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SESSIONAL PROGRAMME

OF

The London School

of

Economics and Political Science

**1899-1900.**

SECOND EDITION. REVISED.

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The London School  
of  
Economics and Political Science.

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PROGRAMME OF COURSES

DURING THE SESSION 1899-1900.

CONTAINING SYLLABUSES OF ALL CLASSES AND COURSES OF LECTURES  
AND FULL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENT-  
SHIPS, PRIZES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

ALSO A DESCRIPTION, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES, OF THE  
BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED.

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14TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

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LONDON 1899:  
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL  
SCIENCE,  
10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

TIME TABLE: MICHAELMAS TERM, 1899.

	SHORT TITLE.	NO. IN PROGRAMME.	LECTURER.	DATE OF FIRST LECTURE.	CLASS OR LECTURE COURSE.
<i>Monday :</i>					
6.0 p.m.	Foreign Trade ... ..	17	Professor HEWINS	October 9 ... ..	10 Lectures.
6.0 "	Administration of Justice ... ..	36	Dr. SCHUSTER	October 16 ... ..	10 "
7.15 "	Economic History (Domesday) ... ..	18	Mr. JACOBS	October 16 ... ..	6 "
7.15 "	International Law ... ..	37	Dr. OPPENHEIM	November 20 ... ..	5 "
8.30 "	Political Theory ... ..	38	Mr. WALLAS	October 9 ... ..	10 "
<i>Tuesday :</i>					
6.0 p.m.	Banking and Currency ... ..	20	Professor FOXWELL	October 10 ... ..	10 Lectures.
6.15 "	Economic Theory ... ..	2	Mr. CANNAN	October 10 ... ..	Class.
7.30 "	History of Economic Theory ... ..	4	Mr. CANNAN	October 10 ... ..	"
8.0 "	Economics, Descriptive and Historical ... ..	1	Professor HEWINS	October 10 ... ..	"
<i>Wednesday :</i>					
6.0 p.m.	Statistics ... ..	10	Mr. SANGER	October 11 ... ..	Class.
<i>Thursday :</i>					
5.0 p.m.	Industrial Problems ... ..	8	Mrs. WEBB	October 19 ... ..	Class.
6.0 "	Statistics ... ..	9	Mr. BOWLEY	October 12 ... ..	"
6.30 "	Law of Partnership* ... ..	25	Mr. BARLOW	October 19 ... ..	10 Lectures.
7.0 "	Prussian Local Government ... ..	33	Mr. ASHLEY	November 23 ... ..	4 Lectures.
8.0 "	Local Government ... ..	29	Mr. WEBB	October 26 ... ..	6 "
8.0 "	Railway Policy ... ..	21	Professor HEWINS	October 12 ... ..	6 "
<i>Friday :</i>					
6.0 p.m.	Palæography ... ..	16	Mr. HALL	October 13 ... ..	Class.
6.0 "	Political Science ... ..	11	Mr. DICKINSON	October 13 ... ..	"
7.0 "	Law of Drainage ... ..	31	Mr. HIRST	November 10 ... ..	4 Lectures.
7.0 "	Regulation of Industry ... ..	19	Miss HEWART	October 20 ... ..	3 "

\* This Course will be given at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap.

The London School  
of  
Economics and Political Science.

10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

DIRECTOR:

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London; and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

LIST OF LECTURERS:

W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christchurch, Oxford.

Railway Economics. (See No. 22.)

P. W. L. ASHLEY, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; Russell Student of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1898.

Local Government. (See No. 33.)

C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; Barrister-at-Law; late Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law; Yorke Prizeman, 1895; and holder of a studentship of the Inns of Court. Commercial Law. (See Nos. 25-28.)

A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Guy Silver Medalist of the Royal Statistical Society, 1895; and Newmarket Lecturer 1897 and 1898. Statistics. (See Nos. 3, 9.)

EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Economic Theory and Finance. (See Nos. 2, 4, 7, 30.)

G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Political Science. (See Nos. 11-13.)

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H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London. **Banking and Currency.** (See No. 20.)

HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office; Director of the Royal Historical Society.

**Palæography and Diplomatic.** (See No. 16.)

MISS A. B. HEWART, B.Sc., University College, Aberystwith; Russell Student of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1897. **Economic History.** (See No. 19.)

