Reading Room. The side tables are reserved for those actually using works in folio, and anyone may be required to move to the centre tables to make room for a reader who requires a folio.

The books and other documents in the Library are in course of being classified according to the following scheme, which has been

arrived at after careful consideration of many systems, but must be regarded as only tentative for the present.

<i>Main Division.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>
Sociology ... ..	A.
Economics ... ..	B.
Finance ... ..	C.
Statistics ... ..	D.
Law ... ..	E.
Ethics ... ..	F.
Political Science ... ..	G.
History ... ..	H.
Geography ... ..	J.
Suggested General Solutions of Social Problems ...	K.
Library Administration ... ..	L.
Other Main Divisions of the subject, to be allotted as necessity arises ... ..	M. N., etc, etc.

Each of these main divisions is sub-divided as follows:—

A.—SOCIOLOGY.

Divided into:—

General Works, <i>i.e.</i> , those which cannot be more definitely classified ... ..	A.0000.
(Unallotted, A.0100.)	
The Family ... ..	A.0200.
Language ... ..	A.0300.
Custom and Early Law ... ..	A.0400.
Marriage ... ..	A.0500.
Religion ... ..	A.0600.
(And others to be added as the necessity arises.)	

B.—ECONOMICS.

Divided into:—

General Works ... ..	B.0000.
(Unallotted, B.0100.)	
Population ... ..	B.0200.
Pauperism ... ..	B.0300.
Unemployment ... ..	B.0400.
Labour Questions in General ... ..	B.0500.
Wages ... ..	B.0600.
Hours ... ..	B.0700.
Trade Unionism ... ..	B.0800.
Strikes ... ..	B.0900.
Labour Legislation ... ..	B.1000.
Assurance ... ..	B.1100.
The Housing Problem ... ..	B.1200.
Co-operation ... ..	B.1300.
(Unallotted, B.1400—B.1900.)	
The Land Question ... ..	B.2000.
Migration ... ..	B.2100.
Commerce generally ... ..	B.2200.



B.—ECONOMICS ( <i>contd.</i> ).	
Free Trade... ..	B.2300.
Commercial Crises ... ..	B.2400.
Trusts ... ..	B.2500.
(Unallotted, B.2600—B.2800.)	
Communications generally ... ..	B.2900.
Railways ... ..	B.3000.
Shipping ... ..	B.3100.
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	B.3200.
(Unallotted, B.3300.)	
Industry and Manufacture ... ..	B.3400.
Slavery ... ..	B.3500.
C.—FINANCE.	
Divided into:—	
General Works ... ..	C.0000.
(Unallotted, C.0100.)	
Public Finance ... ..	C.0200.
Taxation ... ..	C.0300.
Banking ... ..	C.0400.
Currency ... ..	C.0500.
Etc. etc.	
D.—STATISTICS.	
Not at present further classified.	
N.B.—Statistics of any special subject will be found with other books on the subject.	
E.—LAW.	
Divided into:—	
General Works ... ..	E.0000.
Jurisprudence ... ..	E.0100.
History of Law ... ..	E.0200.
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## DETAILED LIST

of Lectures, Classes, and Seminars arranged for  
the Session 1904-1905.

The courses in this list are arranged under the lecturers' names in alphabetical order. They will be found classified according to subjects on pp. 46-65. **Lectures on Transport and Insurance will be announced later.**

Inaugural Lecture, by the DIRECTOR, on Monday, October 3rd, at 8 p.m., on 'The Need of Scientific Method in Affairs.'

1. 'The Local Government of England,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 17th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** The areas and authorities; the County Councils; the great cities; the problem of rural administration. The chief local services—maintenance of public health, highway administration, protection of life and property. The poor law. The educational system. The Local Government Board; its organisation and powers.

Books recommended.—Odgers, *Local Government*; Jenks, *English Local Government*; Hobhouse and Wright, *Local Government and Local Taxation* (2nd edition); Redlich and Hirst, *Local Government in England*; Hugo, *Städte-Verfassung und Munizipal-sozialismus in England*; Arminjon, *L'Administration locale en Angleterre*; Fowle, *The Poor Law*; Balfour, Graham, *The Educational Systems of Great Britain and Ireland*.

This course is intended as an introductory sketch of English local government at the present day.

2. 'The Existing British Constitution,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Fridays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

This course, covering the three terms, is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of the existing government of the United Kingdom and the British Empire. It will be concerned almost solely with the central government, and will be historical only so far as historical references are necessary to explain existent institutions. The lectures will be divided as follows:—

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 7th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** The theory of the separation of powers. The organisation of Parliament—(i) the Crown, (ii) the House of Lords, (iii) the House of Commons. The Crown in Council. The Cabinet in its relation to (i) the Crown, (ii) Parliament, (iii) the Administration. The political influence of the Monarch. The doctrine and practice of 'Cabinet responsibility.' Ministers and Political parties. The various Ministries—their historical development. Legislative forms and methods. The 'rule of law' and the position of the Judiciary.



II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 20th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** The functions of the State and their historical development. The Civil Service—its organisation and working; the nature of bureaucratic government; the Parliamentary Heads of Departments. The financial administration of the United Kingdom. The conduct of Foreign Relations—the Foreign Office, embassies, consulates. Imperial Defence—the armed forces of the Crown, and their constitutional position; the Admiralty and War Office. The Colonies and the defence of the Empire.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 5th May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** The administration of the Empire, the Colonial and India Offices, relations of the Home Government to (i) self-governing Colonies, (ii) the various classes of Crown Colonies, (iii) Dependencies. The nature of Protectorates and spheres of influence. Outlines of the forms of government at present established in British Possessions. The Crown and the Colonies. The Imperial Court of Appeal.

Books recommended.—Bagehot, *The British Constitution*; Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution* (2 vols.); Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*; Traill, *Central Government*; Dickinson, *Development of Parliament during the XIXth Century*; Ilbert, *Forms and Methods of Legislation*; Egerton, *Growth of British Colonial Policy*; Ilbert, *Government of India*; Jenkyns, *British Rule and Dominion beyond the Seas*; Courtney, *Working Constitution of the United Kingdom*. Other works will be indicated from time to time in the lectures.

3. 'The Political Position of the Great Powers, including the United States,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

This course will be devoted to a detailed study of the political history of Europe from 1815 to the close of the nineteenth century. It divides naturally into three periods—1815-1848, 1848-1871, 1871-1900.

I.—Michaelmas Term. 1815-1848. Eleven lectures, beginning 5th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** Introductory: The general character and course of the French Revolution. Its results upon Europe. The re-settlement of Europe at the Congress of Vienna: the assertion of the principle of legitimacy.

Two movements in Europe after 1815—one for national unity, the other for constitutional reform. The repressive policy of the 'Holy Alliance'; the influence and work of Metternich. The Eastern Question and its reaction upon Western Europe; the policy of Canning and the overthrow of the system of Metternich.

France under the Restoration Monarchy (1815-1830) and the Monarchy of July (1830-1848). The revolt of the Belgian provinces from Holland, and the formation of a new kingdom. The civil wars in Switzerland; the defeat of the Sonderbund and the establishment of the new Swiss Constitution.

The revolutionary years 1848-1850.—(I.) In France, the creation of the Second Republic, its troubled career and final overthrow by Louis Napoleon. (II.) In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the national and constitutional movements culminating in a general revolt; the struggle for Hungarian independence. (III.) In Italy, movement towards unity—the work of Mazzini; the local revolts of 1848. (IV.) In Germany, demands for constitutional reform, enforced by revolts; the attempts to organise a federal government, with Austria excluded. The general effects of the revolutionary years.

II.—Lent Term. 1848-1871. Eleven lectures, beginning 18th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** France under Napoleon III. The position of the Emperor in home affairs; the revival of the Liberal opposition and gradual liberalising of the Empire. Napoleon's influence in European politics; his adventures outside Europe. His relations with Great Britain. The revival of the Eastern Question. The policy of the Tsar Nicholas towards Turkey; the attitude of Great Britain and France. The Crimean War: its causes and conduct. The Treaty of Paris: its results. Subsequent events in Eastern Europe. The formation of the Principality of Roumania; the revolution in Greece (1862). The work of Alexander III. in Russia—the emancipation of the serfs.

The liberation of Italy. The revival of the kingdom of Sardinia under Victor Emmanuel. The work of Cavour: his relation to the nationalist movement. The alliance with Napoleon III. against Austria. The war of 1859; the cession of Lombardy by Austria. The Sicilian expedition of Garibaldi. Union of all Italy except Venetia and Rome; final acquisition of these.

The German Confederation before the Austro-Prussian War. Schemes for the reorganisation of the Confederation; the revival of Austrian influence and the humiliation of Prussia in the Convention of Olmütz. The definite exclusion of Austria from the Zollverein (1853). The revival of Prussia under William I. and Bismarck. The Schleswig-Holstein complication.

The Seven Weeks' War (1866) in Germany and Italy. The overthrow of Austria. Dissolution of the old Germanic Confederation and formation of North German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia. The Franco-German War: its real causes. The immediate pretence—the question of the Spanish Succession. The defeat of France and establishment of a new German Empire.

III.—Summer Term. 1871-1900. Eight lectures, beginning 3rd May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** The formation of the French Republic: its constitution and history. The triumph of the Republicans by 1879; the problems of France since then.

The reorganisation of Austria: the work of Beust and Deak. The dual constitution. The Pan-Slavonic movements and the racial difficulties. The internal history of the German Empire. The European policy of Bismarck—the isolation of France. The alliance of the Three Emperors (1872); replaced (1882-3) by the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy). The Franco-Russian Alliance. The Eastern Question. Intervention of Alexander II. in Turkey; Russian advance in Central Asia. The Bosnian insurrection and the Bulgarian massacres. The Russo-Turkish War. The Treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin. The settlement and its results. The Eastern Question in abeyance—but elements of disorder remain. The Greco-Turkish War and the revival of Turkey.

An armed peace in Europe. The growing complications of commercial and colonial rivalry. The colonial policy of Jules Ferry in France, Crispi in Italy, William II. in Germany. The partition of Africa. The problem of China—a repetition of the Turkish Question, fraught with as great dangers. The advance of Russia in Asia. The interests of the Powers in the Further East; the appearance of two new competitors, Japan and the United States; the reaction upon Europe.

The United States since 1789: outlines of its history.

Books recommended.—Seignobos, *Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine* (best single volume); Philips, *Europe 1815-1899*; C. A. Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe* (Vols. II. and III.); Debidour, *Histoire Diplomatique de l'Europe* (2 vols.); Andrews, C. M., *Historical Development of Modern Europe*; Lavirre et Rambaud, *Histoire Générale* (Vol. XII., 1870-1900). Suggestive discussions of special questions are contained in *Lectures on the History of the XIXth Century* (ed. Kirkpatrick); and useful summaries and good bibliographies will be found in Morse Stephens' *Lectures on Modern European History*. Special attention will be given in the classes in connection with each lecture to the bibliography of the special subjects treated.



4. 'The Political Position of the Great Powers.' Mr. ASHLEY will hold a class in connection with course No. 3 at 4 p.m. on Wednesdays throughout the year, beginning 5th October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

5. 'Public Administration, with special reference to the Local Government of Great Britain,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Thursdays at 4 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** The Local Authorities, their constitution and functions. County Councils, Town Councils, District Councils, Parish Councils and Meetings, Boards of Guardians. Decentralised public services—their classification, (a) compulsory and strictly controlled, (b) compulsory and guided, (c) optional and recommended, (d) optional. Parliamentary approval by (1) 'Adoptive Acts,' (2) Private Acts, (3) Provisional Orders. Municipal Policy, its development and limitations.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** Some special services—Poor Relief; Education; Maintenance and Promotion of Public Health; Means of Transit and Communication; Protection of Life and Property—(i) police, (ii) lighting, (iii) protection against fire; Provision of Recreation, physical and intellectual. The relations of the central and local authorities in each of these matters.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** General survey of the relations of central and local authorities—supervision, control, guidance. The question of decentralised control. Financial relations. The Citizen and the Administration; his remedies against it—(i) legal, (ii) political. The Parliamentary control of the Administration—its nature and working.

Books recommended—Woodrow Wilson, *The State* (esp. Chapters X., XV., and XVI.); Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution*; Dicey, *Law of the Constitution* (6th edition); the volumes on 'Central Government,' 'Local Government,' 'Poor Relief,' in the 'English Citizen Series'; Redlich and Hirst, *Local Government in England*.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

6. 'Methods of Research in Modern History,' a course of three lectures by Mr. ASHLEY, on Tuesdays at 8.15 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 24th January. Fee 2s. 6d. Free to students attending courses at the School.

7. 'A General Course in Mathematics,' by Mr. BOWLEY, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m. Fee for the course £2 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term, beginning 5th October. Fee £1.

II.—Lent Term, beginning 18th January. Fee £1.

III.—Summer Term, beginning 3rd May. Fee 14s. 6d.

**Syllabus.** GEOMETRY.—Similar figures; symmetry; orthogonal projection; the figures of the conic sections (rectangular co-ordinates). ALGEBRA.—Graphs of functions; indices; logarithms; variation; simple limits; binomial and exponential expansions and their convergency. TRIGONOMETRY.—The ratios and their graphs; angles of any magnitude; compound angles; the expansions of sines and cosines; areas. (Solution of triangles excluded.)

The course is intended to lead as directly as possible to the conception of series, continuity, limits, and differentiation. Complex applications of mathematical laws will be avoided.

The above course will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same days for evening students.

