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of
Economics and Political Science.
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

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CONTENTS include articles by past and present members of the School on ECONOMIC, SOCIOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, and POLITICAL QUESTIONS, Reviews of new Literature connected with these subjects, a Chronicle of Economic and Political Events, General News of the School, and an official Record of Union proceedings.

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(University of London.)

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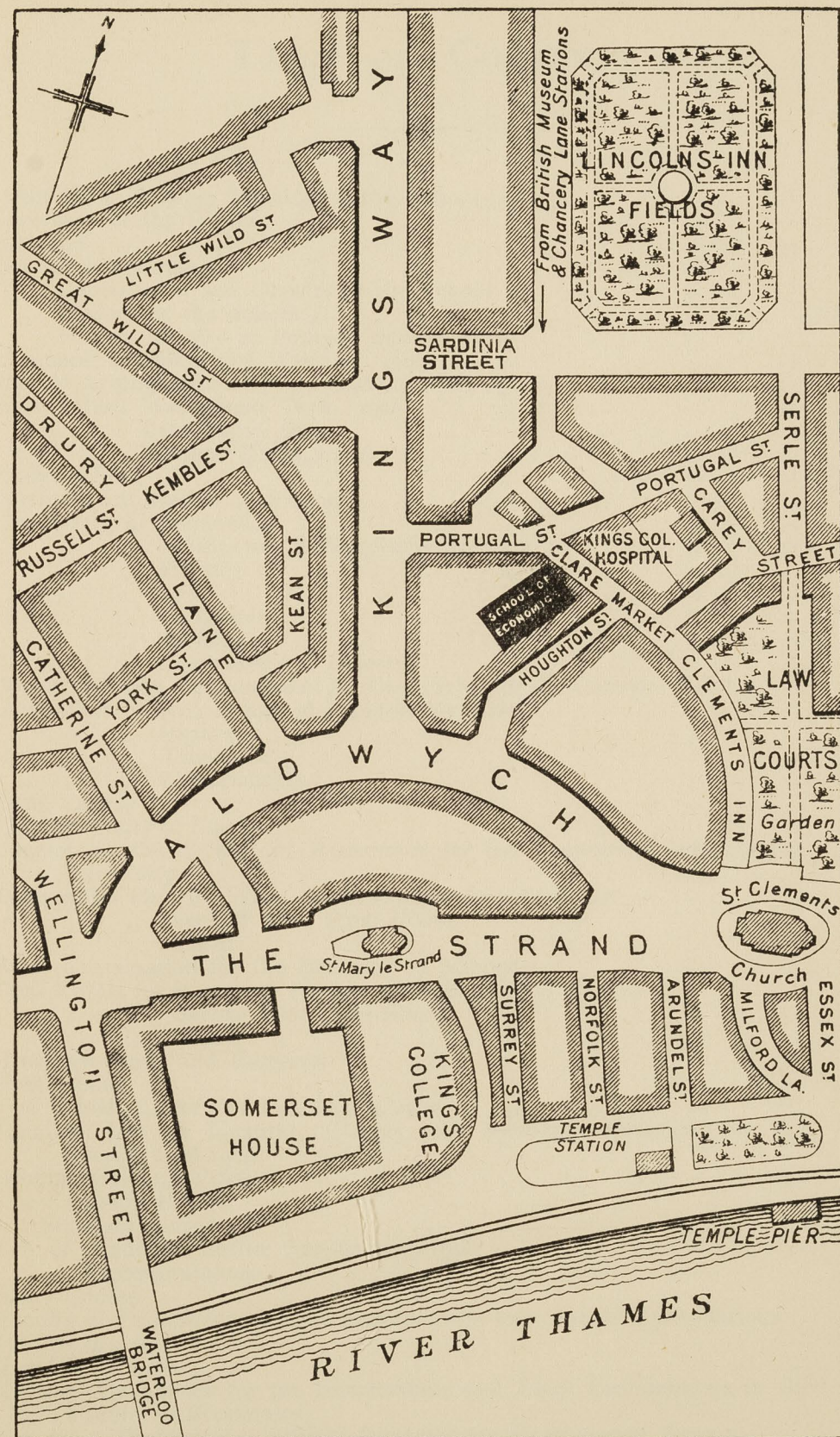


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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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 the School
offers complete Pass and Honour courses for the degree of
B.Sc., and students also proceed to the degree of D.Sc.

In the Faculty of Laws students of the School enjoy access to
the complete course of study for the degree of LL.B.,
arranged by the London School of Economics in conjunction
with King's College and University College. Students of
the School have also proceeded to the degree of LL.D.

In the Faculty of Arts there are courses in Economics, Sociology,
Geography, and History, for the degrees of B.A. and M.A.
Students of the School have also proceeded in the same
Faculty to the degree of D.Lit.

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 servants and
municipal officials, to candidates for the consular service, to journalists,
and to librarians.

During the Session 1907-8 there were 613 students on the general
register of the School, as compared with 527 in the previous session.
In addition there were several hundred students in the Railway and
Transport Department, or attending courses of instruction arranged in
connection with the London County Council, the Library Association,
&c. There were in attendance at the School 343 graduate or under-
graduate students, viz., 154 undergraduates of the University of
London, and 189 graduates of that or other Universities.

OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

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.

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, whencesoever 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 howsoever 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."¹ 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 man 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."

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

**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 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."

This appeal produced a sum of more than £2,500, and the Library was opened in November, 1896. The collection now includes not less than 60,000 volumes and many thousands of tracts, pamphlets, and other documents, many of them unique. The average annual growth amounts to some 16,000 items.

**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 (increased later to £11,000) for the erection of a suitable building. Mr. Passmore Edwards appointed the late Bishop of London, the Right Honourable 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. 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 amounted to more than £18,000, the whole of which sum was provided by private subscription.

The provision of this 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 six years which have ensued has already made the question of further accommodation urgent. Meanwhile a beginning has been made of the endowment of teaching. In 1906 the Hon. Mrs. E. A. Whittuck gave a sum of £3,000 to the London School of Economics to found a Lectureship in Commercial Law.

In August, 1907, it was announced that by a Treasury Minute dated 9th July, 1907, an Annual Grant of £500 had been awarded to the London School of Economics out of the sum voted by Parliament for the University Colleges of Great Britain. No other institution not already on the list of grants was given a grant on this occasion.

Professor W. A. S. Hewins, the first Director of the School resigned in the Autumn of 1903, and was succeeded by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, formerly Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, and Principal of University College, Reading.

On the resignation of Mr. Mackinder in the summer of 1908, he was succeeded as Director by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, High Commissioner for New Zealand.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Presidents	.. ..	1899	The Right Rev. MANDELL CREIGHTON, Bishop of London.
		1901	*The Right Hon. The EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.
		1902	The Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD.
Chairman of Governors	..	1895	SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., L.C.C.
Vice-Chairman of Governors		1903	The Hon. Sir JOHN COCKBURN.
Directors	.. ..	1895	W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.
		1903	H. J. MACKINDER, M.A.
		1908	The Hon. W. PEMBER REEVES.

* Elected Chancellor of the University of London, 1902.

Among those who in the past have given lectures at the School are :

- W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School from 1895 to 1903.
- W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.
- PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.
- W. J. ASHLEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, University of Birmingham.
- C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, LL.D.
- CLOUDESLEY S. H. BRERETON, M.A., Licencie ès Lettres, Paris.
- SIDNEY J. CHAPMAN, M.A., Professor of Economics and Commerce in the Victoria University of Manchester.
- GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Geography in the University of Edinburgh.
- LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.
- Mrs. MANDELL CREIGHTON.
- The Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Ely.
- SIR HENRY H. S. CUNYNGHAME, K.C.B., M.A.
- A. V. DICEY, M.A., B.C.L., Vinerian Professor of English Law, Oxford.
- 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.
- J. V. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.
- 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.
- G. WOOD HILL, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
- F. W. HIRST, B.A.
- The Right Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, M.P.
- J. A. HOBSON, M.A.
- J. W. JACOMB HOOD.
- 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.
- Baron D. KIKUCHI, sometime Minister of Education in Japan and President of the University of Tokyo.
- GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.
- F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A.
- I. S. LEADAM, M.A.
- Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.
- The Right Hon. Sir A. C. LYALL, K.C.B.
- L. W. LYDE, M.A., Professor of Economic Geography, University College, London.
- Miss ELLEN A. MCARTHUR, Girton College, Cambridge.
- G. F. MCCLEARY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Hampstead.
- 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 Presburg.
- C. TRICE MARTIN, B.A., of H.M. Public Record Office.
- The late J. E. C. MUNRO, LL.D., Professor of Law, Manchester.
- YOSHISABURO OKAKURA, Imperial University, Tokyo.
- R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE, F.R.S., Editor of the "Dictionary of Political Economy."
- The Hon. GEORGE PEEL, M.A.
- CHARLES ROBERTS, M.A., M.P., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.
- A. H. RUEGG, K.C.
- 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.
- HERBERT SAMUEL, M.A., M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.
- 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.

- Sir H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, M.A., B.Sc., K.C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade.
- F. H. SPENCER, LL.B.
- Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements.
- R. TODHUNTER, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.
- Sir E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., LL.D., Director of the British Museum.
- G. UNWIN, B.A.
- 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 7,200 students have been entered on its books.

During the Session 1907-8, besides students from Australia, Canada, India and Malta, there were 85 foreign students in attendance, drawn from the following countries:

Armenia,	Japan.
Austria.	Norway.
Belgium.	Poland.
Bolivia.	Portugal.
Chili.	Roumania.
China.	Russia.
Finland.	Spain.
France.	Sweden.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Hungary.	United States.
Italy.	

ALMANACK, 1908-9.

OCTOBER, 1908.

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

NOVEMBER, 1908.

1	S	
2	M	
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	Inter. Laws and LL.B. Pass Lists published.
8	S	
9	M	
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	B.A. Pass Lists published.
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	Last day of application for forms of entry for the Matriculation Examination.
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

DECEMBER, 1908.

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

JANUARY, 1909.

1	F	School Closed.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	Library open till 6 p.m. during Vacation.
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Lent Term begins. Library open till 9 p.m.
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

- 1 M
- 2 TU
- 3 W
- 4 TH
- 5 F
- 6 S
- 7 **S**
- 8 M
- 9 TU
- 10 W
- 11 TH
- 12 F
- 13 S
- 14 **S**
- 15 M
- 16 TU
- 17 W
- 18 TH
- 19 F
- 20 S
- 21 **S**
- 22 M
- 23 TU
- 24 W
- 25 TH
- 26 F
- 27 S
- 28 **S**

Ash Wednesday.

Matriculation Pass List published.

- 1 M
- 2 TU
- 3 W
- 4 TH
- 5 F
- 6 S
- 7 **S**
- 8 M
- 9 TU
- 10 W
- 11 TH
- 12 F
- 13 S
- 14 **S**
- 15 M
- 16 TU
- 17 W
- 18 TH
- 19 F
- 20 S
- 21 **S**
- 22 M
- 23 TU
- 24 W
- 25 TH
- 26 F
- 27 S
- 28 **S**
- 29 M
- 30 TU
- 31 W

APRIL, 1909.

1	TH	Entry closes for M.A. Examination.
2	F	Lent Term ends.
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Library open till 6 p.m.
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	Good Friday. School closed.
10	S	School closed.
11	S	Easter Day.
12	M	School closed.
13	TU	Do.
14	W	Do.
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Last day of application for forms of entry for the Matricula- [tion Examination.
26	M	Summer Term begins.
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	

MAY, 1909.

1	S	Entry closes for Matriculation and University Exhibitions [Examinations.
2	S	
3	M	
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Entry closes for Inter. Arts Examination.
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	University Athletic Sports.
23	S	
24	M	
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	School closed.
30	S	Whit Sunday.
31	M	School closed.

JUNE, 1909.

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

JULY, 1909.

1	TH	Library closes at 6 p.m. during Vacation.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	Inter. Arts Pass List published.
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	Inter. Economics—Internal, External and Special [Examinations begin.
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	University Scholarships Examination begins.
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

AUGUST, 1909.

1	S	
2	M	School Closed.
3	TU	Do.
4	W	Do.
5	TH	Do.
6	F	Do.
7	S	Do. Inter. Economics Pass List published.
8	S	
9	M	Do.
10	TU	Do.
11	W	Do. Inter. Arts Pass List published
12	TH	Do.
13	F	Do.
14	S	Do.
15	S	
16	M	Library open till 6 p.m.
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	TU	Last day of application for forms of entry for the Matriculation Examination.
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	Entry closes for Matriculation Examination.
31	TU	

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	Matriculation Examination begins.
14	TU	Entry closes for the Mitchell Studentship.
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	Entry closes for LL.B. and Inter. Laws Examinations.
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	Entry closes for B.Sc. (Econ.) and B.A. Examinations.
26	S	
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	

OCTOBER, 1909.

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

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

1908-1909.

The Session will be divided into three Terms:—

Michaelmas Term, 5th October to 18th December, 1908, eleven weeks;

Lent Term, 18th January to 2nd April, 1909, eleven weeks;

Summer Term, 26th April to 21st June, 1909, eight weeks.

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

The School will be closed on **WHIT-MONDAY**, May 30th.

The Director will be at the School to advise students as to their courses of study on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd October, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 7 p.m.

Application to join the School must be made on the proper form, to be obtained from the Secretary. All Fees must be paid in advance, either personally or by post, if possible at least two clear days before the first meeting of the class which it is desired to join. Cheques should be made payable to the Hon. W. P. Reeves, and crossed "London and County Banking Company."

Information as to the Scholarships and Prizes offered by the School, or open to Students of the School, will be found at pp. 158-162.

The principal Students' Societies are the Common Rooms and the Students' Union, for information as to which see pp. 163-166.

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 to 8 p.m. during the first fortnight of each Term, and, at the time requisite, on the first night of any evening course of lectures beginning later.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

Certificates of Studentship are awarded under the authority of the Professorial Council to Students in certain departments of work. The following groups have already been sanctioned:—

- 1.—Mediæval History, including Sources and Palæography. (See p. 51).
- 2.—Geography and the Teaching of Geography. (See p. 57).
- 3.—Commerce, including Accountancy and Commercial Law. (See p. 60).

COMMON ROOMS.

The Common Rooms are open to Members only. (For conditions of membership see pp. 45 and 163-4.) The sitting room and the smoking room are available during term from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon. Arrangements during vacation are posted on the Notice Board.

Lunch, tea, and dinner are served in the Refectory at reasonable prices. Lunch from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., tea from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., dinner or supper from 6.45 p.m. to 9 p.m. At 9 p.m. the Refectory is closed.

Books may be borrowed from the Lending Library during such hours as the Reading Room is open.

LECTURES AND CLASSES.—1908. MICHAELMAS TERM.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday :</i>			
11.30 a.m.	Sociology and Ethics (Introductory) ..	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	47
11.30 ..	Army Class	Prof. DICKSEE ..	
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. DISNEY ..	
3.0 ..	Social Institutions	Prof. WESTERMARCK ..	50
4.0 ..	Social Institutions (Class)	Prof. WESTERMARCK ..	51
6.0 ..	Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	9
6.0 ..	Accounting. Part I.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
6.0 ..	Economic History (Advanced)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	28
6.15 ..	Law of Contract	Mr. DISNEY ..	72
6.15 ..	Law of Bankruptcy	Mr. MANSON ..	33
6.15 ..	Constitutional Law and History. Part I.	Mr. MORGAN ..	35
6.15 ..	Industrial Law	Mr. WRIGHT ..	34
7.0 ..	Accounting. Part I. (Class)	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
7.15 ..	Commercial Law. Part II. (Class)	Mr. MANSON ..	33
7.15 ..	Constitutional Law and History. Part I. (Class)	Mr. MORGAN ..	35
7.15 ..	Industrial Law (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT ..	34
8.0 ..	Seminar	Prof. WESTERMARCK ..	52
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
10.45 a.m.	Economic History (First Year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
11.30 a.m.	Army Class	Prof. FOXWELL ..	
12.0 noon	Geography (Class)	Mr. SARGENT ..	39
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	
3.0 ..	Native Races of the Empire	Dr. HADDON ..	48
3.15 ..	Economic Theory (Advanced)	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
4.0 ..	Ethnology and Archæology (Class)	Dr. HADDON ..	49
5.0 ..	The Public Health Movement	Miss HUTCHINS ..	20
6.0 ..	Currency and Banking	Prof. FOXWELL ..	65
6.0 ..	Seminar	Mr. HALL ..	23
6.0 ..	Economic History (First Year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
6.15 ..	Railway Operating	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	69
7.0 ..	Economic Theory (Advanced)	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
7.0 ..	Geography (Class)	Mr. SARGENT ..	39
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
11.30 a.m.	Army Class	Mr. WALLAS ..	
12.0 noon	Elements of Economics	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. BOWLEY ..	
3.0 ..	Social Ethics	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	55
3.15 ..	Library Economy	Mr. BROWN ..	73
4.45 ..	Bibliography	Mr. POLLARD ..	74
5.0 ..	Political Position of the Great Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
6.0 ..	Political Position of the Great Powers	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
6.0 ..	Elements of Economics	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
6.0 ..	Sources of Economic History	Mr. HALL ..	22
6.0 ..	Recent Theories in Currency and Banking	Mr. WEBB ..	68
6.15 ..	Railway Economics	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	70
7.0 ..	Political Position of the Great Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
7.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
7.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Thursday :</i>			
10.30 a.m.	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS..	11
11.0 "	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
11.0 "	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
11.30 "	Army Class	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	
12.0 noon	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
12.0 "	Economic History (Second year) ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
12.0 "	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Prof. DICKSEE ..	
2.30 "	Foreign Trade (Introductory) ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	58
3.0 "	Social Institutions	Prof. WESTERMARCK ..	50
4.0 "	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	16
4.0 "	Social Institutions (Class)	Prof. WESTERMARCK ..	51
6.0 "	Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY..	5
6.0 "	Currency and Banking (Historical) ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	67
6.0 "	Seminar	Mr. HALL ..	24
6.0 "	Economic History (Second year) ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
6.0 "	Foreign Trade (Introductory) ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	58
6.15 "	Economics of Railway Construction..	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	71
7.0 "	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
7.0 "	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	16
7.0 "	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS..	11
7.0 "	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
<i>Friday :</i>			
11.30 a.m.	Army Class	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	
12.0 noon	Geography (Introductory)	Mr. MACKINDER ..	39
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. MACKINDER ..	
2.30 "	British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
3.0 "	Native Races of the Empire	Dr. HADDON ..	48
3.0 "	International Law	Prof. OPPENHEIM ..	37
4.0 "	Ethnology and Archæology (Class) ..	Dr. HADDON ..	49
4.0 "	International Law (Class)	Prof. OPPENHEIM ..	37
6.0 "	Accounting. Part II.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
6.0 "	Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. HALL ..	21
6.0 "	Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	59
6.0 "	British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
6.15 "	Constitutional Law and History. Part II.	Mr. MORGAN..	36
7.0 "	Accounting. Part II. (Class)	Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
7.0 "	Palæography and Diplomatic (Class)..	Mr. HALL ..	21
7.0 "	Geography (Introductory)	Mr. MACKINDER ..	39
7.0 "	Foreign Trade (Class)	Mr. SARGENT ..	59
7.0 "	Commercial Law. Part I.	Mr. WRIGHT ..	52
7.15 "	Constitutional Law and History. Part II. (Class)	Mr. MORGAN..	36
8.0 "	Parliamentary Institutions	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	14
8.0 "	Commercial Law. Part I. (Class) ..	Mr. WRIGHT..	32
<i>Saturday :</i>			
10.30 a.m.	Map of Europe Studied Historically..	Mr. MACKINDER ..	42
11.30 "	Map Class	Mr. MACKINDER and Mr. SARGENT ..	44

LECTURES AND CLASSES—1909. LENT TERM.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday :</i>			
11.30 a.m.	Army Class	Prof. DICKSEE ..	
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. DISNEY ..	
3.0 "	Social Evolution	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	53
4.0 "	Social Evolution (Class)	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	54
6.0 "	Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	9
6.0 "	Accounting. Part I.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
6.0 "	Economic History (Advanced)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	28
6.15 "	Law of Carriage by Railway	Mr. DISNEY ..	72
6.15 "	Constitutional Law and History. Pt. I.	Mr. MORGAN..	35
7.0 "	Accounting. Part I. (Class)	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
7.0 "	Commercial Law. Part II.	Mr. WRIGHT..	33
7.15 "	Constitutional Law and History. Part I. (Class)	Mr. MORGAN..	35
8.0 "	Commercial Law. Part II. (Class)..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	33
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
10.45 a.m.	Economic History (First year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
11.30 "	Army Class	Prof. FOXWELL ..	
12.0 noon	Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	41
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	
3.0 "	Native Races of the Empire	Dr. HADDON..	48
3.15 "	Economic Theory (Advanced).. ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
4.0 "	Ethnology and Archæology (Class) ..	Dr. HADDON ..	49
6.0 "	Old Age Pensions	The DIRECTOR ..	19
6.0 "	Currency and Banking	Prof. FOXWELL ..	65
6.0 "	Seminar	Mr. HALL ..	23
6.0 "	Economic History (First year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
6.15 "	Railway Operating	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	69
7.0 "	Economic Theory (Advanced).. ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
7.0 "	Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	41
8.0 "	Historical Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	43
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
11.30 a.m.	Army Class	Mr. WALLAS ..	
12.0 noon	Elements of Economics.. ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. BOWLEY ..	
		Mr. DISNEY ..	
3.15 "	Library Economy	Mr. BROWN ..	73
4.45 "	Bibliography	Mr. POLLARD and Mr. ROBERTS ..	74
5.0 "	Political Position of the Great Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
6.0 "	Political Position of the Great Powers	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
6.0 "	Mathematical Statistics.. ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	6
6.0 "	Elements of Economics.. ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
6.0 "	Sources of Economic History	Mr. HALL ..	22
6.15 "	Railway Economics	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	70
7.0 "	Political Position of the Great Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
7.0 "	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
7.0 "	Business Organisation	Prof. DICKSEE ..	63
7.0 "	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Thursday :</i>			
10.30 a.m.	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS..	11
11.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
11.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
11.30 ..	Army Class	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	
12.0 noon	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
12.0 ..	Economic History (Second year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
12.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Prof. DICKSEE ..	
2.30 ..	Local Government (Introductory)	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	15
3.0 ..	Social Evolution	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	53
4.0 ..	Social Evolution (Class)	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	54
4.0 ..	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	16
4.0 ..	How to Investigate	Mr. WEBB ..	57
6.0 ..	Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY..	5
6.0 ..	Historical Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY..	7
6.0 ..	Currency and Banking (Historical)	Prof. FOXWELL ..	67
6.0 ..	Seminar	Mr. HALL ..	24
6.0 ..	Economic History (Second year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
6.0 ..	Local Government (Introductory)	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	15
6.15 ..	Economics of Railway Construction	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	71
7.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY..	4
7.0 ..	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	16
7.0 ..	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS..	11
7.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
8.0 ..	Co-operation	Mr. FAY ..	30
<i>Friday :</i>			
11.30 a.m.	Army Class	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	
12.0 noon	Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER ..	40
2.0 p.m.	Army Class	Mr. DOUGLAS OWEN ..	
2.30 ..	British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
3.0 ..	Native Races of the Empire	Dr. HADDON ..	48
3.0 ..	Map Class	Mr. MACKINDER and Mr. SARGENT ..	45
3.0 ..	International Law	Prof. OPPENHEIM ..	37
4.0 ..	Ethnology and Archæology (Class)	Dr. HADDON ..	49
4.0 ..	International Law (Class)	Prof. OPPENHEIM ..	37
6.0 ..	Accounting. Part II.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
6.0 ..	Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. HALL ..	21
6.0 ..	Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	59
6.0 ..	British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
6.15 ..	Constitutional Law & History. Part II.	Mr. MORGAN..	36
7.0 ..	Accounting. Part II. (Class)	Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
7.0 ..	Palæography and Diplomatic (Class) ..	Mr. HALL ..	21
7.0 ..	Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER ..	40
7.0 ..	Foreign Trade (Class)	Mr. SARGENT ..	59
7.0 ..	Commercial Law. Part I.	Mr. WRIGHT..	32
7.15 ..	Constitutional Law and History. Part II. (Class)	Mr. MORGAN..	36
8.0 ..	Commercial Law. Part I. (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT..	32
<i>Saturday :</i>			
10.30 a.m.	Map of Europe Studied Historically..	Mr. MACKINDER ..	42
12.0 noon	Economic Reconstruction of England	Dr. KNOWLES ..	29
11.30 a.m.	Map Class	Mr. MACKINDER and Mr. SARGENT ..	44

LECTURES AND CLASSES—1909.

SUMMER TERM.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday :</i>			
3.0 p.m.	Social Evolution.. ..	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	53
4.0 ..	Social Evolution (Class)	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	54
6.0 ..	Accounting. Part I.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
6.0 ..	Economic History (Advanced)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	28
6.15 ..	Constitutional Law & History. Part I.	Mr. MORGAN..	35
7.0 ..	Accounting. Part I. (Class)	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
7.0 ..	Commercial Law. Part II.	Mr. WRIGHT..	33
7.15 ..	Constitutional Law & History. Part I. (Class)	Mr. MORGAN..	35
8.0 ..	Commercial Law. Part II. (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT..	33
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
10.45 a.m.	Economic History (First Year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
12.0 noon	Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	41
3.15 p.m.	Economic Theory (Advanced)	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
6.0 ..	Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	18
6.0 ..	The Stock Exchange	Prof. FOXWELL ..	66
6.0 ..	Seminar	Mr. HALL ..	23
6.0 ..	Economic History (First Year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
7.0 ..	Economic Theory (Advanced)	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
7.0 ..	Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	41
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
12.0 noon	Elements of Economics.. ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
2.30 p.m.	Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	18
4.0 ..	Law Relating to Public Libraries	Mr. FOVARGUE ..	75
4.0 ..	Book Selection	Dr. BAKER, Mr. HOPWOOD and Mr. FULCHER ..	76
5.0 ..	Political Position of the Great Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
6.0 ..	Political Position of the Great Powers	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
6.0 ..	Mathematical Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY..	6
6.0 ..	Elements of Economics	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
6.0 ..	Sources of Economic History	Mr. HALL ..	22
7.0 ..	Political Position of the Great Powers (Class)	Mr. ASHLEY ..	25
7.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
7.0 ..	Business Organisation	Prof. DICKSEE ..	63
7.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
<i>Thursday :</i>			
10.30 a.m.	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	11
11.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
11.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
12.0 noon	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
12.0 ..	Economic History (Second Year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
12.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
3.0 p.m.	Social Evolution	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	53
4.0 ..	Social Evolution (Class)	Prof. HOBHOUSE ..	54
4.0 ..	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	16
6.0 ..	Historical Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	7
6.0 ..	Currency and Banking (Introductory)	Prof. FOXWELL ..	64
6.0 ..	Seminar	Mr. HALL ..	24
6.0 ..	Economic History (Second Year)	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Thursday (contd.):</i>			
7.0 p.m.	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
7.0 ..	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	16
7.0 ..	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	11
7.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
<i>Friday:</i>			
12.0 noon	Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER ..	40
2.30 p.m.	British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
3.0 ..	Map Class	Mr. MACKINDER and Mr. SARGENT ..	45
3.0 ..	International Law	Prof. OPPENHEIM ..	37
4.0 ..	International Law (Class)	Prof. OPPENHEIM ..	37
6.0 ..	Accounting. Part II.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
6.0 ..	Currency and Banking (Historical)	Prof. FOXWELL ..	67
6.0 ..	Palæography and Diplomatic	Mr. HALL ..	21
6.0 ..	Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	59
6.0 ..	British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
6.15 ..	Constitutional Law & History. Part II.	Mr. MORGAN ..	36
7.0 ..	Accounting. Part II. (Class)	Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
7.0 ..	Palæography and Diplomatic (Class)	Mr. HALL ..	21
7.0 ..	Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER ..	40
7.0 ..	Foreign Trade (Class)	Mr. SARGENT ..	59
7.0 ..	Commercial Law. Part I.	Mr. WRIGHT ..	52
7.15 ..	Constitutional Law and History. Part II. (Class)	Mr. MORGAN ..	36
8.0 ..	Commercial Law. Part I. (Class)	Mr. WRIGHT ..	32

TABLE OF FEES.

Composition Fees.

In the Faculty of Economics, if prepaid for the whole session, £10 10s.; if paid terminally, £4 4s. for each Term.

These fees admit to all classes and lectures at the School.

Students proceeding to an Honour Degree (internal) in this Faculty must pay the Composition Fee.

In the Faculty of Laws, if prepaid for the whole session, £10 10s.; if paid terminally, £4 4s. for each Term.

These fees admit only to the LL.B. Inter-collegiate Courses held at the School of Economics, University College, and King's College.

In the Faculty of Arts there are no composition fees, but course fees are charged as stated below.

For Candidates for the Commercial Certificate, if prepaid for the whole session, £5 5s.; if paid terminally, £2 2s.; or, if no language be taken, if prepaid for the session, £3 3s.; if paid terminally, £1 5s.

Research Fee.—Research students who have access to the Library and are placed in communication with those lecturers and others able to assist them, may be enrolled at any time. Fee, if prepaid for the whole session, £3 3s.; if paid terminally, £1 11s. 6d. for each Term; for any period not exceeding six weeks from entry, £1 1s.

Advanced Students receiving guidance from the lecturers either individually or in a seminar will pay the Research Fee.

Course Fees.—The fee for each separate course will be found set out in the general list of lectures and classes commencing at p. 129.

Common Room Subscription.—The Common Room and Lending Library Subscription is 2s. 6d. a Term, or 5s. a session.

For regulations, see p. 163.

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

A Student renting a locker for one term only is required either to renew his subscription or to give up the key on or before the last day of term. Otherwise his deposit will be held to be forfeited.

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.

The references are to the pages of the Calendar of the School.

- a. ECONOMICS (*see p. 129*).
- b. POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (*see p. 132*).
- c. HISTORY (*see p. 136*).
- d. LAW (*see p. 141*).
- e. GEOGRAPHY (*see p. 144*).
- f. SOCIOLOGY (*see p. 146*).
- g. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (*see p. 149*).
- h. ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS METHODS (*see p. 150*).
- k. BANKING (*see p. 152*).
- l. TRANSPORT (*see p. 154*).
- m. LIBRARIANSHIP (*see p. 156*).

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

1. The Undergraduate Courses of the University of London (*see p. 76*).
2. The Department of Graduate Study and Research (*see p. 87*).
3. The Course for Officers of the Army desiring to qualify for Administrative posts (*see pp. 11, 69, 170*).

For full particulars see the Calendar of the School, price 1/-, by post 1/4.