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School.

**Economic History, Statistics and Finance.**

(See Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 17, 21, 34.)

F. W. HIRST, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford; Barrister-at-Law; Russell Student of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1896. **Local Government.** (See Nos. 31, 32.)

JOSEPH JACOBS, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, and of the American Jewish Historical Society, Washington. **Economic History.** (See No. 18.)

H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Student of Christchurch, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford.

**Economic Geography.** (See No. 24.)

L. OPPENHEIM, Doctor Juris Utriusque; late Professor Ordinarius Publicus of Law and Politics at the University of Basle.

**International Law.** (See No. 37.)

C. P. SANGER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. **Statistics.** (See Nos. 3, 10, 14, 35.)

ERNEST J. SCHUSTER, Jur. D. (Munich), of Lincoln's Inn; Barrister-at-Law. **Constitutional Law.** (See No. 36.)

ARTHUR SHERWELL, **Licensing Systems.** (See No. 39.)

GRAHAM WALLAS, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Member of the London School Board. **Political Theory.** (See No. 38.)

SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., L.C.C.

**Comparative Public Administration.** (See Nos. 3, 29.)

Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB. **Economics.** (See No. 3, 8.)

E. A. WHITTUCK, B.C.L., late Law Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

**International and Constitutional Law.** (See No. 15.)

## INTRODUCTION.

THE general arrangement of the classes and lectures is as follows :—

I.—Special classes in Economics and Political Science :—

(a) *First Year* :—

Economics, Descriptive and Historical. No. 1.

General Economic Theory. No. 2.

Methods of Investigation. No. 3.

Political Science. Nos. 11, 12, 13.

Elementary Legal Terms. No. 14.

(b) *Second Year* :—

The History of Economic Theory. No. 4.

The Economic History of England in Relation to that of Foreign Countries. No. 5.

The Historical School of Economists. No. 6.

The Income of Great Britain and Ireland: what it consists of and how it is obtained. No. 7.

Problems of Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation. No. 8.

The Theory and Practice of Statistics. No. 9.

Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day. No. 10.

International and Constitutional Law. No. 15.

II.—Supplementary Courses of Lectures on Special Subjects.

(a) General Economic and Commercial History :—

The History of Foreign Trade. No. 17.

Domesday as an Introduction to English Economic History. No. 18.

The Regulation of Industry in the North of England. No. 19.

(b) Banking and Currency Department :—

The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with special reference to England. No. 20.

Banking Law. No. 26.



- (c) Railway Department :—  
 The Policy of Different States in Relation to the Means of Transport. No. 21.  
 Some Railway Questions. No. 22.  
 The Law of Transport. No. 27.
- (d) Commercial Geography. No. 24.
- (e) Central and Local Government :—  
 Local Government. No. 29.  
 The Economics of Local Government. No. 30.  
 Recent Developments of the Law relating to Local Government. Nos. 31, 32.  
 Prussian Local Government. No. 33.
- (f) Public Finance :—  
 Systems of Taxation. No. 34.  
 The Incidence of Taxation. No. 35.  
 The Economics of Local Government. No. 30.
- (g) Commercial Law :—  
 The English Law of Trading Partnerships and Companies. No. 25.  
 Banking Law. No. 26.  
 Bills of Sale and Bankruptcy. No. 28.  
 The Law of Transport. No. 27.
- (h) International and Constitutional Law :—  
 The Administration of Justice in its Constitutional Aspects. No. 36.  
 International Law. No. 37.
- (i) Miscellaneous Courses :—  
 The History of the Idea of Democracy. No. 38.  
 Comparative Licensing Systems. No. 39.
- III.—Research Department (*see below*, p. 10).
- IV.—Palæography and Diplomatic (in connexion with the Research Department) :—  
 The Palæography and Diplomatic of English Historical Records and Manuscripts, including their Sources and Bibliography. No. 16.

## THE CHOICE OF COURSES.

The following recommendations are made with the view of assisting students in the choice of classes and lectures. **But before deciding what classes and lectures they will attend, students are requested to consult the Director, so that their work at the School may be arranged to meet, as far as possible, their individual needs.**

## I.—Complete Course in Economics.

*First Year.* All the first year classes, *both in Economics and Political Science.* (See page 5.)