8. 'Methods and Applications of Statistics,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** Methods of statistical investigation, private and official; the Blue Book. Detailed examination of some special groups of statistics. A review of the statistics now published currently in the United Kingdom. Conditions of accuracy. Averages, as forming the general method of describing a group. Index-numbers. Weighting. Comparison of groups and series. Standard deviation, as measuring dispersion. Skewness. Correlation. The method of samples. Precision and accuracy. Simple Interpolation: the census and the life-curve.

The whole will be illustrated by current statistical problems.

9. 'Mathematical Theory of Political Economy.' In the Michaelmas and Lent Terms Mr. BOWLEY will hold a class, if a sufficient number of students present themselves, at hours to be arranged, on Mathematics preparatory to the above subject. A knowledge equivalent to that required for the Intermediate Examination will be assumed. Fee 11s.

10. 'Library Economy,' a course of twenty-two lectures by Mr. BROWN, on Wednesdays at 3.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 5th October. Fee for the course of twenty-two Lectures £1.



I. Michaelmas Term.—LIBRARY HISTORY AND ORGANISATION. Eleven lectures, beginning 5th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** (a) HISTORY OF LIBRARIES.—Origin, policy, varieties, and history of the great ancient and mediæval libraries. Great modern British, American, and European libraries. Private libraries and collectors. (b) LIBRARY LEGISLATION.—The history and provisions of the chief British, Colonial, and American statutes and laws. (c) COMMITTEES, FINANCE, STAFF.—Constitution, powers, and functions of committees. Committee-work routine. Accounts, loans, rates, and audit. Qualifications, duties, and training of librarians and assistants. (d) BUILDINGS AND FITTINGS.—Theory and general principles of library-architecture. Sites and plans for different kinds of libraries. Specifications of requirements. Details of accommodation. Fittings, bookshelves, furniture, and other accessories. (e) BOOK BUYING AND ACCESSION METHODS.—General principles of book selection. Aids and guides to books. Revision of stock. Replacements, reprints. Donations, markets, and sources of supply. Periodicals, annuals, etc. Practical accession methods; stock-books. Preparation of books for public use. (f) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Discussion of general principles. Rules of early libraries. Draft rules for various kinds of libraries. Legal aspects and enforcement. Policy of the public service: Open shelves, Sunday opening, hours of opening, holidays, etc.

The lectures and demonstrations will be illustrated by means of the optical lantern, plans, models, etc. Home and class exercises will be given to students during the progress of the course.

II. Lent Term.—PRACTICAL LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. Eleven lectures, beginning 18th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** (g) ADMINISTRATION OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.—Reference libraries, lending libraries, reading rooms: policy, arrangement, charging methods, records and forms, statistics, registration of borrowers, arrangement of periodicals, routine work. (h) JUVENILE AND OTHER SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.—Reading rooms and lending libraries for children. School libraries. Ladies' rooms. Students' rooms. Branches, delivery stations, travelling libraries. Collections of a special kind; local, musical, books for the blind, etc. (j) AIDS TO READERS.—Library lectures on books. University extension and other courses of lectures. Research work and the use of reference books. Catalogues. Exhibitions. Reading lists and bulletins. Classes and reading circles. Relations between staff and readers. (k) MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES.—Legislation and finance. Relations between museums and libraries. Local museums. Art exhibitions and loan collections. (l) ROUTINE WORK AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS.—Bookbinding and the repair and preservation of books. Stationery. Printing. Filing and preserving records, periodicals, etc. Office routine work and checks on work and readers.

The lectures and demonstrations will be illustrated by means of specimens of apparatus, models, forms, etc. Home and class exercises will be given to students during the progress of the course.

Text-books recommended.—Brown, J. D., *Manual of Library Economy* (1903); Brown, J. D., *Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic Study of Librarianship* (1904); Cockerell, D., *Bookbinding and the Care of Books* (1901); Clark, *The Care of Books* (1901); Burgoyne, F. J., *Library Construction, Architecture, etc.* (1897).

11. 'The Elements of Economics,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. CANNAN, on Mondays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 3rd October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 16th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 1st May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** Necessity of a science of economics or political economy: its limits and methods.

The nature and measurement of the wealth of nations, countries, and communities in general.

The production of wealth by human industry and the manner in which it is affected by various conditions, such as differences in the ratio of the number of workers to the whole population, differences in the intensity of labour, differences in the suitability of the natural environment, in the capability of the race, and in acquired advantages of all kinds, including organisation.

Various forms of organisation for production, especially that which is at present in force in this part of the world. How this form supplies motives for the performance of labour, for the accumulation of capital, the increase of knowledge, and other requisites of productive industry. The laws of value and the manner in which by their working the desires of the consumers decide the purposes to which labour, capital, and land are applied. The resulting distribution of income into (i) the traditional categories, wages, profits, interest, and rent, and (ii) the shares of individuals, including the manner in which these shares are affected by the distribution of labour and property between individuals.

How this system of production and distribution is rendered possible by the environment provided by the State. Description of some important features introduced by particular action on the part of the State. Effects of compulsory service, State enterprises—national, provincial, or municipal—and various regulations in regard to production and distribution.

12. 'Economic Theory.' Mr. CANNAN will hold a class in connection with course No. 11 on Mondays at 4 p.m., throughout the year, beginning 3rd October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

13. 'Principles of Economics, including the History Economic Theory,' a course of sixty lectures extending over two years, for second and third year Students, dealing in greater detail with the subjects set forth in the syllabus of course No. 3, by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 4 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures in the current session £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 4th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 17th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 2nd May. Fee 8s.

The lectures of the Session 1904-5 will deal chiefly with the History of Economic Theory.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students.



14. 'The Principles of Public Finance,' a course of nineteen lectures by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 17th January. Fee for the course of nineteen lectures 17s. 6d.

I.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 17th January. Fee 11s.

II.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 2nd May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* General principles regarding public expenditure, revenue, and debts, illustrated by the practice of the United Kingdom and other countries.

Students should read C. F. Bastable, *Public Finance*; C. C. Plehn, *Introduction to Public Finance*; and the annual *Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom*.

15. Seminar in Economic Theory, by Mr. CANNAN. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

16. 'The History of Political Ideas in connection with the History of Europe and the United States,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. DICKINSON, on Mondays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. GREECE AND ROME. Eleven lectures beginning 3rd October. Fee 11s.

Plato. Aristotle. Polybius. Cicero. Natural Law in Roman Jurisprudence.

II.—Lent Term. THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENAISSANCE. Eleven lectures beginning 16th January. Fee 11s.

Augustine. Aquinas. Dante. Marsiglio of Padua. Macchiavelli. Bodin.

III.—Summer Term. THE MODERN WORLD. Eight lectures beginning 1st May. Fee 8s.

The Contract Theory. The Theory of Natural Law. The Historical School. Utilitarianism. Individualism. Socialism. Anarchism.

17. Seminar in the History of Political Ideas, by Mr. DICKINSON. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

18. 'Accountancy and Business Methods (Part I.),' a course of thirty lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Fridays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 7th October. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* General introduction as to the nature, objects, and utility of book-keeping. A short review of ancient forms of bookkeeping, showing their reintroduction for modern purposes. The nature of double-entry bookkeeping described and distinguished from single-entry. Various forms of published accounts considered, and the nature and limitations of each described. The distinction between Capital and Revenue, both as regards receipts and expenditure. The distinction between 'fixed' and 'floating' assets. The Trial Balance. The application of the principle of the Trial Balance to each of a series of Ledgers, various methods of sectional balancing described, and the relative advantages of each explained. Branch Accounts, their organisation and control from headquarters. Departmental Accounts.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 20th January. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* Consignment Accounts. Exportation and Importation. Foreign Currencies; their fluctuation in value; its cause and effect. The Accounts of Foreign Branches, and the treatment of fluctuating currencies therein. Balance Sheets and Revenue Accounts; their various forms and uses. Systems of organisation and internal check. Prevention of fraud. Preparation for Audit and Functions of Auditors. Tabular Bookkeeping.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 5th May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* Modern Systems of Bookkeeping. The Slip System, the Card System, the Loose-Leaf System; their application to both ledgers and books of first entry; their advantages and drawbacks. Joint Stock Companies' Accounts. Outline of the constitution of Joint Stock Companies; procedure during various stages of a company's career; opening entries; issue of capital; acquisition of properties; calls; transfers; forfeiture of shares; payment of dividends. The nature and utility of Periodical Returns.

19. 'Accountancy.' Professor DICKSEE will hold a class in connection with course No. 18 at 4 p.m. on Fridays, throughout the year, beginning 7th October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

20. 'Accountancy and Business Methods (Part II.),' a course of thirty lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Mondays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 3rd October. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The Double-Account System described and compared with the Single-Account System; its suitability to various classes of undertakings discussed. Reserve Funds and Reserves; their nature and object. The Investment of Reserve Funds. Sinking Funds: their nature, object, and operation. Depreciation of wasting assets; its nature and the various modes by which it may



be provided for. Profits; the various meanings attached to the term, and the method of arriving at true profits defined. Goodwill; its nature and treatment in accounts.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 16th January. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* Income Tax; general outline of Income Tax law; Income Tax returns and assessments; the treatment of Income Tax in accounts. Executorship Accounts. Bankruptcy and Insolvency Accounts. Liquidation Accounts. Reconstruction of Companies. (The last three subjects will be treated especially from the point of view of creditors and shareholders.) Partnership Accounts.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 1st May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* Stock Accounts. Stores Accounts. Cost Accounts. Public Accounts. The Interpretation of Accounts; and Conclusion.

21. 'Accountancy.' Professor DICKSEE will hold a class in connection with course No. 20 at 4 p.m. on Mondays, beginning 3rd October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

22. 'Currency, Banking, and the Money Market,' an elementary course of eight lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 2nd May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* The Functions of Money. The English Mint Regulations. Legal Tender. Standard and Token Money. Parity. The English Banking System. Banking Methods. The Reserve and the Discount Rate. The Stock Exchange. The Foreign Exchanges. Commercial and Financial Crises.

23. 'Currency and Banking, Descriptive and Theoretical, with special reference to England,' a course of twenty-two lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. Fee £1.

I.—METALLIC CURRENCY. Eleven lectures in Michaelmas Term, beginning 4th October. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The functions and economic significance of money. Various forms of money. Metallic currencies and coinage. The English Mint Regulations and Coinage Acts. Currency deterioration: its causes, measures, and remedies. Legal tender: the various systems prevailing in different countries. Methods of maintaining internal equivalence of legal tender moneys. Questions of monetary standard and valuation. Decimal coinage. Various proposals for international money. Method of measuring variations in the value of money.

II.—BANKING AND THE MONEY MARKET. Eleven lectures in Lent Term, beginning 17th January. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The functions and economic significance of banking. The general structure and methods of English banking. The cheque system and the Clearing House. Banking investments. The Money Market: its fluctuations, periodic and other. The Reserve and the Discount Rate. The Short Loan Fund.

The regulation of the note-issue, and the Bank Acts. £1 notes. Comparison with foreign systems. Recent developments in English banking. General banking statistics. The Foreign Exchanges. Financial and commercial crises.

24. 'The History of Currency and Banking, with special reference to England,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The monetary system in the Middle Ages. History of the English silver pound. The silver famine and the effects of the supplies from the American mines. The controversy on the export of bullion and the Act of 1663. The early goldsmith bankers and the rise of banking in England. The foundation and early history of the Banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The recoinage of 1696. The guinea and its ratings. Sir Isaac Newton's reports on the currency. The recoinage of 1774. The restrictions on the tender of silver. Lord Liverpool's Report of 1805.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The different developments of banking in England, Scotland, and Ireland during the eighteenth century. The commercial expansion after 1763. The Restriction of Cash Payments. The Bullion Committee. Lord Stanhope's Act. The adoption of the gold standard. The Resumption of Cash Payments, and the various currency proposals made in connection with it by Ricardo, Baring, and Huskisson. The modifications of the privileges of the Bank of England, and the rise of the English joint stock banks. The Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* The gold discoveries of 1848-50. The working of the French monetary system. The movement for metrical unification and international coinage. The Latin Monetary Union. The Battle of the Standards. The Conference of 1867. The demonetisation of silver. The later Conferences. The Bland and Sherman Acts. The closing of the Indian Mints. The present monetary position generally.

Throughout the course, the attention of Students will be specially directed to the study of important documents and to the sources of historical information generally.

25. 'The Stock Exchange, the Speculative Markets, and other Subjects related to Banking,' eight lectures in the Summer Term by Professor FOXWELL, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 5th May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* The Stock Exchange and its relations with the banking system. Speculation and time-dealings. Functions of the speculative dealer. Recent attempts to regulate or suppress speculative dealings. The foreign Exchanges and international movements of bullion. Financial and commercial crises, their causes and history. The relations between metallic money, credit, and prices. Method of measuring variations in the value of money. General view of the history of prices.



26. 'Ethnology—Tropical and Sub-Tropical Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Australasia,' a course of thirty lectures by Dr. HADDON, on Fridays at 3 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £2 2s. (Martin White Lectures.)

I.—Michaelmas Term. Ten lectures, beginning 14th October. Fee £1 1s.

II.—Lent Term. Twelve lectures, beginning 13th January. Fee £1 1s.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 5th May. Fee £1 1s.

The object of this Course of Lectures is to describe the main characteristic human societies that occur in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the Old World, to trace their evolution, and to indicate some of the probable factors that have influenced them. A Term will be devoted to each Continent. The Lectures will begin with the simplest societies in the Continent under consideration and work up to the highest, and the influence of one society upon another will be indicated. Each social group will, as far as possible, be treated from the aspects of environment (physical and biological), occupation, property, family, social structure, government, religion, and expansion. The Course will illustrate the scope and method of the Descriptive Sociology of the Nature-Folk and Low Culture-Folk as regarded from the point of view of the Ethnologist.