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 Accounting is recommended to students of Economics as affording the surest basis for theory.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of course in lecture list on pp. 129 to 157.
Economic Theory.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed.	12 or 6 ..	1
Principles, including His- tory of Theory ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	Tues.	3.15 or 7 ..	2
Seminar	Prof. CANNAN ..	To be arranged	..	3
Statistics.				
Mathematics Preparatory to Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. 11—1 or Wed. & Thur.	7	4
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. M. & L.T.	6	5
Mathematical Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. L. & S. T.	6	6
Historical Statistics ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. L. & S. T.	6	7
Economic History.				
Introductory Course ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues.	10.45 or 6 ..	26
England during the 19th Century	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Thur.	12 or 6 ..	27
Do. Short Course ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Sat. L. T.	12 ..	29
England since 1485 ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Mon.	6 ..	28
Seminar	Dr. KNOWLES ..	To be arranged.	..	31
Economic Geography.				
Introductory Course ..	Mr. MACKINDER ..	Fri. M.T.	12 or 7	39
Regional Geography ..	Mr. MACKINDER ..	Fri. L. & S. T.	12 or 7	40
Economic Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L. & S. T.	12 & 7	41
Descriptive Economics.				
Railway Economics— Operating	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	Tues. M. & L. T.	6.15	69
Railway Economics— Commercial	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	Wed. M. & L. T.	6.15	70
Railway Economics— Constructive	Mr. STEPHENSON ..	Thur. M. & L. T.	6.15	71
The Significance of Co-operation	Mr. FAY	Thur. L. T.	8 ..	30

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of course in lecture list on pp. 129 to 157.
Banking and Currency.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thur. S.T.	6 ..	64
Descriptive and Theo- retical	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. M. & L.T.	6	65
The Stock Exchange ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	66
History of, in England ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thur. M & L.T. and Fri. S.T.	6 ..	67
Recent Theories	Mr. WEBB ..	Wed. M.T.	6 ..	68
Public Finance.				
Principles of Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. S.T.	2.30 or Tues. S.T. 6 ..	18
Old Age Pensions ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Tues. L.T.	6 ..	19
Foreign Trade.				
English, Introductory Course ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Thur. M.T.	2.30 or 6	58
British with China, Japan and the Far East ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Fri.	6 ..	59
Seminar	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.	..	60
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accounting and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon.	6 ..	61
Accounting and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri.	6 ..	62
Business Organisation ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Wed. L. & S. T.	7	63

B.—POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .

INCLUDING FOREIGN POLITICS.

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.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Political Ideas.				
History of	Mr. DICKINSON..	Mon.	6 ..	9
Seminar	Mr. DICKINSON..	To be arranged.	..	10
Conditions of Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur. M.T.	10.30 or 7	11
British Constitution.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. LEES SMITH	Fri.	2.30 or 6 ..	13
Analytical and Compara- tive	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur. L. & S.T.	10.30 or 7	11
Law and History	Mr. MORGAN ..	Mon. & Fri.	6.15 ..	35 & 36
British Parliamentary Insti- tutions	Prof. LEES SMITH	Fri. M.T.	8 ..	14
Local Government (intro- ductory sketch)....	Prof. LEES SMITH	Thur. L.T.	2.30 or 6 ..	15
Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH	Thur.	4 or 7 ..	16
Seminar	Mr. WALLAS ..	To be arranged.	..	12
Seminar (Local Govern- ment)	Mr. WEBB and Prof. LEES SMITH	To be arranged.	..	17
Public Finance				
Principles of	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. S.T.	2.30 or Tues. S.T. 6 ..	18
Old Age Pensions	The DIRECTOR	Tues. L.T.	6 ..	19
Currency and Banking ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Tues.	6 ..	65
Recent Theories in Currency and Banking	Mr. WEBB ..	Wed. M.T.	6 ..	68
Economics, Theory and History.				
Elements of Theory ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed.	.. 12 or 6 ..	1
Outlines of History, Eng- lish	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues.	10.45 or 6 ..	26
English Economic History, 19th Century	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Thur.	.. 12 or 6 ..	27
England since 1485	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Mon.	6 ..	28
The Economic Reconstruc- tion of England	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Sat. L.T.	12 ..	29
The Significance of Co- operation	Mr. FAY ..	Thurs. L.T.	8 ..	30

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Demography and Statistics.				
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Th. M. & L.T.	6 ..	5
		& S.T. Wed.	6 ..	6
Historical Statistics ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Th. L. & S.T.	6 ..	7
The Public Health Move- ment	Miss HUTCHINS..	Tues. M.T.	5 ..	20
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accounting and Business Methods, Part I.	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon. ..	6 ..	61
Accounting and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	62
Business Organisation ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Wed. L. & S.T.	7 ..	63
Foreign History and Geography.				
Political Position of Great Powers		Wed. ..	6 ..	25
Historical Geography — Europe	Mr. MACKINDER	Sat. M. & L.T.	10.30	42
Historical Geography — America	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L. T.	8 ..	43
Regional Geography ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. L. & S. T.	12 or 7	40
Economic Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L. & S. T.	12 or 7	41
British Trade with China, Japan, and the Far East..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	59
Seminar in Foreign Trade..	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged	..	60
International Law.				
General Course	Prof. OPPENHEIM	Fri. ..	3 ..	37
Seminar	Prof. OPPENHEIM	To be arranged	..	38

C.—HISTORY.

As regards certain aspects of Mediæval History and also of the most Modern History, the School offers very complete opportunities. The lectures and seminars organised by the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund 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 inter-collegiate 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.

School Certificates in Mediæval History, including Palæography and Diplomatic.

The School will grant a Certificate to students who for two years attend Mr. Hall's Course on The Equipment of the Historical Student, and also pass an examination in Palæography and Diplomatic.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Palæography.				
Elements of Palæography	Mr. HALL	.. Fri. ..	7 ..	21
Palæography and Diplo- matic	Mr. HALL	.. Fri. ..	6 ..	21
Seminar in Historical Criticism	Mr. HALL	.. Thur. ..	6 ..	24
Mediæval History.				
The Study of Original Documents	Mr. HALL	.. Wed. ..	6 ..	22
Seminar on Sources of Economic History ..	Mr. HALL	.. Tues. ..	6 ..	23
Constitutional History.				
History of Political Ideas Seminar in History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON ..	Mon. M. & L.T.	6 ..	9
The Actual Working of the British Constitution	Mr. DICKINSON ..	To be arranged.	..	10
The British Constitution, Analytical and Com- parative	Prof. LEES SMITH	Fri. ..	2.30 or 6 ..	13
Constitutional Law and History	Mr. WALLAS ..	Thur. 10.30 or 7	..	11
Seminar	Mr. MORGAN ..	Mon. & Fri.	6.15 ..	35 & 36
British Parliamentary Insti- tutions	Mr. WALLAS ..	To be arranged	..	12
	Prof. LEES SMITH	Fri. ..	8 ..	14

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
British Economic History.				
Introductory Course, especially 19th century ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues.	10.45 or 6 ..	26
England since 1846 ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Thur.	12 or 6 ..	27
England since 1485 ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Mon.	.. 6 ..	28
History of Currency and Banking	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. M. & L.T. & Fri. S.T.	6 ..	67
Seminar	Dr. KNOWLES ..	To be arranged.	..	31
Recent International History.				
Political History of the Great Powers during the 19th Century .. ..	..	Wed.	.. 6 ..	25
In the session 1909-10 the corresponding economic history will be dealt with.				
Seminar in History of Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	To be arranged.	..	60
International Law	Prof. OPPENHEIM	Fri.	.. 3 ..	37
Seminar in International Law	Prof. OPPENHEIM	To be arranged.	..	38
Historical Geography.				
Geographical Methods, Introductory	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri.	M.T. 12 or 7..	39
Class in connection with the above	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	M.T. 12 or 7..	39
Regional Geography ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri.	L. & S.T. 12 or 7..	40
Historical Geography (Europe)	Mr. MACKINDER	Sat.	M. & L.T. 10.30..	42
Historical Geography (America)	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	L.T. 8 ..	43
Methods in Recent History.				
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. M. & L.T., & Wed. S.T.	6 ..	5 & 6
Historical Statistics ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur.	L. & S.T. 6 ..	7
Methods of Investigation ..	Mr. WEBB ..	Thur.	L.T. 4 ..	57

LIST OF FAC-SIMILES

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. A dagger (†) signifies that no copies are available for loan.

ENGLISH MSS.

Series IA.

† Files 1—5. Old Palæographical Society's Publications (Proofs and Duplicates). XI.—XV. Centuries (Chiefly English Cursive Writing). 36 plates.

Series IB.

† Files 1—4. Old Palæographical Society's Publications (Proofs and Duplicates). VI.—XV. Centuries. 57 plates.

Series IC.

† Files 1—4. Old Palæographical Society's Publications (Proofs and Duplicates). V.—XV. Centuries. 120 plates.

Series II.

New Palæographical Society's Publications.

- † File 1. Plates 1—21.
- † File 2. Plates 22—46.
- † File 3. Plates 47—73.
- † File 4. Plates 74—100.

Series III.

National Manuscripts, etc.

- † File 1. 77 plates.

Series IV.

File 1. Old English, Latin, and French Charter Hands IX.—XV. Centuries,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Old English Charter, 833. 125. | 16. Charter Roll, 20 Edward I., 1292. 64. |
| 2. Old English Charter, 974. 1. | 17. Patent Roll, Edward I. 74. |
| 3. Old English Charter, 974, Endorsement. 121. | 18. Close Roll, Edward II. 75. |
| 4. Writ of William Rufus. 122. | 19. Deed, 7 Edward II. 93. |
| 5. Writ of Henry II. 97. | 20. Parliamentary Petition Edward I. 94. |
| 6. Memoranda Roll, 1 John. 65. | 21. Patent Roll, Edward III. 31. |
| 7. Pipe Roll, 1130. 126. | 22. Patent Roll, Edward III. 73. |
| 8. Letter of Hiliary, Bishop of Chichester, 1166. 67. | 23. Manorial Compotus Roll Edward III. 62. |
| 9. Exchequer Receipt Roll, 31 Henry II., 1185. 32. | 24. Manorial Compotus Roll, Edward III. 63. |
| †10. Charter of Liberties, 1217. | 25. Manorial Court Roll, 42 Edward III. 91. |
| 11. Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester, 1207. 37. | †26. Ruthin Deed, 49 Edward III. |
| 12. Patent Roll, Henry III., 1261. 11. | †27. Petition with sign manual grant, Henry V. |
| 13. Inquisitio Post Mortem, 44 Henry III. 34. | 28. French Roll, 1431. 82. |
| 14. Charter Roll, 18 Edward I., 1290. 12. | 29. Council Warrant, Henry VI. 72. |
| 15. Royal Confirmation, 9 Edward I. 88. | |

File 2. Court Hand, Chancery, and Secretary XV.—XVIII. Centuries.

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|--|--|
| 1. Alphabet of Court Hand, &c. 98. | 6. Court Hand, Charles I. 55. |
| 2. Court Roll, Henry VI. 15. | 7. Fine Court Hand, 6 Charles I. 87. |
| 3. Augmentation Office Account, Henry VIII. 38. | 8. Common Pleas, De Banco Roll, Charles II. 51. |
| 4. Acknowledgment of Supremacy, 1538. 76. | 9. Black Book of the Exchequer. 35. |
| 5. Patent Roll, 3 Elizabeth, 1561. 68. | |

File 3. Cursive Vernacular Writings XV.—XVIII. Centuries.

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|--|--|
| 1. Henry V., 1419? 69. | 14. Sir Francis Drake, 1586. 14. |
| †2. Letter of Sir Hugh Luttrell, <i>temp.</i> Henry VI. | 15. William Cecil, Lord Burghley, 1586. 70. |
| 3. Edward IV., 1471. 131. | 16. James I., 1595. 132. |
| 4. Chancery Bill, Fifteenth Century. 77. | 17. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1617. 39. |
| 5. Private Letter, 1480. 128. | †18. Oliver Cromwell, 1649. |
| †6. Queen Katherine of Aragon, 1513. | †19. Pages of the Vellum Book, Charles II. |
| 7. Episcopal Declaration, 1537. 96. | †20. Edward VI., 1551. |
| 8. Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester; and marginal notes by Henry VIII., c. 1538. 40. | †21. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1537. |
| 9. State Papers, Musters, <i>temp.</i> Henry VIII. 53. | 22. English Court Hand, seventeenth century, Colonial Entry Book, 1699. 52. |
| 10. Monastic Inventory, <i>temp.</i> Henry VIII. 54. | 23. Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth. 83. |
| 11. John Knox, 1561. 13. | 24. State Paper Account, Elizabeth. 45. |
| 12. Letters of Oliver Lloyd and Thomas Hoby. 81. | 25. Secretary Hand, cursive, 16th Century. 46. |
| 12. Letter of Thomas Hoby. 133. | 26. State Paper Draft, Lord Burghley. 47. |
| †13. Mary Queen of Scots, 1571. | 27. Secretary of State's Warrant Book, 1573. 48. |

File 4. English Register Hand XI.—XV. Centuries.

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|--|---|
| 1. Domesday Book, Vol. I. (reduced) 92. | †10. Registrum Brevium, late thirteenth century. |
| 2. Domesday Book, Vol. I. (full size). 224. | 11. Exchequer Liber A. 66. |
| 3. Domesday Book, Vol. II. 127. | 12. Regnal Dates: Henry III.—Edward VI. Red Book of the Exchequer. 61. |
| 4. Red Book of the Exchequer. 124. | †13. Liber Albus, early fourteenth century. |
| 5. Black Book of the Exchequer. 123. | †14. Liber Albus, early fifteenth century. |
| 6. Breviate of Domesday. 33. | 15. Bishops Register, thirteenth century. 84. |
| 7. Pancharta, twelfth century. 71. | 16. French and Latin, official hand, late thirteenth century. 56. |
| 8. Glastonbury Cartulary. 95. | |
| †9. Registrum Brevium, early thirteenth century. | |

Series V.—English Book Hand.

- File 1. †1. English Book Hand.
2. Law Book XIII. Century. **85.**

Series VI.—FOREIGN MSS.

File 1. Foreign Cursive.

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|--|---|
| †1. Charter of the Monastery of St. Gall, 826. | †6. Letters of Sixtus IV. and Paul V., 1472 and 1606. |
| 2. Charter North French, 1143. 36. | †7. Venetian State Paper, 1519. |
| 3. Venetian Bond, 1200. 130. | †8. Do. 1521. |
| †4. Bull of Gregory VIII., 1234. | †9. French Official Hand, 1571. |
| 5. North French Charter, 1342. 129. | †10. Letters Patent of Henry III. of France, 1576. |
| | †11. Papal Bull, 1687. |

File 2. Foreign Register Hand.—†1. Boniface VIII., 1295.

File 3. Foreign Book Hand.

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|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| †1. Minuscules, ninth century. | †3. Salust, A.D. 1390. |
| †2. Minuscules, tenth century. | |

ADDITIONAL SERIES OF FAC-SIMILES,

not included in Series I.—VI., but available for loan to Students.

One copy of each for loan, except where otherwise mentioned.

Cat. No.	Description	Cat. No.	Description.
41.	Three Ancient Deeds, twelfth century.	223.	Royal Charter, 1206.
17.	Two do. thirteenth century.	44.	Wardrobe Indenture, 1416.
16.	Three do. fourteenth century.	24.	Book Hand, thirteenth century.
29.	One do. fourteenth century.	222.	Do. fifteenth century.
86.	Convention, 1259.	30.	Royal Charter and Deed, twelfth century.
101.	Convention, 1245.	23.	Ancient Deed, thirteenth century.
42.	Court Roll, 1261.	58.	Ancient Deed, thirteenth century.
43.	Do. 1278.	60.	Articles of the Barons, 1215.
18.	Inrolled Account, 1545-6 (5 parts).	103.	Royal Charter, 1230.
19.	Close Roll, Henry III. 2 copies.	25.	Sign Manual Bill (Council), Henry VI. 9 copies.
28.	Book Hand, thirteenth century.	59.	Ancient Deed, thirteenth century.
27.	Book Hand, fourteenth century.	2.	Ancient Deed, fifteenth century.
102.	Book Hand, thirteenth century.	22.	Original Letters Patent, 1396.
21.	Ancient Deed, fifteenth century.	26.	Ancient Deed, fifteenth century.
57.	Ancient Deed, fourteenth century.	20.	Royal Letter, fourteenth century.
		211.	Episcopal License, 1410.
		221.	Letters Renunciatory, 1262.

D.—LAW.

The lectures on Law at the School of Economics deal principally with those parts of the Law which are concerned with Public Administration and Commerce. On the side of Public Administration they are specially appropriate for those who aim at the position of Town Clerk, and there are other courses of lectures on subjects not strictly legal which are designed for the same purpose.

The Law lectures at the School form parts of two different curricula connected with the University of London. On the one hand they are a part of the course of study in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. The degree of Bachelor of Science in this Faculty is still young, but is already being sought by both civil and municipal servants. On the other hand, the same courses of lectures are items in the course of study for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In connection with this degree, an arrangement has been concluded between University College, King's College, and the London School of Economics whereby students paying a composition fee to one of these Colleges may be admitted to the Law lectures of the other two. The lectures on Law at these three Colleges of the University have been completely rearranged so as to avoid overlapping, with the result that each subject of examination, both Intermediate and Final, is allotted to a single lecturer on the Intercollegiate staff.

A special prospectus of the whole Intercollegiate Course for the LL.B. will be sent on application to the Secretary of the School.

The following Lectures of the Intercollegiate Course will be delivered at the London School of Economics:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Industrial and Commercial Law.				
Commercial Law (First Year)	Mr. WRIGHT	.. Fri.	7	32
.. .. (Second Year)	..	.. Mon. L. & S.T.	7	33
Industrial Law	Mr. WRIGHT	.. Mon. M.T.	6.15	34
The Law of Bankruptcy ..	Mr. MANSON	.. Mon. M.T.	6.15	32
The Law of Contract and of Carriage by Railway ..	Mr. DISNEY	.. Mon. M. & L.T.	6.15	72
Constitutional Law and History.				
General Course (First Year) ..	Mr. MORGAN	.. Mon.	6.15	35
.. .. (Second Year)	..	.. Fri.	6.15	36
Public Library Law	Mr. FOVARGUE	.. Wed. S.T.	4	75
*International Law.				
Concerning Peace	Prof. OPPENHEIM	Fri.	3	37

* To be followed in Session 1909-10 by thirty lectures on The Law of Nations in time of War.

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 Surveying. Precisely, however, on this subject 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.

School Certificates in Geography and the Teaching of Geography are awarded under the authority of the Professorial Council to students who in one or more sessions have completed not less than 100 hours of study in Geography (including the Map Classes Nos. 44 and 45), and have passed the requisite examinations. An hour of study may for this purpose be registered either for a Lecture attended, or a class, or for an essay marked not lower than 50 per cent. of the maximum.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
General Geography.				
Introductory Course	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. M.T.	12 or 7	39
Class in connection with the above	Mr. SARGENT	.. Tues. M.T.	12 or 7	39
* Map Class	Mr. MACKINDER & Mr. SARGENT	Sat. M. & L.T.	11.30	44
* Map Class	Mr. MACKINDER & Mr. SARGENT	Fri. L. & S.T.	3	45
Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. L. & S.T.	12 or 7	40
Economic Geography.				
† Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT	.. Tues. L. & S. T.	12 or 7	41
British Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT	.. Fri. 6 .. .. .	..	59
Historical Geography.				
Europe	Mr. MACKINDER	Sat. M. & L.T.	10.30	42
America	Mr. SARGENT	.. Tues. L.T.	8 ..	43
English Commerce and Colonisation	Dr. KNOWLES	.. Thur.	12 or 6	27

* Specially intended for teachers in secondary schools.

† This course will assume such a knowledge of Regional Geography as may be obtained from Mr. Mackinder's Course No. 40.

F.—SOCIOLOGY.

As a result of the benefaction of Mr. Martin White to the University of London, courses of University lectures have been established upon this subject. They are held at the School of Economics, where, as indicated in the following time-table, there are many other courses upon Sociology and subsidiary subjects.

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

Borough Councillors	Trade Union Officials
Poor Law Guardians	Workers in Settlements
Members of Committees of Philanthropic Institutions and Societies	Workshop and Factory Inspectors
District Visitors	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 Sociology as an Honours Subject to the curriculum for the B.Sc. (Econ.) and the B.A. Examinations.

Martin White Scholarships.

Two scholarships, each of the value of £35 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded annually to students who, having passed the Intermediate Examination in Economics in the previous July, shall undertake to study for the B.Sc. (Econ.) honours degree, with Sociology as the selected subject.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp.129 to 157.
Martin White Lectures.				
Sociology and Ethics:				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. HOBHOUSE	Mon.	M.T. 11.30 ..	47
Sociology: General Course	Prof. WESTER-MARCK ..	Mon. & Thur.	M.T. 3 ..	50
Class	Prof. WESTER-MARCK ..	Mon. & Thur.	M.T. 4 ..	51
Seminar	Prof. WESTER-MARCK ..	Mon. M.T. ..	8 ..	52
Social Evolution ..	Prof. HOBHOUSE	Mon. & Thur.	L. & S.T. ..	53
Class	Prof. HOBHOUSE	Mon. & Thur.	L. & S.T. ..	54
Ethnology	Dr. HADDON ..	Tues. & Fri.	M. & L.T. ...	48
Class	Dr. HADDON ..	Tues. & Fri.	M. & L.T. ...	49
Social Ethics ..	Prof. HOBHOUSE	Wed. M.T. ..	3 ..	55
Seminar	Prof. HOBHOUSE	Times to be arranged		56

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Subjects Cognate to Sociology.				
Methods of Social Investigation	Mr. WEBB ..	Thur. L.T. ..	4	57
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON	Mon. M.& L.T.	6	9
Public Health Movement	Miss HUTCHINS	Tues. M.T. ..	5	20
The Geographical Factor in the History of Western Europe ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Sat. M. & L.T.	10.30	42
The Geographical Factor in the History of America	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L.T. ..	8	43
Principles of Economics, including History of Theory	Prof. CANNAN ..	Tues. ..	3.15 or 7	2
The Significance of Co-operation	Mr. FAY ..	Thurs. L.T. ..	8	30
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. M.& L.T.	6	5
		Wed. S.T. ..	6	6
Historical Statistics ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. L. & S.T.	6	7

Introductory Courses on Subjects Cognate to Sociology.

Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. WOLF ..	{ Thur. 11—1	46
		{ or Wed. & Thur. 7	
General Course on Economic Theory	Prof. CANNAN	Wed.	12 or 6
General Course on Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues.	10.45 or 6
Introductory Course on Geography	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. M.T. ..	12 or 7
Regional Geography ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. L. & S.T.	12 or 7
Economic Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues. L. & S.T.	12 or 7

G.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is now generally 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 desire 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.

Commercial Certificates.

Arrangements have been made between the London School of Economics and King's College, which stand within five minutes of one another, for a joint system of teaching in Higher Commercial Subjects. The chief modern languages commercially important will be taught at King's College and the remainder of the subjects at the London School of Economics. At the conclusion of the course, which will extend over a minimum period of two years, a certificate will be issued by the School of Economics to students whose work has been satisfactory, and who have passed the necessary examinations, and this certificate will be endorsed by the authorities of King's College for the languages which have been studied.

The Courses of Instruction have been selected from the Curricula for the B.Sc. (Econ.), and B.A. Degrees, and the work done for these certificates will therefore be of a University Character. The idea is that daily work in the office, if supplemented by teaching designed to widen the outlook of the student, may fairly be regarded as the equivalent of the laboratory work and lectures of the Science Student or the library work and lectures of the Literary Student.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO THE COURSE.

Students desiring to commence a course of study with a view to this certificate must either:—

- (a) Have passed some examination implying a sufficient secondary education, or produce a satisfactory letter from the head master or mistress of a secondary school, or
- (b) Be not less than 20 years of age, and have had three years' experience in a business office, or
- (c) Be not less than 23 years of age.

CURRICULUM.

Every candidate for the certificate will be required to have attended for three years the following courses, and have passed the examinations in connection therewith:—

FIRST YEAR.

- i. Commercial and Industrial Law. A course of 30 lectures each followed by a class, on Fridays, at 7, commencing 9th October, by Mr. WRIGHT.
- ii. Accounting and Business Methods. A course of 30 lectures each followed by a class, on Mondays, at 6 p.m., commencing 5th October, by Professor DICKSEE.

SECOND YEAR.

i. Commercial and Industrial Law. A course of 30 lectures each followed by a class, on Mondays, at 6.15, commencing 5th October, by Mr. WRIGHT, and in the Lent and Summer Terms at 7 p.m.

ii. Accounting and Business Methods. A course of 30 lectures each followed by a class, on Fridays, at 6 p.m., commencing 9th October, by Professor DICKSEE.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

(To be taken in the Third Year.)

In addition, candidates will be required to have taken at the School of Economics courses approved beforehand by the Director, either on:—

Economics and Economic History, or Geography and Foreign Commerce (see Schedule below), to have written the prescribed number of essays in connection therewith and to have passed the essay test set at the end of the Session.

LANGUAGES.

The time-table of the first year of language instruction at King's College is as follows:—

French	Thursday.. .. .	7—9
German	Wednesday .. .	7—9
Italian	Tues. and Friday	6—7
Spanish	Mon. and Th. .. .	6—7

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lectur List on pp. 129 to 157.
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Law.

Further courses recommended to those engaged in commercial pursuits:—

The Law of Bankruptcy	Mr. MANSON ..	Mon. M.T.	6.15 ..	33
The Law of Contract and of Carriage by Railway.. .. .	Mr. DISNEY ..	Mon. M. & L.T.	6.15 ..	72

Economics.

Economic Theory— General Course ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. ..	12 or 6 ..	1
Economic History— General Course ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues. ..	10.45 or 6 ..	26

Banking.

Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thur. S.T.	6 ..	64
Currency & Banking— Descriptive & Theoretical	Prof. FOXWELL	Tues. ..	6 ..	65 & 66
Currency and Banking— Historical	Prof. FOXWELL..	Thur. M. & L.T.	6 ..	67
Recent Theories in Cur- rency Banking	Mr. WEBB ..	Wed. M.T.	6 ..	68

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Geography.				
Introductory Course ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri.	M.T. 12 or 7	39
Class in connection with the above	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	M.T. 12 or 7	39
Regional Geography ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri.	L. & S.T. 12 or 7	40
Commercial Geography ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	L. & S.T. 12 or 7	41
History.				
The British Constitution	Prof. LEES SMITH	Fri.	.. 2.30 or 6 ..	13
English Commerce and Colonisation in the Nineteenth Century ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Thur.	.. 12 or 6 ..	27
Foreign Commerce.				
British Commerce with China, Japan and the Far East	Mr. SARGENT ..	Fri.	.. 6	59
Organisation of Trade.				
Organisation of English Foreign Trade ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Thur.	M.T. 2.30 or 6 ..	58

Appointments in the Consular and Diplomatic Service, and as Student Interpreters.*

The Course of Study outlined above for Students engaged in Commercial pursuits, also meets the needs of Students preparing for the entrance examinations for Consular and Diplomatic appointments, and for Student Interpreterships in China, Japan and Siam. Candidates for these appointments, who have to be between 18 and 24, or between 22 and 27 years of age, must obtain a Foreign Office nomination; and the examinations are held from time to time as required. Whilst modern languages, Latin and English can be studied at King's College, the other subjects of these Examinations (viz.: Political Economy, Geography, and the principles of English Mercantile and Commercial Law) are well provided for in the curriculum of the School. Students having in view any of the examinations mentioned are advised to take the following courses:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Commercial Law.				
General Principles of the Law of Contract	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri.	M.T.	7 32
Negotiable Instruments	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri.	L.T.	7 32
Banking and Guarantee	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri.	L.T.	7 32
Sale of Goods	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri.	S.T.	7 32
Agency	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri.	S.T.	7 32
Carriage by Land and Sea	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon.	L.T.	7 33
Marine Insurance	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon.	L.T.	7 33

*Changes will take place after 31st December, 1909, in the examination of candidates for the post of Student Inspector.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Geography.				
Introductory Course	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri.	M.T. 12 or 7	39
Class in connection with the above	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	M.T. 12 or 7	39
Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri.	L. & S.T. 12 or 7	40
Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	L. & S.T. 12 or 7	41
*Historical Geography (European)	Mr. MACKINDER	Sat.	M. & L.T. 10.30	42
*Historical Geography (North American)	Mr. SARGENT ..	Tues.	L.T. 8	43
Economics.				
Elements of Economics	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed.	.. 12 or 6	1
Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES ..	{ Tues. .. 10.45 } 26 or 6 } & { Th. 12 or 6 } 27		
Banking and Currency	Prof. FOXWELL	Tues.	M. & L.T. 6	65
The Stock Exchange	Prof. FOXWELL	Tues.	S.T. 6	66
Principles of Public Finance ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	{ Wed. S.T. 2.30 or } 18 Tues. S.T. 6 }		
*Principles of Economics	Prof. CANNAN ..	Tues.	.. 3.15 or 7	2
*History of Banking	Prof. FOXWELL	{ Thur. M. & L.T. 6 } 67 & Fri. S.T. 6 }		
*Foreign Trade (Introductory)	Mr. SARGENT ..	Thur.	M.T. 2.30 or 6	58
*The Economic Position of the Great Powers	Will be given again in the Session 1909-10.			

* Lectures which may be deferred till the second year.

H.—ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

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.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Mathematics and Statistics.				
General Course in Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	{	Thur. 11-1, or	7 .. 4
Methods and Applications of Statistics			Wed. & Thur.	
.. .. .	Mr. BOWLEY ..		Thur. M. & L.T. 6 ..	5
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accounting and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon.	.. 6 ..	61
Accounting and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri.	.. 6 ..	62
Business Organisation ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Wed. L. & S.T.	.. 7 ..	63
Banking and Public Finance.				
Public Finance — Principles of	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. S.T.	2.30 or ..	18
.. .. .		Tues. S.T.	6 ..	19
Old Age Pensions ..	The DIRECTOR ..	Tues. L.T.	6 ..	64
Banking — Introductory Course	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. S.T.	6 ..	67
Banking and Currency—Historical	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. M. & L.T. & Fri. S.T.	6 ..	65 & 66
Banking and Currency—Descriptive and Theoretical	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues.	.. 6 ..	68
Recent Theories in Currency and Banking ..	Mr. WEBB ..	Wed., M.T.	6 ..	32
Law.				
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. M.T.	7 ..	33
Elements of Company Law	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	7 ..	33
Bankruptcy	Mr. MANSON ..	Mon. M.T.	6.15 ..	33
Library Law	Mr. FOVARGUE ..	Wed. S.T.	4 ..	75
Economics.				
Economic Theory — General Course ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed.	.. 12 or 6 ..	1
Economic History — General Course ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues.	.. 10.45 or 6 ..	26
The Economic Reconstruction of England ..	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Sat. L.T.	12 ..	29
The Significance of Co-operation	Mr. FAY ..	Thur. L.T.	8 ..	30

K.—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.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Economics.				
Economic Theory, General Course	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed.	.. 12 or 6 ..	1
Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES ..	Tues.	.. 10.45 or 6 ..	26
Accounting and Business Methods.				
Accounting and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon.	.. 6 ..	61
Accounting and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri.	.. 6 ..	62
Business Organisation ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Wed. L. & S.T.	.. 7 ..	63
Law.				
General Principles of the Law of Contract ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. M.T.	7 ..	32
Law of Bankruptcy ..	Mr. MANSON ..	Mon. M.T.	6.15 ..	33
Negotiable Instruments ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. L.T.	6.15 ..	32
Banking and Guarantee ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. L.T.	7 ..	32
Elements of Company Law ..	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Mon. S.T.	7 ..	33
Banking.				
Introductory Course ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. S.T.	6 ..	64
Currency and Banking, Historical	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Thur. M. & L.T. & Fri. S.T.	6 ..	67
Metallic Currency ..	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues. M.T.	6 ..	65
Banking and the Money Market	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues. L.T.	6 ..	65
The Stock Exchange, the Speculative Markets, and other subjects related to Prices	Prof. FOXWELL ..	Tues. S.T.	6 ..	66
Recent Theories in Currency and Banking ..	Mr. WEBB ..	Wed. M.T.	6 ..	68
Public Finance.				
Principles of	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. S.T.	2.30 or ..	18
.. .. .		Tues. S.T.	6 ..	19
Old Age Pensions ..	THE DIRECTOR ..	Tues. L.T.	6 ..	19
Foreign Trade.				
The Organisation of Foreign Trade ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Thur. M.T.	2.30 or 6 ..	58
British Trade with China, Japan, and the Far East ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Fri.	.. 6 ..	59

L.—TRANSPORT.