*Second Year.* The following special classes :—

- The History of Economic Theory. No. 4.  
 The Economic History of England in relation to that of Foreign Countries. No. 5.  
 The Historical School of Economists. No. 6.  
 The Theory and Practice of Statistics. No. 9.  
 Applications of Statistics. No. 10.

Students should also attend, during their course at the School, the following courses of lectures :—

- The History of Foreign Trade. No. 17.  
 The Policy of Different States in relation to the Means of Transport. No. 21.  
 Modern Company Law. No. 25.  
 Public Finance. Nos. 34, 35.

*Third Year.* Research (*see p.* 10).

## II.—Complete Course in Political Science.

*First Year.* All the first year classes, *both in Economics and Political Science.* (See page 5.)

*Second Year.* The following special classes :—

- Income of Great Britain. No. 7.  
 International and Constitutional Law. No. 15.

Students should also attend, during their course at the School, the following courses of lectures :—

- The Policy of Different States in relation to the Means of Transport. No. 21.  
 Local Government. Nos. 29—33.  
 Public Finance. Nos. 34, 35.  
 International and Constitutional Law. Nos. 36, 37.  
 Miscellaneous Courses. Nos. 38, 39.

*Third Year.* Research (*see p.* 10).

## III.—Two Years' Training in Statistics.

*First Year.* All the first year classes, both in *Economics and Political Science*. (See page 5.)

*Second Year.*

- The Theory and Practice of Statistics. No. 9.
- Some Applications of Statistics. No. 10.
- Practical work under supervision (*see p. 10*).

## IV.—“Higher Commercial” Course.

It must be noted that by “Higher Commercial Education” is meant “a system of higher education which stands in the same relation to the life and calling of the manufacturer, the merchant, and other men of business, as the medical schools of the Universities to that of the doctor—a system, that is, which provides a scientific training in the structure and organization 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.”

*First Year.* All the first year classes, *except those in Political Science* (see page 5);

And the following courses of lectures:—

- The History and Principles of Banking and Currency. No. 20.
- Commercial Geography. No. 24.
- Commercial Law. Nos. 25, 26, 28.

*Second Year.* The following classes:—

- The Theory and Practice of Statistics. Nos. 9, 10.

And the following courses of lectures:—

- The History of Foreign Trade. No. 17.
- The Policy of Different States in relation to Means of Transport. No. 21.
- Some Railway Questions. No. 22.
- The Law of Transport. No. 27.

The above complete course is recommended, but a selection of subjects may be made to suit the needs of special groups of commercial students, and, in certain circumstances, the work can be spread over a longer period of time. **Intending Students should consult the Director.**

## V.—Special Course for Railway Officials.

*First Year.* All the first year classes, *except those in Political Science*. (See page 5.)

*Second Year.* The following classes:—

- The Theory and Practice of Statistics. No. 9.

Students should also attend, during their course at the School, the following courses of lectures:—

- The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport. No. 21.
- Some Railway Questions. No. 22.
- Commercial Law. Nos. 25, 26.
- The Law of Transport. No. 27.

## VI.—Special Course for Municipal Officials.

*First Year.* All the first year classes both in *Economics and Political Science*. (See page 5.)

*Second Year.* The following classes:—

- Statistics. Nos. 9, 10.
- Constitutional Law. No. 15.

Students should also attend, during their course at the School, the following courses of lectures:—

- Local Government. Nos. 29—33.
- Commercial Law. Nos. 25, 26.
- Public Finance. Nos. 34, 35.

## VII.—Persons engaged in Social or Philanthropic Work.

*First Year.* All the first year classes, both in *Economics and Political Science*. (See page 5.)

*Second Year.* The following special classes:—

- Problems of Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation. No. 8.

- The Theory and Practice of Statistics. No. 9.

Students should also attend, during their course at the School, the following courses of lectures:—

- Local Government. Nos. 29—33.
- Public Finance. Nos. 34, 35.
- Administration of Justice. No. 36.
- Comparative Licensing Systems. No. 39.

Students in all the above divisions may be from time to time, recommended to attend other short courses and single lectures on special subjects.

**THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.**

The work of the Research Department of the School takes various forms. The following brief outline of the different ways in which the School assists Research Students may be useful to British and foreign students who propose to join the School.