**Syllabus.** AFRICA.—*Nomad Hunters; Bushmen Pigmies; Agriculturalists; True Negroes; Agriculturalists and Cattle-breeders; Zulus, Abyssinians, &c.; Pastors; Peoples of Sahara and its borders; Pastors as Masters of Agriculturalists; Felahs and Hausas.*

ASIA.—*Nomad Hunters; Veddahs, Andamanese, Sakiand, Semang, Punans; Agriculturalists who also hunt; Indonesians; Agricultural Communities; Gardeners, Rice and Grain Growers; Cattle-keepers, Traders, . . . The Sociological History of India and Borneo.*

AUSTRALASIA.—The physical conditions of Australia: climate, scarcity of water, deserts, plains, tropical and temperate forests. Flora and Fauna. The Australians, physical and psychical characteristics. The effect of the environment on the occupations of the aborigines. Totemism in Australia. The clan system and its modifications. The evolution of marriage. The transition from mother-right to father-right. Property. The organisation of various tribes, class and territorial organisation. Suggestions as to some of the causes that have retarded the social evolution of the Australians as a whole and of certain tribes in particular.

27. Seminar in Ethnology by Dr. HADDON, will meet after each lecture, beginning 14th October. Free to students attending the above lectures.

28. 'Select Documents illustrating the chief features of the Political, Constitutional, and Social Development and Economy of the Mediæval States of Western Europe,' a course of sixty lectures, extending over two years, by Mr. HALL, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the thirty lectures in the current session £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** Select Documents illustrating the Internal Histories of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the English possessions in France (800-1450).

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** Select Documents illustrating the Internal Histories of the Papacy, the Empire, and the Italian States.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** Select Documents and MSS. illustrating the Internal Histories of France, the Low Countries, and the Peninsular Kingdoms.

**Note.** The immediate object of this course is to assist students who take Modern History as a subject for the Honours Examinations to use, in an intelligent manner, historical texts such as are usually prescribed for a Special Period. A further object is to supply graduate Students who are engaged in the preparation of doctoral theses or in practical research work with a simple apparatus for Textual Criticism. Mediæval History is essentially based upon State Documents, whether these are known to us at second-hand through the versions given by the chroniclers or are studied from the few collections of original texts available to students. Unfortunately the plan of the collections referred to does not enable to be realised the origin, environment, or form of the printed documents, and it is submitted that such a realisation is an essential part of the intelligent study of historical texts. Of late years, however, the critical editions and admirable reproductions in facsimile of early MSS. have paved the way for a more complete and systematic study of European history by means of illustrative documents. It is proposed in the present course, which will extend over two years, to select for historical investigation some of the most typical and momentous documents and MSS. connected with the national histories of the Mediæval States of Western Europe. Each of the types selected will, as far as possible, be represented in facsimile, and the conditions under which it was prepared will be fully explained.

In the selection of individual documents the Lecturer will be guided by the suggestions of Members of the Board of History and by the advice of several distinguished foreign scholars, which has been kindly offered.

The thirty lectures in the session 1905-6 will relate to SELECT DOCUMENTS illustrating the chief incidents connected with the International Relations—Political, Constitutional, Ecclesiastical, Commercial, and Financial—of England with her Insular and Continental neighbours and dependencies during the Middle Ages (1066-1450).

29. 'Elements of the Palæography and Diplomatic of English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, and Continental Mediæval Documents and MSS. (800-1450),' with special reference to the course of lectures on Select Documents and MSS. illustrating the Mediæval History of Western Europe (No. 28). A course of twenty-two lectures by Mr. HALL, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of twenty-two lectures £1.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 5th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 18th January. Fee 11s.



30. 'The Palæography and Diplomatic of English Historical Documents, 1450-1732,' a course of eight lectures by Mr. HALL, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 3rd May. Fee 8s.

31. 'Elements of Palæography.' Mr. HALL will hold a class in connection with courses Nos. 28, 29, and 30, for practical instruction in the elements of Palæography, on Fridays at 7 p.m., beginning 7th October. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

32. Seminar for the direction of those students who are engaged in practical research work will be conducted by Mr. HALL, throughout the year, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 7th October.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

33. 'Japanese Civilization,' a course of eight lectures, in the Summer Term, by Mr. LAFCADIO HEARN, at times to be announced later. (Martin White Lectures.)

34. 'Comparative Ethics,' a course of eight lectures by Mr. HOBHOUSE, on Mondays at 3 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 17th October. Fee £1 1s. Free to members of the Sociological Society. (Martin White Lectures.)

35. Seminar in Comparative Ethics by Mr. HOBHOUSE, will meet after each lecture, beginning 17th October. Free to students attending the above lectures.

36. 'Factory Legislation,' a course of four lectures by Miss HUTCHINS, on Thursdays, at 8.15 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th October. Fee 6s. Free to students attending courses at the school.

**Syllabus.** I. The regulation of hours of labour. The Ten Hours movement. The normal day. II. Regulations for health. Dangerous trades. Sanitation. Administration. III. The present position of women in industry. Statistics of employment. Proportions in various occupations. The division of labour between men and women. IV. Some points from the Factory Acts of foreign countries and British colonies.

Books recommended.—*Industrial Democracy*, S. and B. Webb; *History of Factory Legislation*, Hutchins and Harrison; *Reports on Labour Laws of Foreign Countries*, Willoughby, in the *Bulletin of the Department of Labour, U.S.A.*, 1899, 1900, and 1901; *Women's Industries in Liverpool*, Harrison; *Women in the Printing Trades*, Macdonald; *British Association Reports on Women's Labour*, 1902, 1903; Reports (in French) on *Le travail de nuit des femmes* and *Les industries insalubres*, edited by E. Bauer, for the Association internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs.

37. 'Early Tudor History, from Original Sources,' a course of twenty-two lectures by Mr. LEADAM, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of twenty-two lectures £1.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 4th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** 1. Gilds, increased control of, obtained by Henry VII. Liberal trade policy of Henry VII. Henry VII. and internal tolls. 2. Municipalities and gilds. Henry VII. and the municipalities. 3. Regulations of apprenticeship. Government intervention in the regulations of apprenticeship. Maladministration of the gilds. Corrective measures of the Government. 4. The gild regulations a symptom and a cause of the growth of the country industries. 5. Country manufacturing centres. The decay of towns in the 15th and 16th centuries. Complaints of capitalist enterprise. Consequences of the suppression of the gilds. 6. Government and aliens. Alien handicraftsmen. A Star Chamber case of 1544. Inferiority of English handicraftsmen. 7. Pressure of gilds upon alien handicraftsmen. 8. Government and alien handicraftsmen. Aliens and the leather industries. 9. Internal policy of Government affected by foreign relations. Hostility of the City of London temp. Henry VIII. to alien handicraftsmen. Policy of the Corporation. 10. The religious changes and alien handicraftsmen.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 17th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** 1. Alien merchants. Conflict of policy between Crown and Commons. Regulations as to the trade of alien merchants in the fifteenth century. Attitude of the Yorkist and Lancastrian parties respectively. 2. National protest against aliens. Alien merchants and the wool trade. Abuses of the licence system for the benefit of alien merchants. Policy of Thomas Cromwell towards alien merchants. The grievances of alien merchants. 3. The Hanse. Its settlements in England. The Hanse under the Treaty of Utrecht. Effect on the Hanse of statutes of Henry VII. in regulation of trade and marine. 4. Henry VIII. and the Hanse. Congress of 1520. Causes of the suppression of the privileges of the Hanse. 5. The staple and the merchant adventurers. Their organisations. 6. Fluctuations in the prosperity of the staple of Calais. The staplers' accounts in the Record Office. 7. Rivalry of the merchant adventurers. The merchant adventurers and the Hanse. 8. Customs and subsidies under Edward IV. and Henry VII. 9. Administration of the Customs system under Thomas Cromwell. Assignments upon the Customs. 10. Weights and measures. Means of communication.

Books recommended:—Statutes of the Realm; Rymer, *Fœdera; Rotuli Parliamentorum*; Campbell, *Materials for Reign of Henry VII.*; State Papers, Domestic, Henry VIII.; *Libelle of Englyshe Policye* (Early English Text Society); Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik*, vol. ii., *Urkunden-Beilagen*; Ochenkowski, *Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Englands im Mittelalter*; More's *Utopia*; Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices*, first four volumes, and *Economic Interpretation of History*; Starkey, *Dialogue* (Early English Text Society); Endemann, W., *Studien in der Romanisch-Kanonistischen Wirtschafts und Rechtslehre*; Ashley, *Economic History*; Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*; Bacon, *History of Henry VII.*; Hasbach, W., *Die Englische Landarbeiter in den letzten hundert Jahren*, introductory chapters; Atwood, *Review of the Statutes and Ordinances of Assize*; Hall on the Customs Revenue; Pauli, *Bilder aus Alt-England*; *Three Memorials on English Affairs*; Latimer's Sermons before Edward VI.; Strype's *Memorials of the Reformation* Wheeler, *History of the Merchant Adventurers*.

38. Seminar in Historical Sources, by Mr. LEADAM, on Tuesdays at 7 p.m., throughout the year, beginning 4th October.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.



39. 'Economic Geography,' a course of thirty lectures by the DIRECTOR, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s. (See also No. 53.)

I.—Michaelmas Term. THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONTROLS OF PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICATION IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONTROLS OF PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICATION IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND AUSTRALASIA. Eleven lectures, beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONTROLS OF PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICATION IN AMERICA. Eight lectures, beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

40. Historical Geography, 'THE GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE,' a course of eleven lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 7th October. Fee 11s.

41. 'The Geographical Conditions of Modern International Politics,' a course of eight lectures by The DIRECTOR, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 5th May. Fee 8s.

42. Seminar in Economic Geography, by The DIRECTOR. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

43. 'Descriptive Economics: The Iron, Coal, and Allied Trades,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. MACROSTY, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 4th October. Fee 11s.

44. 'Descriptive Economics: The Development of Combinations in Trade,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. MACROSTY, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 20th January. Fee 11s.

45. 'Descriptive Economics: The Textile Industries,' a course of eight lectures by Mr. MACROSTY, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 2nd May. Fee 8s.

46. 'Law of Bankruptcy,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. MANSON, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 12th October. Fee 10s.

**Syllabus.** I. INTRODUCTORY: What is an act of bankruptcy. 2. The petition and the proceedings under it; the receiving order. 3. Proceedings consequent on a receiving order—(a) compositions and schemes of arrangement, (b) adjudication of bankruptcy. 4. The Official Receiver and the Board of Trade. 5. The property of the bankrupt. 6. The trustee in bankruptcy. 7. Fraudulent preferences and voluntary settlements. 8. The discharge: offences by a debtor. 9. Arrangements outside bankruptcy.

47. 'Trusts and Kartells, with particular reference to the Iron, Steel, Coal, and Allied Trades in Germany.' A course of five lectures by Mr. Morgan on Fridays at 8 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning January 27th. Fee, 7s. 6d.

**Syllabus.** I. The economic and legal definitions (1) of a Trust, and (2) of a Kartell. The economic origin of Kartells. Machine Production and Competition. Difference between a Corner, a Pool, and a Kartell. II. The morphology of Kartells—classification according to types. III. The domestic trade. Their regulation (1) of Supply and (2) of Demand. Maintenance of Prices and Long Contracts. IV. The Export trade. 'Foreign policy' of Kartells. The Tariff. The system of export premiums. *Verschleuderung*, or Dumping. Proposals for International division of markets. V. The Future Development of Kartells. Proposals for State regulation. Proposals for International regulation. The commercial treaties.

Books recommended:—*Kontradiktorische Verhandlungen über Deutsche Kartelle*. 1903-4. *Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik*. Bde. LX., LXI. Reports of the U.S. Industrial Commission, Vols. I., II., XIII., and (in particular), XVIII. Conrad: *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaft* (1898-1901).

Text books:—Raffalovich: *Trusts, Cartels et Syndicats*; Dolléans: *De l'Accaparement*; Sayous: *La crise allemande, 1900-1902*. Grunzel: *Ueber Kartelle* (1902). Liefmann: *Schutzzoll und Kartelle*, 1903.

In English: Macrosty: *Trusts and the State*; Jenks: *The Trust Problem*, *Economic Journal* and *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *passim*.

48. 'International Law,' a course of sixty lectures, extending over two years, by Dr. OPPENHEIM, on Mondays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures in the current session £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING WAR. Eleven lectures, beginning 3rd October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** I. INTRODUCTION. SETTLEMENT OF STATE DIFFERENCES WITHOUT WAR.—Negotiation. Good offices. Mediation. Arbitration. Arbitration according to Hague Convention in especial. Retorsion. Reprisals. Pacific blockade. Intervention. II. WAR IN GENERAL.—Characteristics of war. Causes, kinds, and ends of war. So-called laws of war. Region of war. The belligerents. The armed forces of the belligerents. Enemy character. Commencement of war. Effects of outbreak of war. III. WARFARE ON LAND.—Violence against enemy persons. The wounded and the dead. Captivity. Appropriation and utilisation of public and private enemy property. Requisitions and contributions. Destruction of enemy property. Assault, siege, and bombardment. Espionage, treason, ruses. Occupation of enemy territory.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 16th January. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** IV. WARFARE ON SEA.—Attack and seizure of enemy vessels goods. Violence against enemy persons. The wounded and the shipwrecked. Espionage, treason, ruses. Requisitions. Contributions. Bombardment. V. NON-HOSTILE RELATIONS OF BELLIGERENTS.—Passports. Safe-conducts. Safeguards. Flags of truce. Cartels. Capitulations. Armistices. VI. MEANS OF SECURING LEGITIMATE WARFARE.—Complaints, good offices, mediation, and intervention. Reprisals. Punishment of war crimes. Taking of hostages. VII. END OF WAR.—Simple cessation of hostilities. Conquest and subjugation. Treaty of peace. Effects of treaty of peace. Performance of treaty of peace. Postliminium.