On all hands it is recognised as desirable that young men should be incited to an intellectual interest in their daily work. A practical difficulty, however, lies in the reconciliation of study with the necessity, according to general experience, of entering upon business at an early age.

To meet this difficulty, the new University of London has organised a curriculum—leading up to a degree if that be desired—of such a character that daily work in the office, when supplemented by the best attainable instruction, shall be accepted as equivalent to the laboratory work of the student of natural science or the library work of the literary student. In other words, the intention is to obtain the advantages of intellectual culture by the co-ordinated practical and theoretical study of subjects which are the life of the business man.

One of the alternatives in the new curriculum is defined as the "History, Theory, and Present Organisation of Transport." It is proposed to organise at the London School of Economics and Political Science, in connection with the University and with the support of seven of the leading Railway Companies, a complete course of instruction in these subjects. The following lectures have been arranged for the present session.

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Railways.				
Law of Carriage by Railway.. ..	Mr. DISNEY ..	Mon.	M. & L.T. 6.15	72
Railway Operating ..	Mr. STEPHENSON	Tues.	M. & L.T. 6.15	69
Railway Commercial Eco- nomics	Mr. STEPHENSON	Wed.	M. & L.T. 6.15	70
Railway Construction and Locomotive Operation	Mr. STEPHENSON	Thur.	M. & L.T. 6.15	71
Foreign Commerce.				
Organisation of English Foreign Trade.. ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Thur.	M.T. 2.30 or 6	58
British Foreign Trade ..	Mr. SARGENT ..	Fri.	6	59

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 the 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 intending to rise in 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.	No. of Course in Lecture List. on pp. 129 to 157.
Librarianship.				
Library Economy	Mr. BROWN ..	Wed.	M. & L.T. 3.15..	73
Bibliography.. ..	Mr. POLLARD ..	Wed.		
Library Law	Mr. ROBERTS ..	M. & L.T.	4.45..	74
	Mr. FOVARGUE ..	Wed.	S.T. 4 ..	75
Book Selection	D. BAKER			
	Mr. HOPWOOD ..	Wed.	S.T. 4 ..	76
	Mr. FULCHER			
Care of Documents.				
Palæography and Diplo- matic	Mr. HALL ..	Fri.	.. 6 ..	21
Palæography and Diplo- matic, Practical Instruc- tion	Mr. HALL ..	Fri.	.. 7 ..	21

Subject.	Lecturer.	Day.	Hour.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
Accounting & Statistics.				
Accounting and Business Methods, Part I. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Mon...	6 ..	61
Accounting and Business Methods, Part II. ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Fri. ..	6 ..	62
Business Organisation ..	Prof. DICKSEE ..	Wed. L. & S.T.	7 ..	63
Methods and Applications of Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. M. & L.T.	6 ..	5
Historical Statistics ..	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Thur. L. & S.T.	6 ..	7
Elementary Mathematical Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	Wed. L. & S.T.	6 ..	6
Local Administration.				
Local Government of Eng- land	Prof. LEES SMITH	Thur. L.T.	2.30 or 6	15
Public Administration ..	Prof. LEES SMITH	Thur.	4 or 7..	16
Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. S.T. Tues. S.T.	2.30 or 6 ..	18
Methods of Investigation Employed in Libraries.				
Methods of Social Investiga- tion	Mr. WEBB ..	Thur. L.T.	4 ..	57
Other Courses recommended to Librarian Students.				
Logic and Scientific Method	Dr. WOLF ..	Thur. 11-1 or Wed. & Thur.	7 ..	46
Law of Contract	Mr. WRIGHT ..	Fri. M.T.	7 ..	32
Elements of Economics ..	Prof. CANNAN ..	Wed. ..	12 or 6	1
History of Political Ideas	Mr. DICKINSON..	Mon. M. & L.T. ..	6 ..	9
The British Constitution ..	Prof. LEES SMITH	Fri. 2.30 or	6 ..	13
Introductory Course on Geography	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. M.T.	12 or 7	39
Regional Geography ..	Mr. MACKINDER	Fri. L. & S.T.	12 or 7	40

NOTE.—Courses of lectures on Cataloguing and Classification will be substituted for the lectures on Bibliography in the Session 1909-10.

N.—ARMY COURSE.

The Third Course for the training of Officers for the higher appointments on the Administrative Staff of the Army, and for the charge of Departmental Services, will commence on Monday, October 5th. Officers selected for the course are requested to call on the Director on Saturday, October 3rd, at 11 a.m. The course will terminate on Wednesday, March 24th.

TIME TABLE.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Monday ..	Morning ..	Accounting	Prof. DICKSEE
	Afternoon ..	Commercial Law	Mr. DISNEY
Tuesday ..	Morning ..	Banking and Currency..	Prof. FOXWELL
	Afternoon ..	Railway Transport ..	Mr. STEPHENSON
Wednesday	Morning ..	Public Administration..	Mr. WALLAS
	Afternoon ..	Statistics.. ..	Mr. BOWLEY
Thursday..	Morning ..	Railway Transport.. ..	Mr. STEPHENSON
	Afternoon ..	Accounting	Prof. DICKSEE
Friday ..	Morning ..	Economics	Prof. LEES SMITH
	Afternoon ..	Geography	Mr. MACKINDER

LENT TERM.

Monday ..	Morning ..	Accounting	Prof. DICKSEE
	Afternoon ..	Commercial Law	Mr. DISNEY
Tuesday ..	Morning ..	Banking and Currency..	Prof. FOXWELL
	Afternoon ..	Railway Transport ..	Mr. STEPHENSON
Wednesday	Morning ..	Public Administration..	Mr. WALLAS
	Afternoon ..	Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY
		later Commercial Law.. ..	Mr. DISNEY
Thursday..	Morning ..	Railway Transport ..	Mr. STEPHENSON
	Afternoon ..	Accounting	Prof. DICKSEE
Friday ..	Morning ..	Economics	Prof. LEES SMITH
	Afternoon ..	Marine Transport.. ..	Mr. DOUGLAS OWEN

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Students become members of the University of London and entitled to proceed to degrees (i) by passing the University Matriculation Examination (or the alternative form of this known as the Schools Examination), (ii) as undergraduates under Statute 116 without examination under conditions of exemption from Matriculation specified by the University,* or, *if graduates of other Universities*, (iii) 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 September 15th, if that day be a Monday, or if not, on the Monday next preceding the 15th; one on the second Monday in January; and the third on the second Monday in June (or July, as may be hereafter determined). 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. 92).

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.'

* A list of examinations and the conditions under which they are accepted by the University of London in lieu of Matriculation is published by the University. Among these are, under certain conditions, the Oxford and Cambridge Senior Local Examinations, the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge, the examinations for the Scotch School-leaving Certificate, for the Senior Grade Certificate of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland and for the Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

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, also students holding certain certificates specified by the University,* 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.

* See note on previous page.

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 720 hours, *i.e.*, 240 hours for the Intermediate, and 480 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 or employers that he is engaged in his or their services not less than 25 hours a week shall be allowed a reduction of 20 hours for the Intermediate and 40 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 either in the intermediate year, or in the year next following, 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. Students in the Faculty of Arts will find a large number of courses at the School of Economics in the subjects prescribed for them. These have reference chiefly to Modern History, Sociology, Geography, and Economics.

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 the 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 as well as the University lectures on Sociology, delivered at the School of Economics. (See pp. 51 and 58.)

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.

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

Students in the Faculty of Laws have open to them **FOR THE LL.B.** not merely the lectures given at the School, of which particulars will be found at page 56, but also under the inter-collegiate system the lectures at University and King's Colleges. The courses offered by the three institutions together afford instruction in every subject required for the LL.B., both Intermediate and Final. For the Composition Fee in the Law Faculty see p. 45. A special prospectus of the combined Law Courses will be sent on application to the Secretary of the School of Economics.

*For higher Degrees see p. 90.

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 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 1909 will be held in the week commencing Monday, July 12th, 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 pp. 180-187.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—*

1. Economics:—
 - (a) Industrial and Commercial History... .. 1 Paper.
 - (b) Principles of Economics 1 Paper.
 - (c) Currency, Banking, Trade and Finance ... 1 Paper.
 - (d) Passages from French and German works on the subjects (a) (b) and (c), for translation and comment. Candidates may confine themselves to the passages in one of these languages 1 Paper.
2. The British Constitution 2 Papers.
- 3A. Mathematics or 3B, Logic and Scientific Method 2 Papers.
4. Geography with special reference to Industry, Commerce and Politics 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 Can-

* For detailed syllabuses see pp. 174-179.

didate 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 Whit Monday. 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 otherwise occupied during the day-time. 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 two 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.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
10.45 a.m.	Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES	.. 26
12.0 noon	Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT	.. 39 & 41
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
12.0 noon	Economic Theory	Prof. CANNAN	.. 1
<i>Thursday :</i>			
11.0 a.m. - 1.0 p.m.	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY	.. 4
11.0 a.m. - 1.0 p.m.	Logic	Dr. WOLF	.. 46
2.30 p.m.	M.T. Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT	.. 58
2.30 p.m.	L.T. Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH	15
6.0 p.m.	S.T. Currency and Banking	Prof. FOXWELL	.. 64
<i>Friday :</i>			
12.0 noon	Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER	.. 39 & 40
2.30 p.m.	Central Government	Prof. LEES SMITH	13

SECOND YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—DAY.

SHORT TITLE.	LECTURER.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday :</i>		
Optional Subjects :—		
See Evening Time Table at p. 85.		
<i>Tuesday :</i>		
Principles of Economics :—		
3.15 p.m. History of Theory	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
6.0 p.m. M. and L.T. Banking and Currency	Prof. FOXWELL ..	65
<i>Wednesday :</i>		
2.30 p.m. S.T. Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	18
5—7 p.m. Political Position of the Great Powers	..	25
<i>Thursday :</i>		
10.30 a.m. Central Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	11
12.0 noon Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
<i>Friday :</i>		
Optional Subjects :—		
3—5 p.m. <i>International Law</i>	Prof. OPPENHEIM	37
See also Evening Time Table at p. 85.		

THIRD YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—DAY.

Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday :</i>		
Optional Subjects :—		
See Evening Time Table at p. 86.		
<i>Tuesday :</i>		
3.15 p.m. Principles of Economics :—		
History of Theory	Prof. CANNAN	2
6.0 .. M. and L.T. Banking and Currency	Prof. FOXWELL	65
<i>Wednesday :</i>		
2.30 p.m. S.T. Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN..	18
5—7 .. Political Position of the Great Powers	..	25
<i>Thursday :</i>		
4.0 p.m. Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH	16
6.0 .. Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	5 & 7
<i>Friday :</i>		
Optional Subjects :—		
3—5 p.m. <i>International Law</i>	Prof. OPPENHEIM	37
See also Evening Time Table at p. 86.		

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.

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 this page, he should draft a time table from the data given in the general list of lectures, pp. 129-157, 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. Economics (including statistics, one paper) ... | 3 Papers. |
| 2. Public Administration | 1 Paper. |
| 3. Passages from French and German works on Economics and Public Administration for translation and comment. Candidates will be required to attempt at least one passage in each language | 1 Paper. |
| 4A. History or 4B, Accounting and Business Organisation | 2 Papers. |
| 5. Essay | 1 Paper. |

Candidates will be required to write on one of three subjects within the range of Economics and Political Science.

And one of the following, at the choice of the Candidate—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 6. (a) Accounting | } 1 Paper. |
| (b) Industrial and Commercial Law | |
| (c) Constitutional Law and History | |
| (d) Public International Law | |

Of these optional subjects "Accounting" may only be taken by those Students who have not taken "Accounting and Business Organisation" under 4B above.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Candidates for Honours will be examined in—

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Economics | 2 Papers. |
| One of the papers will consist of subjects for an essay. | |
| 2. History | 1 Paper. |
| 3. Public Administration | 2 Papers. |

One of the papers will consist of subjects for an essay.

As an alternative to 2 and 3 a Student may take:—

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (2) Accounting and Business Organisation ... | 2 Papers. |
| (3) Public Administration | 1 Paper. |

(Not the Essay Paper.)

*For detailed syllabuses see pp. 174—179.

4. One subject selected from the following (3 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.

(Candidates desiring to be examined in this subject must specify before June 1st the country they select.)

- (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) The Theory and Practice of Statistics, including Demography.
- (11) *Sociology.
 - (a) Psychology.
 - (b) Ethnology.
 - (c) Comparative Study of Social Institutions.
- (12) Public International Law (including the history and effect of the principal public treaties now in force).

During this course Students must acquaint themselves with the bibliography, statistics, and the main original sources of information bearing on their respective selected subjects.

All Students must attend a course of lectures in Modern Historical Geography.

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.

The Examinations in Economics, Public Administration, and History, compulsory upon all Candidates for Honours, will be similar in scope to those for Candidates for a Pass, but of a higher standard.

One of the three 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.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the Mathematics, Statistics, and Geography necessary for the adequate treatment of the subject they select.

*For details see page 178 of the School Calendar.

FIRST YEAR (INTERMEDIATE).—EVENING.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List. on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Tuesday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES ..	26
7.0 ..	Economic Geography	Mr. SARGENT ..	39 and 41
<i>Wednesday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Economic Theory	Prof. CANNAN ..	1
7.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
7.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
<i>Thursday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	M.T. Foreign Trade	Mr. SARGENT ..	58
	L.T. Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	15
	S.T. Currency and Banking	Prof. FOXWELL ..	64
7.0 ..	Mathematics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	4
7.0 ..	Logic	Dr. WOLF ..	46
<i>Friday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Central Government	Prof. LEES SMITH ..	13
7.0 ..	Regional Geography	Mr. MACKINDER ..	39 and 40

SECOND YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—EVENING.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday:</i>			
Optional Subjects:—			
6.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accounting and Business Methods</i>	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
6.15 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i>	Mr. MORGAN ..	35
7.0 ..	(a) <i>Accounting and Business Methods</i>	Prof. DICKSEE ..	61
7.15 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i>	Mr. MORGAN ..	35
<i>Tuesday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	M. and L.T. Currency and Bank- ing	Prof. FOXWELL ..	65
		S.T. Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	18
Principles of Economics:—			
7.0 ..	History of Theory	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
<i>Wednesday:</i>			
6—8 p.m.	Political Position of the Great Powers.. ..	.. ..	25
Optional Subject:—			
6.15 ..	L. and S.T. <i>Business Organisation</i>	Prof. DICKSEE ..	63
<i>Thursday:</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Economic History	Dr. KNOWLES ..	27
7.0 ..	Central Government	Mr. WALLAS ..	11
<i>Friday:</i>			
Optional Subjects:—			
7.0 p.m.	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i>	Mr. WRIGHT ..	32
8.0 ..	(b) <i>Commercial and Industrial Law</i>	Mr. WRIGHT ..	32

THIRD YEAR (PASS) FINAL.—EVENING.

	Short Title.	Lecturer.	No. of Course in Lecture List on pp. 129 to 157.
<i>Monday :</i>			
Optional Subjects :—			
6.15 p.m.	(b) <i>Industrial and Commercial Law</i>	.. Mr. WRIGHT ..	33 and 34
7.15 ..	(b) <i>Industrial and Commercial Law</i>	.. Mr. WRIGHT ..	33 and 34
<i>Tuesday :</i>			
6.0 ..	{ M. and L.T. Banking and Cur- rency	Prof. FOXWELL ..	65
	{ S.T. Public Finance	Prof. CANNAN ..	18
Principles of Economics :—			
7.0 ..	History of Theory	Prof. CANNAN ..	2
<i>Wednesday :</i>			
6—8 p.m.	Political Position of the Great Powers	..	25
Optional Subject :—			
7.0 ..	L. and S.T. <i>Business Organisation</i>	Prof. DICKSEE ..	63
<i>Thursday :</i>			
6.0 p.m.	Statistics	Mr. BOWLEY ..	5 and 6
7.0 ..	Local Government	Prof. LEES SMITH	16
<i>Friday :</i>			
Optional Subjects :—			
6.0 p.m.	(a) <i>Accounting and Business Methods</i>	.. Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
6.15 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i>	Mr. MORGAN ..	36
7.0 ..	(a) <i>Accounting and Business Methods</i>	.. Prof. DICKSEE ..	62
7.15 ..	(c) <i>Constitutional Law</i>	Mr. MORGAN ..	36

GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH.

The London School of Economics and Political Science has become 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. Wherever suitable, arrangements are made for enabling students to come into contact with contemporary social and economic organisation, public and private, in London and elsewhere. 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; a unique collection of the 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. Research students (who are not required to be graduates) may join at any time, and for any period.

The following was the Academic Standing of the graduate-students of the School during the Session 1907-8 :

OXFORD	...	...	...	...	28
CAMBRIDGE	...	...	...	...	39
LONDON	...	...	...	...	64
SCOTLAND	...	...	...	...	10
IRELAND	...	...	...	...	15
WALES	...	...	...	...	7
OTHER UNIVERSITIES	...	...	...	...	26
Total					189

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

Antwerp.	Calcutta.
Berlin.	California.
Brussels.	Chicago.
Bryn Mawr.	China, Kinkiang College.
Budapest.	Christiania.

Columbia.	Moscow.
Copenhagen.	Munich.
Cornell.	Nebraska.
Cracow.	Odessa.
Dorpat.	Ohio.
Gothenburg.	Paris.
Göttingen.	Peking.
Graz.	Philadelphia.
Harvard.	Princeton.
Heidelberg.	St. Petersburg.
Helsingfors.	Santiago.
Iena.	Stockholm.
Illinois.	Syracuse.
Johns Hopkins.	Tokyo.
Kyoto.	Tübingen.
Lahore.	Vassar.
Leipzig.	Vienna.
Liège.	Warsaw.
Louvain.	Waseda.
Madrid.	Washington.
Malta.	Yale.
Meiji.	Zürich.
Melbourne.	

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. Attendance is not, however, obligatory.

SESSION 1908-9.

The following Seminars have been arranged for the Session 1908-1909.

- Economic Theory, by Mr. Cannan (No. 3).
- History of Political Ideas, by Mr. Dickinson (No. 10).
- Constitutional History, by Mr. Wallas (No. 12).
- Local Government, by Mr. Webb and Mr. Lees Smith (No. 17).
- Sources of Early Economic History, by Mr. Hall (No. 23).
- Palæographical Research, by Mr. Hall (No. 24).
- Economic History, by Dr. Knowles (No. 31).
- Foreign Trade, by Mr. Sargent (No. 60).
- International Law, by Dr. Oppenheim (No. 38).
- Ethnology, by Dr. Haddon (No. 49).
- Sociology, by Professor Westermarck (No. 52).
- Sociology, by Professor Hobhouse (No. 56).

Additional Seminars will be held if desirable.

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

- Palæography and Diplomatic, by Mr. Hall (No. 21).
- Methods of Statistics, by Mr. Bowley (Nos. 5, 6, & 7).
- Methods of Investigation, by Mr. Webb (No. 57).

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 University.
H. E. S. FREMANTLE, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford.
LETTICE ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.
- 1898. BEATRICE HEWART, B.Sc., London University.
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 University.
H. D. OAKELEY, Somerville College, Oxford.
- 1900. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
AMY HARRISON, B.A., London University.
THOMAS JONES, M.A., Glasgow University.
MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow University.
- 1901. HUGH OWEN MEREDITH, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow University.
ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, Girton College, Cambridge.
- 1902. HUGH OWEN MEREDITH, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MABEL ATKINSON, M.A., Glasgow University.
ALICE EFFIE MURRAY, Girton College, Cambridge.
- 1904. ESMÉ CECIL WINGFIELD-STRATFORD, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MARION PHILLIPS, B.A., Melbourne University.
- 1905. ESMÉ CECIL WINGFIELD-STRATFORD, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
MARION PHILLIPS, B.A., Melbourne University.

1906. CHARLES RYLE FAY, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
LOUISA WOODCOCK, M.D., B.Sc. London University,
London School of Medicine for Women.
1907. CHARLES RYLE FAY, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.
THOMAS JEFFERSON FAULDER, M.A., M.B., B.S., Cambridge,
F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
1908. NORMAN BURRELL DEARLE, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.
THOMAS JEFFERSON FAULDER, M.A., M.B., B.S., Cambridge,
F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
1909. NORMAN BURRELL DEARLE, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.
EDWARD CARNEGIE CLEVELAND STEVENS, B.A., Christ
Church, Oxford.

For an announcement of the conditions of award and terms of these Studentships see p. 160, where particulars will be found of further Scholarships, some of them tenable by Research Students.

Research Degrees.

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

The degree of D.Litt. has been awarded to

CAROLINE ANNE JAMES SKEEL, Class. Tripos, Hist. Tripos.

The degree of M.A. to FREDERICK ADSHEAD.

The degree of LL.D. to ALBERT EDMOND HOGAN.

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

This degree has been awarded to the following Research Students of the School:—

FREDERICK BRADSHAW, M.A., Oxford.

ANNIE BEATRICE WALLIS CHAPMAN, Hons. Hist., Schools
Oxford.

AMY HARRISON (Mrs. Spencer), B.A., London.

EDWARD ARTHUR LEWIS, M.A., Wales.

ALICE EFFIE MURRAY (Mrs. Radice), Hist. Tripos, Moral
Science Tripos, Cambridge.

MARION PHILLIPS, B.A., Melbourne.

VIOLET MARY SHILLINGTON, Hist. Tripos, Cambridge.

GILBERT SLATER, M.A., Cambridge.

CHARLES FARLEY TRENERRY, B.A., London.

No Candidate can be admitted to 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, or in another faculty under Statute 129.

Every Candidate must apply to the Academic Registrar, The University of London, South Kensington, for a Form of Entry, which must be properly filled up and returned accompanied by four copies of 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 for the Degree of D.Sc. (Economics) 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,* 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. The Candidate is also invited to submit, in support of his candidature, any printed contribution or contributions to the advancement of Science which he may have published independently or conjointly.

If the Dissertation or Thesis be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall be required to present himself at such place in the University as the Examiners may direct upon such day or days as may be notified to him, to be further tested either orally or practically or by printed papers, or by all these methods, at the discretion of the Examiners, with reference both to the special subject selected by him and to the Thesis, and the Candidate may be required by the Examiners to submit within a given period a reasoned Report on a subject prescribed by them. 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 Candidate for the D.Sc. (Economics) Degree who has been approved by the Examiners shall be required to publish his Thesis as a whole or such portion or epitome thereof as the Examiners

* The Candidate must furnish not less than four copies of the Thesis or published work submitted to the Examiners. Any Thesis approved by the University for this Degree and subsequently published must bear the following inscription on the title-page:—"Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Science (Economics) in the University of London."

shall approve, and the Degree shall not be conferred by the Senate until four copies of the published work as approved by the Examiners have been received by the University.

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, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

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.)
- (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.

A list of British and foreign Universities has been approved by the Senate.

Graduates of the University of London in Faculties other than that of Economics and Political Science may also, under similar conditions, proceed to the Doctorate in Economics and Political Science under Statute 129.

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.

P. S. King & Son.

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.

P. S. King & Son.

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.

P. S. King & Son.

4. *The Referendum in Switzerland.* By M. SIMON DEPLOIGE, University of Louvain. With a letter on the Referendum in Belgium by M. J. VANDEN 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 (Mrs. Knowles), of Girton College, Cambridge, Research Student at the School. 1898.

P. S. King & Son.

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. 1899.

P. S. King & Son.

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

Longmans, Green & Co.

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 Seminar 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.

To be obtained only on application at the School.

8. *Elements of Statistics*. By ARTHUR L. BOWLEY, M.A. 1901; second edition, 1902; third edition, 1906. P. S. King & Son.
9. *The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform*. By C. P. SANGER, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1901. P. S. King & Son.
10. *A History of Factory Legislation, 1802-1901*. By B. L. HUTCHINS and A. HARRISON (Mrs. Spencer), B.A., D.Sc., London. With a Preface by SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B. 1903; new edition, 1907. P. S. King & Son.
11. *Self-Government in Canada and How it was Achieved: The Story of Lord Durham's Report*. By F. BRADSHAW, M.A., D.Sc., Senior Hulme Exhibitioner, Brasenose College, Oxford. 1903. P. S. King & Son.
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. P. S. King & Son.
13. *A History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland from the period of the Restoration*. By ALICE EFFIE MURRAY (Mrs. Radice), D.Sc., London; Former Student Girton College, Cambridge; Research Student of the School. P. S. King & Son.
14. *The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields*. By GILBERT SLATER, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, D.Sc., London. With Maps and Illustrations. Archibald Constable & Co.
15. *A History of the English Agricultural Labourer*. By Dr. W. HASBACH, Professor of Economics in the University of Kiel. Translated from the Second Edition (1908) by RUTH KENYON. In the Press.

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:—

- Elements of Railway Economics*. 1905. By W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.
- Modern Tariff History*. 1904. By PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.
- English Local Government*, 1905. By PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.
- Local and Central Government*. 1906. By PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.
- Local Government in Scotland*. 1904. By MABEL ATKINSON, M.A.
- The Alliterative Morte Arthure*. 1900. With Introduction, Notes, and Glossary. By M. M. BANKS.

- Alien Immigration: The Case for Restriction*. By F. BRADSHAW, M.A., D.Sc.
- National Progress in Wealth and Trade*, 1904. 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, 1904. By EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., LL.D.
- The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal, 1200-1807, with bibliography and an appendix of documents hitherto unpublished*. 1907. By A. B. WALLIS-CHAPMAN, D.Sc., and V. M. SHILLINGTON, D.Sc.
- The Economics of the Household, 1907*. By LOUISE CREIGHTON.
- Court Rolls of the Manor of Forncett, 1906*. By F. G. DAVENPORT.
- La Productivité du Travail et les Salaires*. By LAURENT DECHESNE.
- Revolution and Reaction in Modern France*. 1892. By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A.
- The Development of Parliament during the Nineteenth Century*. 1895. By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A.
- The Greek View of Life*. 1898. By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A.
- A Modern Symposium*. 1905. By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A.
- Solicitors' Accounts*. 1902. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A.
- Book-keeping for Accountant Students*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. 4th Edition, 1903; 5th Edition, 1906.
- Book-keeping for Company Secretaries*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. 3rd Edition, 1903; 4th Edition, 1907.
- Advanced Accounting*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. 3rd Edition, 1907.
- Auditing*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. Sixth Edition, 1904; seventh Edition, 1907.
- Book-keeping Exercises for Accountant Students*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. Second Edition, 1904.
- Auctioneers' Accounts*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. Second Edition, 1905.
- Depreciation Reserve and Reserve Funds, 1904*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A. Second Edition, 1907.
- Hotel Accounts, 1905*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE.
- Goodwill and its Treatment in Accounts*. By Professor L. R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A., and FRANK TILLYARD, M.A. Third Edition, 1906.
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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) A bibliographical section. This contains the catalogues of a large number of Libraries (both General and Special), readers' guides, general and subject bibliographies and reading lists. Also a large number of special bibliographies and lists of references prepared by the lecturers, library staff and students of the school. These are being constantly added to.

The collections of the Bibliographical Society and the Library Association which are deposited by the respective societies are valuable adjuncts to this section.

(d) A collection of 50,000 pamphlets and similar materials for research, all classified in accordance with the scheme given on p. 109.

(e) British Parliamentary Publications (blue books) from the end of the eighteenth century to date. These are not quite complete, the principal lacunæ being between 1865 and 1896.

(f) The official reports, bearing on administrative, constitutional and economic questions, of Foreign Government departments, and British colonies. The Library is greatly indebted to certain 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 set of documents since 1873 as complete as it is possible to make it.

(g) 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 this or any other country.

(h) Other official papers, such as the reports of the North German Confederation and the German *Reichstag* since 1867.

(j) 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.

* A list of these is given on page 121. † See page 121.

(k) 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. 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.

(l) A collection of reproductions of historical MSS. illustrating the handwriting and formulæ of different periods, for the use of students in the History Department. Certain of these may be borrowed for home study. Further information is given on p. 52.

(m) Manuscript and other collections bequeathed to the Library by the late Lord Farrer, Rev. Henry Solly, Mr. Charles Harrison and others.

(n) Special Libraries which have been deposited with the London School of Economics for custody and administration—e.g., the collections of the Bibliographical Society, the Library Association, and the Childhood Society.

(o) The library of the Common Room is available for home reading by members. See page 164.

(p) The Railway Collection, containing a large number of reports, textbooks, periodicals, etc., dealing with railway administration and economics. This collection is in course of formation out of funds given by the greater railway companies of this kingdom, and is constantly being added to.

(q) The Henry Hunt Hutchinson collection on Socialism and allied questions. This collection has been acquired partly by gifts of books and other documents and partly by purchase from a fund provided by the trustees of the late Constance Hutchinson.

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 scheme of classification given on p. 109. Readers have access to them on condition that books when done with are 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.

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, dictionaries and other more general works of reference are placed in case 453, and bibliographical works in case 454.

Pamphlets are classified in accordance with the scheme given on pages 109 to 110, and anyone requiring to consult this section should ask for them, quoting the classification number of the topic required. A detailed scheme of the system may be inspected on application.

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.

Main Divisions.	Symbol.
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 subdivided as follows:—

A.—SOCIOLOGY.

Divided into:—

General Works	A.0000.
A.0051	Miscellaneous Collections.
A.0055	Collected Works by one author.
A.0056	Collected Essays, etc., in one volume.
A.0060	Biographies (collective).
A.0061	Biographies (special).
A.0070	Sociology (descriptive).
A.0072	Critical Treatises.
A.0090	Methods of Sociology.
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.
B.0010	Encyclopædias, etc.
B.0020	Maps, Charts, Diagrams.
B.0030	Periodical Publications.
B.0040	Publications of Associations.
B.0045	Congresses.
B.0050	Collections.
B.0051	
B.0055	
B.0060	Biographies of Economists (in A.0060)
B.0070	Economic Treatises, Textbooks, etc.
B.0071	Descriptive Treatises.
B.0072	Economic Theory before 1776.
B.0073	Economic Theory, 1776-1816.
B.0074	Economic Theory, 1817-1847.
B.0075	Economic Theory since 1848.

B.—ECONOMICS (*contd.*).