1. **Research Studentships**, from £100 to £25 a year, are awarded after an examination usually held at the end of July.\* These studentships are not *prizes* awarded for past achievements, or success in the examination, but are intended to enable students, who otherwise could not afford it, to devote themselves for a definite period to the production of monographs on subjects requiring original research.

2. **Scholarships** are awarded to University Extension and other students.† These scholarships entitle the holders to three years' free tuition at the School, including one year's research work.

3. From the students going through the regular course at the School, those who give evidence of sufficient ability are selected at the end of the second year for the Research Department of the School.

4. Students who have not had two years' training at the School may join the School as full students and avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Research Department if they are duly recommended by some Professor or Lecturer at a recognized University or other centre of economic and political studies.

5. The following methods of assisting students are adopted at the School :—

- (i) Students are recommended to attend certain courses of lectures likely to throw light on the subjects they are investigating.
- (ii) In certain departments, classes are held from time to time for the collective investigation of certain subjects. Students are admitted to these classes only on showing evidence that they can do the work required.
- (iii) When there is no class in the subject in which the students require assistance, the School, if possible, provides individual assistance in that subject. The method of utilizing the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and other great libraries

\* For the names of Research Students elected since 1895, see page 26. Copies of the Regulations and old Examination Papers may be obtained on application to the Director.

† See page 26.

and collections of material is explained to them. They are supplied with brief bibliographies; and informed of the main sources from which such bibliographies may be supplemented and extended.

6. Research Students must apply in the first instance to the Director, by whom they will be referred to the Lecturer to whom they must look for assistance in the prosecution of their studies.

7. In addition to the Director, the following lecturers assist in the Research Department of the School :—

Mr. W. M. ACWORTH.	Mr. H. J. MACKINDER.
Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW.	Mr. C. P. SANGER.
Mr. A. L. BOWLEY.	Dr. E. J. SCHUSTER.
Mr. EDWIN CANNAN.	Mr. GRAHAM WALLAS.
Mr. G. LOWES DICKINSON.	Mr. SIDNEY WEBB.
Professor H. S. FOXWELL.	Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB.
Mr. HUBERT HALL.	Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK.

8. All Research Students are expected to assist in building up the Library by bringing to the notice of the Director the titles of books, documents and reports required for the successful conduct of their researches which cannot be obtained in the British Museum or other public library in London, so that the desirability of purchasing or otherwise acquiring them, if possible, may be referred to the Library Committee.

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## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION, 1899-1900.

THE SESSION 1899-1900 will be divided into three Terms, viz. :—

Michaelmas Term : 6th October to 15th December, 1899.

Lent Term : 16th January to 26th March, 1900.

Summer Term : 24th April to 25th June, 1900.

The Session will begin on Friday, 6th October, when the Director will give an inaugural lecture on 'The Position of Economics and Political Science in a National System of Education,' at the School, at 8.30 p.m.

THE following classes and lectures have been arranged :—

### SPECIAL CLASSES, ARRANGED AS A THREE YEARS' COURSE, AND CONFINED TO FULL STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL.

#### ECONOMICS.

✓ 1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

This class is intended to provide, as far as possible, the groundwork for the study of modern industrial and commercial problems. The course will be divided into two parts. In Part I. an attempt will be made to present an outline, as complete as possible, of the economic history of England. The Middle Ages will be dealt with only in a general manner. The attention of students will be mainly concentrated on English development since the end of the fifteenth century. Occasional reference will be made to contemporary movements in other countries. Part II. will be devoted to an account of the structure and organization of modern industry and commerce, as exhibited in the cotton, iron, and other great trades of this country. Special times will be set apart for the students attending this class for consultation with the lecturer.

✓ 2. 'General Economic Theory,' by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 10th October.

In Michaelmas Term the chief work of the class will be the study of the theory of production. J. S. Mill's *Political Economy*, Book I., will be used as a text-book or basis of discussion, and each student will be asked to read in addition the corresponding portion of some more recent English or foreign author.

3. 'Methods of Investigation,' by Mr. BOWLEY, PROFESSOR HEWINS, Mr. SANGER, Mr. and Mrs. WEBB, and other lecturers. (See page 11.)

✓ 4. 'History of Economic Theory: Ricardo,' by Mr. CANNAN. On Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 10th October.

The various works of Ricardo to be studied in connection with the events which led to their appearance.