III.—Summer Term. THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING NEUTRALITY. Eight lectures, beginning 1st May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** I. NEUTRALITY IN GENERAL.—Development of the institution of neutrality. Characteristics of neutrality. Kinds of neutrality. Commencement and end of neutrality. II. RELATIONS BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS.—Rights and duties deriving from neutrality. Neutrals and military operations. Neutrals and military preparations. Neutral asylum to soldiers and naval forces. Neutral supplies and loans to belligerents. Neutral maritime services to belligerents. Violation of neutrality. Right of angary. III. BLOCKADE.—Strategic and commercial, outwards and inwards. Establishment of blockade. Effectiveness of blockade. Breach of blockade. IV. CONTRABAND.—What articles are contraband. Carriage of contraband. Penalty for contraband. Analogous of contraband. V. VISITATION, CAPTURE AND TRIAL OF NEUTRAL VESSELS.—Right of visitation. Mode of visitation. Resistance against visitation. Irregularities regarding ship-papers. Capture. Trial of captured neutral vessels by prize courts.

The following text-books are recommended for study:—Hall, *Treatise on International Law* (5th ed., Oxford, 1904); Lawrence, *Principles of International Law* (2nd ed., London, 1897); Ullmann, *Völkerrecht* (Freiburg, 1898); Bonfils, *Manuel de Droit International Public* (3rd ed. by Faucheville, Paris, 1901).—For reference, the books of Phillimore, Twiss, Halleck, Taylor, in English; Rivier, Caivo, Pradier-Fodéré, in French; Heffter, Blüntschi, Holtzendorff, in German.

To be followed in Session 1905-6 by thirty lectures on the following subjects:—

(I.) The Law of Nations concerning States as its Subjects. (II.) The Law of Nations concerning its objects—namely, State Territory, the Open Sea, and Individuals. (III.) The Law of Nations concerning International Transactions and the Organs by which they are conducted.

49. 'International Law.' Dr. OPPENHEIM will hold a class in connection with course No. 48, at 7 p.m. on Mondays, beginning 3rd October. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

50. Seminar in International Law, by Dr. OPPENHEIM, on Fridays, at 3 p.m., beginning 7th October.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

51. 'Historical Bibliography,' a course of six lectures by Mr. POLLARD, on Wednesdays at 4.45 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 5th October. Fee 7s. 6d.

**Syllabus.** I.—INTRODUCTION.—The invention of printing. Characteristics of early printed books. Their relations to manuscripts. Mediæval bindings. II.—FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Spread of printing in Europe. Output of the press in different countries. The first printers in England. III.—SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—The beginning of modern conditions in the book-trade. The predominance of French printers and binders. Printing at Antwerp. Book-production in Elizabethan England. IV.—SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Printing at its worst. The Elzevirs. Binding in Italy, France, and England. Engraved illustrations. Antiquarian interest in printed books. New conceptions of librarianship and bibliography. V.—EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—Improvement in printing. Experiments with new types. Increased interest in book-collecting. Histories of printing. New styles of binding. Revival of wood engraving. VI.—NINETEENTH

CENTURY.—Increase in the demand for books. Improvements in machinery. Effects of cheaper methods of production on paper, printing, binding, and illustrations. Antiquarian revivals. Excellence of modern workmanship when given fair play.

Book recommended.—*A Guide to the Exhibition in the King's Library at the British Museum*, illustrating the history of printing and bookbinding (1901). Price 6d. Other information can best be obtained from articles in any good encyclopædia.

52. 'Elementary Practical Bibliography,' a course of sixteen lectures by Mr. ROBERTS, on Wednesdays at 4.45 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 16th November. Fee 14s. 6d.

**Syllabus.** THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.—Typefoundry. Printing. Paper and Ink. Bookbindings. Illustrations. PUBLISHING. COPYRIGHT. BOOKSELLING. AUCTIONS. PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. GUIDES AND AIDS TO BOOKS.—Great catalogues. Guides to reading and book selection. Bibliographical societies and periodicals. Bibliographies. COMPILATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.—Varieties and uses of bibliographies. Arrangement and rules for compilation. Methods of compilation. Annotation and descriptive bibliography. BOOK SELECTION.—Theory and principles of book selection. The best books. Selection of periodicals. Courses of reading. Lists of authorities. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TERMS. LATIN NAMES OF TOWNS, ETC.

**Note.** Lists of authorities and courses for home reading will be given during the lectures.

53. Mr. SARGENT will hold a class in connection with course No. 39 (Economic Geography) at 4 p.m. on Tuesdays throughout the year, beginning 4th October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

54. 'The Organisation of English Foreign Trade,' an elementary course of eleven lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 4th October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** The general elements of English foreign trade explained in the light of history and geography. Analysis of trade: the more important commodities and their natural relations. Method of import and export organisation. Various agents and intermediaries and their work. Connection of the State with the process. Carriage by sea: the great steamship lines and routes. Importance of the freight question. Foreign routes and our relations with them. Financial organisation, method of buying and selling and liquidating obligations. The balance of trade and our trading relations with various typical countries examined. Change in the character of commodities exchanged, and the explanation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Elementary notions as to English foreign trade may be gathered from: Bastable, *Commerce of Nations*; Bowley, *England's Foreign Trade*; Chisholm, *Handbook of Commercial Geography*; Hooper and Graham, *Modern Business Methods* (import and export trade). Reference may be made to Bastable, *Theory of International Trade*; Clare, *A Money Market Primer* and *The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges*; various articles in Palgrave's *Dictionary*—official statistics of British trade.

55. 'The Economic Position of the Great Powers,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

30 s  
11 s  
30 s  
30 s  
10 s  
80 s  
120 s  
200 s



- I.—Michaelmas Term. 1815–1848. Eleven Lectures, beginning 5th October. Fee 11s.
- II.—Lent Term. 1848–1871. Eleven lectures, beginning 18th January. Fee 11s.
- III.—Summer Term. 1871—THE PRESENT TIME. Eight lectures, beginning 3rd May. Fee 8s.

**Syllabus.** While the internal economy of the different States, especially in relation to manufacturing industry, the transport system and finance, will not be neglected, the course will deal principally with questions of commercial policy and the external economic relations of the Great Powers. After a brief résumé of the position in 1815, the lecturer will describe the main stages of the development, chiefly of England, France, Germany, and the United States, up to and including the period 1860–1870, with special reference to the establishment of the West European system of commercial treaties. The English free trade movement will not be described in detail in this course, but its influence on the policy of other countries and parallel or analogous movements in other countries will receive considerable attention. Owing to the great and increasing importance of Germany as a commercial power, and the character of the questions raised during the more recent progress of that country, the establishment of the German Zollverein will be described in some detail. For similar reasons, the progress and policy of the United States will form an important part of the course. For the period 1870 to the present time the questions to be dealt with in this course fall mainly into the following groups:—(1) The extension of the 'great industry'; (2) prices; (3) changes in transport; (4) the development of (a) Russia, (b) the Far East; (5) colonies; (6) tariff changes and commercial treaties.

The subject of the course is, to a large extent, a new one so far as English University teaching is concerned, and it is at present difficult to suggest a really satisfactory and at the same time practicable course of reading. Students are advised not to attempt too much; to follow the lectures closely, read the selected chapters recommended from time to time, and try to obtain a clear and connected view of the course of development of the different States. There are no English books which can be said to cover the ground. For certain historical questions Porter's *Progress of the Nation*, Tooke and Newmarch's *History of Prices*, and Leone Levi's *History of British Commerce* are useful, but do not deal with those questions in the manner required by the nature of the course. Much relevant information may be gained, somewhat laboriously, from the *Consular Reports* and other reports issued by the British and the United States Governments. For students able to read German without much difficulty, the best way of approaching the subject at present is to be found in German books on economic and commercial history. Students may obtain a satisfactory outline from (say) the following course. They may read first Adolf Beer's *Geschichte des Welthandels im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, Zweiter Band (1889), which contains separate chapters on each of the States to be dealt with, and then Dr. Alfred Zimmermann's *Die Handelspolitik des Deutschen Reichs vom Frankfurter Frieden bis zur Gegenwart* (1900), which again not only deals with the Zollverein and recent German commercial history, but has separate chapters on Austria, Russia, France, England, and the United States, and valuable short bibliographies relating to each country. These books should be supplemented with *Beiträge zur neuesten Handelspolitik Deutschlands* (1900, 1901) and *Beiträge zur neuesten Handelspolitik Oesterreichs* (1901), both published by the Verein für Socialpolitik under the editorship of Professor Schmoller, and selections from Zimmermann's *Die Europäischen Kolonien* (1896–1901).

Reference may also be made during the course to the following:

Amé, *Etudes sur les tarifs et douanes et les traités de commerce* (1876); Bazant, J. von, *Die Handelspolitik Oesterreich-Ungarns, 1875 bis 1892* (1894); Beer, A., *Oesterreichische Handelspolitik im XIX. Jahrhundert* (1891); Bonnassieux, Pierre, *Les Grandes Compagnies du Commerce. Etude pour servir à l'Histoire de la Colonisation* (1892);

Brandt, Dr. Alexander von, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Handelspolitik von Colbert bis zur Gegenwart* (1896); Butenval, Works (see the collection in the British Library of Political Science); Devers, Auguste, *La politique commerciale de la France depuis 1860* (1892); Falk, *Geschichte des deutschen Zollvereins*; Fisk, George M., *Die handelspolitischen und sonstigen völkerrechtlichen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* (1897); Grünberg, Karl, *Die handelspolitischen Beziehungen Oesterreich-Ungarns zu den Ländern an der unteren Donau* (1902); Hahn, Eduard, *Die Wirtschaft der Welt am Ausgange des XIX. Jahrhunderts* (1900); Halle, Dr. E. von, *Baumwollproduktion und Pflanzungswirtschaft in den Nordamerikanischen Südstaaten*; and *Volks- und Seewirtschaft. Reden und Aufsätze* (1902); Kovalevsky, Maxime, *Le régime économique de Russie* (1898); Levasseur, E., *Histoire des Classes Ouvrières en France depuis 1789 jusqu'à nos jours*; Lotz, Dr. Walther, *Verkehrsentwicklung in Deutschland, 1800–1900* (1902); Luxemburg, Dr. Rosa, *Die industrielle Entwicklung Polens* (1898); Matlekovits, A. von, *Die Zollpolitik der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie seit 1868* (1891); Matthäi, Fr., *Die Wirtschaftlichen Hilfsquellen Russlands* (1885); Morley, *Life of Richard Cobden*; Noël, O., *Histoire du Commerce du monde* (1891); Von Poschinger, *Bismarck als Volkswirth* (1889–1891) and *Aktenstücke zur Wirtschaftspolitik des Fürsten Bismarck* (1890–1891); Rausch, *Französische Handelspolitik vom Frankfurter Frieden bis zur Tarifreform von 1882, dargestellt auf Grund der parlamentarischen Annalen* (1900); Richelot, *Le Zollverein*; Schulze-Gävernitz, Dr. Gerhart von, *Volkswirtschaftliche Studien aus Russland* (1899); Ulrich, Franz, *Staatseisenbahnen, Staatswasserstrassen, und die deutsche Wirtschaftspolitik* (1898); Valfrey, J., *Histoire du traité de Francfort* (1874); Weber, *Der Zollverein, Geschichte seiner Entstehung und Entwicklung* (1871); Wolowski, *La Liberté commerciale et les résultats du traité de 1860* (1869); Worms, E., *Histoire du Zollverein allemand and Politique Commerciale de l'Allemagne*; Zimmermann, Dr. Alfred, *Geschichte der preussisch-deutschen Handelspolitik aktenmässig dargestellt* (1892). Other books and reports on the subject of the lectures will be mentioned in the classes.

56. 'Economic Position of the Great Powers.' Mr. SARGENT will hold a class in connection with course No. 55, at 4 p.m. on Wednesdays throughout the year, beginning 5th October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

57. 'English Foreign Trade, with special reference to China and the Far East,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Mondays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. THE HISTORICAL AND OTHER CONDITIONS WHICH DETERMINE OUR FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA AND THE EAST. Eleven lectures, beginning 3rd October. Fee 11s.

**Syllabus.** Early commercial intercourse with China. The new trade routes and the growth of the foreign trade of Europe. The interchange of products; China and India contrasted; tropical and temperate regions. Trade with China and India in the nineteenth century and the prospect for the future, in the light of geographical considerations. Chinese civilisation and the foreign merchant. The gradual increase of commercial privileges in the nineteenth century. The present position and tendencies. Japan as a new factor in the situation; the growth and development of her trade and industry in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Competition. The Great Powers and the economic needs of China. Political ideals and commercial policy. The future: how far are present conditions, geographical and economic, likely to be permanent?



II.—Lent Term. THE EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE CHINA TRADE. Eleven lectures, beginning 16th January. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The general value of the foreign trade of China. The different commercial regions, with their imports and exports. The progress of trade in the last ten years, with particular reference to the position of Great Britain. Commercial organisation. Internal communications in relation to the character and cost of transport. Treaty ports and the Chinese fiscal system, imperial and local. The foreign and native merchant. Native officials and trade societies, and their influence. The value of consular protection. The monetary system of China in relation to commercial needs. Competition. Foreign shipping and the China trade. The question of freights; time and cost of various routes. Foreign capital in native industries, and its effect on the market. Railway development. The balance of trade between Great Britain and China.