B.0080	History of Economic Theory.	
B.0090	Method of Economics.	
Population		B.0200.
B.0201	Censuses.	
Pauperism		B.0300.
B.0301	Benevolent Societies.	
B.0302	Legislation.	
B.0303	Poor Law Reform.	
B.0304	Out-Door Relief.	
B.0305	Poor Law Schools.	
B.0306	Poor Law Hospitals and Medical Officers.	
B.0307	Women and the Poor Law.	
B.0308	Pauper Labour.	
B.0309	Colonies for Pauper Labour.	
B.0310	Night Shelters.	
B.0311	Old Age Pensions.	
B.0312	Almsgiving, Charities.	
B.0313	Volunteer Aids to Poor Law.	
B.0314	Boarding-out System.	
B.0315	Women as Poor Law Workers.	
B.0316	Charity Organisation.	
B.0317	Poor Law Boards.	
Unemployment		B.0400.
B.0401	Conferences on Unemployment.	
B.0402	Methods for Dealing with Unemployed.	
B.0403	Causes of Unemployment.	
B.0404	Effects of Unemployment.	
B.0405	Labour Bureaux.	
B.0406	Labour Colonies.	
B.0407	Destitute Children.	
Labour Questions in General		B.0500.
B.0501	Labour Congresses and Conferences.	
B.0502	Labour Church.	
B.0503	Labour Representatives.	
B.0504	Black Lists	
B.0505	Aliens in Trade.	
B.0506	Labour in New Zealand.	
B.0507	Mobility of Labour.	
B.0508	Child Labour.	
B.0510	Women's Labour.	
B.0512	Shop Assistants and Clerks.	
B.0513	Sweating System.	
B.0515	The Agricultural Labourer.	
B.0516	Mining Labourers.	
B.0517	Women's Protection.	
B.0518	Women and Medicine.	
Wages		B.0600.
B.0601	Workmen's Wages.	
B.0602	Truck System.	
B.0603	Statistics of Wages.	
B.0604	Piece Work Rates.	
B.0605	Fair Wages Clause.	
B.0606	Profit Sharing.	
B.0607	Regulation of Wages.	

B.—ECONOMICS (*contd.*)

Hours		B.0700.
B.0701	Early Closing.	
B.0702	Legislative Restriction.	
B.0703	Eight Hours Day.	
B.0704	Eight Hours Movement.	
B.0705	Miners' Eight Hours Movement.	
Trade Unionism		B.0800.
B.0820	Women and Trade Unionism.	
B.0840	Rules of Trade Unionism.	
B.0842	Trade Union Reports.	
B.0845	Trade Union Congresses.	
B.0846	Trade Councils.	
B.0847	Trade Union Federations.	
B.0848	Associations of Trade Union Officials.	
B.0850	Collections on Trade Unionism.	
B.0860	Biographies of Trade Unionists.	
B.0870	Text-books, Treatises, etc.	
B.0880	History of Trade Unionism.	
Strikes		B.0900.
B.0902	Special Strikes.	
B.0903	Conciliation and Arbitration.	
Labour Legislation		B.1000.
B.1002	England.	
B.1003	U.S.A.	
B.1004	Hungary.	
B.1005	New Zealand.	
Assurance		B.1100.
B.1101	Workmen's Insurance.	
B.1102	Old Age Assurance.	
B.1103	Burial Clubs.	
B.1104	Life Assurance.	
B.1105	Fire Assurance.	
B.1106	Marine Assurance.	
B.1107	Employers' Liability.	
B.1108	Insurance Taxation.	
B.1109	Benefit Societies.	
The Housing Problem		B.1200.
B.1201	Urban Housing.	
B.1203	Housing in Different Countries.	
B.1204	Housing in U.S.A.	
B.1205	Conferences on Housing.	
B.1206	Mansion House Council.	
B.1207	Rural Housing.	
B.1208	Garden Cities.	
B.1209	"Back to the Land."	
Co-operation		B.1300.
B.1301	Special Co-operative Businesses.	
B.1302	Brotherhood Trust.	
B.1303	Co-operative Education.	
B.1304	Guise, Familistère.	
B.1305	Tenant Co-operators.	
B.1306	Co-operative Banking.	
B.1307	Reports of Co-operative Societies.	
B.1308	Co-operative Farms.	
B.1309	Co-operative Wholesale Societies.	

B.—ECONOMICS (*contd.*)

B.1310	Co-operative Production.	
B.1311	Guild of Co-operators.	
B.1312	Consumers' League.	
B.1313	Employees' Co-operation.	
B.1314	Conferences on Co-operation.	
B.1315	Co-operative Colonisation.	
B.1317	Co-operative Land Clubs.	
The Land Question	... ..	B.2000.
B.2002	Land Tax, Tithes.	
B.2003	Leasehold Enfranchisement.	
B.2004	Leasehold System.	
B.2005	Land Tenure.	
B.2006	Land Transfer.	
B.2007	Common Land.	
B.2008	Copyholds.	
B.2009	The Crofter Question.	
B.2010	"Progress and Poverty."	
B.2011	Mining Royalties.	
B.2013	Agriculture.	
B.2015	Ownership—Real Property.	
B.2016	Land Nationalisation.	
B.2018	Corn Laws.	
B.2019	Land Laws.	
B.2020	Small Holdings.	
B.2025	Forests.	
B.2050	Rent.	
Migration	... ..	B.2100.
B.2101	Colonisation.	
B.2102	Depopulation of Villages.	
Commerce	... ..	B.2200.
B.2201	Bankruptcy.	
B.2202	Buying.	
B.2203	Sale.	
B.2204	Chartered Companies.	
B.2205	Corruption in Trade.	
B.2250	Foreign Commerce.	
B.2290	Company Promoting.	
Free Trade	... ..	B.2300.
B.2302	Sugar Bounties.	
B.2303	Treaties.	
B.2304	Tariffs.	
B.2305	Reciprocity.	
B.2306	Tolls and Markets.	
B.2307	Navigation Laws.	
B.2308	Free Trade in America.	
B.2309	Free Trade in Other Countries.	
Commercial Crises	... ..	B.2400.
B.2401	Special Commercial Crises.	
B.2402	Dealing in Futures.	
Trusts	... ..	B.2500.
B.2501	Special Monopolies.	
Communication generally	... ..	B.2900.
B.2901	Manchester Ship Canal.	
B.2902	Highways.	
B.2903	Motoring.	

B.—ECONOMICS (*contd.*)

Railways	... ..	B.3000.
B.3001	Street Railways.	
B.3002	Assessment of Railways.	
B.3003	Railway Rates.	
B.3004	Workmen's Trains.	
B.3005	Reports of Railway Companies.	
B.3006	State Regulation of Railways in India.	
B.3007	State Regulation of Railways in the United Kingdom.	
B.3008	State Regulation of Railways in other Countries.	
B.3009	State Regulation of Railways in U.S.A.	
B.3010	Nationalisation of Railways.	
B.3011	Railway Routes.	
B.3012	Conditions of Labour on Railways.	
B.3013	Railway Technical Education.	
B.3014	Compensation for Accidents on Railways.	
Shipping	... ..	B.3100.
B.3101	Reports of Companies.	
B.3102	Life Boats.	
B.3103	Merchant Shipping Legislation.	
B.3105	Harbours and Docks.	
Posts and Telegraphs	... ..	B.3200.
B.3201	Telephones.	
Industry and Manufacture	... ..	B.3400.
B.3401	Cotton and Linen Industries.	
B.3402	Iron Industry.	
B.3403	Coal Industry.	
B.3404	Tin-Mining Industry.	
B.3405	Printing Industry.	
B.3406	Woollen Industry.	
B.3407	Oil Industry.	
B.3408	Fisheries.	
B.3409	Salt Industry.	
B.3410	Diamond Industry.	
B.3411	Brewing Industry.	
B.3413	Coal Gas Industry.	
B.3414	Indigo Industry.	
Slavery	... ..	B.3500.
B.3501	Slavery in America.	
B.3502	Compensation.	
C.—FINANCE.		
Divided into:—		
General Works	... ..	C.0000.
C.0100	Barter.	
Public Finance	... ..	C.0200.
C.0201	Lotteries.	
C.0202	Financial Reform.	
C.0203	Budgets.	
C.0204	National Debt.	
C.0205	Public Trustee.	
Taxation	... ..	C.0300.
C.0301	Taxation Reform.	
C.0302	Local Taxation.	
C.0303	Single Tax.	
C.0304	Financial Relations between England and Ireland.	

C.—FINANCE (contd.)

- C.0305 Death Duties.
- C.0306 Income Tax.
- C.0307 Voluntary Taxation.
- C.0308 Direct Taxation.
- C.0309 Incidence of Taxation.
- C.0310 Betterment.
- C.0311 Equalization.
- C.0312 Grants in Aid of Local Funds.
- C.0313 Malt Tax
- C.0314 Taxation of Commodities.

Banking C.0400.

- C.0401 Commercial Banks.
- C.0402 Joint Stock Banks.
- C.0403 Post Office Savings Bank.
- C.0404 Money Lending.
- C.0405 Government Banks.
- C.0406 Banking in other Countries.
- C.0407 Agricultural Banks Association.
- C.0408 Bank of England.
- C.0409 Banking in British Colonies.

Currency C.0500.

- C.0509 India and the East.
- C.0510 Bimetallism Generally.
- C.0515 Bimetallism in U.S.A.
- C.0520 Antimetallism.
- C.0530 Gold.
- C.0540 Silver.
- C.0550 Paper Money.
- C.0560 Credit.
- C.0570 Joint Metallism.
- C.0590 Decimal Coinage.
- C.0599 Norman's System.

D.—STATISTICS D.0000.

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.

Ancient and Roman Law... .. E.0300.

Modern Law E.0400.

- E.0401 Partnership and Limited Liability.
- E.0402 Reform of Modern Law.
- E.0403 Jury System.
- E.0404 Law Amendment.
- E.0406 Judicial Administration.
- E.0407 Mercantile Law.
- E.0408 Game Laws.
- E.0409 Law of Immaterial Property.
- E.0412 Study of the Law.

International Law... .. E.0500.

Constitutional Law (added to G.0200, 'The Constitution')

N.B.—Works on the Law of any special subject will be found with other works on that subject.

F.—MENTAL SCIENCE AND ETHICS.

General Works F.0000.

G.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Divided into:—

General Works G.0000.

- G.0010 Dictionaries of Political Science.
- G.0050 } Collections.
- G.0051 } Collections.
- G.0055 } Collections.
- G.0070 Treatises, Text Books, etc.
- G.0071 Descriptive Treatises.
- G.0072 Critical Treatises.
- G.0080 History of Theory.

The Constitution generally and the British Constitution G.0200.

- G.0201 English Cabinet Government.

Constitutions of Special States G.0300.

Democracy... .. G.0500.

- G.0510 Chartism.
- G.0520 The Referendum.
- G.0530 Woman Question Generally.
- G.0550 Women's Suffrage.
- G.0551 Women's Suffrage in U.S.A.
- G.0552 Women's Suffrage in South Africa.
- G.0555 Women's Suffrage in Australasia.
- G.0590 Women and Marriage.

Elections and Suffrage G.0600.

- G.0602 Election Law.
- G.0603 Proportional Representation.
- G.0605 Election Leaflets.
- G.0606 Liberal and Radical Associations.
- G.0607 Conservative and Unionist Associations.
- G.0608 Elections in America.
- G.0609 Election Pamphlets.
- G.0610 Labour Party Leaflets.
- G.0611 Liberal Leaflets.

Parliaments G.0700.

- G.0701 House of Lords.
- G.0702 House of Commons.
- G.0703 Party Whips.
- G.0704 Public Petitions.
- G.0705 U.S.A. Senate.
- G.0706 Parliamentary Estimates.

Parties G.0800.

- G.0801 Unionist Party.
- G.0802 Conservative Party.
- G.0803 Liberal Party.
- G.0804 Labour Party.
- G.0805 Socialist Party.
- G.0811 Irish Parties.
- G.0812 Irish Land League.
- G.0820 Party Politics in America.
- G.0830 Party Politics in British Colonies.
- G.0840 Political Parties in France.
- G.0850 Political Parties in Germany.

G.—POLITICAL SCIENCE (*contd.*)

Ecclesiastical Relations	G.0900.
G.0901 Established Church.	
G.0902 Disestablishment of Church.	
G.0903 Ecclesiastical Commission.	
G.0904 Ritualism.	
G.0905 Canon Law.	
G.0906 Tithes, Church Rates	
G.0907 Patronage.	
G.0908 Liturgy.	
External Relations	G.1000.
War	G.1100.
G.1101 Militia.	
G.1102 Mutiny Act.	
G.1103 Marine Warfare.	
G.1104 Peace Conferences.	
G.1105 National Service.	
G.1106 Food Supply in Time of War.	
G.1107 War in South Africa.	
G.1108 Militarism.	
G.1109 International Arbitration.	
Colonies, etc.	G.1200.
G.1201 Imperial Federation.	
G.1202 Native Races.	
Internal Relations... ..	G.1300.
Liberty	G.1400.
G.1401 Personal Rights.	
G.1402 Parliamentary Oaths.	
G.1403 Nationalism.	
G.1404 Sunday Observance.	
G.1405 Religious Freedom.	
G.1406 Freedom of Press.	
Education	G.1500.
G.1502 School Buildings.	
G.1503 Underfed Children.	
G.1504 Education in Foreign Countries.	
G.1505 International and Practical Languages.	
G.1506 Oriental Languages.	
G.1507 Congresses on Education.	
G.1511 Elementary Education.	
G.1530 Teaching of Modern Languages.	
G.1531 Secondary Education.	
G.1532 Technical Education.	
G.1534 Agricultural Education.	
G.1535 Recreation.	
G.1536 Commercial Education.	
G.1537 Secondary Education in U.S.A.	
G.1538 Secondary Education for Women.	
G.1539 Reports of Schools.	
G.1540 Technical Education, U.S.A.	
G.1541 Technical Education, Australia.	
G.1551 Higher and University Education.	
G.1553 Education in Art.	
G.1557 Social and Political Education.	

G.—POLITICAL SCIENCE (*contd.*).

G.1558 Higher Education for Women.	
G.1565 Higher Education for Women, U.S.A.	
G.1569 Theological Education.	
G.1571 Education of Defective Children.	
G.1572 Education of the Blind.	
G.1573 The Kindergarten System.	
G.1574 Moral Instruction.	
G.1575 Physical Development.	
G.1576 Teachers' Status.	
G.1577 School Management.	
G.1578 Education in Special Subjects.	
G.1579 Theatres and Amusements.	
G.1580 Invalid Children.	
G.1581 Education Bills, &c.	
G.1584 Popular Educational Lectures.	
Criminology, Prisons, etc.	G.1600.
G.1601 Prison Congresses.	
G.1602 Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.	
G.1603 Reformatories and Industrial Schools.	
G.1604 Women and Crime.	
G.1606 Police.	
Administration, General and Central	G.1700.
G.1701 Public Offices.	
G.1702 Civil Service.	
Local Government, Generally	G.1800.
G.1801 Women in Local Government.	
Local Government, United Kingdom	G.1900.
G.1901 Local Government, Scotland	
G.1902 " " Ireland.	
G.1903 Parish Councils.	
G.1904 Reports of Parish Councils.	
G.1905 District Councils.	
G.1906 Borough Councils.	
G.1908 Ancient Churchwardens' Accounts.	
G.1909 County Councils.	
G.1910 Marts and Markets.	
Local Government, Foreign Countries	G.2000.
" " London	G.2100.
G.2101 Joint Standing Committees.	
G.2102 London County Council.	
G.2103 L.C.C. Leaflets.	
G.2104 L.C.C. Elections.	
G.2105 Metropolitan Borough Councils	
G.2108 Metropolitan Board of Works.	
G.2109 London Guilds.	
G.2110 London Vestries.	
G.2111 Metropolitan Improvements.	
G.2113 Port of London.	
Local Government, Other towns	G.2200.
" " Particular subjects	G.2300.
" " Municipal Undertakings	G.2400.
The Jewish Race	G.2500.

G.—POLITICAL SCIENCE (*contd.*).

Ireland	...	...	...	...	G.2600.
G.2601	Home Rule.				
G.2602	Coercive Measures in Ireland.				
G.2603	Irish Rebellions.				
The Liquor Traffic	...	...	...	...	G.5000.
G.5001	Public Houses.				
G.5002	Sunday Sale of Liquor.				
G.5004	Liquor Traffic Legislation.				
G.5005	Liquor in Norway.				
G.5006	" Sweden.				
G.5007	" Switzerland.				
G.5008	" Germany.				
G.5009	Reports of Temperance Associations.				
G.5010	The Wine Trade.				
G.5011	Public House Trust.				
Public Health	...	...	...	...	G.5100.
G.5101	Hygiene and Demography.				
G.5104	Medical Associations.				
G.5105	Reports of Hospitals.				
G.5106	Nursing Associations.				
G.5107	Sanitation.				
G.5108	Tobacco.				
G.5109	Vivisection.				
G.5110	Vaccination.				
G.5111	Water.				
G.5112	Sewage.				
G.5113	Various Diseases.				
G.5114	Contagious Diseases.				
G.5115	Cremation.				
G.5116	Smoke Abatement.				
G.5117	Disease incident to Industries.				
G.5119	Suppression of Vice.				
G.5121	Lunacy.				
G.5122	Open Spaces and Parks.				
G.5123	Country Holidays.				
G.5124	Ventilation.				
G.5125	Training of Nurses.				
G.5126	Pollution of Rivers.				
G.5127	Adulteration.				

H.—HISTORY.

Divided into:—

General Works (including Palæography)	...	H.0000.
The World...	...	H.0200.
Europe	...	H.0300.
Rome	...	H.0400.
England and the British Empire	...	H.0500.
Germany	...	H.0600.
France	...	H.0700.
Italy	...	H.0800.
The United States	...	H.0900.

N.B.—Works on the History of any special subject will be found with other works on that subject.

J.—GEOGRAPHY.

Not at present classified.

K.—SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

General Works	...	...	...	...	K.0000.
Anarchism	...	...	...	...	K.0100.
Communism	...	...	...	...	K.0500.
Collectivism	...	...	...	...	K.1000.
Positivism	...	...	...	...	K.1500.
Individualism	...	...	...	...	K.2000.
Humanitarianism...	...	...	...	...	K.2500.
Voluntaryism	...	...	...	...	K.3000.
Anticapitalism	...	...	...	...	K.4900.
Socialism	...	...	...	...	K.5000.
K.5100	Principles : Socialist Statements.				
K.5200	Principles : Anti-Socialist Statement.				
K.5300	Descriptive Socialism.				
K.5400	Controversial Socialism.				
K.5500	Criticism of Socialism.				
K.5600	Christian Socialism.				
K.5700	Socialist Communities.				
K.5900	Socialist Songs.				
K.6000	Socialist Bibliographies.				
K.6100	Socialist Encyclopædias.				
K.6400	Socialist Associations.				
K.6600	Socialist Biographies.				
K.6800	History of Socialism.				
K.6900	Method of Socialism.				

L.—LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

General Works	...	...	...	...	L.0000.
Public and Free Libraries	...	...	...	...	L.0100.
Library Associations	...	...	...	...	L.0200.
Library Legislation	L.0300.
"The Times"	L.0400.
Booksellers	L.0500.
Trade Catalogues	L.2500.

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- (d) Such other persons as may from time to time be admitted by the Director, on the recommendation of any Public Officer, Professor, Lecturer, Teacher, Foreign Ambassador, Minister or Consul, Agent-General or other person of position.

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6.—Cloak-rooms and lockers are provided in the building, and readers are requested not to bring overcoats, hats, umbrellas, or other impedimenta into the Reading Room. Parcels may be left in charge of the Porter in the hall.

7.—No book, manuscript, or other property of the Library is, in any circumstances, to be taken out of the Reading Room by a reader.

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9.—Anyone who shall wilfully injure the property of the Library in any way will be required to pay the cost of repairing or replacing the injured property, and may be debarred from further using the Library.

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 †New Zealand
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 †Sierra Leone
 †Southern Nigeria.
 †Straits Settlements
 †Transvaal
 †Trinidad and Tobago

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 The Department for Railways
 Austria-Hungary:
 †K. K. Arbeitsstatistischesamt
 K. K. Handelsministerium
 †K. K. Statistisches Central Commission
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 †The Ministry of Finance
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 † " Industry
 † " the Interior
 " Railways
 " Education
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 China:
 Inspector General of Customs
 The Congo Free State
 France:
 †The Ministry of Finance
 † " Commerce
 † " Public Works

Holland:
 †The Ministry of Finance
 †Bureau of Statistics.

Italy:
 †The Ministry of Agriculture
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Japan:
 †The Consul General.
 The Ministry of Finance

Norway

Paraguay

Peru:

The Consul General

Saxony:

†The Statistical Bureau
 " Ministry of the Interior

Switzerland:

The Federal Chancellery

† " Statistical Bureau

† " Central Commission for Statistics.

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DETAILED LIST

of Lectures, Classes, and Seminars arranged for the Session 1908-1909.

The letters *y*, *z*, and *a* after the number indicate the examination in the Faculty of Economics, intermediate, pass, or honours respectively for which the course is in preparation.

A.—ECONOMICS, INCLUDING STATISTICS.

(See page 47.)

1 (*y*). 'The Elements of Economics,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor CANNAN, on Wednesdays at 12 noon, beginning M.T. 7th October, L.T. 20th January, S.T. 28th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. I. INTRODUCTION.—Changes in the delimitation of sciences. Significance of the change of name from political economy to economics. Universal truths and local and temporary conditions. Hypotheses. Science and art. Analysis of terms commonly used more useful than arbitrary definitions. Etymology and history of terms the best guides to their present meaning. Not material things but the material interests of men and groups of men the subject of economics. Analysis of groups called "country," "nation," "family," "community." Meaning of the wealth of an individual or group. Stock or capital, revenue or income. Comparisons of the aggregate and per capita wealth of individuals and groups. Inevitable absence of exactness in such comparisons between different times and places. The divisions of economics.

II. THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.—Usefulness of the idea of production. Requisites of production, labour, space and materials. Capital an indispensable requisite for some kinds of production. Dependence of income per head on produce per head, and dependence of this on (i) the amount of labour per head, which depends on the proportion of workers and the proportion of their time devoted to labour, and (ii) the productiveness of their industry. The proportion of workers and the proportion of their time devoted to labour dependent on the age of the population and many social circumstances. The productiveness of industry dependent on (1) Natural advantages of environment. (2) Physical strength of the people. (3) Appropriate density of population. (4) Extent of knowledge. (5) Amount of capital. (6) Efficiency of organisation. Universality of conscious organisation directed by some kind of authority among small groups; difficulty of such organisation among larger groups in the present and still more in the past; increasing importance of conscious organisation under territorial governments, national and local. Unconscious organisation resulting from the institutions of free labour, private property, and consequent voluntary exchange of goods and services. Reality and very considerable efficiency of this organisation. Its dependence on the connection between utility and value. The nature of this connection such that both workers and owners of property are induced by self-interest to co-operate in turning their labour and property into productive channels. Drawbacks.

III. THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.—Inquiry into the causes which, given a certain total produce, determine the comparative size of individuals' incomes. An individual's income in modern European countries dependent on the total value of his contribution to production, but not therefore a mere problem of value, since many generalities may be laid down as to the reasons why some individuals are able to offer larger contributions of particular kinds of goods than other individuals, and why some individuals offer goods of low value and other individuals goods of high value. Three great questions in distribution: 1st. Division of the total between proprietors on the one hand and workers on the other: a question of the value of the two great contributions to production: influence of increase of population,

increase of capital, changes in the knowledge of means of utilising capital and labour respectively. Difficulty of estimating the actual terms of the division. 2nd. Division of the share of property between individual owners of property. Influence of customs and laws as to inheritance and bequest. Influence of differing sizes of families, etc. 3rd. Division of the share of labour between individual workers. Hereditary poverty.

IV. SOME TRADITIONAL QUESTIONS.—(i) WHAT DETERMINES THE GENERAL RATE OF WAGES? Meaning of wages; identity of the problem of wages with that of earnings in general. Dependence of earnings on produce and the way in which it is divided. The productional factor far the most important cause of actual differences. Absurdity of theories which disregard it. (ii) WHAT DETERMINES THE RATE OF INTEREST? The rate of interest to be carefully distinguished from both the absolute aggregate amount of income received as interest and the proportion of the whole income so received. Effect on the rate of interest of changes in the relative magnitude of population and capital and the known means of utilising capital. (iii) WHAT DETERMINES THE RENT OF LAND? The question confused by failure to distinguish between the land of the whole world and that of a small area such as the United Kingdom, and by failure to set off increase in the value of urban land against decrease in the value of rural land within such an area. The value of land is a case of the value of articles which cannot be appreciably increased by labour. Appreciation of such articles to be expected with increasing wealth and population. The progress of knowledge an important factor. Little reason for supposing that the absolute increase of rent involves an increase in the proportion of the whole income falling to landowners.

V. ECONOMIC ACTION OF THE COMMUNITY IN ITS CORPORATE CAPACITY ("Influence of Government").—What communities do by means of their governments, and how it is done. Provision of various commodities and services, raising of revenue, regulation of trade (internal and foreign), relief of destitution, &c.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 6 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

2 (z). 'Principles of Economics, including the History of Economic Theory,' a course of sixty lectures, extending over two years (in 1908-9 the History of Economic Theory will be dealt with), for second and third year students, dealing in greater detail with the subjects set forth in the syllabus of course No. 1, by Professor CANNAN, on Tuesdays, at 3.15 p.m., beginning M.T. 6th October, L.T. 19th January, S.T. 27th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

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

3 (a). 'Economic Theory,' Seminar by Professor CANNAN. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

4 (y). 'Mathematics Preparatory to Statistics,' a general course by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January, S.T. 29th April. Sessional Fee, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal Fee, £1 1s.

Syllabus. ALGEBRA.—Indices, logarithms. Progressions. Binomial and exponential series. Solution of equations. Limits and approximations. Graphs of simple functions. Direction and the derived function. Maxima and minima.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Definitions. Ratios for all angles. Approximate values of sine and cosine.

CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY.—The straight line, circle, and standard equations of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola.

GEOMETRY.—Similar figures. Orthogonal projection.

The above course will be given also on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning 7th October, for evening students.

5 (z). 'Methods and Applications of Statistics,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January. Fee for the course, £1 1s.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

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. Measures of dispersion. Weighting. Index numbers. Comparison of groups and series. Diagrams.

The whole will be illustrated by current statistical problems.

6 (z). 'Mathematical Methods of Statistics (Elementary),' ten lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 24th March, S.T. 28th April. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. Elementary Interpolation. Standard deviation and skewness. Correlation. Method of samples.

These lectures are in continuation of course No. 5, and postulate a knowledge of Mathematics up to intermediate standard. They cover the ground of the Syllabus IIa., B.Sc. pass, given on p. 166 below. Students of Statistics are advised to attend also course No. 7.

7 (a). 'Historical Statistics,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 25th March, S.T. 29th April. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The statistical study of the history of population, occupations, production, foreign trade, wages, incomes, and prices in the United Kingdom, especially since 1850.

These lectures are intended in the first instance to meet the needs of students of Economic History; they postulate no special knowledge of Mathematics.

8 (a). Mr. BOWLEY will arrange to advise students taking the Honours Subjects 9, vii., viii., ix., x. (see the Regulations of the B.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees), as to their reading or as to Mathematics beyond that required for the Intermediate examination; and will form such classes and seminars as promise to be useful on the Mathematical theory of Economics or other subjects involving the application of mathematics, at times to be arranged with students.

Mr. BOWLEY will arrange to advise past or present students of the School who are engaged in statistical research work, or with practical statistical problems.

Fees will be arranged in accordance with the usual scale, regard being had to the length of the course.

B.—POLITICS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

(See p. 49.)

9. (z). 'The History of Political Ideas in connection with the History of Europe and the United States,' a course of twenty-two lectures by Mr. DICKINSON, on Mondays at 6 p.m. in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 5th October, L.T. 18th January. Fee for the course £1 1s.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—THE ANCIENT AND THE MEDIÆVAL WORLD. L.T.—THE MODERN WORLD.

10 (a). 'The History of Political Ideas.' Seminar, by Mr. DICKINSON. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

11 (z). 'The Functions of Government Analytically Treated,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. WALLAS, on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m., beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January, S.T. 29th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—INTRODUCTION. THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT. (a) The Forces available, e.g., Conscious ideals of the State, or nation or humanity. The unselfishness, "public spirit," ambition and political habits of the representative, the politician and the voter. The skill, public spirit, scientific curiosity, and direct economic interest of the professional official. The willingness of the taxpayer to contribute either to the expenses of government or to the direct improvement of the position of less fortunate individuals. (b) Causes tending to limit the efficiency of these Forces: The comparative ignorance, fatigue, instability and impatience of taxation of the voter. Corruption and other causes tending to degrade the motives and diminish the industry of the representative. The effect on representative government of an increase of work. Corporate selfishness, narrow-mindedness and routine among the officials. Friction between various organs of government. (c) Past and possible future causes and inventions tending to increase efficiency, e.g., Systems of representation. The methods of appointment and organisation in the Civil Service. The distribution of areas and powers between local and central governing bodies. The expedient of federation. Improved methods of taxation, &c. Development of general moral and intellectual conceptions. (d) Relation between Government and other forms of organisation, professional and other incorporations, limited liability companies, parties, churches, &c.

L.T.—The Central Government of the United Kingdom. Cabinet Government. The Monarchy. Parliament. The organs of Executive Government. Distribution of work between the departments. The system of inspection. Relation of central and local Government. The Army, its administrative and financial control. The Judiciary.

S.T.—The Government of British Colonies and Dependencies. Self-governing Colonies, Crown Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates. Methods of other Colonising Powers—France, Holland, United States. The government of India—its effect on British Colonial policy. The native States. Sectional Federations. Steps towards quasi-federal action in the Empire.

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

12 (a). 'Constitutional History.' Seminar, by Mr. WALLAS. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

13 (y). 'The British Constitution,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor LEES SMITH, on Fridays at 2.30 p.m., beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. 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 existing institutions. The lectures will be divided as follows:—

M.T.—Representative government. The theory of the separation of powers. The Cabinet system. The relations between the Cabinet and Parliament. The House of Commons. The passage of bills. Party Government. The franchise. Methods of voting. The House of Lords. Second Chambers. The Crown. Comparisons with foreign constitutions. The "rule of law" and the position of the Judiciary.

L.T.—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.

S.T.—The Colonial Office. Self-governing colonies. Crown colonies. Protectorates. Chartered companies. The relations between advanced and backward races. The constitutions of the various colonies. The government of India. The future relations between the colonies and the mother country.

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

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 6 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

14 (a). 'The Working of British Parliamentary Institutions,' a course of ten lectures by Professor LEES SMITH, on Fridays at 8 p.m. in Michaelmas term, beginning 9th October. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The theory of representative government. The separation of powers. The Cabinet system and its present tendencies. The House of Commons. The passage of bills. Party Government. Methods of voting. The House of Lords. Second chambers. The Monarchy. Its political influence and the modern changes in its position. Comparisons with foreign constitutions. The 'rule of law' and the position of the judiciary. The colonies and colonial questions. Self-governing colonies. Federal Government. Crown Colonies. Protectorates. The government of dependencies by a free state. The relations

of the advanced to the backward races of mankind. The future relations between the colonies and the mother country.

Teachers who will have precedence, should it be necessary to limit the class, may obtain admission without fee on application to the Executive Officer, L.C.C. Education Department, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

15 (y). 'The Local Government of England,' a course of eleven lectures by Professor LEES SMITH, on Thursdays, at 2.30 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 21st January. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The sphere of local government. The constitution, powers, and duties of the various local authorities. The relations between the local and central authorities. The central departments.