5. 'The Economic History of England in relation to that of Foreign Countries,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in Lent Term.

*Special Subject.*—'Some special points in connection with the commercial relations between the United Kingdom and Germany.'

6. 'The Historical School of Economists,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in the Summer Term.

✓ 7. 'The Income of Great Britain and Ireland: what it consists of and how it is obtained,' by Mr. CANNAN, in the Summer Term.

✓ 8. 'Problems of Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation,' by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB, on Thursdays at 5 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 19th October.

This class (which will meet eight times) will have for its special object the explanation of difficulties met with in reading modern industrial history or studying labor problems. Members of the class will be advised as to their reading and encouraged to submit, either verbally or in written papers, points for further elucidation. The first meeting of the class will be devoted to a discussion of the history of Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation during this century. Subsequent meetings will deal with such problems as the Standard Rate of Wages, Piecework, the Regulation of Hours and Sanitation, Home Work, the relative advantages and disadvantages of Legal Regulation and Collective Bargaining, etc. Mrs. Sidney Webb will take as general text-books *The History of Trade Unionism* and *Industrial Democracy*, copies of which will be placed in the Students' Lending Library for the special use of the class.

#### STATISTICS.

✓ 9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 12th October.

*Michaelmas and Lent Terms.*—Definition of Statistics. Accumulation of data; methods of collection, tabulation and summarizing. Use of averages and diagrams, periodic curves, historical curves. Grouping of Figures. Illustrated by special studies of

figures relating to Revenue, Population and Demography, Production, Consumption, Foreign Trade, Income, and especially to Wages: work practical as far as circumstances allow. Prices, Index Numbers; Workmen's Budgets, their collection and use. The accuracy of different classes of estimates and of averages; the conditions of accuracy.

*Summer Term.*—The Law of Error and Method of Least Squares. The Laws of Great Numbers. Application to Index Numbers and the Accuracy of Averages. Questions of Cause and Effect. Correlation. *The Mathematics employed will be as simple as possible, and confined chiefly to the Summer Term.*

Reference will be made to the following books, among others:—Maurice Block, *Traité théorique et pratique de statistique*; Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de statistique administrative*; Longstaff, *Studies in Statistics*; Giffen, *Essays in Finance*; Jevons, *Investigations in Currency and Finance*; Venn, *The Logic of Chance*.

✓ 10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 11th October.

*Michaelmas Term.*—Elementary Statistical Methods with special reference to vital statistics. Life tables. Age distribution tables. Expectation of life. Probable duration of life. Birth, death, and marriage rates. Mortality in different trades. Common fallacies. The census: special discussion of the defects in the last census. Suggested improvement for the census of 1901.

NOTE.—In this course of lectures the students will be furnished with figures, and easy examples will be set them to work out for themselves.

*Lent Term.*—Statistics of the distribution of wealth, of want of employment and of fluctuation in trade, with special reference to cycles in prosperity. Discussion of Jevons' ten years cycle, and suggested new seven years cycle. Averages and means, with special reference to index numbers and the fall in prices. Cause of the fall in prices.

NOTE.—This course is intended to give a general view of the phenomena connected with good and bad times.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE.

— 11. 'Popular Government,' by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th October.

This course will be concerned with an examination of the relation of "the people" to government in a modern State, inquiring how far and in what way the "will of the people" does, or can, or should affect or determine the policy and administration of the State. The structure and working of modern constitutions will be examined from this point of view.

Books recommended:—Bryce, *The American Commonwealth*; Roosevelt, Theodore, *American Ideals*; Godkin, E. L., *Some Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy*; Bodley, J. C., *France*; Bagehot, *English Constitution*; Lowell, A. L., *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*.

12. 'The British Empire and other Composite States,' by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term.

This course will be concerned with an examination of the political structure of the British Empire, as compared with that of other composite States.

Books recommended:—Lewis, G. C., *Government of Dependencies*; Jenks, *The Australian Colonies* (Cambridge University Series); Walker, H. de B., *Australasian Democracy*; Munro, J. E. C., *The Constitution of Canada*.

For reference:—Todd, Alpheus, *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies*.