III.—Summer Term. THE TRADE OF EASTERN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. Eight lectures, beginning 1st May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* The commercial possibilities of the whole region will be discussed, with especial reference to the new problems raised by the extension of the spheres of action of Japan and the United States.

*BIBLIOGRAPHY.* CHINA.—Parker, E., *China, her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce* 1901; Grunzel, J., *Die kommerzielle Entwicklung Chinas in den letzten 25 Jahren*, Leipzig, 1891; Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, Reports of Commercial Mission to China, 1896-7; China Imperial Maritime Customs, Annual Reports.

References to current literature, on various questions raised in the lectures, will be given during the course.

58. 'The Development of Ocean Transport and the Policy of the Great Powers with regard to the Mercantile Marine,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. SARGENT in Lent Term, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 17th January. Fee for the course of eleven lectures 11s.

*Syllabus.* A brief historical notice will be given of changes in the conditions of transport during the last half-century. The present situation will be described, with especial reference to the mercantile policy of different States. This will be followed by a discussion of the latest methods of organisation and control of transport as bearing on the question of commercial development and national prosperity.

59. Seminar in Foreign Trade, by Mr. SARGENT. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

60. 'Economic History: The Growth of English Industry, with special reference to the period after 1760,' a course of thirty lectures by Miss TOMN, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures beginning 5th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures beginning 18th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures beginning 3rd May. Fee 8s

*Syllabus.* The course will include a sketch of the development of England up to 1760, the industrial and agricultural revolutions, and the control of industry by the State and by voluntary associations, such as trade unions.

These lectures will be of an elementary character.

61. 'Economic History.' Miss TOMN will hold a class in connection with course No. 60 at 4 p.m. on Fridays throughout the year, beginning 7th October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

62. 'Economic History: The General History of Commerce, with special reference to the Development of English Commerce and Colonisation in the Nineteenth Century,' a course of thirty lectures by Miss TOMN, on Thursdays at 4 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* The commerce of the ancient world—the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans. The trade and commerce of Mediæval Christendom—the Hanse League, the Italian Cities, and the mediæval banking system. The great discoveries. The rise of nations and the economic policies of Portugal, Spain, Holland, France, and England. The abandonment of the English mercantile system; the trade treaties after 1860; the developments of transport; the great commercial depression, and the growth of foreign competition; the sugar bounties; the Merchandise Marks Acts; the question of shipping subsidies; the expansion of England in the nineteenth century; the chartered companies; the abandonment of Colonial preferences; and the development of the idea of imperial federation.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

63. 'English Economic History after 1485,' a course of thirty lectures by Miss TOMN, on Fridays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. ENGLAND AND WESTERN EUROPE IN XVI<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. Eleven lectures, beginning 7th October. Fee 11s.

II.—Lent Term. ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS. Eleven lectures, beginning 20th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. THE PERIOD OF WHIG RULE AND THE ADOPTION OF 'LAISSEZ FAIRE.' Eight lectures, beginning 5th May. Fee 8s.

This course will deal with the economic history of England in considerable detail. Individual attention will be given to students who are engaged in investigation.

64. Seminar in Economic History, by Miss TOMN. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

65. 'The Existing British Constitution Analytically and Comparatively Treated,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. WILLAS, on Thursdays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures £1 5s.



I.—Michaelmas Term. THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT. Eleven lectures, beginning 6th October. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The internal inheritance of mankind (instincts, etc.). The external inheritance (habits, expedients, knowledge, etc.). The "causes" of political phenomena, reflexes, feelings, thoughts, reasoning. Their varying power of (a) producing action, (b) producing permanently effectual action. The conditions of political reasoning as influencing (a) the form of reasoning, (b) the form of institution. The art of politics: (a) general, (b) under representative government. The ethics of politics. International and interracial politics. Political effects of the limitations of human knowledge.

II.—Lent Term. THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ANALYTICALLY TREATED. Eleven lectures beginning 19th January. Fee 11s.

III.—Summer Term. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES COMPARATIVELY TREATED. Eight lectures beginning 4th May. Fee 8s.

66. Seminar in Constitutional History, by Mr. WALLAS. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

67. 'Sources and Methods in the Social Sciences,' a course of three lectures by Mr. WEBB, on Tuesdays at 8.15 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 11th October. Fee 2s. 6d. Free to students attending courses at the School.

*Syllabus.* Nature of the social sciences (economics, political science, ethics, sociology). Nature of the problems. The data. Methods of investigation. The document. The observed fact. The interview. Statistics. Literature of the subject. Parliamentary papers. Municipal and other records. How to find out what has been already observed.

68. Seminar in Local Government, by Mr. WEBB and Mr. ASHLEY. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying the inclusive fee, and to others on payment of the Seminar fee of £1 a Term.

69. 'Methods of Investigation,' a course of three lectures by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB, in Lent Term, on Mondays at 4.30 p.m., beginning 6th February. Fee 2s. 6d.

*Syllabus.* The nature of the problem. Social structure and social function. Accurate description. The use of hypothesis. Verification. The use of documents. The use of literature. The limits of personal observation. The interview. Wholesale interviewing. Statistics and their limitations. The power of prevision. The average man and the exception. Action and reaction of man and his environment. Limitation of science to the processes of life. The bankruptcy of science with regard to the purposes of life.

70.—'Sociology,' a course of forty lectures by Professor WESTERMARCK, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. Fee for the course of forty lectures £2 12s. 6d. (Martin White Lectures.)

I.—Michaelmas Term. Twenty lectures, beginning 11th October. Fee £1 11s. 6d.

II.—Lent Term. Twenty lectures, beginning 17th January. Fee £1 11s. 6d.

*Syllabus.* Sociology, the science of social phenomena. The characteristics of social phenomena as distinguished from biological and psychological phenomena. Sociology in its relations to Biology and Psychology. The principle of evolution applied to Sociology. The theory of natural selection stated and explained. Its bearing on social phenomena. The varieties of social phenomena. The essential characteristics of a society. Animal and Human societies. The origin of Human societies. The formation, scope, and coherence of a society largely dependent on biological and psychological facts, especially on (1) nutrition, and (2) the instinct of self-preservation and altruistic sentiments. Gregariousness and altruistic sentiments. Human societies based on the principles of local contiguity and blood-relationship. The family, clan, tribe, nation. The systems of maternal and paternal descent. The origin and function of the family. The relationships between parents and children. The *patria potestas*. The origin and function of marriage. Social regulations as to the limits within which marriages may be contracted (exogamous and endogamous rules). The modes of contracting marriages; marriage by capture, marriage by purchase; the marriage portion. The forms of marriage. The duration of marriage, and the customs and laws referring to divorce. The relation between husband and wife. The position of women. The institution of slavery. Its origin and distribution. The relations between master and slave. The disappearance of slavery and serfdom in Europe. The negro slavery. (The economic aspect of slavery will not be discussed in detail.) Social rules referring to the conduct of men towards members of their own society. Rights and their psychological origin. Customs and laws as rules of conduct. The origin and function of punishment. The chief theories of the object of punishment examined. Responsibility, moral and legal. Internal and external aspects of conduct in connection with the question of responsibility (accident, *dolus*, *culpa*, &c.). Agents under intellectual disability (children, lunatics, &c.). The punishment of animals and inanimate things (cf. the English *deodand*). The right of life. The influence of class distinction on the right of life. The system of blood-revenge. The system of compensation. Capital punishment. The duel as a social institution and the wager of battle. Suicide in the eyes of custom and law. Mutual aid. Charity as a social and a religious duty. The right of property. Acquisition by occupation, by use and work, by inheritance. The right of honour and the rules of politeness. Sincerity and good faith. The origin and development of patriotism. Social relationships between members of different societies. The state of war. The evolution of rules relating to war. The social position of strangers. The custom of hospitality. Relations to the dead. Ancestor-worship and its social importance. Religion in its social aspects. Totemism. National religions and universal religions. Religious worship. Prayer. Sacrifice. Human sacrifice. Asceticism. Oaths. Ordeals. The right of sanctuary. Magic and its influence on social relationships.

71. Seminar in Sociology, by Professor WESTERMARCK, will meet after the lectures on Tuesdays, beginning 11th October. Free to students attending the above course of lectures.

72. 'Industrial and Commercial Law,' sixty lectures, extending over two years, by Mr. WRIGHT, on Mondays at 6 p.m. Fee for the course of thirty lectures in the current session £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures. Fee 11s.

(a) THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT. A course of six lectures beginning 3rd October. Fee 7s. 6d.

(b) CORPORATIONS AS CONTRACTUAL PARTIES AND THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. Five lectures, beginning 14th November. Fee 7s.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures. Fee 11s.

(a) NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. A course of six lectures, beginning 16th January. Fee 7s. 6d.



(b) THE CONTRACT OF THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF GOODS. A course of five lectures, beginning 27th February. Fee 7s.  
 III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures. Fee 8s.

(a) MARITIME CONTRACTS (AFFREIGHTMENT AND INSURANCE). A course of five lectures, beginning 1st May. Fee 7s.

(b) THE LAW OF A BANKING ACCOUNT AND OF GUARANTEES. A course of three lectures, beginning 5th June. Fee 5s.

To be followed in Session 1905-6 by thirty lectures on the following subjects:—

I. The General Principles of the Law of Contract (a repetition of the opening course in the previous session). II. The Law of Trade Unions and of Combination (with special reference to labour disputes). III. Compensation by Employers for Injuries sustained by their Employees. IV. The Truck Acts and the Factory Acts. V. The Law of Copyright. VI. The Law of Patents.

**73. 'Industrial and Commercial Law.'** Mr. WRIGHT will hold a class in connection with course No. 72, at 5 p.m. on Mondays, beginning 3rd October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

**74. 'Constitutional Law and History,'** a course of sixty lectures, extending over two years, by Mr. WRIGHT, on Fridays at 6 p.m. Fee for the thirty lectures in the current session £1 5s.

I.—Michaelmas Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 7th October. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* Nature of Constitutional Law; its place in jurisprudence; its relation to political science. General characteristics and form of the English Constitution. Historical sketch of the development of the English Constitution.

II.—Lent Term. Eleven lectures, beginning 20th January. Fee 11s.

*Syllabus.* The most important English constitutional documents and leading cases. The Crown. Various meanings of the Prerogative. The Crown as Executive. The Councils of the Crown. Foreign relations. The title to the Crown.

III.—Summer Term. Eight lectures, beginning 5th May. Fee 8s.

*Syllabus.* The Legislature.—The Constituent members. Functions of the Legislature. Relations of the members individually to the whole. Dispensing and suspending powers. Acts, ordinances, and proclamations. Relationship of legislature and executive under the Cabinet system. Composition and privileges of the two Houses.

To be followed in Session 1905-6 by lectures on the following subjects:—

Nature of Constitutional Law (a repetition of the opening lecture in the previous session). The Judicature. The Colonies. Administrative Law. The Subject.

**75. 'Constitutional Law and History.'** Mr. WRIGHT will hold a class in connection with course No. 74, at 5 p.m. on Fridays, beginning 7th October. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. on the same day for evening Students. Fee for the session £1; fee for Michaelmas or Lent Term 8s.; fee for the Summer Term 6s. 6d.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

(a) STUDENTSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND BURSARIES OFFERED BY THE SCHOOL.

A RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP of the value of £100 a year for two years will be awarded on examination in October, 1904.

Candidates are requested to call upon the Director of the School on Monday, October 10th, between 4.30 and 7 P.M., and before that date to send to him the following particulars—viz. (1) name and address in full, (2) school or schools, college and university where educated, (3) academic record, if any, (4) the name of the professor, tutor, lecturer, or other person of recognised position to whom reference may be made; and to state (1) whether they wish to be examined in Economics or Political Science, and (2) in what subject they would wish to carry on their investigations, if elected.

Candidates will be examined in Economics or Political Science. Three papers will be set in each subject, and a general paper common to both, so framed as to test the candidate's knowledge of both Economics and Politics—viz.: in *Economics*, two papers in General Economics, including Methods of Investigation and Applications of Statistics, and one paper in Economic History; in *Political Science*, one paper in the History of Political Ideas, one paper in Comparative Politics, i.e., (a) General Political History regarded from the point of view of Constitutional Development, (b) Existing Foreign Constitutions; and one paper in the British Constitution. The papers will include questions in International Law, and passages for translation and comment in French and German.

Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will, if necessary, be examined *viva voce*. In making their selection the examiners will take into account both the result of the examination and the previous record and promise of the candidates. The papers will be set on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 11th and 12th, at 10 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. The *viva voce* examination will be held on one or more subsequent days.

The Research Studentships of the London School of Economics are intended to promote the execution of definite pieces of original work relating either to past or present economic or political conditions and to enable students to become trained investigators.

The successful candidates are expected to devote a specified number of hours each day to their work, attending for this purpose at the School, or carrying on their researches in such fields of investigation as may be required. Their first task is to perfect themselves, under expert direction, in the methods of investigation and research. They then choose, subject to the approval of the Director, some definite subject of investigation of limited scope, which they are assisted, under competent direction, to study at first hand with a view to the preparation of a short monograph.

\*2. Six Scholarships of £12 a year for three years are awarded by the Governors of the School to University extension students on the recommendation of the University Extension Board: the Scholar to be elected in the first instance for one year, but to be re-eligible.

\* Further information may be obtained from the Registrar of the University Extension Board, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.