Books recommended.—Odgers' *Local Government*; Ashley's *English Local Government*; Redlich and Hirst's *Local Government in England*; Craik's *The State in its Relation to Education*.

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

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 6 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

16 (z). 'Public Administration, with special reference to the Local Government of Great Britain,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor LEES SMITH, on Thursdays at 4 p.m., beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January, S.T. 29th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—The development of local government. Boroughs. Counties. Urban Districts. Rural Districts. Parishes. Unions.

L.T.—Local Government areas as authorities for Public Health, Education, Recreation, Control of Transit, Protection of Life and Property. The Rights and Duties of the Citizen. The Control, Supervision, and Guidance of Local by Central Authorities.

S.T.—The Central Departments: Local Government Board. Home Office. Board of Trade, Board of Agriculture, Board of Education. Local Finance. Municipal Trading.

Books recommended.—Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution*; Ashley, *Local and Central Government*; Odgers, *Local Government*; Redlich and Hirst, *Local Government in England*; Hobhouse and Wright, *Local Government and Local Taxation* (2nd Edition); Traill, *Central Government*; Fowle, *The Poor Law*; Craik, *The State in its Relation to Education*.

Other works will be suggested during the lectures.

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

17 (a). 'Local Government,' Seminar by Mr. WEBB and Professor LEES SMITH. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

18 (z). 'The Principles of Public Finance,' a course of eight lectures by Professor CANNAN, on Wednesdays, at 2.30 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 28th April. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. General principles regarding public expenditure, revenue, and debts, as 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*.

These lectures will be given also at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays in the Summer Term, beginning 27th April, for evening students.

To be followed in Michaelmas Term, 1909, by a Course of Lectures on the Actual Finances of the United Kingdom, &c.

19 (a). 'Old Age Pensions.' A course of three lectures by the Director, on Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 26th January. Fee, 5s. Free to students attending lectures at the School.

Syllabus. I. Pension Laws of the Continent. The German Contributory System. How far Compulsory. Complex Machinery. Extent. Financial Liability of State. Relation to Sick Fund and Life Insurance Laws. Voluntary Contributory System of Belgium. Free Pensions in Denmark—How limited—Finance and Local Machinery. Proposed Pensions Law of France. II. Colonial Pensions Laws. The New Zealand System—How limited—Stipulation as to Poverty and Character—Inexpensive Administration—Increase of Cost—Effects on Thrift and Character. New South Wales Act—Cost of Machinery. Victorian Act—Narrow Basis, Inquisitorial Powers—Becomes more Liberal. Pensions Law of the Australian Commonwealth. III. Various English Schemes. Mr. Asquith's Bill—How far identical with Colonial Laws—Machinery—Restrictions, where different from Danish and Colonial Models—Initial Finance—Possible Amendments—Tendency of Pension Systems to Expand—Effect of Operation on Humanitarian Sentiment—Actual Burden of—Summary.

20. 'The Leaders of the Public Health Movement, 1834—1848.' A course of four lectures by Miss B. L. HUTCHINS, on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th October. Fee 5s. Free to students attending lectures at the School.

Syllabus. I. The growth of urban districts in the early nineteenth century. Insanitary conditions. Absence of communal control. Fever: Cholera. Edwin Chadwick: His work for the Factory Commission and Poor Law Commission, 1833-4. II. The sanitary inquiries of the Poor Law Commission, 1838 and onwards. The character and personality of Chadwick. III. Thomas Southwood Smith: His character and personality. The Health of Towns Association. The General Board of Health. IV. Sir John Simon. Some other leaders and agitators. The ideas and implications of the movement.

**C.—HISTORY, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL,
INCLUDING PALÆOGRAPHY.**

(See p. 51 of the School Calendar.)

I.—EARLIER HISTORY.

21 (a). 'Elementary Palæography and Diplomatic (Latin, French, and English), 7th to 18th Centuries,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. HALL, on Fridays, at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April.

In connection with this course Mr. HALL will hold a class for practical instruction by means of reading *Facsimiles* and inspecting original MSS. on Fridays at 7 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d. Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee, for Lectures or Class, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—Origin of writing. National Characteristics and Development. Contractions and Extensions. Latin MSS. and Old French MSS., 7th to 14th Centuries. French and Early English MSS., 15th to 17th Centuries. Formulas of the above.

L.T.—'Court-hand,' 'Chancery-hand,' 'Secretary,' and 'Caligraphy.' Latin, French, and English official Script, 15th to 18th Centuries. English State Papers and Departmental Records. Formulas of the above.

S.T.—Elementary Diplomatic (Technical Chronology, Mediæval Nomenclature and Topography, Sigillography, and official Computation).

22 (a). 'The Sources of Mediæval Economic History,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. HALL, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 7th October, L.T. 20th January, S.T. 28th April.

Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Provided by, and given under the authority of, the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund.

This course, which will be descriptive of the texts of Original Documents and Treatises from the 9th to the 15th century, is intended to supply the requirements of (a) Internal or External students preparing for Honours in History or for the Doctorate; (b) Graduates of English or Foreign Universities engaged in research work in London. Such students are expected, under the conditions of original research, to have some detailed knowledge of the more important sources cited in modern text-books and works of reference dealing with their subjects. Of these sources, some are Treatises of a very technical character, whilst others are Documents, either imperfectly printed or still unedited.

It is proposed, by means of a careful selection, to deal with a comprehensive series of these texts which will thus serve as a "Source Book" for the guidance of students or professional workers who are concerned with the Economic and Social aspects of Mediæval History. For the Constitutional, Political and Ecclesiastical History of that period numerous collections of "Select Documents" are available. These classes of documents were also dealt with in a course of lectures given at the School during the session of 1905-6 with very satisfactory results. In connection with that course a Select Bibliography and List of MSS. was compiled in the Seminar and a similar Bibliography will be undertaken on the present occasion.

A detailed Syllabus will be distributed at the beginning of each Term.

Syllabus. M.T.—Select Documents illustrative of Surveys, Inquisitions, Accounts, Judicial Proceedings and Treatises relating to the mediæval Manorial and Agrarian Economy, Forests, Mines, Means of Communication and Local Government.—List of MSS. Sources and Bibliography.

L.T.—Select Documents illustrative of Diplomatic Documents and Enrolments Accounts, Treatises, &c., relating to Mediæval Industry, Labour and Prices' Commerce, Exchange, Revenue and Taxation.—List of MSS. Sources and Bibliography.

S.T.—Select Documents illustrative of Records and MSS. descriptive of Mediæval Country Life and Town Life, or dealing with Social and Economic conditions and problems.—List of MSS. Sources and Bibliography.

23. (a). 'Sources of Early Economic History.' Seminar by Mr. HALL for D.Sc. and M.A. candidates on Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., beginning 13th October.

Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

24. (a) 'Advanced Palæography, Diplomatic and Historical Criticism.' Seminar by Mr. HALL on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., beginning 8th October.

Open to Students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

Provided by, and given under the authority of, the Committee of the Advanced History Teaching Fund.

Syllabus. The identification and classification of the formulas found in such official MSS. as are commonly used for historical reference (continued).

Note.—The object of the instruction given during the past session has been to define and classify the respective formulas. The task of locating and identifying examples of the several formulas in use is assigned to members of the class individually, and the specimens collected by them from printed or inedited MSS. are submitted for criticism. It is hoped that some fresh light may thus be thrown upon the construction of certain historical records, and even that specimens of documents which are referred to by contemporary writers, but which are not now known to exist, may be restored. The practical object of the course is the preparation of a select Formula Book for the use of historical Students.

Note.—Part I. of the work, dealing with Diplomatic Documents is published by the Cambridge University Press. Part II., dealing with Inquisitions and other Ministerial or Judicial Records, will, it is hoped, be completed early in 1909.

II.—RECENT HISTORY.

25 (z) 'The Political Position of the Great Powers, including the United States,' a course of thirty lectures by on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 7th October, L.T. 20th January, S.T. 28th April.

In connection with this course, the lecturer will hold a class on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. A similar class will meet at 7 p.m. for evening students.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee, for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

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—1815-1849, 1849-1871, 1871-1900.

Syllabus. M.T.—1815-1849. 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 1848-1849.—(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.

L.T.—1848-1871. 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.

S.T.—1871-1900. The formation of the French Republic; its constitution and history. The triumph of the Republicans by 1879; the problems of France since then.

The re-organisation 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 Græco-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.

Text 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*; Lavis 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.

26 (y) 'Economic History: The Growth of English Industry, with special reference to the period after 1760,' a course of thirty lectures by Dr. KNOWLES, on Tuesdays, at 10.45 a.m., beginning M.T. 6th October, L.T. 19th January, S.T. 27th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

These lectures will be throughout of an elementary character.

Syllabus. This course will include a sketch of the development of England up to 1760, the revolution in the iron trade, in internal communication, in the textile industries and in agriculture, the effect of the Great Wars on English trade and finance, the development of the Factory Acts, Truck Acts, and Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, the growth of trade unions, the changes in the Poor Law, and the legislation with regard to the tariff changes in nineteenth century.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 6 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

27 (z) 'The Growth of English Commerce and Colonisation, with special reference to the period after 1846,' a course of thirty lectures by Dr. KNOWLES, on Thursdays, at 12 noon, beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January, S.T. 29th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course will include a short sketch of English commercial policy and colonisation up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the reaction from the old mercantile system, the tariff changes, the repeal of the Navigation Acts, the revolution wrought by the changes in transport as regards England's commercial position, the attempt to control the railways and railway rates, the problem of the canals, the causes of England's commercial and industrial

supremacy up to 1870, and the depression which followed, the more recent developments in English economic policy and trade, such as the Merchandise Marks Acts and the Sugar Bounties question, the changes during the 'free trade' era in shipping and shipping policy, the revolution in agriculture, the developments in the textile, iron, and coal trades, the policy pursued with regard to Ireland, the period of *laissez-faire* and the Colonies, the development of a new Empire, the abolition of slavery, the transplantation of the coolie, the emigration of the white man, the Chartered Companies and colonisation, the reaction of the self-governing colonies on English economic policy, the abolition and partial reconstruction of the inter-imperial preference system, and the rearrangement of the commercial relations between Great Britain and the self-governing dominions beyond the seas.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 6 p.m. on the same day for evening Students.

28 (a). 'Economic History. English Economic Development between 1485 and 1760,' a course of thirty lectures by Dr. KNOWLES, on Mondays, at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 5th October, L.T. 18th January, S.T. 26th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course will deal with the economic history of England in considerable detail, and a sketch of the corresponding development of Portugal, Spain, Holland, and France during that period will be given. Among the subjects to be dealt with are the transition to 'modern' times, the effects of the great discoveries, the decay of the guilds, the changes in industrial and agricultural life and organisation, the mercantile system, the growth of shipping, the development of the Poor Law, the regulation of wages, the growth of English commerce in the 17th century, the chartered companies, the development of the English colonies, colonial policy, the economic questions involved in the Civil War, the Navigation Acts, the regulation of industry, the early Free-trade movement, the Whig protective policy, the Corn Bounty Act, Whig and Tory finance, the Union with Scotland, the colonial policy of the eighteenth century.

29 (a). 'The Economic Reconstruction of England during the 19th Century,' a course of ten lectures by DR. KNOWLES, on Saturdays at 12 noon, in Lent Term, beginning 23rd January. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The coming of machinery. England the workshop of the world. Government regulation of the new conditions, factory acts, the inspector, &c. The abandonment of the old commercial regulations, the tariff reforms. England the world's carrier. The revolution wrought by the railway and the steamship. The changes in agriculture—the growth of the large farm and the decay of the peasant proprietor, the growth of the imported food supply, the problem of agricultural Ireland. The new Colonial Empire—question of the labour supply—convicts, slavery, indentured Asiatics—the spread of the English type by emigration—chartered companies, inter-imperial relations.

Teachers, who will have precedence should it be necessary to limit the class, may obtain admission without fee on application to the Executive Officer, L.C.C. Education Department, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

30 (a). 'The Significance of Co-operation in Agriculture and Industry,' a course of three lectures by Mr. FAY, on Thursdays, at 8 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning February 4th. Fee, 5s. Free to students attending lectures at the School.

31 (a). 'Economic History.' Seminar by Dr. KNOWLES. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

D.—LAW.

(See p. 56.)

Particulars of lectures on Railway Law and Library Law are given on pp. 155 and 157. Lectures on Law at University and King's Colleges are also open to Students of the School (see p. 56).

32 and 33 (z). 'Commercial Law,' a course of sixty lectures by Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. MANSON, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 p.m., throughout the year.

32 (z). Part I.—Thirty lectures by Mr. WRIGHT on Fridays, at 7 p.m., beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April. In connection with these lectures a class will be held at 8 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

(a) 'GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS,' eleven lectures. Fee, £1 1s.; for lectures only, 12s. 6d.

(b) 'NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS,' six lectures, beginning 22nd January. Fee, 15s.; for lectures only, 10s. 6d.

(c) 'BANKING AND GUARANTEE,' five lectures, beginning 5th March. Fee, 12s. 6d.; for lectures only, 7s. 6d.

(d) 'SALE OF GOODS,' five lectures, beginning 30th April, Fee, 12s. 6d.; for lectures only, 7s. 6d.

(e) 'AGENCY,' three lectures, beginning 4th June. Fee, 7s. 6d.; for lectures only, 5s.

33 (z). Part II. Thirty lectures by Mr. MANSON and Mr. WRIGHT, on Mondays, in Michaelmas Term, at 6.15 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, at 7 p.m., beginning M.T. 5th October, L.T. 18th January, S.T. 26th April.

In connection with these lectures a class will be held, in Michaelmas Term, at 7.15 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms at 8 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

(f) 'BANKRUPTCY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSETS,' eleven lectures by Mr. MANSON, beginning 5th October. Fee, £1 1s.; for lectures only, 12s. 6d.

(g) 'CARRIAGE BY LAND AND SEA,' six lectures by Mr. WRIGHT, beginning 18th January. Fee, 15s.; for lectures only, 10s. 6d.

(h) 'MARINE INSURANCE,' five lectures by Mr. WRIGHT, beginning 1st March. Fee, 12s. 6d.; for lectures only, 7s. 6d.

(j) 'COMPANY LAW,' five lectures by Mr. WRIGHT beginning 26th April. Fee, 12s. 6d.; for lectures only, 7s. 6d.

(k) 'THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP,' three lectures by Mr. WRIGHT, beginning 31st May. Fee, 7s. 6d.; for lectures only, 5s.

34 (z). * 'Industrial Law,' a course of eleven lectures by Mr. WRIGHT, on Mondays, at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 5th October.

In connection with this course Mr. WRIGHT will hold a class on Mondays, at 7.15 p.m.

Fee, £1 1s.; for lectures only, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The law relating to Factories and Workshops, Workmen's Compensation, and Trades Unions.

35 and 36 (z). 'Constitutional Law and its History,' a course of sixty lectures by Mr. MORGAN on Mondays and Fridays at 6.15 p.m.

In connection with these lectures Mr. MORGAN will hold a class at 7.15 p.m.

35 (z). Part I. Thirty lectures on Mondays, beginning M.T. 5th October, L.T. 18th January, S.T. 26th April.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—Nature of Constitutional Law. The Royal Prerogative. The Councils of the Crown.

L.T.—The Officers of the Crown. Parliament. The Judicial System. Constitution and Historical Development.

S.T.—The Subject. The Colonies and Colonial Constitutional Law.

36 (z). Part II. Thirty lectures on Fridays, beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—Local Government. Historical Development and Present Organisation.

L.T.—Central Government. Its various Departments. The Cabinet System.

S.T.—The State and Religious Bodies. English Law and International Law.

37 (a and z). 'International Law,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor OPPENHEIM, on Fridays, at 3 p.m., beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April.

In connection with this course, Professor OPPENHEIM will hold a class on Fridays at 4 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for Lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

*Students taking *Commercial and Industrial Law* as their optional subject for the pass degree in the Faculty of Economics must substitute this course of lectures for No. 33 (f) on the previous page.

Syllabus. M.T.—'THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING ITS SUBJECTS.' I. INTRODUCTION.—Nature, basis, sources, dominion, codification, and science of international law. Its historical development. II. STATES AS SUBJECTS OF THE LAW OF NATIONS.—Conception of state and of sovereignty. Recognition. Changes in condition of states. Extinction and succession of states. States in personal and in real union. Confederated and federal states. Suzerain and vassal states. States under protection. Neutralised states. III. CHARACTERISTICS OF STATES WITHIN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.—Personality. Equality. Rank and titles. Independence. Territorial and personal supremacy. Dignity. Intercourse. Intervention. The Monroe doctrine. IV. RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES.—International delinquencies. Responsibility for acts of state organs and of private individuals.

L.T.—'THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING ITS OBJECTS.'—I. STATE TERRITORY.—Conception, kinds and parts of territory. Rivers. Landlocked seas. Canals. Marginal belt of sea. Gulfs and bays. Straits. Boundaries of territory. State servitudes. Modes of acquiring territory. Session. Occupation. Accretion. Conquest and subjugation. Prescription. Loss of territory. II. THE OPEN SEA.—Historical development. Conception of open sea. The freedom of the open sea. Jurisdiction. Piracy. Fisheries. Telegraph cables. Verification of flag, visit, search. III. INDIVIDUALS.—Position of individuals in international law. Nationality. Naturalisation. Double and absent nationality. Reception, treatment, expulsion of foreigners. Right of asylum. Extradition.

S.T.—'THE LAW OF NATIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS AND THE ORGANS BY WHICH THEY ARE CONDUCTED.'—I. HEADS OF STATES.—Monarchs. Presidents of republics. Foreign offices. II. DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS.—The institution of legation and diplomacy. Right of legation. Kinds, classes, appointment, reception of diplomatic envoys. Their functions and position, their inviolability and extritoriality. The retinue of envoys. Termination of diplomatic mission. III. CONSULS.—Consular organisation. Appointment, functions, position, privileges of consuls. Termination of consular office. Consuls in non-Christian states. IV. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANS.—Armed forces in foreign territory and men-of-war in foreign waters. Agents without diplomatic character. International Commissions. International offices. The Hague court of arbitration. V. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS.—Negotiations, congresses and conferences. Character and functions of treaties, their subjects and objects, their form and parts. Ratification. Expiration, dissolution, voidance, cancellation of treaties. Law-making treaties. Alliances. Treaties of guarantee and protection. General treaties concerning common non-political interests.

For study, the following text books are recommended:—Oppenheim, *International Law*, Vol. I., Peace (London, 1905); Westlake, *International Law*, Vol. I.; Peace (Cambridge, 1904); Lawrence, *Principles of International Law* (3rd ed., 1900); Ullmann, *Völkerrecht* (2nd edition Tübingen, 1908); Bonfils, *Manuel de droit International Public* (4th ed. by Fauchille, Paris, 1904). For reference, the books of Hall, Phillimore, Twiss, Halleck, Taylor, in English; Rivier, Calvo, Pradier-Fodéré, in French; Heffter, Bluntschli, Holtzendorff, in German. The more important law-making treaties are to be found in Whittuck, *International Documents*, (London, 1908).

These lectures will be followed in Session 1909-10 by thirty lectures on:—

The Law of Nations concerning War and Neutrality.

38 (a). 'International Law,' Seminar by Professor OPPENHEIM. Times to be arranged with Students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

E.—GEOGRAPHY.*(See page 57.)*

39 (y). *‘**Introductory Course,**’ eleven lectures by Mr. MACKINDER, on Fridays, at 12 noon, in Michaelmas Term, beginning 9th October. These lectures are introductory to the courses on Regional, Economic, and Historical Geography.

In connection with this course Mr. SARGENT will hold a class on Tuesdays at 12 noon, beginning 6th October. Fee, £1 1s.; for Lectures only, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. This course will deal primarily with the methods of Geography. Two regions will be described in some detail: North America near New York and India near Bombay, the former chiefly with reference to land-relief, the latter in regard to climate. In both cases, however, the whole geographical argument—the human application no less than the physical basis—will be illustrated.

The first part of the CLASS will be concerned mainly with the use of maps of all kinds for the purposes of economic geography; the second part, with the general relations of geographical facts to the character and distribution of industry and commerce.

The above course of lectures will be repeated, for evening students, at 7 p.m. on Fridays, beginning 9th October, Mr. Sargent's class at 7 p.m. on Tuesdays beginning 6th October.

40 (y). *‘**Regional Geography,**’ a course of nineteen lectures by Mr. MACKINDER, on Fridays, at 12 noon, in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

NOTE.—A knowledge equivalent to that implied in the Syllabus of Course No. 39 will be assumed. In the Summer Term Europe will be dealt with.

Syllabus. ASIA.—Essential structure. The Great Upland. The Great Lowland. Tundra, forest, steppe, desert. The Pacific foot-land. The Island Garland. The Indian foot-land. Lower Asia. AFRICA.—Essential structure. The zonal climatic conditions. SOUTH AMERICA.—Contrast with Africa. The essential structure. CENTRAL AMERICA.—Essential structure. The island chains and intervening deeps. NORTH AMERICA.—Essential structure. The Cordillera. Distribution of rainfall. AUSTRALASIA.—Half-drowned extension of Asia. The two sections of Australia. The island chain running into New Zealand. Distribution of rainfall. The sailing ship courses of the world, illustrating the wind systems.

EUROPE.—Essential structure. Continental Shelf. The Tides. Classification of the rivers. Climatic control of the waterways. Importance of Channel Region. London, Paris, Berlin, Netherlands. The three climates. Mechanical power. The Alpine-Carpathian System. Vienna. The road to Constantinople. Britain. Russia.

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

41 (y). *‘**Economic Geography,**’ a course of nineteen lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Tuesdays, at 12 noon, in the Lent and Summer

* Inclusive fee for Courses 39, 40, and 41: Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Terms, beginning L.T. 19th January, S.T. 27th April. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. L.T., ASIA, AUSTRALASIA, AND AFRICA.—S.T., AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The lectures will follow in the main the regional system of No. 39. They will apply in detail, to special regions, the general principles already discussed in the Michaelmas Term. Their object will be not to give lists of commodities, or summaries of uncorrelated facts, but to illustrate the causal connection between physical facts and human activities. On this principle the lectures will deal, region by region, with the distribution of population, the salient characteristics of economic organisation, and the conditions of intercourse with the rest of the world.

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

NOTE.—This course will postulate a knowledge of Regional Geography equivalent to that obtainable from Course No. 40.

42 (a). *‘**The Map of Europe Studied Historically,**’ a course of twenty lectures by Mr. MACKINDER, on Saturdays, at 10.30 a.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 10th October, L.T. 23rd January. Fee, £1 1s.

Syllabus. The Physical Geography of Europe, and the Political and Economic Geography as developed in the course of history upon this physical basis.

Teachers, who will have precedence, should it be necessary to limit the class, may obtain admission without fee on application to the Executive Officer, L.C.C. Education Department, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

43 (a). *‘**Modern Historical Geography,**’ a course of ten lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Lent Term, beginning 26th January. Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. The Geographical factor in the Political and Economic development of North America.

44 (a). ‘**A Map Class in Geography**’ will meet under the direction of Mr. MACKINDER and Mr. SARGENT, on Saturdays at 11.30 a.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 10th October, L.T. 23rd January. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

NOTE.—For this class a knowledge equivalent to that obtainable from Course 39 (lectures and classes) will be assumed. The requirements of teachers in secondary schools will especially be borne in mind.

The number of students who may be admitted is limited to sixteen. Application to join must be received not later than 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th October. Preference will be given to students who have previously attended lectures on Geography at the School.

45 (a). ‘**A Map Class in Geography,**’ will meet under the direction of Mr. MACKINDER and Mr. SARGENT, on Fridays, at 3 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April, under conditions similar to those stated above. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

* Candidates for an honours degree in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science must attend a course of lectures on Modern Historical Geography.

F.—SOCIOLOGY.

(See page 58.)

46 (y). 'Logic and Scientific Method,' a general course, preparatory to sociological studies, by Dr. WOLF, on Thursdays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January, S.T. 29th April. Sessional Fee, £2 12s. 6d. Terminal Fee, £1 1s.

Syllabus. Province of Logic, formal and material logic. Postulates of Logic. Laws of thought. Terms and their classification, extension and intension. Definition and division. Nature of judgment; import and classification of propositions. Negation and opposition of propositions. Forms of immediate inference. Theories of inference. Syllogism and other deductive inferences. Induction and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction. Uniformity of nature. Causation. Observation and experiment. Inductive methods. Quantitative induction. Scientific explanations. Mathematical, Physical, and Historical Methods. Nature and functions of hypothesis. Analogy. Chance. Theory of probability and its logical foundations.

The above course of lectures will be given also on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning October 7th, for evening students.

47 (a). 'Sociology and Ethics' (Introductory), a course of ten lectures by Professor HOBHOUSE, on Mondays, at 11.30 a.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 5th October. Fee, £1 1s.

Syllabus. Problem of Sociology. The scientific and the philosophical points of view. Outline development of Ethical theory. The individual and society. Custom, law, and morals. The social personality.

48 (a). 'Native Races of the Empire' (Ethnology and Archaeology), a course of thirty lectures by Dr. HADDON, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m., fifteen lectures in Michaelmas Term, beginning Tuesday, 6th October, and fifteen lectures in Lent Term, beginning Tuesday, 19th January. Fee for the course, £2 12s. 6d. Terminal Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

Syllabus. 1. The races of the Indo-Pacific. 2. Australia. 3. British New Guinea. 4. British Possessions in Melanesia. 5. British Possessions in Polynesia. 6. The Races of India. 7. The Jungle tribes of India. 8. Occupations and village life in India. 9. Main types of social organisation in India. 10. Religions of India. 11. Assam. 12. Burma. 13. South China. 14. The Malay Peninsula. 15. British North Borneo and Sarawak. 16. Arctic Canada. 17. Eastern and Central Canada. 18. West Coast of Canada. 19. Guiana and the West Indies. 20. The races of Africa. 21. South Africa. 22. East Africa. 23. West Africa. 24. Egypt and the Sudan. 25. Racial contact. 26. Types of colonial administration. 27. The earliest traces of man. 28. The palæolithic age of Europe. 29. The neolithic age of Europe. 30. The early metal ages of Europe. 31. The races of Europe, their evolution and migrations.

49 (a). Class by Dr. HADDON, after each lecture. Free to students attending the above lectures.

The class instruction will comprise demonstrations of the methods of physical anthropology, and suggestions will be made for the prosecution of field-work in ethnology. It will also deal briefly with those races and peoples that are not under British sway. The course will conclude with demonstrations in prehistoric archaeology. Students who desire to specialise on a special area or group of peoples will be directed in their reading.

50 (a). 'Social Institutions,' a course of twenty lectures by Professor WESTERMARCK, on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. in Michaelmas Term, beginning 5th October. 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 method of investigation. The essential characteristics of a society. Animal and human societies. The origin of human societies. Human societies based on local proximity, blood-relationship, and a common religion. The systems of paternal and maternal descent. The family, joint family, clan, tribe, nation. The biological and psychological facts on which the formation, scope, and coherence of a society depend. A social institution a regulated social relationship. Customs and laws as rules of conduct. The origin and function of punishment. The chief theories of the object of punishment examined. Public opinion as a social force. Moral approval and disapproval—their characteristics and origin. The relations between these emotions and the principal moral concepts, especially the notions of social duties and rights. The origin and function of marriage. Social regulations as to the limits within which marriage 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 relations between husband and wife. The position of women. The relationships between parents and children. The *patria potestas*. The institution of slavery, and the relations between master and slave. The right to life. Opinions regarding war. The system of blood revenge. The system of compensation. Capital punishment. Mutual aid. The social position of strangers, and the custom of hospitality. The right of property. The various methods of acquisition (occupation, possession, labour, inheritance, &c.). Respect for other men's honour. The duel as a social institution. The rules of politeness. Relations between the living and the dead. The general characteristics of religion and magic. Religious worship. Oaths; ordeals; the right of sanctuary. The influence of religion and magic on morality and social relationships.

51 (a). Class by Professor WESTERMARCK after each lecture. Free to students attending the above lectures.

52 (a). 'Sociology.' Seminar by Professor WESTERMARCK for advanced students, on Mondays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 12th October.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

53 (a). 'Social Evolution,' a course of twenty-five lectures by Professor HOBHOUSE on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 18th January. S.T. 26th April. Fee £2 2s.

Syllabus. Conditions of Social Evolution, Physical, Psychological and Social. Physical conditions. Theory of Organic Evolution. Heredity. Psychological conditions. The study of animal behaviour. The development of Purpose. Reflex action. Instinct, Intelligence, Reason. Impulse, Desire, Will. Social conditions. The nature of social organisation and tradition. Social Morphology as the basis of Social Evolution. Method of Social classification. Social Science and Ethics. Divergent lines of Evolution. Development of Thought. Thought in relation to Custom. Varying conceptions of the basis of Social Institutions. Forms of Social Organisation—principles of kinship, authority, citizenship. Justice and the social order. Rights as affected by class relations, sex, and nationality. Universalism. Social Ethics and Religion at different stages of development. Genesis and development of Social Purpose. The meaning and possibilities of Social Progress.

54 (a). Class by Professor HOBHOUSE after each lecture, free to students attending Course No. 53.

55 (a). 'Social Ethics,' a course of six lectures by Professor HOBHOUSE, on Wednesdays at 3 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 7th October. Fee, 12s. 6d.

For students who have attended Professor HOBHOUSE'S lectures in the previous session.

Syllabus. The rational basis of Ethics. The Common Good, nature of Rights and Duties. The ideas of Liberty, Equality, and the General Will. Social basis of Property.

56 (a). 'Sociology.' Seminar, by Professor HOBHOUSE. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

NOTE.—Professor Hobhouse will see intending students in his room on Monday, October 5th, from 2 p.m.

57 (a). 'How to Investigate,' a course of three lectures by Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, on Thursdays at 4 p.m. in Lent Term, beginning 11th February. Fee 5s. Free to students attending other lectures at the School.

Syllabus. Social investigation as an instrument in the study of all branches of student). The various branches of Sociology. Place of Sociology in the hierarchy of the sciences. Its dependence on all the other sciences. The need, as a preliminary to the study of society, of general scientific culture and understanding of the scientific method. Sociology as the study of structure and function of man in society. Methods of investigation in Economics and Political Science: (a) Common to other sciences, e.g., Hypothesis, Collection of Data, Verification, Experiment, Observation of processes and results, Statistical Analysis; (b) Peculiar to sociology, viz., the Interview, the Document, Literature. Distinction between (a) the Document, (b) First-hand Literature, (c) Second-hand Literature; their respective uses and values. Prophecy of the Future, how far possible in Sociology. Impossibility of predicting the course of History, either economic or political. The Great Man as a Ferment. Possibility of predicting effect of given social environment on the average man in the immediate future. Possibility of applying this knowledge to altering the environment. Limitation of Sociology (as of all other science) to ascertaining and setting forth the means of altering the processes of Nature: Bankruptcy of Science as to any choice of Ideals of Life. Sociology, like Mechanics or Chemistry, has no "policy."

G.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(See page 60.)

58 (y). 'The Organisation of English Foreign Trade,' an elementary course of eleven lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Thursdays, at 2.30 p.m., in Michaelmas term, beginning 8th October. Fee, 12s. 6d.

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*; the official statistics of British trade.