13. 'Some Theories of the Basis of Political Obligation,' by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

(1) The Contract Theory (Hobbes and Locke); (2) The Contract Theory (Rousseau); (3) The Theory of the Will of God; (4) The Theory of Natural Law; (5) The Utilitarian Theory; (6) The Metaphysical Theory of Freedom.

14. 'Elementary Legal Terms,' by Mr. SANGER, in Michaelmas Term, at an hour to be arranged later. Intending students are requested to communicate with the Director.

The object of the class will be to discuss the meaning of those legal terms and ideas which are used in economic works, official reports, and elsewhere.

✓ 15. 'International and Constitutional Law.'

Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK will be glad to advise students of these subjects about their work. Those who desire to avail themselves of his assistance are requested to communicate with the Director.

#### PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC.

✓ 16. 'The Palæography and Diplomatic of English Historical Records and MSS., including their Sources and Bibliography,' by Mr. HALL, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 13th October.

This class is chiefly designed for the assistance of students of Economic History and Political Science who may desire to make use of inedited records and MSS., but it will also be available to librarians and other custodians of MSS. in Greater London, as well as to copyists and searchers in the Record Office, British Museum, and other archives.

*Michaelmas Term.*—(1) Introductory. National Writing in England, sixth to eleventh centuries. Origin of. Relationships of. Anglo-Irish, Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-French Writing. Effects of the Norman Conquest. (2) Gothic Writing. Distribution of. Variations of. The Mediæval Scriptorium and Chancery. (3) Records and MSS., twelfth to fifteenth centuries. General characteristics of. Divisions and Classification of. Value of, as Historical Sources. (4) Palæography of Latin MSS., twelfth to fifteenth centuries. Contractions. System of. Examples of. (5) Code of

Contractions for the use of Students. *Typed copies of this Code will be distributed to the class when the formation of the chief contractions has been shown on the black-board.* (6) Palæography of Latin MSS. (*continued*). Mediæval Vocabularies. Records of Formulæ. Importance of. Classification of. Examples of. *Typed copies of a Code of these Formulæ will be distributed to the class.* (7) Palæography of Latin MSS. (*concluded*). Extensions. Methods in Use. Principles of. Examples of. (8) Palæography of French Records and MSS., thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. Contractions of. Archaisms in. Formulæ of. Extensions of. (9) Palæography of Old English and Middle English Record versions and diplomata. System of Contraction. Characteristic letters. Assimilation of to Gothic Writings. Continuity of national forms. (10) Palæography of later Latin Records and MSS., sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Special Contractions of. English State Papers and Inrolments, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Contractions and Extensions of.

Facsimiles of original MSS. and specimens of Record type and other printed texts will be exhibited at every lecture. Arrangements will also be made by the lecturer for giving individual assistance to the students. Facsimiles of MSS. will be read in class during the following term.

**COURSES OF LECTURES SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE WORK OF THE CLASSES, OPEN TO ALL FULL STUDENTS; AND TO OTHERS ON PAYMENT OF A SPECIAL FEE.**

— 17. 'The History of Foreign Trade,' a course of twenty lectures, by PROFESSOR HEWINS, extending over two Terms.

In Michaelmas Term, ten lectures on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 9th October.

*Michaelmas Term.—Ten Lectures:* (i) First period to the middle of the thirteenth century. Influence of the Norman conquest. Immigrants. Foreign merchants. Intermunicipal commerce. (ii) Second period, middle of the fourteenth century to the middle of the sixteenth century: (a) staple system; (b) imports and exports, currency difficulties; (c) development of English manufactures; (d) rise of the merchant adventurers; (e) commercial treaties; (f) development of international commerce; (g) difficulties of commerce, commercial morality, piracy, the navy and the Navigation Acts. (iii) Middle of the sixteenth century to 1703. Dominance of the mercantile system: its general features. The great trading companies and the interlopers. Rise of the Free Trade movement. The Methuen Treaty. (iv) 1703-1793. Walpole's commercial policy. Speculation. Chatham. The American War. Character of Merchants. Free Trade as illustrated by three treaties. Pitt and Adam Smith. Pitt's commercial policy (a) the treaty with France; (b) his reforms; (c) the Irish propositions. (v) 1793-1816. The great war. The suspension of cash payments. The Berlin and Milan decrees. (vi) 1816-1860. (a) internationalism; (b) the Free Trade movement. (vii) 1860 to the present time (a) the Suez Canal; (b) improvements in transit; (c) depression; (d)

development of foreign countries. (viii) General questions (a) action and inter-action of foreign and domestic trade; (b) protective system and the reasons of its overthrow; (c) currency and finance.