In July, 1904, awarded to—

JOHN JAMES CATER (Battersea Centre).  
ALBERT WILLIAM ROGERS LOVERING (Regent Street Poly-  
technic Centre).  
HORACE JOHN WILSON (Birkbeck College Centre).  
AUGUSTUS DUNCAN WEBB (Regent Street Polytechnic Centre).  
JOHN HENRY DUNN (Birkbeck College Centre).  
WILLIAM JOHN FOSTER (City of London College Centre).

\*3. One Scholarship of £12 a year for three years is awarded by the Governors of the School on the recommendation of the Society of Arts: the Scholar to be elected in the first instance for one year, but to be re-eligible.

In July, 1904, awarded to—

ABRAHAM BENJAMIN (Pitman's Metropolitan School).

4. Six Bursaries of £5 a year each for one year are offered by the Governors of the School to deserving students who have completed three terms' continuous study at the School to the satisfaction of the Director. These Bursaries may be renewed for a second and third year if the progress of the holder be satisfactory.

5. Students of not less than three terms' continuous attendance at the School, who show special aptitude, may be engaged by the Governors to devote a specified portion of their time to particular pieces of work in the Library. The whole or part of their fees will be remitted at the discretion of the Director. For particulars of these Bursaries apply to the Librarian.

(b) PRIZES OFFERED BY THE SCHOOL.

The Whittuck Prize.—Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK offers the sum of £10 as a prize for an essay on a subject in International or Constitutional Law, or on some other subject in Political Science approved by the donor. The following are the conditions of competition for 1904-1905:—

1. Essays must be sent to the Director by the 1st October, 1905.
2. The award will be made by Professor Dicey, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Mr. Whittuck, and the Director.
3. If no essay of sufficient merit be received, the money will be applied to the purchase of books on Foreign Constitutions for the British Library of Political Science.
4. The essay must be clearly written or type-written, and of moderate length.
5. The competition is confined to those who are either Research students of the School or who have attended lectures in the School for two Terms of the academical year, 1904-5.
6. Each candidate is required to submit to the Director, before the end of the Summer Term, the subject on which he proposes to send in an essay.

\* Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The Hutchinson Silver Medal is awarded at the end of the Summer Term either for excellence of work done in research or on the result of the Sessional Examination as the Governors shall determine.

The Hutchinson Medal was awarded—

In July, 1900, to GILBERT SLATER, M.A., for excellence of work in investigating the common field system.

In July, 1901, to Miss E. M. LEONARD, for her work on 'The Early History of English Poor Relief,' published by the Cambridge University Press.

In July, 1902, not awarded.

In July, 1903, to Miss B. L. HUTCHINS and Miss AMY HARRISON (Mrs. Spencer), B.A., D.Sc., for their 'History of Factory Legislation,' published in the School Series.

In July, 1904, to Miss C. A. J. SKEEL, D.Litt., for her thesis 'The Council in the Marches of Wales.'

(c) SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON; OPEN TO STUDENTS OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Two Scholarships of £50 each (including the Gerstenberg), tenable for one year.

Two Mitchell Scholarships\* awarded to matriculated students intending to proceed to a degree in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, one of £25 and one of £20 a year tenable for four years. Open to all undergraduates, but certain 'City qualifications'† are necessary.

One Mitchell Studentship‡ of £100, payable quarterly in six equal instalments, to enable a picked student possessing the necessary 'City qualifications'† with proper training to study and investigate some definite feature of business or industrial organisation at home or abroad.

October, 1902, awarded to JOHN HARTMANN MORGAN, London School of Economics.

Two Gilchrist Scholarships\* of £40 a year each, tenable for two years, to be awarded to women students who are not of more than two years' standing in the University, and have passed the Intermediate Examination in any Faculty, and who intend to proceed to a degree in that Faculty.

One Gilchrist Studentship‡ of £100 for one year to be awarded to a woman student who has taken an Honours degree at the University of London in any Faculty, and who is prepared to take a course of study in an approved institution in preparation for some profession.

\* To be awarded on Examination in September.

† Candidates are only eligible who, or whose parents, are or have been resident in or engaged or employed in any trade or occupation within the City of London, or who attend or have attended any Public Elementary School, as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, within the City of London, or any School within that area recognised as a secondary school by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council.

‡ Awarded without examination.



One Gilchrist Travelling Studentship\* of £70, open to Secondary Teachers (women) who hold the University Diploma for teaching, have been engaged for not less than two years in teaching, and who at the time of election hold an appointment in a school. The candidate elected must undertake to spend not less than three months in studying some educational problem abroad or in the United Kingdom.

Three St. Dunstan's Exhibitions for Women† of £60 a year, tenable for three years, two of which (one for Arts and one for Science, including Economics and Political Science) will only be tenable by Internal Students of the University of London at a 'School of the University.'

The third Exhibition for either Arts or Science, including Economics and Political Science, will be tenable at the University of London or at any other place of higher Literary, Scientific, or Technical Education approved by the Governors.

#### Candidates for the St. Dunstan's Exhibitions

- (1) Must be undergraduates of not more than 19 years of age on the 1st of September preceding the Examination.
- (2) Must have been resident for the past three years or more in the London Metropolitan Police District Area or in the City of London and the liberties thereof.
- (3) Must be of restricted means and, in the opinion of the Governors, in need of assistance in prosecuting their University studies.

The Cobden Club offers a prize, to be called the Cobden Prize, of the value of £20, and a silver medal to be awarded triennially for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy. It is open to all members of the University of not more than four years' standing from the date of their matriculation, and will be awarded next in 1906.

The Gladstone Memorial Prize, consisting of books to the value of £10, awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination in Economics and Political Science:—

In August, 1903, awarded to MILDRED EMILY BULKLEY, London School of Economics.

In August, 1904, awarded to ARTHUR THOMAS PURVER, London School of Economics.

\* Candidates are only eligible who, or whose parents, are or have been resident in or engaged or employed in any trade or occupation within the City of London or who attend or have attended any Public Elementary School, as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, within the City of London, or any School within that area recognised as a secondary school by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council.

To be awarded on Examination in September.

(d) EXHIBITIONS OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSITY; OPEN TO STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNICS, ETC., INTENDING TO PROCEED TO A DEGREE IN THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

Two Mitchell Scholarships\*, one of £25 and one of £20, awarded to a student of the Birkbeck Institute and of the City of London College.

One City Parochial Foundation Scholarship of £25 a year, tenable for four years, open to members or students of either sex in any of the Polytechnics or other educational institutions aided by the City Parochial Foundation, who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and who are not over thirty years of age at the commencement of the Examination.

(c) SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES OFFERED BY OTHER UNIVERSITIES; OPEN TO STUDENTS OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Whewell Scholarships (Cambridge).—Two Scholarships, one of £100 a year and one of £50 a year, each tenable for two years and renewable for two more, are awarded annually, after an examination in November. They are open to all persons, *whether members of Cambridge University or not*, who are under 25 on the 1st of January following the examination. Scholars will be required to keep after their election (or to have kept partly before and partly after) at least six terms at Cambridge. The subjects of Examination are (1) the General History of International Law; (2) Foreign Relations of the Principal Civilised States; (3 and 4) Public International Law, including Nationality, Jurisdiction, and Domicile; (5) Problems, disputed points and proposed changes; (6) Political Philosophy, including the general theory of Law and Government, and Political Economy so far as it bears upon International Law.

\* To be awarded on Examination in September.



### THE STUDENTS' COMMON ROOM.

The subscription to the Lending Library and Common Room is 2s. 6d. per Term, or 5s. per Session. A donation of £1 and upwards to the funds of the Lending Library entitles the Student to membership of the Common Room, with the right to use the Lending Library during the whole period of his or her connection with the School.

The Common Room is open during Term to members only from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon.

The Management of the Common Room is in the hands of the House Committee of the Governors, assisted by an advisory committee of Students elected by the members of the Common Room. All suggestions and complaints by members of the Common Room should, in the first instance, be directed to the Common Room Committee.

The members of the Common Room are called together by the Director on the 3rd Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, to receive the report of the retiring Committee, to elect a new Committee, and to discuss any matters that may be brought forward.

The Governors, by a minute of 26th March, 1903, directed that all fees paid for the use of the Common Room should be allocated entirely to increasing the amenities of the Room and the resources of the Common Room Library.

Tea is served at a small charge at 5 p.m. during Term, except on Saturdays.

The books in the Common Room Library are available to members under the following regulations:—

1. The books are issued to members of Common Room only.
2. Application for books is to be made to the Superintendent of the Reading Room, on the proper form, to be obtained at the Catalogue Desk.
3. Books are issued during the hours when the Reading Room is open.
4. Readers may borrow one volume only at a time.
5. Books may, except as provided in Rule 7, be kept for eight days, the days of issue and return being each counted as one day.
6. On application to the Superintendent of the Reading Room the loan of a book may be renewed for a further period of eight days, provided that it has not been asked for in the meantime.
7. Students who have paid the subscription to Common Room for the complete current session may use the Common Room Library during the vacations on special application to the Librarian, but no book may be retained during the first fourteen days of August.
8. Borrowers will be held responsible for the safe custody of books issued to them.
9. The Director may at any time debar anyone from the privileges of the Library for non-observance of these Rules.

### THE STUDENTS' UNION.

*President, 1904-5:* Mr. FELIX SCHUSTER.

*Ex-Presidents:* The Right Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart.

The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P. The Right Hon. R. B. HALDANE, K.C., M.P.

Sir WILLIAM COLLINS, L.C.C. Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB.

The Right Hon. Sir ALFRED LYALL, K.C.B.,

*Vice-Presidents:* Mr. H. J. MACKINDER (Director of the School). Mr. W. A. S. HEWINS.

Mr. SIDNEY WEBB. Mr. C. M. KNOWLES. Mr. PERCY ASHLEY. Miss B. L. HUTCHINS.

*Chairman:* Mr. C. DAVIDSON. *Treasurer:* Mr. T. C. RIDDELL.

*Secretaries:* Mr. G. P. BEST. Miss S. E. MOFFAT.

The Students' Union was founded two years after the opening of the School, with the object of supplying the members with opportunities for the discussion of subjects of common interest, and thereby becoming better acquainted with one another. The first, and more or less experimental, meeting was held on June 17th, 1897, the subject of debate being the Eastern Question. In the following autumn the society became a permanent institution. Mr. Leonard Courtney kindly consented to become the first president, and the society has continued the practice of inviting some person distinguished in politics or economics to hold the office.

The president delivers an address to the members at some time during his year of office, and presides over the annual dinner. The office of vice-president is bestowed in recognition of special or long-continued services to the society.

The early debates were presided over by distinguished visitors. But it was soon decided to elect a chairman from amongst the members themselves, to hold office for a year and to preside at 'ordinary' meetings. The first chairman thus chosen was Mr. C. M. Knowles, and to him and to the first two secretaries, Mr. W. Rees-Jeffreys and Miss B. L. Hutchins, a large share of the credit for the success of the Union is due.

The actual management of the society is in the hands of the chairman, the secretaries, and a committee, of which the treasurer is *ex officio* a member. The committee and the officers are elected annually. Women are eligible for any office, and though in a minority as regards membership are represented equally on the committee.

Debates are usually held once a fortnight during the winter term, and at longer intervals during the summer. The society has not adopted a Parliamentary procedure. The subjects chosen for debate are usually economic, financial, or social, more rarely political; and the discussions tend to be either practical or academic rather than partisan.

For more advanced work the constitution of the Union makes provision for the formation of groups of students for the study of special subjects. Groups have already worked upon Taxation, Factory Legislation, and other subjects, and in some cases monographs have been prepared. Given capable and energetic leadership the group



forms a useful agent of economic or statistical research, where the labour of investigation would be too great for a single worker, and it is hoped that with the increase in the numbers of the research students it will become a permanent feature of the work of the Union.

The Union also forms a centre of the social life of the School, and as such renders a special benefit to a body of students who might otherwise miss the mutual assistance, stimulus, and entertainment which a residential college automatically affords. In this department of its activities the instruments of the Union are the annual dinner, which is the chief formal social function of the year, the annual picnic, and the social half-hour preceding the fortnightly debates; while the social life of the School is promoted by the Union in numerous informal ways.

With the removal of the School into the new buildings and its incorporation as a School of the University the Union also entered upon a new era. The rules have been revised with the view of making the constitution of the society more elastic. The main objects of the Union remain the same. But as a Union of all the students of the School its character will widen as its constituency widens. Special provision has also been made for the representation of new students on the committee, while the programme for the coming term has been designed to allow some opportunities for the exercise of a less responsible, though possibly more brilliant, type of oratory. Most valuable also to younger students of economics is the opportunity of contact with those who, having in many cases gone through the course of study, are engaged in practical work or original research.

It is hoped also that through the Union the students of the School will take their place along with those of other schools in the social life of the University, and negotiations are in progress for the holding of joint debates with other societies of the same nature.

Socially the function of the Union will become perhaps even more important. Not only will the membership both of past and present students requiring a social centre be more numerous, but the Union will afford to the undergraduate members of the School, in so far as the London conditions will permit, the means of enjoying some of the advantages of the 'common life' which is one of the recognised features of English university education, and one which it is one of the special functions of a School of the University to supply.

At the same time the Union forms a bond between the School and its past members, for its membership remains open to those who no longer attend lectures or classes but who retain an interest in its work, and it is to their interest and support that it owes much of the most valuable part of its character.

The Union will meet at the School for the purpose of discussion and debate at 8.15 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays. The first meeting will be on Wednesday, October 19th. Tea and coffee at 7.45 p.m.

The membership fee is 2s. 6d. per Session. The Session extends from October to the following June.

Programme and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretaries, or on application at the School.