The above course of lectures will be repeated at 6 p.m. on the same day for evening students.

59 (z). 'English Foreign Trade, with special reference to China, Japan, and the Far East,' a course of thirty lectures by Mr. SARGENT, on Fridays, at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April.

In connection with this course Mr. SARGENT will hold a class on Fridays, at 7 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d.; Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA. L.T.—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. S.T.—GENERAL PROBLEMS OF FAR EASTERN TRADE.

The lecturer will deal with the present day economic and commercial organisation of the more important regions in the Far East from the point of view of the interests of British Trade. In the case of Japan, a short historical sketch will be added to illustrate the nature of new developments during the last fifty years. Attention will be paid throughout, and particularly in the third term, to the problems raised by the conjunction of Eastern Labour with Western Capital in production, and to the general conditions affecting competition among Western Powers for the trade of the Pacific.

60 (a). 'Foreign Trade.' Seminar by Mr. SARGENT. Times to be arranged with students.

Open to students paying either the Composition Fee or the Research Fee.

H.—ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS METHODS.*(See page 64.)*

61 (z). 'Accounting and Business Methods (Part I.),' a course of thirty lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Mondays, at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 5th October, L.T. 18th January, S.T. 26th April.

In connection with this course Professor DICKSEE will hold a class on Mondays at 7 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d. Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—General introduction as to the nature, objects, and utility of book-keeping. A short review of ancient forms of book-keeping, showing their reintroduction for modern purposes. The nature of double-entry book-keeping 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. Consignment Accounts. Exportation and Importation.

L.T.—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. Partial Audits. Modern Systems of Book-keeping. The Slip System, the Card System, the Loose-Leaf System; their application to both ledgers and books of first entry; their advantages and drawbacks. Tabular Book-keeping.

S.T.—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; reduction of capital, &c. The nature and utility of Periodical Returns.

62 (z). 'Accounting and Business Methods (Part II.),' a course of thirty lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Fridays, at 6 p.m., beginning M.T. 9th October, L.T. 22nd January, S.T. 30th April.

In connection with this course Professor DICKSEE will hold a class on Fridays at 7 p.m.

Fee, Sessional, £2 12s. 6d. Terminal, £1 1s.

Fee for lectures only, Sessional, £1 11s. 6d.; Terminal, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T.—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. Secret Reserves. Sinking Funds: their nature, object, and operation. The Depreciation of wasting assets: its nature and the various modes by which it may be provided for. Goodwill: its nature and treatment in accounts. Profits: the various meanings attached to the term, and the method of arriving at true profits defined. Partnership Accounts

L.T.—Stock Accounts. Stores Accounts. Cost 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.) Public Accounts. Local Authorities' Accounts. The Accounts of Charitable Institutions.

S.T.—Income Tax; general outline of Income Tax law; Income Tax returns and assessments; the treatment of Income Tax in accounts. Executorship and Trust Accounts. The Interpretation of Accounts; and Conclusion.

63 (z). 'Business Organisation,' a course of nineteen lectures by Professor DICKSEE, on Wednesdays, at 7 p.m., in the Lent and Summer Terms, beginning L.T. 20th January, S.T. 28th April. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. L.T.—The constitution of business houses. The organisation of control and responsibility. The connection between records and results. The Intelligence Department. The organisation of mechanism. The organisation of credit.

S.T.—Methods of payment. Co-operation and profit-sharing, and their bearing on efficiency. The relations of speculation to business. The organisation of expanding, contracting, stationary and temporary businesses. Inter-departmental trading. Public regulation and control, and its bearing upon organisation.

K.—BANKING.

(See page 65.)

64 (y). 'Currency, Banking, and the Money Market,' an elementary course of eight lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 29th April. Fee, 12s. 6d.

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.

65 (z). '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., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 6th October, L.T. 19th January. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

Syllabus. M.T. METALLIC CURRENCY.—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.

L.T.—BANKING AND THE MONEY MARKET.—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.

66 (a). 'The Stock Exchange, the Speculative Markets, and other Subjects related to Prices,' eight lectures by Professor FOXWELL, on Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 27th April. Fee, 12s. 6d.

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. Methods of measuring variations in the value of money. General view of the history of prices.

67 (a). 'The History of Currency and Banking, with special reference to England,' a course of thirty lectures by Professor FOXWELL, at 6 p.m., on Thursdays, in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and on Fridays in the Summer Term, beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January, S.T. 30th April. Sessional Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

M.T.—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.

L.T.—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.

S.T.—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.

THE PHIPSON MEMORIAL LECTURES.

68 (a). 'Recent Theories in Currency and Banking,' a course of six lectures by Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 28th October. Fee, 10s. Free to students attending other lectures at the School.

This course of lectures will be given as a memorial of the late Major Cecil Balfour Phipson, author of "The Science of Civilisation" and other works.

L.—TRANSPORT.*(See page 66.)*

69 (a). 'Railway Economics—Operating,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. STEPHENSON, on Tuesdays at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 6th October, L.T. 19th January. Fee, £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. ORGANISATION. TRAIN WORKING.—Including timing trains, arrangement of guards' and enginemen's turns, loads, supervision of actual running. SIGNALLING.—The history and general principles of signalling. Single and double line working. STATION, YARD AND WAREHOUSE OPERATING.—Principles of design. Methods of working and tests of efficiency. ROLLING STOCK.—Relation of tare-weight and capacity. Value of interchangeability. Systems of distribution. DOCK operating in connection with railways. STAFF.—Hours. Wages, including bonus systems of payment. Supervision.

70 (a). 'Railway Economics—Commercial,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. STEPHENSON on Wednesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 7th October, L.T. 20th January. Fee, £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. Organisation. Capital and Expenditure. Gross and Net Receipts. Analysis of a Railway Report. Passenger Fares. Goods Rates. Classification of Goods. Railway Clearing House. State Control of Rates. Competition. State Ownership of Railways.

71 (a). 'Economics of Railway Construction and Locomotive Operation,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. STEPHENSON on Thursdays at 6.15 p.m. in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 8th October, L.T. 21st January. Fee, £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Estimation of volume of traffic; situation of stations in relation to sources of traffic. DISTANCE.—Relation of distance to cost of construction, maintenance of way and equipment, and traffic working; effect of distance on rates and receipts. CURVATURE.—General objections to curvature; risk of accident; effect on traffic; limitation of speed; effect on operating expenses; maintenance of way and rolling stock; estimate of total effect per degree of central angle; compensation for curvature; transition curves. GRADIENTS.—Effects of gradients; meaning of "rise and fall"; classification of minor gradients; their effect on cost of maintenance of permanent way, rolling stock, and operating traffic; ruling gradients; maximum train-loads on any gradient; effect on cost of conducting transportation; pusher gradients; balancing gradients for unequal traffic. RAILS.—Rail wear; rail wear on curves. SLEEPERS.—Causes of deterioration; effect of chemical treatment; comparison of sleepers of different materials.

LOCOMOTIVE OPERATION—INERTIA.—Starting and stopping; centrifugal force on curves. STEAM ACTION.—Work of steam; quantity of steam. RESISTANCE.—

Rail friction; rolling friction; journal friction; train resistance; journal resistance; wind resistance; speed resistance; grade resistance; curve resistance. BRAKES.—Retardation by brakes; power consumed. STEAM CAPACITY.—Heating surface; grate area; maximum horse-power. HAULING CAPACITY.—Tractive force at low and high speeds; Loads of goods engines at low and high speeds; Starting and stopping. WATER CONSUMPTION.—Quantity of water used; carriage of water; water scoops; quality of water. FUEL CONSUMPTION.—Quantity of coal used; effect of load and speed.

No more mathematics will be included in the course than are essential.

72 (a). 'The Law of Contract and of Carriage by Railway,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. DISNEY, on Mondays, at 6.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 5th October, L.T. 18th January. Fee, £2 2s.

Students attending this course may write weekly essays for the lecturer.

Syllabus. I. LAW OF CONTRACT.—Elementary principles of the Law of Contract.

II. THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS.—The rights and liabilities of the common carrier. The Carriers Act. The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854. Special contracts of carriage. The ordinary conditions of a consignment note. Stoppage *in transitu*. Through traffic. Rights and liabilities after completion of transit. Recovery of charges. Animals. Passengers' luggage. Reasonable Facilities and Undue Preference.

III. THE CARRIAGE OF PERSONS.—Responsibility for the safety of passengers and others. Negligence and contributory negligence. The contract with the passenger. The ticket and the time-table. Through tickets. Bye-laws and offences.

M.—LIBRARIANSHIP.

(See p. 67.)

73. 'Library Economy,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. BROWN, on Wednesdays, at 3.15 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 7th October, L.T. 20th January. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal Fee, 12s. 6d.

M.T.—LIBRARY HISTORY, FOUNDATION, AND EQUIPMENT.—(a) *Syllabus.* Origin, Policy, and varieties of libraries. (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.—Revision of stock. Replacements, reprints. Donations, markets, and sources of supply. 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.

L.T.—LIBRARY ROUTINE. (g) ADMINISTRATION OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.—Reference libraries, lending libraries, reading rooms: policy, arrangement, changing 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. Exhibitions. Classes and reading circles. Relations between staff and readers. (k) MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES.—Legislation and finance. Relations between museums and libraries. Local museums. (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* (1907); Brown, J. D., *Annotated Syllabus for the Systematic Study of Librarianship* (1904); Cockerell, D., *Bookbinding and the Care of Books* (1906); Clark, *The Care of Books* (1901); Champneys, A. L., *Public Libraries: a treatise on their design, etc.* (1907).

74. 'Bibliography,' a course of twenty lectures by Mr. POLLARD, assisted in Lent Term by Mr. Roberts, on Wednesdays, at 4.45 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning M.T. 7th October, L.T. 20th January. Fee for the course, £1 1s. Terminal fee 12s. 6d.

M.T.—HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.—(I.) The Earliest Printing at Mainz. (II.) The Coster Legend.—The Blockbooks.—Relation of the Earliest printed books to Manuscripts.—Early Printing in Germany. (III.) Early Printing in Italy, France, Spain, and the Low Countries. (IV.) Foreign

Printing in the 16th Century. (V.) Printing in England in the 15th and 16th Centuries. (VI.) The Later History of Printing. (VII.) Notes on Book Illustrations. (VIII.) Notes on Bookbindings. (IX.) Book privileges.—Censorship of the Press.—The Stationers' Company.—Copyright.—The Profession of Authorship.—The Prices of Books. (X.) The Theory and History of Book Collecting.—The Prices of Old Books.—Bibliographical Works of Reference.

L.T.—PRACTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. The Examination and Collation of Books; The Description of Books; Principles of Bibliographical Arrangement; Some Existing Bibliographies, their Methods and Scope; Guides to Reading; Book Selection; Bibliographical Societies and Periodicals; Review of the Course.

75. 'The Law relating to Public Libraries and Museums,' a course of three lectures by Mr. FOVARGUE, on Wednesdays, at 4 p.m., in the Summer Term, beginning 28th April. Fee, 5s. Free to students who have attended the lectures on Librarianship.

Syllabus. 1. The election and constitution of governing bodies under the Public Libraries Acts (a) in the Metropolis; (b) in Provincial Towns; (c) in Urban Districts; (d) in Rural Parishes; (e) in Amalgamations of Districts. 2. The powers of governing bodies under the Public Libraries Acts as regards (a) the institutions which may be provided; (b) the rates which may be levied; (c) the management and regulations of the institutions provided. 3. Miscellaneous matters affecting Public Libraries and Museums, including (a) the liability to rates and taxes; (b) Appointment of officers; the differences in the Law in England, Scotland, and Ireland will be discussed at each lecture where necessary.

76. 'Book Selection,' a course of three lectures on Wednesdays at 4 p.m. in the Summer Term, beginning 19th May. Fee 5s. Free to students who have attended the lectures on Librarianship.

May 19th.	'General Principles, and Book Selection in Fiction.'	Dr. Baker
May 26th	'Book Selection in Technology.'	Mr. Hopwood.
June 2nd	'Book Selection in Science.'	Mr. Fulcher.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. One Research Studentship, the gift of Mrs. Bernard Shaw, of the value of one hundred guineas a year for two years, will be awarded by open competition in July, 1909.

22nd June

Candidates are requested to call upon the Director of the School, on ~~Monday, 12th July~~ **Tuesday**, between 2.30 and 4 p.m., and before that date to send to him the following particulars—(1) name and address in full, (2) school or schools, college and university where educated, (3) academical 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.

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 candidates' knowledge of both Economics and Politics. In *Economics* there will be 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, and one paper in the British Constitution. The subject of Comparative Politics will include (a) General Political History regarded from the point of view of Constitutional Development, (b) Existing Foreign Constitutions. The papers will contain passages in French and German for translation and comment.

After 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, July 13th and 14th**, at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. **on Wed. & Thurs. 23rd & 24th June**

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.

In July, 1908, awarded to EDWARD CARNEGIE CLEVELAND STEVENS, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

For papers set last year see pp. 188 to 192.

2. One Whittuck Scholarship of £25 a year, tenable for two years, open to Students who, having passed the Intermediate Examination in Economics in the previous July, shall undertake to study for the B.Sc. (Econ.) Honours Degree with International Law as the selected subject, giving their whole time to study.

3. Six Exhibitions of £12 10s. a year, tenable at the School, are awarded to University extension students on the recommendation of the University Extension Board: the Exhibitioner to be elected in the first instance for one year, but to be re-eligible, on certain conditions, for a second and third year.

In July, 1908, awarded to:—

HAROLD H. DINN.
RICHARD J. EDWARDS.
WILLIAM H. L. JONES.
FREDERICK J. SCOBIE.
LIONEL M. SWAN.
SAMUEL R. TODD.

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

4. One Exhibition of £12 10s. a year, tenable at the School, is awarded on the recommendation of the Society of Arts: the Exhibitioner to be elected in the first instance for one year, but to be re-eligible, on certain conditions, for a second and third year.

In July, 1908, awarded to—

W. S. MORGAN.

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

5. The Hutchinson Silver Medal is awarded to a student of the School 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 1900, to GILBERT SLATER, M.A., D.Sc., for excellence of work in investigating the common field system, the results of which were published as "The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields" in the School Series.

In 1901, to Miss E. M. LEONARD, for her work on "The Early History of English Poor Relief."

In 1902, no award.

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

In 1905, no award.

In 1906, to E. A. LEWIS, M.A., D.Sc., for excellence of work in investigating the history of Welsh towns.

In 1907, to Miss A. B. W. CHAPMAN, D.Sc., and Miss V. SHILLINGTON, D.Sc., for their theses, published together as "The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal, 1200-1807."

In 1908, to Miss MARION PHILLIPS, B.A., D.Sc., for her thesis 'A Colonial Autocracy: Governor Macquarie in New South Wales, 1810-1821.'

Scholarships and Prizes Offered by the University of London; open to Students of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

6. Two University Scholarships (including the Gerstenberg), in Economics and Political Science, each of the value of £50, tenable for one year, to be awarded annually on examination in July.

In 1904, awarded to A. S. CHAMBERLAIN (London School of Economics), Gerstenberg Scholar.

In 1905, no award.

In 1906, awarded to J. J. CATER (London School of Economics), Gerstenberg Scholar, and to

Miss F. I. TAYLOR (London School of Economics).

In 1907, no award.

To be eligible for a University Scholarship, a Candidate must have passed an Intermediate Examination and for the Scholarships Examination, on the understanding that no University Scholarship will be awarded to a Candidate unsuccessful at the Intermediate Examination, and that no fee for entry to the Scholarships Examination will be returned to a Candidate who fails at the Intermediate Examination.

Any Candidate at the Scholarships Examination may enter at the same time for an Intermediate Examination and for the Scholarships Examination, on the understanding that no University Scholarship will be awarded to a Candidate unsuccessful at the Intermediate Examination, and that no fee for entry to the Scholarships Examination will be returned to a Candidate who fails at the Intermediate Examination.

Every Candidate entering for the Scholarships Examination must apply to the Academic Registrar on or before May 24th for a Form of Entry which must be returned duly filled up, and accompanied by the proper fee, so as to reach the University not later than June 1st.

Every Candidate entering for the Scholarships Examination must pay a fee of £1. All cheques should be made payable to the University of London or Bearer, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank, South Kensington Branch."

A time-table showing the order of the Examinations in the various subjects will be forwarded to each Candidate. Arrangements will be made to enable Candidates for the Intermediate Examination, Internal and External (Pass or Honours) to present themselves for the Scholarships Examination in the same month.

The scope of the Scholarships Examination will be approximately that of the Final Pass Examination for the B.Sc. (Econ.).

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

7. Two Martin White Scholarships of £35 a year, tenable for two years, open to Students who, having passed the Intermediate Examination in Economics in the previous July, shall undertake to study for the B.Sc. (Econ.) Honours Degree with Sociology as the selected subject, giving their whole time to study.

Applications, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, must reach the Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., not later than September 25th.

In 1907, awarded to

PERCY LOUIS ANSTEY, London School of Economics, and to
WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER NIXON, London School of Economics.

8. The Cobden Prize.—The Cobden Club offer 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

who in the July previous to the latest date fixed for the reception of the Essays are of not more than four years' standing from the date of their passing the Intermediate Examination in any Faculty, but it is not open to Graduates of other Universities admitted under the terms of the Statutes, Sections 113 and 116. The subject of the Essay, and the date at which it shall be sent in to the University, shall be decided by two adjudicators, of whom one shall be appointed by the University and one by the Cobden Club.

In 1909, the Prize will be awarded for an Essay on the following subject: "The Alleged Parallel between Trade Unionism and Protection."

Essays must be received by the Academic Registrar not later than October 1st, 1909.

9. The Gladstone Memorial Prize, consisting of books to the value of £10, to be awarded henceforward on the results of the Final Honours Examination for the degree of B.Sc. (Econ.).

In 1903, awarded, on the results of the Internal Intermediate Examination, to MILDRED EMILY BULKLEY, London School of Economics.

In 1904, awarded, on the results of the External Intermediate Examination, to ARTHUR THOMAS PURVER, London School of Economics.

In 1905, awarded on the results of the Internal Intermediate Examination to JOHN JAMES CATER, London School of Economics.

In 1907, awarded on the results of the Internal Final Examination to AUGUSTUS DUNCAN WEBB, B.Sc. (Econ.)

Scholarships and Exhibitions to which certain qualifications are attached, open to Students of, or tenable at, the School of Economics.

10. Four Mitchell Scholarships, awarded annually by the Mitchell City of London Charity, viz.: two of £25, and two of £20 a year, tenable for four years.

In 1906 one awarded to REGINALD EDGELEY OLDFIELD; London School of Economics.

11. One Mitchell Studentship of the value of £100, payable in six equal quarterly instalments, open to graduates or under-graduates of the University of London, for the investigation of some definite feature of business or industrial organisation.

In 1902, awarded to JOHN HARTMANN MORGAN, B.A., London School of Economics.

In 1906, awarded to GEORGE THOMAS REID, B.Sc. (Econ.), London School of Economics.

Candidates are only eligible to the Mitchell Scholarships or Studentships 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 of 1870 within the City of London, or any school within that area recognized as a secondary school.

12. One St. Dunstan's Exhibition for women, of £60 a year, tenable for three years.

Candidates, who must have matriculated, must not be more than 19 years of age on the 1st of June preceding the Exhibitions Examination. They 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; also they must be of restricted means and, in the opinion of the Governors, in need of assistance in prosecuting their University studies.

The Exhibition will only be tenable by an Internal Student of the University of London and upon condition of Residence at a "School" of the University.

13. One City Parochial Foundation Scholarship, awarded annually by the Trustees for the City Parochial Foundation, of £25 a year, tenable for four years.

Open to candidates of either sex who are students at any of the Polytechnics or other Educational Institutions aided by the City Parochial Foundation, and who are not over 30 years of age at the commencement of the Exhibitions Examination. The successful candidate will be required to read for the degree of B.Sc. in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry) as an Internal Student.

In 1908, awarded to HENRY GERALD RICHARDSON, London School of Economics and Birkbeck College.

Scholarships and Prizes Offered by other Universities; open to Students of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

14. 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.

THE COMMON ROOMS.

Rules drawn up by the Director and the Advisory Committee elected in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

1. The affairs of the Common Rooms shall be managed by the Director and such officers as he may appoint.

2. The premises occupied by the Common Rooms shall be those allotted from time to time by the Director.

3. There shall be an advisory committee consisting of not less than six members, representing the following categories:—

Men students and women students.

Day students and evening students.

Military students and civilian students.

Graduates and undergraduates.

Teaching staff and administrative staff.

4. The advisory committee shall be elected at an annual meeting of members to be held at the end of the Michaelmas Term.

5. The following are eligible for membership of the Common Rooms on payment of a subscription of 5s. a year, or 2s. 6d. a term:—

(a) Governors of the School.

(b) Members of the Teaching, Administrative and Library Staffs.

(c) Students of the current session.

(d) Such past students as have graduated in the University of London from the School.

(e) Such other persons as the Director may admit in the interests of the School.

6. The Director shall have power to admit as Honorary Members of the Common Rooms such persons as he may think desirable in the interests of the School.

7. The number of members in the Club shall be unlimited.

8. A list of Members shall be kept by an officer appointed by the Director.

9. Any member may be suspended from the privileges of membership by the Director, but the member so suspended may claim to be heard in appeal by the Director sitting with the Committee.

10. Neither the Director nor any member of the advisory committee, nor any officer, nor any member of the Club, shall receive any share of the profit, or any pecuniary benefit or payment from the funds of the Club, other than (in the case of an officer of the Club) such fixed payment for services rendered as may have been agreed upon.

11. The accounts of the Club shall be audited at least once a year in the general audit of the accounts of the School of Economics.

12. An abstract of the accounts of the Club shall be posted annually in the Club.

13. Among the objects of the Club shall be the provision at reasonable charges of such refreshments to be consumed on the premises as may be required by the members.

14. No intoxicating drink may be sold to any member except on the occasion of his taking a bona fide meal in the Club, or in case of illness.

15. Members introducing visitors to the Club shall themselves pay for anything consumed or ordered by such visitors.

16. No card games shall be allowed in the Club.

17. The books in the COMMON ROOM LIBRARY shall be available under the following regulations:—

- (a) Books are issued to Members only. Application should be made to the Superintendent of the Reading Room at such time as the Reading Room is open.
- (b) Readers may have out on loan not more than three volumes at a time.
- (c) A voucher must be given for each volume borrowed.
- (d) When a member applies for a volume which is on loan, he should fill up the proper application card and hand it to the Superintendent, who will recall the volume. As soon as it is returned, a postcard will be sent to the applicant stating that it is available. When a volume has been specially recalled, the day on which the postcard is sent will be regarded as the day of issue.
- (e) Volumes may be borrowed in the first instance for eight days (the day of issue and the day of return each counting as one day), but may be retained for a longer period, not exceeding one calendar month from day of issue, except as provided in Rule *g*.
- (f) Any member may be required to return a volume at any time after the first eight days if it is asked for by another member. When a member is asked to return a volume he should do so within forty-eight hours, either personally or by post.
- (g) No volume may be retained by a reader during the month of August.
- (h) Borrowers will be held fully responsible for the safe custody and return of volumes issued to them.
- (i) The non-observance of these Rules may at any time entail exclusion from the privileges of the Library.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.

President, 1908-9:

Ex-Presidents: Lord 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, M.P., L.C.C. Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB.

The Right Hon. Sir ALFRED LYALL, K.C.B. Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart.

Professor F. Y. EDGEWORTH. The Right Hon. JOHN BURNS, M.P.

His Excellency the French Ambassador (M. PAUL CAMBON).

Vice-Presidents: Mr. W. A. S. HEWINS. Mr. SIDNEY WEBB. Mr. C. M. KNOWLES.

Mr. PERCY ASHLEY. Miss B. L. HUTCHINS. Mr. H. J. MACKINDER.

Chairman: Mr. P. ANSTEY. *Treasurer:* Mr. E. T. RHYMER.

Secretaries: Miss A. KIRBY. Mr. W. MEAKIN.

Magazine Editor: Miss L. P. STEELE HUTTON.

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. In the following autumn the society became a permanent institution. Lord (then 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.

Debates are usually held once a fortnight during the Session. 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.

The constitution of the Union makes provision for the formation of groups of students for the study of special subjects. In past years groups have worked upon Taxation, Factory Legislation, and other subjects, and in some cases monographs have been prepared.

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, concerts, 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.

There has lately been established a School Parliament, which meets weekly. All members of the Union can take part in the proceedings without any further subscription.

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 were 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. The representation of new students on the committee continues to be a feature of Union administration.

The Union in 1905 appointed delegates to act on the Students' Representative Council, on the Athletic Association, and on the Musical Society of the University.

In October, 1905, the first number of the "Clare Market Review" was issued under the auspices of the Union and the editorship of Miss L. P. Steele Hutton. This is a magazine mainly of economic interest, and is at present published terminally. The Editor is appointed by the Committee of the Union. (See pp. 1 & 105.)

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 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays. The first meeting will be on Wednesday, October 14th. Tea and coffee at 7.30 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 of the Students' Union, or on application at the School.

GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS DURING THE SESSION 1907-8.

- | | |
|---|---|
| *A. Abram, Hist. Trip. Cambridge;
B.A., Dublin | N. B. Dearle, B.A., Oxford |
| *S. Adams, B.Sc., London | A. E. Delph, B.Sc., London |
| F. Adsheed, B.A., London | *G. Dixon, Hist. Trip., Cambridge;
M.A., Dublin |
| *J. R. Aird, M.A., Glasgow | H. Dow, B.A., London |
| K. Aoyagi, LL.B., Waseda | E. P. Dowling, B.A., Ireland |
| F. G. Arney, M.A., Durham | *J. W. Drury, B.A., London |
| *E. M. Backett, B.A., London | *O. J. Dunlop, Hist. Trip., Cambridge |
| *A. M. Baker, B.Sc., London | C. M. Dunn, B.A., Cambridge |
| *D. E. Barham, B.Sc., London | H. U. Dunscombe, B.Sc. (Econ.),
London |
| H. C. Barnard, B.A., Oxford | *E. F. Edwards, Math. Trip., Cam-
bridge; M.A., Dublin |
| *R. Barrett, B.Sc., London | *L. L. Ellaby, Hist. Hons., Oxford |
| R. G. L. Barrett, B.A., Oxford | G. S. W. Epps, B.A., Cambridge |
| *G. M. N. Beaumont, B.A., London | M. Epstein, M.A., Manchester, Ph.D.,
Heidelberg |
| *M. I. Beaven, Nat. Sci. Trip., Cam-
bridge | C. G. Evans, B.A., Oxford |
| *M. Berryman, Pass, Cambridge | I. Evans, B.A., Oxford |
| *A. E. Billingham, M.A., Dublin | J. Fai grievie, B.A., London; M.A.,
Oxford |
| *P. Bird, Mod. Hist. Hons. Sch.,
Oxford | R. P. Farley, B.A., Dublin |
| *E. L. H. Blewitt, Mod. Hist. Hons.
Sch., Oxford | *K. W. M. Farmer, B.A., London |
| F. Le Boeuf, B.A., R.U.I. | T. J. Faulder, M.A., M.B., B.S.,
Cambridge |
| E. Bowyer, B.A., London | C. R. Fay, B.A., Cambridge |
| *B. Bradfield, M.A., Dublin | *F. E. Douglas-de-Fenzi, B.A., London |
| B. Bray, B.A., London | H. C. F. Finlayson, M.A., Aberdeen |
| W. G. Brockway, B.A., London | *I. C. Florence, M.A., Aberdeen |
| A. E. Brooks, M.A., Oxford | A. J. Forster, B.A., Oxford |
| *B. R. A. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.,
Edinburgh | *M. E. Fox, B.A., London |
| *M. G. Buckeridge, B.A., Wales | G. Galitzenstein, Licencié ès Lettres,
Paris |
| *E. A. G. Bull ck, B.A., London | *E. A. Galton, B.A., London |
| L. E. Buncher, B.A., Oxford | I. G. Gibbon, B.A., London |
| *A. R. Burke, B.A., London | H. Gray, Ph.B., Harvard |
| *C. V. Butler, Mod. Hist. Sch., Oxford | W. A. Green, M.A., B.Sc., St.
Andrews |
| R. L. G. Butler, B.A., Cambridge | A. W. Greenwood, B.A., Cambridge |
| S. J. Perez-Canto, LL.B., Santiago | S. F. Greville, B.A., London |
| O. Castren, B.A., M.Ph., Helsingfors. | *F. M. Grice, B.A., London |
| A. S. Chamberlain, B.Sc. (Econ.),
London | *J. W. Grice, B.Sc. (Econ.), London |
| *A. M. Chambers, Hist. Hons. Sch.,
Oxford | C. J. Gullan, Math. Trip., Cambridge;
M.A., Dublin |
| *A. B. W. Chapman, Hist. Sch., Oxford;
D.Sc. (Econ.), London | S. J. Gunningham, B.Sc., London |
| E. C. Childs, B.A., London | *E. L. Hambloch, Math. Trip., Cam-
bridge |
| G. Christian, Dr. Jur., Budapest | *M. T. Hamilton, B.Sc., St. Andrews |
| C. F. Coxwell, M.A., M.D., Cambridge | R. V. Harcourt, B.A., Cambridge |
| *W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc., London | F. R. Harris, M.A., Oxford |
| J. Cuyllits, Dr. Jur., Louvain | *E. M. Heaton, B.Sc., London |
| *L. Daly, B.A., Ireland | B. L. K. Henderson, B.A., London |
| T. R. Davies, M.A., Wales | J. H. Higginson, B.Sc. (Econ.),
London |
| *M. Hart-Davis, Nat. Sci. Trip., Cam-
bridge | *M. K. Higgs, M.A., London |
| N. de L. Davis, B.A., Oxford | S. Hirayama, B.A., Kyoto |
| *P. Davison, B.A., London | |
| *R. M. Deacon, Eng. Hon. Sch., Oxford | |

* Woman Student.