*Lent Term.—Ten Lectures:* French commercial policy at the end of the eighteenth century contrasted with that of England and Prussia. Turgot's Administration. The treaty of commerce between England and France (1786) and its effect on English and French trade. The tariffs of the revolutionary period. The Berlin and Milan decrees. The influence of the revolutionary wars on French policy. The tariffs of the Restoration and the state of opinion in France.

The Revolution of 1830 and the Bourgeoisie. Measures of the Comte d'Argout. The Schemes of 1833. The Circular of the Minister of Commerce and the replies of the silk manufacturers of Lyons, the merchants of Bordeaux, the wine growers of the Gironde, etc. Duchâtel's Commission. Hostility of the Manufacturers. Ordinances of 1834. New Commission and Ordinances of 1836. Treaties with Holland and Belgium. Passy and Guizot. Influence in France of the English Free Trade Movement. Publication in 1845 of Bastiat's *Cobden et la Ligue*. The "Association pour la liberté commerciale." Effect of the Revolution of 1848.

Sainte-Beuve's Propositions, and their Rejection in 1851. The Government "prati- quait la liberté, sans vouloir en professer ouvertement la doctrine." Decrees modifying the Protective System. The Treaty between England and France (1860). Anglo-French Relations from 1860 to 1880. Léon Say's Overtures. Conferences in London in 1881. The Treaty of 1882.

The Tariff System of Germany at the end of the Eighteenth Century. Commercial Questions before the German Diet. Stein and Hardenberg in Prussia. The "Nouvelle formule" of 1815. The Commission of 1817. Influence of Adam Smith on German Economics.

The Prussian Tariff of 1818 and its Influence in other German States. The Congress at Carlsbad. List and the German Commercial Association. Conference at Vienna, 1819-1820. Negotiations of the Middle German States. Abortive Conferences at Darmstadt, 1820-1823. Policy of Individual States. Tariff War. Treaties between Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and Bavaria and Wurtemberg, 1824. Conference at Stuttgart, 1825. Success of Prussia: Schomberg-Sondershausen and other States, 1819-1828. The Bavaro-Wurtemberg Union; the Prusso-Hessian Zollverein; and the Middle German Association, 1828. Hanoverian Policy and the Steuerverein, 1830. Breakdown of the Middle German Association. Accession of Electoral Hesse to the Prusso-Hessian Union, 1831. Negotiations between Prussia and the South German States. The First Treaty of the Zollverein. States included in the new association. The Accession of Baden, Nassau and Frankfort. Negotiations and Treaty with Hanover. The Influence of List. The Zollverein and Austria. Commercial Treaties. Constitution of the Zollverein. The Zoll-Parlament. Economic Results of the Zollverein.

Books suggested for both terms:—Amé, *Étude sur les tarifs de douanes et les traités de commerce*; Beer, *Geschichte des Welthandels im 19ten Jahrhundert*; Bowering, *Reports*; Maurice Block, *Dictionnaire de la Politique*; Butenval, *Works* (see the collection in the British Library of Political Science); Conrad, *Handwörterbuch* (selected portions); Falk, *Geschichte des deutschen Zollvereins*; Legoyt, *La France et l'Étranger*; Levasseur, *Histoire des classes ouvrières depuis 1789*; Levi, *History of British Commerce*; List, *The National System of Political Economy* (trans. by S. S. Lloyd); Morley, *Life of Cobden*; Porter, *Progress of the Nation*; Rand, *Economic History since 1763*; Richelot, *Le Zollverein*;

Schönberg, *Handbuch* (selected portions); Seeley, *Life and Times of Stein*; Stephens, *Life and Writings of Turgot*; *Verhandlungen des deutschen Zoll-Parlaments*; Zimmerman, *Geschichte der preussisch-deutschen Handelspolitik*; Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*; Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik*; Ehrenberg, *Hamburg and England*; Ochenchowski, *Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Englands im Mittelalter*; Worms, E., *Histoire de Zollverein allemand*; *Politique Commerciale de l'Allemagne*.

✓ 18. 'Domesday as an Introduction to English Economic History,' a course of six lectures by Mr. JACOBS, on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 16th October.