## LIST OF STUDENTS DURING SESSION 1903-4.

NOTE.—Women Students are distinguished by an asterisk. <sup>1</sup> Signifies that the student has passed one of the Oxford Honours Schools Examinations. <sup>2</sup> Signifies that the student has passed one of the Cambridge Triposes.

G. F. Abbott	R. A. Bateman	J. H. Bratley
H. A. Abbott	J. S. Bathurst	P. E. Braun
H. C. Adams	E. Y. Baum	G. T. Bray
T. F. Adams	W. G. Baveridge	J. D. Brayne
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M. Aladin (Mrs.)*	J. J. Bayliss	R. T. Bridge
G. Albert, M.A.*	F. J. Bayly	B. Bridges
J. Albert	S. Beaney	F. W. Briggs
R. H. Alcock	W. M. Beer	H. H. Briggs
S. T. Alcock	A. E. Bellingham	W. Brinkworth
F. G. Alden	J. W. L. Benaton	H. G. Brookman
J. Aldred	G. W. Bennett	M. Brooks*
L. C. Aldridge	W. J. Bennett	P. Brooks
E. J. Alford	S. H. Bentley	W. H. Brotherton (Rev.), M.A.
S. H. Alison	G. A. Benton	A. E. Brown
E. E. Allender	J. Berry	D. Brown
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C. G. Andrews	G. P. Best	H. M. Brown* <sup>2</sup>
C. R. Andrews	E. Betts*	J. C. Brown
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G. Armstrong	B. T. Bigelow, B.A.*	P. Bryan
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L. C. Arscott	B. A. Bird	M. E. Bulkley, B.A.*
R. J. Arthur	C. F. Bird	G. T. Bull
A. W. Arthurton	E. A. Bird	H. Bull
S. E. Ash	D. Birnbaum, B.A.*	G. F. Bundyford
F. J. Askew, B.A.	C. B. Bishop	R. K. Burch
R. W. Aston	E. Blackbourn*	H. Burge
S. J. Atkins	R. H. K. Blackwell	A. Burgess
G. C. Atkinson	R. W. A. Blake	A. G. E. Burgess
R. Baigent	W. A. Blaken	H. Burgess
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F. Bailey	P. F. Blick	E. Burr*
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G. E. Baker	F. E. Bluff	F. Burrows
H. W. Baker	H. Blunden	P. C. Bursill
P. Baker	G. Blunt	A. Bush
W. C. Balch	L. Blunt	F. C. Bushnell
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M. Baldwin	E. Bolter	J. Bygott
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A. E. Balleine	H. I. Bond	T. Calder
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E. D. Bartlett	W. T. Bradley	G. P. Carter
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 D. Catmur  
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 S. Charlton  
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 G. W. Clark  
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LL.B.  
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R. A. Rolfe  
A. T. Rollings  
B. S. Rose  
R. S. Rose  
R. H. Rowland  
E. W. Rowntree, B.A.  
E. Russell  
M. A. Russell  
J. Sainsbury  
F. Salmony  
M. I. Salt\*  
G. R. Sanderson  
A. T. Sankey  
H. H. Sargent  
S. Sargent  
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F. G. Savage  
W. G. Savage  
W. H. Saville  
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W. P. Sawyer  
S. Sayer\*  
W. D. Scarr  
E. Scheele  
F. Schofield  
F. Schomerus, Ph.D.  
E. T. Scott  
E. A. Seaborn  
A. H. Searson  
E. A. Searson



P. J. Sebright	G. L. Stewart, M.A.	H. M. K. Veltom
W. Seffert	J. D. Stewart	W. J. Venn
C. J. Selway	G. Still*	W. T. Venton
W. W. Seton, M.A.	H. H. Still	C. C. Verrinder
S. J. Seymour	H. W. Stock	D. Veryord
S. G. F. Shand	T. C. Stock	F. A. Viner*
A. Sharp*	F. L. Stocker	G. A. Vokins
Y. H. Shen	A. H. Stokes	A. W. K. Wade
F. J. Shepherd	O. W. Stone	C. D. Waine
J. Sheppard	W. H. Strawbridge	H. Waite
W. P. Shipway	A. E. Stukins	F. Wakeling
H. Shoyer	C. Stuttle	F. Walker
W. T. Siddons	B. E. Sumner	G. Walker, B.A.
H. Silberschmidt	H. Sunley	G. W. Walker
F. J. Silcock	H. G. Sureties	J. Walker
E. J. Simmons	D. C. Sutherland	M. S. Walker, B.A.*
H. G. Simmons	A. Swan	R. Walker, jun.
W. E. Singleton, LL.B.	F. Swan	W. Wallace
W. S. Sitwell	R. W. Swift	B. C. Wallis
S. A. Skan	T. H. Swift	F. E. Wallis
G. Slater, M.A.	E. J. Syer	H. N. T. Wanostrocht
J. Slater	S. Takaishi, LL.B.	E. Warburton
H. F. Small	J. Talbot	W. H. Ward
C. A. E. Smallbone	P. J. Tarrant	G. Ware
A. C. Smith	S. Tasaki, M.A.	J. Warner
A. J. Hugh Smith, B.A.	T. E. Taverner	A. J. Waterfield
C. F. Smith	C. A. Taylor	C. M. Wates
E. C. Doust-Smith	I. Taylor*	G. Watson
E. E. Smith	C. A. Teuten	T. G. Watson
E. H. Smith	C. E. O. Thing	G. W. Watts
F. E. Smith	D. Thomas	J. W. Weaver
F. J. Smith	F. S. Thomas	W. H. Weaver
G. T. Smith	C. Thompson	A. D. Webb
H. Smith	E. Thompson (Rev.)	R. Webb
R. Smith, B.A.	P. J. Thompson	W. W. Webb
S. Smith	V. S. G. Thompson	S. C. Webber
H. Snelgrove	H. D. Thomson	H. T. Webster
G. H. Snow	A. H. Thorn	T. Webster
T. L. Snow	A. B. Thornicroft	A. Weiner, B.A.
R. A. Southard	J. Tierney	P. C. R. Wellman
F. C. Spence	W. J. Tiller	E. G. Wells*
A. Spencer (Mrs.), D.Sc.*	J. F. Tilly	J. B. Welson
E. J. Spencer	S. D. Tippet	E. J. West
A. D. Spicer, B.A.	A. E. Titmuss	G. B. West
E. F. Spurgeon	L. Tizard	H. A. West
R. C. Squires	A. B. Tomkins	F. W. H. Western
J. Stamper	E. G. Townsend	F. W. Weston
W. Starck	E. G. Townsend	F. W. Wetherall
F. J. Stebbens	W. V. Trask	G. H. Wheeler
W. T. Steel	C. F. Trenergy, B.A.	A. Wheelwright
F. Steele*	T. K. Tseng	A. E. C. White
M. Steele*	A. P. T. Tully	A. J. L. White
F. G. Stephens	M. A. Turner, B.A.*	A. M. I. White*
W. G. Stephenson	C. S. Twite	G. White
A. Stern	A. Tyler	G. K. White
F. H. W. Sterne	G. Ukita	J. A. White
H. J. Stevens	W. M. Underwood	L. M. Whitehouse* <sup>2</sup>
W. E. Stevens	J. F. Unstead, B.A.	G. H. Whiteman
W. J. Stevens	G. Unwin, B.A.	E. F. Whitmarsh
J. W. Stevenson	G. C. Upcott, B.A.	A. J. Whittall
E. W. R. Stewart	R. D. Urlin	C. Whitworth

P. Wickenden	E. Wilson	F. C. Wright
A. E. Wieck	F. R. Wilson	G. K. Wright
W. J. Wigley	G. M. Wilson, B.A.	H. Wright
E. L. Wild*	J. L. Wilson	W. C. Wright
W. G. Wilder	T. J. Winn	C. E. Wrighton
E. Wilkins, B.A.*	F. G. Winser	E. F. Wrighton
W. Wilkinson	C. P. Wintle	G. M. Wyatt
E. P. Willcocks	J. Wintour	R. Wyatt
C. H. Williams	R. P. Wintour	E. G. Wynne
H. Williams	E. A. Wise*	G. Wynne*
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T. E. Williams	G. B. Wood*	H. E. Yi
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R. G. Willrott	J. Wood	E. W. Young
A. Wills	A. H. Woodbridge	F. J. Young
T. J. Wills	C. Woods	W. A. Young
A. Wilson	R. W. Worsley	W. B. Young
A. Wilson	H. E. Wren	G. Zuccoli
	P. W. Wren	

The above list does not include the names of those students who attended the Education Classes in November, 1903.



## FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS SET AT THE SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

## ECONOMIC HISTORY.

(Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.)

1. Define clearly the character of the changes which were taking place in English agricultural organisation during the latter part of the eighteenth century.
2. What do you understand by a by-industry? Illustrate its importance in English economic development.
3. Discuss in the light of history the effect of the 'division of labour' on the economic position of the worker.
- X 4. How far was the growth of pauperism during the 'Industrial Revolution' due to (a) industrial changes, (b) legislative interference with labour?
5. Can you trace any historical continuity in the Trade Union movement?
- X 6. Analyse the Free Trade movement in England and estimate the motives of those mainly responsible for it.
7. Illustrate from the history of the nineteenth century the influence of economic theories on legislation.
- X 8. What are the conditions which have led to the growth of trusts and similar combinations in modern industry?
9. Do you consider that there was any justification for the attitude of the working classes towards machinery in the early nineteenth century?
10. Define the phrase 'mercantile system.' To what extent were the principles embodied in it operative in English industrial life in the eighteenth century?

## PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS I.

(Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.)

1. Explain the terms wealth, capital, income, and produce. Is the Transvaal wealthy?
2. 'Competition distributes the workers between the various occupations exactly in the proportions in which they would be distributed by an omniscient and benevolent despot.' How far is this true?
3. Would a cessation of the growth of population be likely to raise wages in England?
4. Examine the doctrine that the capitalist class has abandoned its active functions to a special class of entrepreneurs.
5. Explain exactly how and why variations in the supply of a commodity affect its value.
6. Account for the general inferiority of women's wages compared with men's.

7. Show how improvements in (1) methods of transport, and (2) in agricultural machinery, affect the value of land.
8. What causes variations in the general rate of interest on capital? Illustrate from recent experience.
9. Is it true that modern progress is tending to reduce the differences between the advantages of different employments? Is a reduction desirable?
10. Describe the principal causes of the actual inequality of wealth which exists in England.

## PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS II.

(Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.)

1. Distinguish between deterioration and depreciation in currencies. Enumerate the various causes of deterioration, and state roughly the present rate of deterioration in the English gold currency. Who are the principal sufferers by deterioration, and what provision is made in this country for restoring the coin to its normal condition?
2. Distinguish between a banker's Assets and his Reserve. What are the general considerations which should determine the choice of investments by a banker? How far would they be the same in the case of an insurance company?
3. 'It is hard to conceive of the credit system and the money market of to-day existing without the Stock Exchange.'  
Explain the principal relations between the money market and the market for securities.
4. Suppose a country, whose full legal tender money is a freely minted metal, puts a heavy tax on the importation of this metal. What effect would this tend to produce on its home prices, its foreign trade, and its foreign exchanges?
5. Classify the causes of financial crises, and give illustrations of your answer from English financial history.  
What does experience show to be the best remedy for such crises, when they have become acute?
6. Explain the terms Legal tender, Money at Call, Bills in Blank, Gold point of Exchange, Contango, Invisible Exports.
7. Discuss the function of the speculator in commercial transactions.
8. Show what difficulties stand in the way of an organisation in which societies of workers should manage and own the particular factory or other means of production in connection with which they work.
9. Examine the doctrine that exports are desirable in order to increase the employment of the people of the exporting country.
10. By what means are commercial and other obligations settled between different countries?
11. State the arguments in favour of progressive taxation.

## PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS III.

(Not more than Six Passages to be attempted. Candidates may confine themselves to the passages in one of the two languages.)

Translate and comment upon the following passages:—

(a) C'est aux XVI et XVII siècles que l'Angleterre a vu naître ses diverses compagnies de commerce. Leur apparition date des premiers succès maritimes de la Grande Bretagne. . . Une remarque est à faire qui les vise toutes: en



Angleterre, c'est la nation même qui a, dès les premiers temps, formé et encouragé ces compagnies. Le Gouvernement n'a pris aucune part réelle à la fondation des colonies anglaises, et surtout de celles qui dépendaient des compagnies de commerce. Il a prêté son concours à ces compagnies, il leur a concédé des chartes; il ne leur a fourni, le plus souvent, ni livres sterling, ni hommes. C'est en somme, l'initiative privée qui a procuré les uns et les autres aux compagnies.

(b) La grande réforme de 1834 a consisté dans la substitution du travail avec caractère pénal au travail à domicile. Chaque union de paroisses a son *work-house*, destiné à recevoir des indigents valides. Le secours à domicile ne constitue plus que l'exception, et il n'est donné qu'à titre simplement temporaire. Les *workhouses*, à raison du régime et de la discipline extrêmement sévères qui y sont appliqués et qui, dans une certaine mesure, leur donnent le caractère d'établissements pénitentiaires, à raison de l'obligation à laquelle l'assisté est astreint de fournir un travail pénible, ingrat et non rémunéré, les *workhouses*, disons-nous, ont eu pour résultat de réduire de moitié, en peu d'années, le nombre des indigents valides.

(c) Une récompense plus libérale du travail met les parents des dernières classes du peuple à portée de mieux soigner leurs enfants, et par conséquent d'en élever un plus grand nombre. Il est bon d'observer encore que le salaire superflu opère nécessairement cet effet, aussi approchant que possible, dans la proportion qu'exige la demande de travail. Cette demande, qui est celle d'hommes, règle nécessairement la production d'hommes, comme fait la demande à l'égard de toute autre marchandise: elle hâte la production quand celle-ci marche trop lentement; elle l'arrête quand elle va trop vite. C'est cette demande qui détermine l'état de la population dans tous les différents pays du monde.