- H. J. Hoare, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 *P. R. L. Hodge, Class. Trip., Cambridge
 *M. R. N. Holmer, Nat. Sci. Trip., Cambridge
 E. H. Holthouse, M.B., M.A., Cambridge
 S. Y. Hsu, M.A., Peking
 T. L. Humberstone, B.Sc., London
 S. M. Iqbal, B.A., Cambridge
 T. Itakura, M.A., Tokyo
 R. C. Jellicoe, B.A., Dublin
 E. M. Johnson, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 S. C. Johnson, M.A., Cambridge
 J. J. Jones, B.A., Wales
 *T. Keith, Hist. Trip., Cambridge
 *L. Klingenstein, B.A., Dublin
 A. Kohanowsky, M.D., St. Petersburg
 K. Koyama, M.A., Tokyo
 *A. L. Lawrence, Pass, Cambridge
 *E. M. Leonard, Hist. Trip., Cambridge
 *L. E. V. Lewis, B.A., Wales
 M. Logeat, Licencié ès Sciences, Paris
 L. Macassey, M.A., LL.D., Dublin
 *H. M. Macdonald, B.A., Wales
 *A. McWilliam, M.A., St. Andrews
 *A. D. Malden, Math. Trip., Cambridge
 H. C. Marillier, B.A., Cambridge
 W. Martin, B.A., R.U.I.
 *M. E. Maynard, Hist. Sch., Oxford
 *E. A. Meadows, B.Sc., London
 P. Meadows, B.A., London
 W. Meakin, B.A., LL.M., Cambridge
 *L. B. Meyer, B.A., London
 *C. L. Morant, Mod. Hist. Hons. Sch., Oxford
 A. P. Newton, B.Sc., London
 *A. F. H. Niemeyer, Hist. Hons. Sch., Oxford
 J. V. Nimmo, B.Sc., Glasgow
 *J. Noakes, Mod. Hist. Hons. Sch., Oxford
 *K. Noakes, Class. Hons. Sch., Oxford
 S. Okazaki, LL.B., Meiji
 *E. G. Parks, B.A., Dublin
 *C. Paschali, M.A., Victoria
 *M. I. R. Polkinghorne, B.A., London
 F. Popplewell, B.Sc., Manchester
 *D. S. Potter, B.A., Dublin
 *D. Prebble, Math. Trip., Cambridge; M.A., Dublin
 *L. Puller, Math. Trip., Cambridge
 P. Pullicino, B.Lit., LL.D., Malta
 *E. E. Rackham, B.Sc., London
 J. M. Ramsay, B.A., Oxford; M.A., Glasgow
- J. Ramsden, B.A., London
 *E. J. B. Reid, B.A., London
 G. T. Reid, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 *A. V. Rickards, Hist. Trip., Cambridge
 R. J. Rittenberg, B.A., London
 A. E. Roberts, M.B., Ch.M.; D.Ph., Cambridge
 A. Robertson, M.A., Edinburgh
 *A. T. Robinson, B.Sc. (Econ.), Lond.
 J. Rubinstein, LL.B., Berlin
 E. A. G. Sanderson, B.A., Oxford
 *B. M. Schooley, Nat. Sci., Trip., Cambridge; M.A., Dublin
 T. F. Scott, M.A., Edinburgh
 *E. C. Sexton, M.A., Dublin
 G. F. Shaw, B.A., London
 *R. M. Shephard, M.A., Manchester
 *F. Smethurst, Math. Trip., Cambridge
 H. Smith, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 *M. H. Smith, M.A., Dublin
 F. H. Spencer, LL.B., London
 A. D. Spicer, B.A., Oxford
 *F. Storr, B.Sc., London
 E. C. Wingfield-Stratford, B.A., Cambridge
 W. Sutton, B.A., London
 M. Syngé, B.A., Oxford
 H. Thomas, B.Sc., Wales
 J. O. M. Thomas, B.A., Lampeter
 J. G. O. Thomson, B.A., Cambridge
 *C. Tibbits, Pass, Oxford
 *G. Kemeys-Tynte, Mod. Hist. Hons., Sch., Oxford
 J. F. Unstead, M.A., Cambridge
 G. E. Uyehara, B.A., Washington
 P. H. F. Villestreux, Licencié ès Lettres Paris
 *M. S. Walker, B.A., London
 *K. I. Wallace, B.A., London
 W. Warmington, B.A., R.U.I.
 C. M. Wates, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 *N. F. Watherston, B.Sc., London
 A. D. Webb, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 *J. S. W. Webb, M.A., Melbourne
 J. C. Whadcoat, B.Sc. (Econ.), London
 G. C. Wheeler, B.A., London
 F. G. White, B.Sc., London
 *G. Wigglesworth, M.Sc., Manchester
 *E. R. Wilkinson, B.A., Dublin
 J. W. Wilkinson, M.A., Wales
 A. R. Williams, B.A.
 *G. A. Wilson, B.A., London
 *M. Wilson, B.A., London
 T. P. Wood, B.A., Cambridge

* Woman Student.

UNDERGRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
 LONDON WHO ATTENDED THE SCHOOL OF
 ECONOMICS DURING THE SESSION 1907-8.

- *D. D. Adam
 *J. R. Allen
 *A. N. Ambler
 P. L. Anstey
 B. Arafeloff
 H. W. Aston
 *D. Ballen
 *M. R. Barbère
 R. Bartholomew
 L. Bernstein
 W. H. Bird
 F. G. Bowers
 C. A. Bramall
 W. Brinkworth
 *H. Brown
 *C. Bryant
 R. S. Carr
 W. C. Castle
 J. W. Cattermole
 H. Cavenagh
 A. K. Chalk
 A. J. Clark
 *C. G. Clarke
 S. W. Clarridge
 G. W. Clutterbuck
 E. C. Colegrave
 *L. Coleman
 *M. E. Cooke
 W. W. S. Cooke
 G. Cork
 C. G. Cotton
 H. Court
 *F. W. Cox
 H. C. Crook
 *M. F. Davies
 *E. C. Denman
 E. T. Dickenson
 A. Drew
 G. H. D. Duncan
 G. N. Ede
 F. E. Edwards
 *J. P. Evans
 W. Flack
 *A. M. Florence
 A. A. Garrett
 A. W. Gay
 S. H. Gee
 A. S. Gibbs
 G. W. Goodall
 J. E. Gorman
 *I. F. Griffen
 F. H. Grigsby
- *F. E. Gundry
 *E. M. T. Harris
 *H. M. Hatton
 H. R. Havart
 R. Y. Hedderwick
 E. A. Hewish
 A. E. Hickford
 W. Higgins
 H. Holloway
 B. Honour
 *A. D. Hope
 F. A. Howe
 U. Y. Hsu
 T. A. Humphreys
 A. P. Hutchinson
 I. Isserlis
 *I. M. Jewson
 R. Jones
 V. C. B. Jones
 C. W. Key
 S. W. I. Kimpton
 J. S. King
 C. G. Knight
 *M. Lane
 V. St. Lawrence
 *C. E. Macdonald
 S. J. Madge
 E. Marchetti
 W. J. Maxton
 F. G. Milne
 *L. R. Monkhouse
 *G. E. Mitchell
 J. Morgan
 F. Morton
 *M. L. Muirhead
 T. F. Muncey
 J. A. Nelson
 *G. Nicholls
 W. C. Nixon
 R. E. Oldfield
 H. J. Oliver
 J. F. Owen
 *A. B. Page
 T. K. F. Page
 W. Painton
 E. Phillips
 *A. Philpott
 E. A. Pitson
 *L. Podzus
 K. C. Pollock
 A. L. Pound
- E. L. Price
 C. Prophet
 L. Quinton
 C. E. C. Ralph
 J. Ramsay
 A. A. Ramsden
 H. G. Richardson
 T. C. Riddell
 I. Rokiach
 C. W. Sabin
 J. W. Sainsbury
 H. C. Salmon
 P. H. Scott
 J. B. Shimmin
 A. D. Smith
 F. A. C. Smith
 S. G. Smith
 R. B. Solomon
 *E. M. Spencer
 A. H. Spiers
 J. B. Stonebridge
 H. C. Strutt
 J. Swain
 W. B. A. P. Szczepanowski
 *F. E. Taffs
 *F. Taylor
 G. Tchighianoff
 A. N. Thaller
 I. J. Thatcher
 *E. Thomas
 W. A. Tinnock
 S. R. Todd
 J. W. M. Topley
 G. H. Tregear
 F. W. Trotman
 W. T. Turner
 C. H. Waite
 F. D. Walker
 R. J. Walker
 A. W. Wallington
 J. Walsh
 C. Z. Waung
 H. F. Weiss
 M. R. W. de Whalley
 H. B. Williams
 *I. M. Williams
 H. J. Wilson
 *R. Wisdom
 M. J. Wodislowski
 *G. M. Woodmansee
 A. J. M. Zaleski

* Woman Student.

ARMY COURSE.

The following officers have passed through the course of training held at the London School of Economics for Administrative posts in the Army. The ranks are those of the several officers at the commencement of the course.

Captain J. F. Bernard	Royal Malta Artillery.
Captain E. U. Bradbridge	Wiltshire Regiment.
Major W. C. Bridge	South Staffordshire Regiment.
Major R. A. Bright	Royal Artillery.
Major H. G. Ruggles-Brise	Grenadier Guards.
Captain E. Craig-Brown	Cameron Highlanders.
Captain H. G. Burrard	Army Service Corps.
Captain C. N. Buzzard	Royal Garrison Artillery.
Captain J. Byron	Royal Artillery.
Captain F. E. Cannot	Army Service Corps.
Major E. E. Carter, C.M.G., M.V.O.	Army Service Corps.
Major H. Cleeve	Army Service Corps.
Major E. A. W. Courtney	Army Service Corps.
Captain H. C. F. Cumberlege	Army Service Corps.
Lieut. T. Cunningham-Cunningham ..	Royal Artillery.
Captain G. F. Davies	Army Service Corps.
Major A. E. Delavoie	Army Service Corps.
Major W. A. C. Denny	Army Service Corps.
Major H. F. T. Fisher	Army Service Corps.
Major A. Forbes	Royal Artillery.
Bt.-Col. T. D. Foster, M.V.O.	Army Service Corps.
Major G. Conway-Gordon	Army Service Corps.
Captain H. G. Gregson	East Kent Regiment.
Bt.-Major C. W. Gwynn, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Royal Engineers.
Captain P. O. Hazelton	Army Service Corps.
Lieut.-Col. G. Heath, D.S.O.	Royal Engineers.
Captain E. G. Henderson	Royal Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. W. Campbell-Hyslop	Lancashire Royal Field Artillery (Militia).
Captain E. L. H. James	Royal West Kent Regiment.
Captain R. C. Jellicoe	Army Service Corps.
Major H. W. G. Keddie	Royal Artillery.
Bt.-Major M. H. Knaggs	North Staffordshire Regiment.
Major C. H. Lewis	Indian Army.
Lieut. Sir H. R. Fairfax-Lucy	Reserve of Officers.
Captain K. D. Mackenzie	Army Service Corps.
Bt.-Major C. E. I. McNalty	Army Service Corps.
Captain G. B. Mairis, D.S.O.	East Kent Regiment.
Captain T. J. Marrable	Lancashire Fusiliers.
Bt.-Major H. N. St. J. Maule	Royal Artillery.
Captain A. A. Mercer	Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain C. F. Moores, D.S.O.	Army Service Corps.
Major F. C. S. Norrington	Army Service Corps.

Captain W. A. Payn	Shropshire Light Infantry.
Captain C. W. Pearless	South Wales Borderers.
Major G. E. Pigott, D.S.O.	Army Service Corps.
Major J. Puckle, D.S.O.	Army Service Corps.
Captain H. E. Raymond	Yorkshire Regiment.
Major Hon. W. P. Ruthven, D.S.O. ..	Scots Guards.
Captain E. W. W. Scott	Army Service Corps.
Captain C. M. Stephen	Cheshire Regiment.
Major C. Stirling	Royal Artillery.
Major W. S. Swabey	Army Service Corps.
Captain M. Syngé	Indian Army.
Captain W. K. Tarver	Army Service Corps.
Major E. Taylor	Army Service Corps.
Major H. L. Tennant	Royal Artillery.
Major A. Terry	Army Service Corps.
Major W. D. C. Trimmell	Army Ordnance Department.
Captain H. H. Wade	Royal Artillery.
Major C. D. Watts	Royal Artillery.
Captain C. S. H. Waymouth	Dorsetshire Regiment.
Major A. H. Woodfield	Royal Artillery.
Captain J. M. Young	Army Service Corps.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

The Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry) was founded in 1900. The following students of the School have already passed examinations in the Faculty. The results of the examination in 1908 for the degree of Bachelor were not known at the time of the publication of this Calendar.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1904. Frederick Bradshaw | 1908. Marion Phillips |
| 1907. Annie Beatrice Wallis Chapman | 1907. Violet Mary Shillington |
| 1903. Amy Harrison (Mrs. Spencer) | 1905. Gilbert Slater |
| 1907. Edward Arthur Lewis | 1907. Charles Farley Trenerry |
| 1903. Alice Effie Murray (Mrs. Radice) | |

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1905. Percy Ernest Braun | 1905. John Lees |
| 1905. Mildred Emily Bulkley | 1904. William Edgar Llewellyn |
| 1905. Arthur Spencer Chamberlain | 1906. George Thomas Reid |
| 1904. Ernest Cozens Cooke | 1907. Alice Thistle Robinson |
| 1904. Alexander Harold Douglas | 1907. Edward Taylor Scott |
| 1907. Herbert Upton Dunscombe | 1906. Harry Smith |
| 1907. James Watson Grice | 1907. Fanny Isabel Taylor |
| 1906. John Hedley Higginson | 1904. Bertram Cottrell Wallis |
| 1906. Henry Joseph Hoare | 1907. Charles Marshall Wates |
| 1906. Edwin Moss Johnson | 1907. Augustus Duncan Webb |
| 1905. John White Kuhrt | 1905. James Charles Whadcoat |
| 1905. Florence Agnes Lee (Mrs. Mare) | |

INTERMEDIATE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1907. Sophie Abdank Abakanowicz | 1906. Laura Rose Monkhouse |
| 1905. Horatio Albert Abbott | 1908. Fred Morton |
| 1907. Percy Louis Anstey | 1906. John Angus Nelson |
| 1908. Howard Clive Barnard | 1907. William Christopher Nixon |
| 1908. Reginald Bartholomew | 1908. Reginald Edgeley Oldfield |
| 1908. Ludwik Bernstein | 1906. Herbert James Oliver |
| 1905. Frederick Gatus Bowers | 1906. Walter Painton |
| 1906. Ernest Bowyer, B.A. | 1907. Eleazer Phillips |
| 1905. John James Cater | 1908. Edward Arthur Pitson |
| 1907. Harry Court | 1907. Edgar Roland Porter |
| 1904. James Cusack | 1904. Arthur Thomas Purver |
| 1903. Maud Frances Davies | 1908. John Ramsay |
| 1907. George Noel Ede | 1907. Henry Gerald Richardson |
| 1903. Herbert Edwards | 1903. Walter Percy Sawyer |
| 1905. Alice Eve | 1908. Percival Henry Scott |
| 1907. Alexander Adnett Garrett | 1907. John Brew Shimmin |
| 1908. George William Goodall | 1905. Wilfrid Prowse Shipway |
| 1907. Elsie Martha Tegan Harris | 1908. Alfred Daniel Smith. |
| 1903. Albert Edward Hickford | 1906. Gertrude Elizabeth Stebbings |
| 1907. Frederick Arthur Howe | 1906. John Swain |
| 1907. Thomas Arthur Humphreys | 1907. Emma Thomas |
| 1907. Robert Jones | 1903. Robert Thomline |
| 1904. Clement Archibald King | 1906. George Herbert Tregear |
| 1903. William Henry Lawton | 1907. Albert Walter Wallington |
| 1907. Eustratius Marchetti | 1905. Horace John Wilson |
| 1907. Walter Meakin | |

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The following students of the School have passed examinations in the Faculty of Arts:—

D. LITT.

1904. Caroline Anne James Skeel.

M.A.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1908. Frederick Adshead | 1901. Ernest Frederick Churchill. |
| 1903. Nancy Margaret Catty | 1901. Solomon Levy |

B.A.

1902. Rosa Bassett.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Students of the School of Economics are admitted to the inter-collegiate course of study in the Faculty of Laws, as explained on pp. 45 and 56. A special internal intermediate examination is held for intercollegiate students, and such students will be able to present themselves for the final LL.B. examination in 1909.

The following students have passed examinations in the Faculty of Laws:—

LL.D.

1904. Albert Edmond Hogan

INTERMEDIATE

1908. Harold Beck Williams.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

The following are the particulars of the subjects of examination set out on page 76.

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

I.—ECONOMICS.

(a) INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL HISTORY.—

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.

To include:—The effects of the introduction of machine industry. The developments of transport. Changes in industrial organisation. The Great War and its economic effects. Tariff policy. Movements of foreign trade. The growth of Banking, the adoption of the gold standard, the history of general prices. Poor Law. Trade Unionism.

(b) PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS.—

Economics, analytical and descriptive, with special reference to the United Kingdom, to include—the scope of Economics; meaning of the principal economic terms; causes of differences in productive power; analysis of various forms of organisation for production; value in relation to production, exchange, distribution and consumption; the distribution of income between individuals and classes; causes of variations in wages, profits, interest and rent; economic effect of the ordinary actions of government. The whole to be illustrated as far as possible by reference to past and present conditions of the United Kingdom.

(c) CURRENCY, BANKING, TRADE AND FINANCE.—

The Functions of Money, Mintage, and Seignorage, Legal Tender Systems, Currency Parity. The English Banking System and Money Market, the Reserve and the Discount Rate; the Foreign Exchanges; the Stock Exchange; Commercial Fluctuations; Speculation; Foreign Trade.

A general knowledge only of the subject will be required, and the Student will not be expected to have a minute knowledge of detail, or to be able to deal with the more difficult questions of theory.

II.—THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Outlines of the Constitution and public administration of the United Kingdom at the present day, including the organisation and working of Parliament, the Executive (Crown, Ministers, and Civil Service), and the Judiciary; the constitution and powers of the Local Authorities in England; the relations between the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Dependencies.

Students will be expected to have some acquaintance with the chief events in the development of British political institutions since 1832.

III. A.—MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.—

Theory of indices, nature and use of logarithms. Arithmetic and Geometric Progression. The Binomial, exponential, and logarithmic series. Simple limits and approximations. The use of Horner's method of solving Equations in simple cases. Simple applications of the above.

GRAPHIC ALGEBRA AND CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY.—

The straight line. Solution of linear simultaneous equations. The graphs of $a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$ and of $\frac{A + Bx}{a + bx}$, with special reference to the approximate solution of equations in which y is an explicit function of x . Equation of the circle, equation of the ellipse and hyperbola, referred to axes parallel to their principal axes. (Focal properties are not required.) Simple applications of the above.

PURE GEOMETRY.—

Relations and properties of similar plane figures. Orthogonal projection the properties of the ellipse as the projection of the circle.

TRIGONOMETRY.—

Definitions and graphs of sine, cosine and tangent. Use of four figure tables of natural sines, cosines, and tangents. The formulæ for the sine and cosine of the sum of two angles. Circular measure. Approximate values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of small angles.

GENERAL—

The slope of curves as determined by the limiting value ($h=0$) of $\{f(x+h) - f(x)\}/h$. Effect of change of scale on the slope and on the area of a curve. Simple cases of derived curves, illustrated by the functions and series named above, and simple cases of maxima and minima.

III. B.—LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Province of Logic, formal and material logic.

Postulates of Logic. Laws of thought.

Terms and their classification, extension and intension.

Definition and division.

Nature of judgment; import and classification of propositions.

Negation and opposition of propositions. Forms of immediate inference.

Theories of inference. Syllogism and other deductive inferences.

Induction and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction.

Uniformity of nature. Causation.

Observation and experiment. Inductive methods.

Quantitative induction. Scientific explanations.

Mathematical, Physical, and Historical Methods.

Nature and functions of hypothesis. Analogy.

Chance. Theory of probability and its logical foundations.

IV.—GEOGRAPHY

General Geography.

The distribution of land and water.

The leading facts of wind and water circulation.

Regional Geography.

The great divisions of the world considered under the following heads:—

Superficial configuration together with the leading facts of the distribution of soils, rocks and minerals of economic importance.

The reaction of configuration upon air and water circulation and the resulting local climates.

The river systems as related to configuration and climate.

The influence of the foregoing physical factors on agricultural production and the supply of animal and vegetable products independently of agriculture.

The sources of mechanical power.

The distribution of population as related to the foregoing physical factors and as influencing labour supply and the value of land.

The localisation of industries as determined by all the foregoing factors.

Transport. Trade centres and trade routes.

The geographical circumstances which influence the economic and strategical position of States.

B.S.C. EXAMINATION (ECON.).

FOR THE FINAL PASS EXAMINATION.

I.—ECONOMICS (INCLUDING STATISTICS).

The subjects prescribed for the Intermediate Examination treated in greater detail, together with economic principles in their application to public revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom, and the application of statistical methods

Two papers will be devoted to General Economics. The third will be devoted to Statistical and Logical Methods and their application to economic and sociological problems, and will be based on the following syllabus:—

SYLLABUS FOR THIRD PAPER.

Part I. is compulsory for all Students: Parts II. (a) and II. (b) are alternative.

I. (involving Mathematics of not more than a Matriculation Standard).—

Methods of Statistics and their applications.

Fundamental ideas of association of attributes in groups and series. Definitions and uses of the arithmetic average, the weighted average, the median and the mode.

Actual forms of frequency distribution of observations. Measurement of dispersion by quartiles and by mean error.

Graphic representation of groups and of series. Graphic method of testing correlation.

Application of these methods to statistics of production, consumption, commerce, prices, incomes, and population. The main sources of these statistics, their character and meaning.

II. a. (involving methods depending on Mathematics of the Intermediate

Standard).—Elementary methods of interpolation (Newton's and Lagrange's formulæ). Measurement of groups by standard deviation and by moments; skewness. Tests of significance of the difference between two averages. The geometric mean. The logarithmic scale for curve drawing. Effect of the errors of the constituents of such functions as products, ratios, and averages on the values of these functions. Elements of the theory of correlation and calculation of the coefficient by the product sum formula. (Knowledge of the differential calculus is not required, nor of the mathematical theory of probability.)

II. b. (involving methods depending on the Logic of the Intermediate

Standard).—Comparison of Economics with Physics and Biology. Relation of Economics to Psychology, Ethics, Politics, and Sociology.

The Inductive methods and their application to Economic investigation (e.g. causes of fluctuation in market value and wages, of commercial crises, and of foreign exchanges).

Functions of hypothesis in induction; its application and verification.

Principles that should guide sociological nomenclature; definition of such ambiguous terms as institution, race, custom, law, religion, survival, state of society.

Principles of sociological classification, the determination of sociological and psychological groups and types.

Criticism of the use of analogy in sociology—e.g., how far the biological concepts of organism and organisation apply in social phenomena.

Applications of logical and statistical methods to sociological problems (e.g., health, education, anthropometry, births, deaths).

2.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The functions and machinery of Government, central and local, with special reference to England, including the organisation, powers and duties of government departments and local authorities; financial policy and financial control; administrative aspects of poor relief and education; relation between the administrative authorities and (a) the legislature, (b) the judiciary.

4A.—HISTORY.

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.

4B.—ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

The General Principles of Accounting and their practical application to different classes of businesses. Branch Accounts—Departmental Accounts. Agency Accounts. The Treatment of Foreign Currencies in Accounts. The Prevention and Detection of Error and Fraud. The Double Account System. Reserves. Reserve Funds. Sinking Funds. Secret Reserves. Goodwill. Depreciation and Profits. The Treatment of Income Tax in Accounts. The Accounts of Insolvent Estates. Cost Accounts. Executorship and Trust Accounts. Public Accounts. The Accounts of Local Authorities.

The Constitution of business houses. Organisation of Control and Responsibility. The connection between Records and Results. The Intelligence Department. The Organisation of Mechanism. The Organisation of Credit. Methods of Payment. Co operation and Profit-sharing, and their bearing on efficiency. The relations of Speculation to Business. The Organisation of expanding, contracting, stationary, and temporary business. Public regulation and control, and its bearing upon organisation.

5.—ESSAY.

Candidates will be required to write on one of three subjects within the range of Economics and Political Science.

6.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

*1. ACCOUNTING.

The General Principles of Accounting, and their practical application to different classes of businesses. Branch Accounts. Departmental Accounts. Agency Accounts. The Treatment of Foreign Currencies in Accounts. The Prevention and Detection of Error and Fraud. The Double-account System. Reserves. Reserve Funds. Sinking Funds. Secret Reserves. Goodwill. Depreciation and Profits. The Treatment of Income Tax in Accounts. The Accounts of Insolvent Estates. Cost Accounts. Executorship and Trust Accounts. Public Accounts. The Accounts of Local Authorities.

2. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

General principles of the law of Contract, with special reference to the following Contracts:—(a) Hiring and service (including the statutory conditions of employment in Factories, Workshops, Mines, and Shops). (b) Sale of goods. (c) Insurance. (d) Carriage of goods by land and sea.

Elements of the Law relating to (a) Negotiable instruments; (b) Partnership and (c) Companies.

(The Examination will be confined to English Law.)

3. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

The main outlines of the law and custom relating to the constitution of the United Kingdom at the present time, together with the outlines of its historical development.

* This subject may not be taken by the Student taking Accounting and Business Organisation.

4. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Persons and Communities in International Law. Commencement and recognition of a State and its extinction.

Property of a State both territorial and non-territorial. Sovereignty. Extra-territorial Jurisdiction. Intervention. Diplomatic Agents, Consuls and Commissioners. Treaties. Arbitration. Embargo.

War, its commencement and termination. Its prosecution by land and by sea. Spies. Rights as to the persons and property of enemies. Non-hostile relations of belligerents; flags of truce, passports, armistices, capitulations, licences to trade, etc.

The existing law affecting belligerent and neutral States and its growth. Notification of War to neutral States. Contraband and its analogues. The Declaration of Paris. Blockade. Neutral goods in enemy's ships and neutral persons and property within belligerent jurisdiction.

Students will be expected to be acquainted with such branches of Mathematics and Statistics as are necessary for the treatment of the subjects they offer.

FOR HONOURS IN SOCIOLOGY.

As the subject of Sociology has been so recently introduced, it is thought desirable to indicate the scope of the examination by the following Syllabus. No Syllabus is prescribed for the other eleven alternative subjects for Honours.

In the Examination on the following three papers Candidates will be allowed a choice of questions.

SOCIOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. Sociology in its relations to Biology and Psychology. The principle of evolution applied to Social Phenomena.
2. Forms of Social Organisation.
 - (a) The Family—Maternal and Paternal Descent. Power of the Head of the Family. Joint and individual property. Regulation of Marriage. Position of Women.
 - (b) Society—The Clan and Tribe. Monarchy, Feudalism, the City State. The Modern State. Federal Government.
3. The Maintenance of Social Order.

The Blood Feud. Retaliation. Compensation. Primitive Courts and Processes. The Oaths and the Ordeal. Growth of Public Justice, and Rational Procedure. Responsibility. Punishment and Prevention of Crime.
4. The Social Structure. Slavery, Serfdom, Free Labour, and Industrial Co-operation. Caste and Class Distinctions. Civil and Political Equality.
5. Religious and other beliefs in their bearing on social relations. Influence of Magic, Animism, Ancestor-worship, Polytheism, the World Religions, on Social Morality. Antithesis of Temporal and Spiritual Powers.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. The Psychological Standpoint.
2. Comparative Study of Mental Structure—
 - (a) in Animals and Man,
 - (b) in Child and Adult,
 - (c) in Primitive and Advanced Peoples.
3. The Psychological basis of Social Institutions.
 - (a) Ideas of Moral and Political Obligation.
 - (b) Nature and development of Moral Faculty. Psychology of Sympathy, Self-love, Moral Sense, Conscience. The idea of Personality.
 - (c) Psychology of Responsibility—Analysis of Will, Desire, Impulse, Motive, Intention.
4. Psychological Element in

(a) Æsthetic	}	Development.
(b) Scientific		
(c) Religious		

ETHNOLOGY.

- The physical, mental, cultural, and social characteristics of the main varieties of mankind.
- The present geographical distribution of races and peoples, and their former wanderings.
- The antiquity of man; the physical characteristics of prehistoric peoples and the evolution of their culture.
- A detailed acquaintance with a selected continent, or area, comprising a knowledge of the main social groups in the region selected, their environment (physical and biological), occupation, property, culture, social structure, religion, expansion, and their influence upon one another.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS.

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

July, 1908.

ECONOMICS I: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

[Only EIGHT questions to be answered.]

1. Estimate the importance in the economic development of England before 1760 of (a) her climate, (b) her insular position, (c) her mineral wealth.
2. Describe the main features of the English national policy with regard to shipping, agriculture, and the colonies prior to 1776.
3. Describe the facilities for transport in England prior to the introduction of the railway, and account for any improvements introduced between 1760 and 1825.
4. Describe the effects of the Enclosure movements of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries on the cultivator and the type of farming pursued.
5. Compare the position of the domestic worker in 1760 and 1815.
6. Give a short history of the cotton manufacture and trade in England up to 1815. What legislation did the new developments in the trade call forth?
7. Estimate briefly the effects of the Napoleonic Wars on English trade and finance.
8. Explain the motives which influenced Parliament in repealing the Statute of Artificers (5 Eliz. c. 4). When and why did it abandon the policy of non-interference, and to what extent does it now regulate the conditions of adult work?
9. Sketch the history of trade unionism *either* before 1870 *or* since 1870.
10. Give some account of the Poor Law of 1834. What abuses was it designed to remedy and to what extent was it effectual? What have been the main changes since that date?
11. Describe the motives which led to the passing of the Corn Law of 1815 and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Why was the repeal a turning-point in the tariff reform movement?
12. Estimate the importance of (a) factory inspection, (b) the income tax.

ECONOMICS II.

Translate, adding such criticism, explanation, illustration, or correction, as may be necessary, any FIVE of the following passages:—

(a) Le capital, étant le résultat d'une accumulation et d'une conservation, est créé par l'épargne. Non pas que l'épargne crée la richesse. L'épargne fait tout simplement un capital avec des richesses, puisqu'elle conserve ces richesses dans un but de consommation reproductive, leur donne une fonction déterminée. Pour qu'il y ait épargne, il faut donc qu'il y ait, avant tout, excédent de richesses eu égard à celui ou à ceux qui épargnent. L'acte qui constitue ensuite l'épargne proprement dite dépend de la volonté de l'homme. Or cet acte est une peine, un travail moral qui exige une lutte pour se défendre des tentations de dépenser sans utilité des richesses. En définitive, le capital est une portion des richesses arrachée par notre énergie morale à la consommation improductive. Aussi voyons-nous les civilisés beaucoup plus capables d'épargne que les sauvages.

(b) Cependant la conception populaire elle-même est affectée d'une supposition dont nous devons l'affranchir pour établir sur un terrain vraiment positif la recherche qui nous occupe. C'est l'idée qu'une marchandise n'a sur un marché donné qu'un seul et même équivalent monétaire, ou, en d'autres termes, qu'on y peut indifféremment acheter ou vendre la même marchandise au même prix. L'expérience de tous les jours nous enseigne que nous ne pouvons pas, dès que cela nous plaît, revendre au même prix les choses que nous avons achetées, quoiqu'il ne se soit produit aucun changement dans le marché. L'équivalent monétaire d'une marchandise signifie des quantités variables—déterminées par le prix qu'on en offre et par le prix qu'on en demande. Il y a d'habitude un prix auquel on est sûr de pouvoir vendre, et un autre, plus élevé, auquel on est sûr de pouvoir acheter.

(c) En attribuant la hausse des salaires à la productivité plus grande du travail, nous entendons expliquer en même temps dans une certaine mesure les différences qui existent entre les pays, ou même, entre les différentes parties d'un pays. Que le salaire de l'ouvrier agricole des États-Unis soit supérieur à celui du Français, rien d'étonnant; en Amérique, le travail agricole comporte l'emploi d'une plus grande quantité de machines. Que celui du Breton soit moins élevé que celui de l'ouvrier des environs de Paris, c'est encore là un fait qui a son explication: l'ouvrier de la Bretagne, par suite soit d'un manque d'éducation ou d'habileté professionnelle, soit d'habitudes indolentes, fournit un travail bien moins productif. Il n'est pas jusqu'à la fertilité naturelle du sol qui n'agisse sur les salaires. M. Block a constaté que les salaires sont plus élevés dans les contrées fertiles que dans les contrées où le sol est moins riche.

(d) La charité légale, en garantissant à chacun, quelle que soit sa conduite, la nourriture, le logement, le vêtement, pousse à l'imprévoyance et à la fainéantise: elle donne une sorte de prime aux vices humains. La charité privée, procédant soit par des fondations qui s'accroissent d'âge en âge, soit par des secours que l'on renouvelle librement, est le seul système justifiable et vraiment utile en pratique. Encore faut-il que la charité se fasse avec beaucoup de discernement, qu'elle évite de rendre trop commode et trop aisée la destinée des pauvres volontaires; elle doit s'efforcer de prévenir la pauvreté, de relever le pauvre déchu et éviter toutes les exagérations qui seraient de nature à rendre l'indigence acceptable à toutes les âmes molles et insouciantes. Rien n'est plus méritoire et plus rare que la charité intelligente; rien n'est plus pernicieux, par ses conséquences, que la charité aveugle.

(e) La Banque, à l'origine, ne fut pas autre chose qu'un groupe de capitalistes qui s'engageaient à prêter à la Couronne une somme de douze cent mille livres sterling au taux de huit pour cent: ce groupe devait recevoir en échange le titre de corporation avec le droit de recevoir des dépôts, d'escompter des effets de commerce, de faire, en un mot, toutes les opérations de banque. . . . Ainsi la création de cette grande institution . . . apparut tout d'abord comme une sorte d'expédient budgétaire. Peu d'hommes alors étaient capables de prévoir que les droits concédés à la Banque avaient infiniment plus de prix pour la nation que les avances consenties par elle. Les services qu'elle rendit au Trésor ne sauraient être comparés à ceux que, par son fonctionnement quotidien, elle rendit au public.

(f) Ein Volk, das bisher von der Jagd lebte, soll Viehzucht und Ackerbau lernen; ein nicht sesshaftes soll dem Acker- und Gartenbau sich zuwenden; es sollen statt der extensiven die höheren intensiven landwirtschaftlichen Betriebssysteme erlernt werden. Welche Summen von Schwierigkeiten sind da zu überwinden! Schon Klima und Boden setzen, wie bereits erwähnt, den Fortschritten verschiedene, nirgends ganz übersteigbare Grenzen entgegen; selbst die vollkommenste Technik kann im Norden nicht die Lebensmittel für 10-15000 Menschen auf der Viertemeile erzeugen; die intensivere Landwirtschaft liefert bei höheren Kosten von einer gewissen Grenze an abnehmende Erträge. Wenn wir die Geschichte der Landwirtschaft überblicken, so sind die eingreifenden landwirtschaftlich-agrarischen Fortschritte die seltensten, vielgefeierten Ereignisse der Geschichte.

(g) Die Grundrente fällt dem Eigentümer des Grund und Bodens zu; sie ist bei verpachteten Gütern in dem Pachtzins enthalten, aber nicht vollständig mit demselben identisch. Der Pachtzins enthält ausser der Grundrente noch die Verzinsung des in den Wirtschaftsgebäuden steckenden Kapitals sowie der auf den Boden verwendeten und noch nicht amortisierten Meliorationskapitalien. Eine genaue Ausscheidung der eigentlichen Grundrente aus dem Reinertrag ist nicht möglich, weil sich nie angeben lässt, wieviel Meliorationskapitalien auf den Boden überhaupt verwendet worden sind und welche Quote davon bereits amortisiert ist. Betrachtet man dagegen den Grund und Boden nebst Gebäuden in dem gerade vorhandenen Zustande als ein zusammengehöriges immobiles Kapital und bezeichnet dessen Ertrag als Landrente, so ist es wohl möglich, die Höhe dieser Landrente, wenigstens annähernd, festzustellen.

(h) Daher hat eine verhältnismässig kleine Aenderung des relativen Verhältnisses des Aussen- und Binnenhandels eine grosse Einwirkung auf diese Ziffern. Bei einer Veränderung z. B., welche die aus den Exportgewerben fliessenden Löhne heute auf 25 Proz. der Gesamtlohnsomme gegenüber 20 Proz. vor drei Jahren

erhöhte, würde die Exportindustrie eine Zunahme von 25 Proz. aufweisen. Eine derartige Verschiebung im Verhältnis von Binnen- und Aussenhandel kann aber auf verschiedenartigen Einflüssen beruhen: einerseits auf einer tatsächlichen Zunahme des Ausfuhrgewerbes infolge Erschliessung neuer Märkte, oder Sicherung einer tatsächlichen Ausdehnung des britischen Handels, andererseits aber auch auf einem Niedergang des heimischen Marktes, dessen Stagnation die Fabrikanten zwingt, ihre Produkte lieber zu irgend einem Preise loszuschlagen, als sie auf Lager zu halten.

(i) Speziell ist für die Progression noch geltend zu machen, dass die wirtschaftliche Leistungsfähigkeit in stärkerem Verhältnis als das Einkommen steigt, indem mit der Vergrößerung des letzteren das 'freie' Einkommen, selbst neben besserer Bedürfnisbefriedigung mit Hilfe des grösseren 'gebundenen,' eine immer grössere Quote des Einkommens ausmacht. Auch die Gründe, welche für Steuerfreiheit kleiner und für Steuerermässigung des niedrigeren steuerpflichtigen Einkommens sprechen, sind folgerichtig für Progression des Steuerfusses bei höherem Einkommen anzuführen. Die Befürwortung der Steuerdegression für mässigeres Einkommen steht mit der Ablehnung der Steuerprogression für höheres in Widerspruch.

(j) Nirgends war durch Einfuhrverbote, Prohibitivzölle, Schutzzölle und Schiffahrtsgesetze ein stärkerer Wall um ein Land gezogen als um Grossbritannien. Des nämlichen Weges ging die Industrie. Hinter Einfuhrverboten, Prohibitiv- und Schutzzöllen, dabei im Besitze eines beträchtlichen einheimischen Absatzgebietes, ist sie aufgewachsen, erstarkt und konnte im Bewusstsein ihrer Ueberlegenheit ohne Scheu vor Concurrenz ihre Stützen von sich werfen. Aber selbst diese Emancipation geschah in einer Weise, welche die Ueberzeugung aufdrängt, dass sie nicht die Frucht principieller Konsequenzen, sondern der praktischen Einsicht davon war, dass die riesenhaft entwickelte Production keines Schutzes mehr bedarf, dass also die Nation nur gewinnen könne, wenn die unbedingteste Freiheit des Verkehrs hergestellt würde.

ECONOMICS III.: PRINCIPLES

(Only EIGHT questions to be answered.)

1. Write short notes on the meanings of the following terms:—Produce, distribution, profits, rent, protection.
2. What regulates the 'demand for labour'? Account for the fact that in normal times it everywhere absorbs nearly the whole employable population.
3. Explain the probable meaning of a statement that the capital of the United Kingdom is £10,000,000,000 and its income £1,500,000,000. Supposing the figures to be correct, and the capital of the United States to be £18,000,000,000 and its income £3,200,000,000, what inference may be drawn as to the comparative material welfare of the two countries?
4. 'England may have been over-populated in the reign of William Rufus and yet not have been over-populated in 1798 with five times as many inhabitants.' Say whether this is true or not, and why.
5. How do inventions affect the rate of interest? Illustrate with examples—*e.g.*, steam railway traction, wireless telegraphy, printing, type-writing.
6. What do people mean when they say diamonds are not as useful as coal? If diamonds would burn as well as coal, would they still say so?
7. How would English landlords (urban and rural) be affected by a discovery which doubled the quantity of wheat which can be grown by the amount of labour at present employed in English wheat-growing?
8. Point out any changes in existing conditions which might lead to a considerable rise in the earnings of labour in the United Kingdom.
9. What are the most important causes of inequality of incomes at the present time?
10. 'Free education, poor relief, universal old-age pensions are all equally doles which merely worsen the position of the bulk of those whom they are intended to benefit.' Criticise this.

ECONOMICS IV.: CURRENCY, TRADE, ETC.

(Only EIGHT questions to be answered.)

1. What are the principal questions of practical interest that arise in the working of a metallic currency? Illustrate your answer by reference to any modern currency difficulties, at home or abroad.
2. State and compare the relative advantages of the different kinds of investments open to an English joint-stock bank.
Make special reference to the question of convertibility, and illustrate its importance.
3. Describe the principal periodic fluctuations in the London money market. Notice particularly the one known as the autumnal pressure, and explain its causes.
4. Classify the different elements that constitute international indebtedness; and give illustrations of causes likely to turn the exchanges against this country.
5. Briefly define and explain the following:—'Limping standard' currencies, stability in the value of money, money at call, banking reserve, 'emergency' currency, bill on London.
6. What is the meaning of the phrase 'money leaving the country'? How far do official statistics throw light on the question?
7. Trace the steps in the process by which the value of gold would be affected by (a) the discovery of new fertile gold-fields, and (b) by the invention of a new use for gold in the arts.
8. Analyse and explain the character of the trade between the United Kingdom and Germany.
9. Compare the effects of an import duty on food-stuffs (a) which can be produced, and (b) which cannot be produced, in the importing country.
10. Explain the precise meaning of the following, and show how China and the United Kingdom can settle accounts:—

Trade of the United Kingdom with China, 1906.

Total imports of merchandise from China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	£3,314,453
Total exports of merchandise to China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	£12,306,188
Registered imports of gold and silver from China	
Registered exports of gold and silver to China	£150,000

THE EXISTING BRITISH CONSTITUTION. I.

(Candidates must not attempt more than SEVEN questions.)

1. 'The great advantage of English Parliamentary Government is a certain harmony between the legislature and the executive.' Explain and discuss this statement.
2. How far does the power of the electorate in the British constitution depend upon (a) law, (b) convention?
3. What measure of truth is there in the statement that the British Constitution 'does not exist'?
4. Describe briefly the main features of the Cabinet system.
5. It is sometimes said that the power of the Cabinet will, within the next generation, pass into the hands of an 'Inner Cabinet.' Discuss this prediction.
6. Examine the part now played by the Monarchy in the working of the British Constitution. Describe the change in its position during the last century.

7. What do you consider to be the proper function of a second chamber in parliamentary government? Use your conclusions to discuss recent proposals for a limitation of the powers of the House of Lords.

8. Describe and explain the relation of the Judges to the Legislature in (a) England, (b) the United States.

9. Describe the functions of the Colonial Secretary.

10. What do you know of the following:—(a) The committee of supply, (b) the closure, (c) the report stage of a Bill, (d) Protectorates, (e) adoptive Acts?

THE EXISTING BRITISH CONSTITUTION. II.

(Candidates must not attempt more than SEVEN questions.)

1. To what extent do the general features of the constitutions of the self-governing colonies reproduce those of the constitution of the United Kingdom?

2. Describe in outline the system of government in the Crown colonies.

3. What, in your opinion, are the main considerations to be taken into account in discussing the possibility of evolving some method of common representative government for the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies?

4. Explain and comment upon the machinery for taking common counsel created by the Colonial Conference of 1907.

5. Give an account of the Supreme Government in India.

6. Describe the conditions of municipal government just prior to the passage of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. What were the chief reforms effected by that Act?

7. In what ways does the machinery for local government in London differ from that of a great provincial city?

8. Explain carefully the powers of the Local Government Board over the administration of the Poor Law.

9. Describe and comment upon the system of 'grants in aid.'

10. What general considerations would you take into account in determining whether a business should be conducted by the municipality or left to private enterprise?

MATHEMATICS. I.

1. Trace:

$$(1) 2x + 3y = 14;$$

$$(2) y = 3x^2 - 4x + 2.$$

Find algebraically and graphically the values of x and y which satisfy both. Show algebraically that in (2) y is positive for all real values of x .

2. Find for what range of values of y , x is real, when

$$y = \frac{3x^2 + 7}{3x + 4},$$

and trace the curve.

3. Define a logarithm. Show that

$$\log_a b \times \log_b c = \log_a c.$$

Evaluate: (1) $\sqrt[3]{3456}$; (2) $8 \cdot 476^{2 \cdot 34}$.

4] Define convergency of a series, when all the quantities are real.

Test the convergency of

$$x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^3 + \frac{4}{5}x^4 + \dots,$$

x being positive.

5. Expand:

$$(1) (1+x)^{-2}; \quad (2) (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}; \quad (3) \log_e (1-\frac{1}{2}),$$

writing down the general term in each case.

Use five terms of (2) to find $\frac{1}{\sqrt{.9}}$, of (3) to find $\log_e 2$, and show to what number of digits your answers may be known to be accurate.

6. Show that $\frac{\log_{10}(a+h) - \log_{10}a}{\log_{10}(a+d) - \log_{10}a}$ is approximately equal to $\frac{h}{d}$, when h and d are small compared with a .

Test the error in this approximation, when

$$a = 1000, \quad h = 1, \quad d = 10.$$

7. If a pension $5\sqrt{10-x}$ shillings is given when other income is x shillings, find for what value of x the total of income and pension is greatest.

8. If a is a root of the equation $f(x) = 0$, where $f(x)$ is a rational integral function, show that $x-a$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

MATHEMATICS. II.

1. Define the cosine of an angle. Find the general value of θ if $\cos \theta = \cos a$, when a is known.

Draw the graph $y = A \cos(x + \epsilon)$, given that $y = 0$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$, and $y = -2$

when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

2. Show that $\cos \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos a}{2}}$, and hence calculate the value of $\cos \frac{\pi}{8}$.

3. Show that

$$\int_0^t \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^t \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

stating carefully your hypotheses.

4. Find the equation of the circle which touches the line $y+s=2$, and passes through (3, 1) and (1, 3).

5. Draw the curve $4x^2 - 8y^2 + 4x = 8$. Find the relation between c and m if $y = mx + c$ touches the curve, and find the conjugate diameter. Verify on your drawing when $m = 2$.

6. Find the area of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = K$, by considering it as the projection of a circle. Show that, if K is changed, but a and b remain constant, the various ellipses obtained are similar.

If θ is the eccentric angle of a point P on $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, PN the ordinate, and $A'A$ the major axis, the area included between PN , NA and the curve is $\frac{1}{2}ab(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta)$.

7. Solve the equation $x^4 - 3x^3 - 1 = 0$ by Horner's method, and draw a graph with a small vertical scale to illustrate the solution.

Find the inclination of the curve at the roots from the derived function, and compare with your figure.

LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD. I.

(Six questions and not more to be answered. Questions 4 and 8 must be chosen.)

1. In what sense may Logic be described as the science of sciences?

How far, if at all, is it correct to speak of the sciences as so many applications of logic?

2. State the logical character of the following expressions, and explain all the technical terms you employ: economy, economics, economic, economic literature, abnormal, method, singular, foreman, illegal.
3. Explain the rules of definition. Give accurate definitions of two or three economic terms, and point out the defects in the following quasi-definitions:—
- History is philosophy teaching by examples.
 - The equinox is the time when there are twelve hours of daylight.
 - Musical critics are musicians who have failed.
 - A triangle is a plane figure having three angles.
 - A truth is an accurate statement.
4. Express the following statements in proper logical form, and give their obverse and contra-positive, when possible:—
- Go a-borrowing, go a-sorrowing.
 - Only the dead are immortal.
 - The race is not always to the swift.
 - One man's meat is another man's poison.
 - No one is happy unless he is prudent, and not always then.
5. Explain the view that in syllogistic inference the conclusion is drawn not from, but according to, the major premiss.
6. Under what circumstances may a valid syllogistic inference be drawn—
- from two particular propositions,
 - from two negative propositions?
7. (a) Prove from the general rules of the syllogism that in Figures 3 and 4 the conclusion cannot be a universal affirmative.
- (b) Why cannot a syllogism in Figure 4 have an *O* proposition for one of its premisses?
8. Complete the following arguments, assuming them to be valid, and specify the form of inference in each case:—
- Some fortunate people do not appreciate their good fortune, simply because people do not appreciate what they acquire without toil.
 - Good things do not necessarily constitute wealth, for some of our best possessions have no exchange value.
 - Study is never unrewarded, for even when it fails as a means to some external end, it is still its own reward.
 - Wishes are not horses, else beggars would ride.

LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD II.

(Six questions and not more to be answered. Questions 7 and 8 must be chosen.)

- Explain the distinction between *a priori* and *a posteriori* reasoning. How is it related to the distinction between deductive and inductive inference?
- State the requirements of scientific observation. When may the non-observation of a suggested phenomenon be treated as evidence of its non-existence?
- Examine Mill's methods of induction so as to make clear which of them would, and which of them would not, be affected by the existence of vicarious causes.
- "Considering how much in every experiment is assumed as already known . . . the wonder is that no one has insisted upon regarding every method [of induction] as concerned with residues." Explain.
- Give an account of Quantitative Induction, with examples.
- What is the Physical Method? How is it related to (a) deductive inference, (b) Mill's inductive methods?
- (a) Explain the terms *probability* and *improbability*.
(b) What practical use can be made of calculations of chance?
(c) Four boats, *P*, *Q*, *R*, and *S*, ply regularly between two seaports, *X* and *Y*. Calculate the probability that a passenger, who has gone from *X* to *Y* and back, made (a) his outward passage in either *P* or *S*, (b) both passages in *R*, (c) both passages in the same boat, (d) at least one passage in *Q*.

8. (a) Are all errors fallacies? If not, explain the difference.
(b) Examine the following arguments, and name and explain the fallacies which they illustrate:—
- The Liberal party is responsible for the increased price of bread, for the price of bread rose soon after the Liberal party came into power.
 - Citizens have a right to form themselves into political organisations, and therefore civil servants have the right to do so.
 - A protective tariff would be sure to raise wages in England, because in the United States, where there is a protective tariff, wages are higher than in England.
 - "He talks with angels," one told me. "How know you that?" I said, sceptically. "He himself admits it." "But suppose he lies." "What!—a man who talks with angels be capable of a lie?"

GEOGRAPHY.

(Not more than SEVEN questions to be answered. Answers to be illustrated by rough sketch-maps where possible.)

- In what way have the position and physical structure of the United Kingdom influenced its economic relations with the mainland of Europe?
- Discuss the relative importance of the different lines of communication in France, showing their connection (a) with the physical features of the country, (b) with the chief regions of economic activity.
- Illustrate the relationship between the position of the coal fields and iron ores of Central Europe and the distribution of industrial activity.
- Explain carefully the contrasts shown by the following figures, and estimate the broad effects of the climatic conditions described on the character of vegetation.

	GLASGOW.		MOSCOW.			IRKUTSK.			
	Rainfall (inches)	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Rainfall	Temperature.		Rainfall	Temperature.	
		July.	January.		July.	January.		July.	January.
Jan.-April	11.6			4.7			2.7		
May-Aug.	12.5	57.9	38.3	9.5	66.2	13.1	9.2	65.9	-6.8
Sep.-Dec.	15.6			6.8			4.6		

- Describe (a) the seasonal distribution, (b) the conservation, natural and artificial, of the rainfall of India, with reference to the needs of agriculture.
- Compare and contrast, on the basis of geographical data, the economic development of Japan with that of the United Kingdom.
- Estimate, with reference to climate and communications, the economic possibilities of Africa south of the Sahara and north of the Zambesi.
- Illustrate the influence of the physical structure of Australia on the climate and distribution of population.
- Discuss the significance of the Andes as a factor in the development of South America.
- Analyse the conditions determining the cultivation of cotton in the United States and India.
- What are the physical conditions determining the growth of population in Western Canada: how far do they resemble those of the Western United States?

PAPERS SET AT THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION FOR
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN JULY, 1908.

ECONOMICS. I.

(Not more than Six questions to be answered.)

1. If you said the people of a particular country were richer than those of another country, what exactly would you mean? Give examples.
2. What determines the amount of employment? Why is the percentage of unemployment always small?
3. Explain how increase of numbers of workers may affect the returns to labour.
4. Why are the earnings of labour higher in the United States than in India?
5. Account for the fact that the rate of interest has not changed very much in the last 160 years.
6. State the reasons for and against expecting any further considerable rise in the rental value of land in England.
7. Is there a remuneration for risk in industrial enterprise?
8. At present of 100 children born 49 are girls. If the percentage of girls born fell considerably, how would you expect women's wages to be affected after the lapse of a sufficient time?
9. Translate the following:—

Der Haupterwerb des Landes, die Landwirtschaft, lebte, wie unten nachgewiesen wird, unter günstigen Verhältnissen; hierzu trugen namentlich die guten Preise für ausgeführte Produkte bei. Die Schiffahrt, die lange wegen der schlechten Frachtverhältnisse ein trauriges Dasein geführt, erlebte wieder bessere Tage, und für die Industrie, deren Zweck hauptsächlich darin besteht, den inländischen Markt zu versorgen, hat das Jahr keine grosse Abweichung von dem gewöhnlichen Stand der Dinge gebracht. Der ausländische Warenumsatz war aussergewöhnlich gross, und obgleich einzelne grössere Erwerbszweige unter ziemlich gedrückten Verhältnissen arbeiteten, so waren doch die Konjunktoren auf anderen, und zwar auf wichtigen Gebieten recht gut.

ECONOMICS. II.

(Not more than Six questions to be answered.)

1. How far, if at all, do the objections to an inconvertible paper currency apply to the present Indian rupee and the British silver coins?
2. Can the principle of charging according to cost of service be applied to transportation?
3. Explain exactly the terms Protection, Protective, and Free trade.
4. Would the balance-sheets of banks assist a statistician who was endeavouring to estimate the value of the total capital of the country?
5. Describe the position of an income-tax in a well-ordered system of taxation in a modern European State. Show its relation to death-duties and taxes on commodities.
6. "The justification of State and Municipal borrowing is always at bottom the same—the difficulty of raising the amounts required by taxation." Examine this proposition.
7. It is often said that cost of production does not readily affect the value of gold because there is a very large stock in existence. There is also a large stock of houses. Is the case of houses different?

8. What explanations have been given of the periodical recurrence of trade cycles?

9. Translate the following:—

Le prix du logement est, en effet, assez cher aux États-Unis, soit à raison du prix des matériaux qui entrent dans la construction, soit à raison du taux des salaires des ouvriers du bâtiment; il n'est pas jusqu'à la valeur du terrain, dont l'élévation ne soit aux États-Unis une cause de la cherté du loyer des habitations qui y sont édifiées; l'intérêt des capitaux est lui-même à un taux beaucoup plus haut au delà de l'Océan qu'ici. Il résulte de tout cela que le loyer de l'ouvrier est au moins une fois plus élevé en Amérique qu'en France; il est même parfois triple ou quadruple; mais il y a lieu de remarquer que le travailleur américain est, ainsi que nous le verrons plus loin, beaucoup plus exigeant pour son logement que le travailleur français.

Il en est de même de l'habillement et de l'ameublement, qui, par suite du taux élevé des salaires et des tarifs protecteurs, sont d'environ de 25 à 30 pour cent plus chers qu'en France.

ECONOMIC HISTORY.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. It has been said that mediæval trade was inter-municipal rather than international. Explain and illustrate this statement.
2. Discuss the principal changes in mediæval ideas and practice as regards *usury*. When and for what reasons did public opinion change as regards this question, and with what result?
3. Give some account of the extent to which English foreign trade was in alien hands in the fifteenth century, and trace the steps by which it came under native direction.
4. Distinguish briefly between the various processes which have been known as "enclosure" in England, and estimate their effect on the cultivator and the type of farming pursued.
5. Give some account of the control exercised by the English Government over industry and industrial conditions in the seventeenth century.
6. Compare the economic causes of the Unions of Scotland and Ireland with England. Account for the different result in each case.
7. In what directions were the economic interests of the English supposed to clash with the Dutch in the seventeenth century? Trace the effect of the rivalry on English economic policy.
8. Trace the history of the Bank of England from 1694 to 1797.
9. "In the nineteenth century the Corn Laws were regarded as a restriction to our food supply; in the eighteenth century they were regarded as a security for its abundance." Discuss this statement.
10. Die Eisenbahnpolitik Grossbritanniens ist eine von der des europäischen Festlandes vollständig und grundsätzlich verschiedene. England ist das Mutterland der Eisenbahnen. Die englische Eisenbahnpolitik hat sich entwickelt im Anschluss an die Wege und Kanalpolitik. Sie ist von dem Gedanken mehr oder weniger auch heute noch beherrscht, dass der Eisenbahnverkehr eines Landes sich am besten entwickelt bei freiem Wettbewerb der Bahnen, dass der Staat durch Wahrnehmung einer gelinden Aufsicht imstande ist, die öffentlichen Interessen beim Eisenbahnbetriebe zur Geltung zu bringen. Obgleich die Eisenbahnen Englands bei weitem die teuersten auf der ganzen Erde sind, sind sie niemals vom Staate durch Geld oder Zinsbürgschaft oder in anderer Weise unterstützt worden; ja der Staat hat insofern den Eisenbahnbau erschwert und verteuert, als die Erlangung jeder Eisenbahnkonzession ein parlamentarisches Verfahren erfordert, das zeitraubend und ausserordentlich kostspielig ist. Die Erfolge dieser Eisenbahnpolitik sind wenig befriedigend; insbesondere die

Tarifverhältnisse der englischen Eisenbahnen entsprechen in keiner Weise den Bedürfnissen von Handel und Verkehr. Die Tarife sind hoch, ungleichmässig, werden nicht ordentlich veröffentlicht, enthalten vielfach ungerechtfertigte Begünstigungen einzelner Gegenden oder Personen.

Translate and comment on this passage.

11. Give some account of the history and importance of the Income Tax.
12. Estimate the effect of the agricultural development of the "middle west" of the United States upon Western Europe.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL IDEAS

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. Explain how Plato was led to the reconstruction of the family relation suggested in the "Republic." To what extent does he modify his ideas on this subject in the "Laws"?
2. "They that are discontented under 'monarchy' call it 'tyranny,' and they that are displeased with 'aristocracy' call it 'oligarchy'; so also they which find themselves grieved under a 'democracy' call it 'anarchy.'" Discuss this passage of Hobbes in connection with the meaning given by Aristotle to the political terms mentioned.
3. Illustrate from the history of political ideas the notion that political communities move through a fixed cycle of forms.
4. Give some account of the political ideas of Cicero, and discuss their adequacy to the circumstances of his time.
5. Explain the general mediæval conception of the relation of Church and State; and contrast it with the conception (1) of Hooker, (2) of Calvin, (3) of A. Comte.
6. Contrast the conception of Law embodied in feudal institutions and ideas with that of Bentham and Austin.
7. Compare the meaning of "Jus gentium" in Roman law with the meaning assigned to the phrase by Grotius, and discuss the relation of "Jus gentium" in both senses to "Jus naturæ."
8. Trace briefly the history of the idea of international arbitration.
9. What is meant by the "Historical" method in political science as compared with the "*a priori*" method? Discuss the merits of each method, illustrating from any prominent representative of either.
10. Discuss the conception of the "General Will" as expounded in Rousseau's "Contrat Social."
11. Explain, in connection with the events that led up to the American civil war, the importance of the different views as to the nature of the American Constitution taken respectively by the advocates of the South and of the North.
12. Indicate briefly the most important points in which contemporary political theory comes into contact with biological science.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. "Political organisms and economic organisms are by no means necessarily conterminous; and yet the great and brilliant achievements of history, both political and economic, are wont to be accomplished at times when economic organisation has rested on the same foundations as political power and order." Discuss this.
2. Give a brief account of the dominant motives of the colonising powers of the 16th and 17th centuries, and indicate the resultant types of Colonies.

3. "Une Europe où les droits de chacun résultent des devoirs de tous, était quelque chose de si étranger aux hommes d'Etat de l'ancien régime, qu'il fallut une guerre d'un quart de siècle, la plus formidable qu'on eût encore vue, pour leur en imposer la notion et leur en démontrer la nécessité. La tentative que l'on fit au Congrès de Vienne et dans les Congrès qui suivirent, pour donner à l'Europe une organisation élémentaire, fut un progrès et non un retour vers le passé." Explain and discuss this statement.

4. "A jealous congeries of intriguing disaffected nationalities." Explain this description of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1848, and describe and comment briefly on the ways in which attempts were subsequently made to solve the resultant problem.

5. Give an account of the existing relations between Church and State in any two European countries.

6. Compare the Parliamentary systems of the United Kingdom and any other European country in respect of (a) the constitution of the Upper House; (b) the relations of the Ministers to Parliament; and (c) the control by Parliament of the ordinary work of administration.

7. It has been said that "the combination of Parliamentary sovereignty with the Rule of Law" is the peculiar characteristic of the British Constitution. Explain and illustrate this dictum.

8. Describe and comment upon the various ways in which the Constitutions of countries having written Constitutions may be amended.

9. What do you understand by a "Self-Governing Colony"? Illustrate from the history of the British Empire since 1850 the nature of the considerations to be taken into account in determining for or against the grant of self-government to any particular colony.

10. What is the "Monroe Doctrine"? Give an account of its origin and any changes which it has since undergone, and estimate the extent to which it is recognised by the Great Powers.

11. What is the real nature of the "Concert of Europe"? To what extent can it be said to have been an effective force in the nineteenth century? Indicate its most conspicuous successes and failures.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

(Not more than Six questions to be attempted.)

1. Describe the chief stages in the struggle over the suspending and dispensing powers of the Crown.
2. Give a history of the legislation dealing with the freedom of the Press in England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
3. Sketch briefly the rise of the Cabinet system.
4. "A beneficent substitution of influence for power." Examine this description of the results of modern developments in the position of the Monarchy.
5. What is the meaning of the distinction drawn between political and legal sovereignty? Use your conclusions to discuss the statement that the sovereign power in the British Constitution lies in the electorate.
6. "If the British Constitution were stripped bare of convention and displayed in its legal nakedness it would be found not only unrecognisable but unworkable." Discuss this statement.
7. Estimate the amount of power which the House of Lords exerts over legislation.
8. Do you consider that the working of British parliamentary institutions will be seriously damaged if political parties are organised on the group rather than on the two-party system?

9. Examine the merits and defects of the "ad hoc" system with reference to (A) a School Board for London; (B) a School Board in a provincial town; (C) Boards of Guardians.

10. What influence has the rise of a spirit of nationalism in the self-governing colonies exerted on proposals for Imperial Federation?

GENERAL PAPER.

(Candidates are advised not to attempt too many questions.)

1. Discuss the relationship between the ideas of Liberty and Equality.
2. What do you consider would be the chief advantages and dangers of a system of federal government for the self-governing parts of the British Empire?
3. Give your conception of the scope and meaning of Sociology and of its relation to Political Science.
4. What kind of evidence would you look for and what difficulties would you expect to meet in comparing the "prosperity" of the working classes in two countries?
5. How far do you consider that the idea of national unity involves a definite economic outlook?
6. "The most economic organisation of industry, under existing conditions, requires capital in large masses under single management, and the management of borrowed or joint-stock capital is likely to be, on the average, inferior to that of capital owned by the manager." Discuss this statement.
7. Explain and comment on the following passage:—"What proposition is there respecting human nature which is absolutely and universally true? We know of only one, and that is not only true but identical: that men always act from self-interest. This truism the Utilitarians proclaim with as much pride as if it were new, and as much zeal as if it were important. . . . When we see the actions of a man we know with certainty what he thinks his interest to be."—(MACAULAY.)
8. Explain and criticise the following statement:—"So far as natural science can tell us, every quality of sense or intellect which does *not* help us to fight, to eat, and to bring up children, is but a by-product of the qualities which *do*."—(A. J. BALFOUR.)

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