(d) Qu'on laisse agir la civilisation moderne: les résultats qu'elle a jusqu'ici obtenus sont, en vérité, extraordinaires. Le progrès contemporain agit surtout dans l'intérêt du travailleur; le capital mobilier, puis le capital immobilier ont été atteints l'un après l'autre par la baisse du pouvoir de l'argent et du taux de l'intérêt, par la concurrence internationale; le travail gagne tout ce qu'ils ont perdu. Les prodigieuses découvertes auxquelles nous assistons depuis cent ans auront pour effet fatal l'abaissement des capitalistes qui ne sont pas autre chose que des capitalistes, c'est-à-dire de la propriété léguée et oisive, en même temps que la glorification du travail et de la propriété personnelle et laborieuse.

(e) Il y a un commerce qu'on appelle de spéculation. . . . Ce commerce lui-même est productif; son utilité consiste à employer des capitaux, des magasins, des soins de conservation, une industrie enfin, pour retirer de la circulation une marchandise lorsque sa surabondance l'avilirait, en ferait tomber le prix au-dessous de ses frais de production, et découragerait par conséquent sa production, pour la revendre lorsqu'elle deviendrait trop rare, et que, son prix étant porté au-dessus de son taux naturel, elle causerait de la perte à ses consommateurs.

(f) A-t-on réfléchi aux fonctions si diverses que remplit le bon propriétaire rural? Croire qu'il se contente de toucher ses fermages et de renouveler ses baux, c'est une hérésie; et cependant même ces deux opérations ne sont pas si simples qu'on veut bien le dire, car dans les clauses de renouvellement des baux, il entre une grande part de perspicacité et de mesure, et il y a lieu souvent à bien des tempéraments dans la perception des fermages. Ceux-ci ne peuvent être assimilés à un impôt.

(g) Die Aufhebung der Kornzölle besiegelte den Triumph der Grossindustrie über die Grossgrundbesitzer, aber sie war zugleich, wie Vocke richtig betont, der wichtigste Angriff auf das Schutzsystem selbst, dessen Konsequenzen sich die Industriellen ferner auch nicht entziehen konnten. Sie wollten dies auch keineswegs, die englische Industrie bedürfte mit wenigen Ausnahmen des Schutzes nicht mehr. So brachte jedes folgende Jahr weitere Zollreduktionen, und das Jahr 1853 wieder eine grössere Umgestaltung des Tarifes durch Gladstone.

(h) Das entscheidende Uebergewicht der Maschine über die Menschenhand charakterisirt die moderne Industrie. Das gesammte Produktionssystem der Neuzeit ist in einer vollständigen Umwandlung begriffen, dem sich kein Fabrikationszweig auf die Dauer entziehen kann. Eine bezeichnende Eigenthümlichkeit ist der massenhafte Grossbetrieb. Mit der Entwicklung und Vervollkommnung der Technik geht die Fülle der Production Hand in Hand. Durch die Einführung der Maschine entspann sich ein Kampf zwischen Handwerk und Fabrik, welcher jedoch überall mit der Niederlage des ersteren enden musste.

(i) Diese Bevölkerungslehre des 18 Jahrhunderts war also überwiegend optimistisch, aber entsprach im Ganzen doch den Zeitverhältnissen und praktischen Bedürfnissen der Länder und, wie bemerkt wurde sie auch nicht von allen Anhängern kritiklos und ohne jede Rücksicht auf die Frage der vorhandenen Unterhaltsmittel und deren Vermehrbarkeit vertreten. . . . Die grosse bleibende Bedeutung von Malthus legt darin, dass er jenen optimistischen Ansichten über den unbedingten Segen der Volksvermehrung entgegentrat, die Kehrseite aufdeckte. Leider hat sie Malthus selbst, allerdings doch im Grunde mehr zur Erläuterung und zur knappen, leicht verständlichen Fassung seiner Lehre, zu sehr zugespitzt, sie zu absolut formulirt und sich sogar verleiten lassen, für sie eine Art mathematischer Formel aufzustellen.

(j) In einem Lande beginnender Kultur mit geringer Bevölkerung wird zunächst der fruchtbarste Boden in Besitz und Anbau genommen. Bei wachsender Bevölkerung wird die gesteigerte Nachfrage nach Lebensmitteln auch zum Anbau von Boden geringerer Fruchtbarkeit, Boden zweiter Klasse führen. Tritt nun Tauschverkehr ein, so wird es für Anbauer gleich vorteilhaft sein, ein Entgelt für die pachtweis überlassene höhere natürliche Nutzleistung des fruchtbareren Bodens, eine Grundrente zu zahlen, als den weniger fruchtbaren Boden anzubauen. . . . Die Höhe der Grundrente jedes Bodens ist daher gleich dem Unterschiede in seinem Ertrage und dem des schlechtesten noch angebauten nur die Produktionskosten ersetzenden Bodens bei gleichem Produktionsaufwande.

(k) Ein Kaufmann der eine Zahlung an einem auswärtigen Platze leisten will, findet selbst an der Börse nicht immer leicht einen anderen, der gerade in dem gegebenen Zeitpunkt dort eine Forderung besitzt und noch unwahrscheinlicher ist es, dass die beiden Summen gerade übereinstimmen. An kleineren Börsen wird überhaupt für aller oder für die meisten Wechsel auf das Ausland Angebot und Nachfrage sich nur ungenügend entwickeln können: grössere Plätze werden daher naturgemäss zu Sammelpunkten für das Material, und von hier aus kann dann wieder ein weites Gebiet von Abnehmern ganz nach den Wünschen der letzteren versorgt werden.

(l) Während in den zwanziger bis vierziger Jahren die Arbeiter Wahngelassen in aussichtslosen Aufstandsversuchen nachjagten, sind es nun greifbare Zwecke höherer Lohn, andere Arbeitsbedingungen, kürzere Arbeitsstunden, für die sie ihre Existenz einsetzen, die sie bald erreichen, bald nicht erreichen. Eine eigentümliche Erscheinung ist es sodann, dass der gewaltsame Geist, der früher zu den schlimmsten Ausschreitungen geführt hatte, auszusterben begann, insbesondere seitdem die letzten gesetzlichen Schranken fielen, Reste von jenen Suppressiogesetzen, mit denen man die Vereine früher zu unterdrücken versucht hatte.

## MATHEMATICS I.

1. Show how the meaning of  $\frac{p}{a^q}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers, is determined.
2. Draw the graph of the equation  $y = \log_{10} x^2$  from  $x = 3$  to  $x = 10$ , using the tables. Use your figure to find  $\sqrt[4]{1000}$ .
3. Evaluate by logarithms, to four significant figures—  
i.  $(3.78)^4 \div (.05923)^3$ ; ii.  $1760 \times 2.534 \times 36 \times 10^{-5}$ .



- Show that if  $a$  is a root of  $f(x) = 0$ , where  $f(x)$  is a rational integral function of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  degree, with rational coefficients,  $x-a$  is a factor of  $f(x)$ .  
Show also that, if  $a + \sqrt{b}$  is a root, then  $a - \sqrt{b}$  is also a root,  $a$  being rational and  $\sqrt{b}$  irrational.
- Show that an equation of the third degree has at least one real root.  
Draw the graph of  $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 15$  from  $x = 4$  to  $x = -5$ . Obtain algebraically its point of inflexion and the points at which the tangents are horizontal.  
Solve the equation, when  $y = 0$ , graphically to the first decimal place, and by Horner's method to the fourth decimal place.  
Show that the sum of the imaginary roots is  $-4.0515 \dots$
- Write out to five terms the expansions in powers of  $x$  of
  - $(1+x)^9$
  - $(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
  - $10^x$

Use (ii) to find the cube root of '9, and (iii) to find the 100<sup>th</sup> root of 10, (given  $\log_e 10 = 2.3026$ ), in both cases to the 5<sup>th</sup> decimal place.

- Test the convergency of the series—

$$1 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1}x^{n-1} + \dots \text{ to infinity.}$$

- Find an expression for the inclination of the curve  $y = 2x + 3x^2$  at any point on it, and discuss the effect of changes in the scale by which  $y$  is represented.

#### MATHEMATICS II.

- Define the cosine of an angle. Find the cosines of  $30^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ ,  $120^\circ$ ,  $240^\circ$ ,  $300^\circ$ , geometrically from your definition.
- Draw the graphs of  $\cos 2x$  and  $\sin x$ , and use them to solve the equation  $\cos 2x = 2 \sin x$ , and give a general expression for the value of  $x$ .
- Show that  $\tan \theta > \theta > \sin \theta$ , stating clearly any assumption that you make.  
Find expressions for the inclination of the graphs of  $\sin \theta$  and  $\tan \theta$  in terms of  $\theta$ , and find the inclinations at  $0$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Show that  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$ , and hence calculate  $\cos 11^\circ 15'$ .
- Define similar figures. Define an ellipse.  
Show that the projections of similar figures are similar. Hence find the condition that ellipses are similar.
- Obtain the properties of conjugate diameters of an ellipse by projection from a circle.
- Find the perpendicular distance of the point  $(x_1, y_1)$  from the line joining  $(x_2, y_2)$  and  $(x_3, y_3)$ , and hence obtain the formula for the area of the triangle whose vertices are these points.
- Draw to scale the curve  $2x^2 + 3y^2 = 5x$ , and find the equation of the tangent at the point  $(1, 1)$ .
- Show that  $ax^2 + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$  represents a curve which is symmetrical about two lines at right angles.  
Draw the curve when  $a = 2 = -b$ ,  $g = 3$ ,  $f = 0$ ,  $c = 8$ .
- Define an asymptote. Show that the curve represented by the equation  $ax^2 + by^2 = 1$  has real asymptotes if  $a$  and  $b$  are of opposite signs.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

(Not more than EIGHT questions to be answered.)

- What factors would you take into account in estimating the future coal production of the United Kingdom?
- Describe the system of water communications in Germany, noting the most important industrial centres connected with it.
- Give the date of the wheat harvest in Southern Russia and the Panjab, and explain the conditions of temperature and rainfall which determine the date and character of the crop in each case.
- Compare the textile industries in France and Germany in respect of sources of supply of the raw material, means of communication, and other necessary factors in production.
- Show how the structure and climate of North America influence the distribution of population.
- Estimate the importance of the Tibetan plateau in Asiatic politics and commerce.
- How far do you consider, on purely geographical grounds, that the iron industry of the United States can compete with that of the United Kingdom?
- Describe carefully the relief of the land in Central and South America. To what extent does it bear on the problem of the future unity of the American continent?
- Criticise, from the geographical point of view, the existing and proposed system of railway communication in Africa.
- Point out and explain the peculiarities of the Mediterranean climate and the special characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation. What other parts of the globe have a similar climate and vegetation?

#### THE EXISTING BRITISH CONSTITUTION I.

[Candidates must attempt at least Two questions in each part of the paper, and not more than SEVEN in all.]

##### PART I.

- How far does the separation of powers between the legislature and the executive exist in Great Britain to-day?
- What is the relation of the Premier to his colleagues in the working of modern Cabinet Government? What are the causes tending to alter that relation?
- Sketch the history of parliamentary reform in the nineteenth century.
- State and discuss the contents of Queen Victoria's memorandum to Lord Palmerston in 1850 on the requirements of the Crown in respect to official business.
- By what means is the parliamentary control over the army secured?
- Give a brief account of the procedure by which the control of the House of Commons over the national taxation and expenditure is secured.
- What were the actual changes introduced in the then-existing system by the Order in Council of 1870, dealing with competition for entrance to the English Civil Service?
- What do you understand by the term 'bureaucracy,' and how far is the administration of the United Kingdom 'bureaucratic'?



## PART II.

9. Show from the history of the British colonial system since 1838 the difficulties created by differences of race and nationality in the formation of 'self-governing' colonies.

10. Describe the difference in the actual powers and duties of (1) the governor of a self-governing colony, (2) the governor of a Crown Colony, (3) the commissioner of a protectorate.

11. Compare the powers and method of election of the second chambers in any two self-governing colonies.

12. What has been the effect in the colonies of the resolution of the House of Commons in 1862 that the self-governing colonies should be called upon to bear the expenses of their own defence, and of the action of the Home Government based on that resolution?

## THE EXISTING BRITISH CONSTITUTION II.

[Candidates must attempt at least Two questions in each part of the paper, and not more than SEVEN in all.]

## PART I.

1. Give illustrations from the Continent of Africa of the various types of colonies and protectorates which exist in the British Empire.

2. Give an outline of the Central Government of India and of the means by which the control of the Home Government is secured. In what points does the existing system differ from that established in 1858?

3. Give a definition of 'empire.' Give instances of the effect of your definition on doubtful questions as to the territorial extent of the British Empire.

4. Describe the experiments in chartered company government initiated by Great Britain between 1882 and 1889. What light does the history of the East India Company throw upon the conditions of the problem?

## PART II.

5. To what extent do the justices of the peace still exercise administrative (as opposed to judicial) functions?

6. Give an account of private bill procedure.

7. Describe the reform made by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

8. Sketch the machinery for national education established by the Act of 1902.

9. What powers of compulsion are or may be exercised by the Local Government Board in the case of (a) actual neglect of duty, (b) inefficient discharge of duty, by the various local authorities?

10. Describe the exchequer contribution account. Criticise the expediency of such a financial arrangement.

11. Give a brief account of the authorities established by the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894.

12. Summarise the controversy in regard to 'municipal trading.'

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