I. INTRODUCTORY.—Domesday a royal assessment book for the *geld*, but incidentally shows the service and remuneration relations between almost all classes of the nation, and is thus the key to early economic history. Just on the threshold of the transition between barter and money economy. Real rents and real wages in actual operation. Legal and feudal aspects not so important as the economic, nor so fully developed. A link between the Anglo-Saxon charters and the Pipe Rolls and later economic documents. Domesday arrangements can often be traced back into Anglo-Saxon times. Examples.

II. POPULATION.—The distribution and occupation of its people, the key to the economic history of the nation; these given with considerable fulness by Domesday. Classes of population: tenants-in-chief, sub-tenants, villeins, cottiers, serfs, etc. The Church as landlord. The king and his demesne. Distribution of the several classes in manors, towns and counties. Centre of population. Economic influence of the Conquest.

III. THE MANOR.—The cell out of which the body politic has grown. Economic arrangements: the three fields, the meadows, the waste, the wood. Demesne and glebe. Farming methods: the strips, roods and acres. Lammas lands. Common rights.

IV. THE MANOR (*continued*).—The classes of tenants: freeholders, socmen, villeins, molmen, cottiers. Service, kind, and money rents; the *feorm*. Transition from one to the other. The officials of the village: the seneschal, the bailiff, etc., and their remuneration. Modern theories of the origin of the manor.

V. THE TOWNS.—The first forty towns in Domesday. Distinctions among them. Towns on royal demesne—under ecclesiastical and under lay landlords. Chartered towns. The fee farm. Homes of specialized industry. Beginning of the guild merchant. Markets and fairs: e.g., Winchester. Tolls: e.g., Chester. Burgage tenure and the common lands. The ports and foreign trade.

VI. FINANCE.—The *geld*: its incidence—the triple necessity. Legal fees and their destination. The *ferm* of a county. The king's third penny. Purveyance. The royal book-keeping and its influence. Summary. Conclusion.

✓ 19. 'The Regulation of Industry in the North of England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' a course of three lectures by Miss HEWART, on Fridays at 7 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 20th October.

The growth of the clothing trade in the six Northern counties during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Legislation affecting those districts, and the extent to which these statutes were enforced.

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✓ 20. 'The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with Special Reference to England.' The second half of a two years' course of lectures by PROFESSOR FOXWELL, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

(1) Outlines of the History of the English Metallic Currency during the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries: with special reference to the Recoinage of 1696, Newton's Reports, the Recoinage of 1774, the Restrictions on the Tender of Silver, Lord Liverpool's Report of 1805, the Adoption of the Gold Standard in 1816, and the various currency proposals made in connection with the Resumption of Cash Payments.

(2) Outlines of the History of Banking, with special reference to the Early Goldsmith Bankers, the Foundation of the Banks of England and Scotland, the different developments of Banking in England and Scotland during the Eighteenth Century, the Restriction of Cash Payments, the Bullion Committee and the Resumption, the rise of the Joint Stock Banks, and the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845.

(3) Outlines of Modern Monetary History, with special reference to the Gold Discoveries of 1848-50, the Working of the French Monetary System, the International Coinage Movement, the Battle of the Standards, the Monetary Conferences and Monetary Unions, the Demonetisation of Silver in 1873, and the subsequent history of currency and prices, especially so far as it concerns Great Britain, India, and the United States.

*A Special Programme of the lectures in the Railway Department will be published in October, and will be sent free by post on application to the Director.*

✓ 21. 'The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport,' an introductory course on railway organization, by PROFESSOR HEWINS, of six lectures in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 12th October.

The Development of the Means of Transport; its Economic and Political Significance. The Relations between Railways and the State; (i) not covered by any one formula; (ii) determined by causes some of which are historical, others arise from the structure and organization of the different States. The Grounds of State Interference with Railways; (i) economic, (ii) political. Existing Relations between Railways and the State, with special reference to (i) Great Britain, (ii) Germany, (iii) France, (iv) the United States. Ownership *versus* Control. Methods of State Regulation in Relation to (i) construction, (ii) organization, (iii) rates. Railways and Waterways.

The bibliography of Railways is very extensive. Students who propose to attend these lectures may with advantage read Hadley's *Railroad Transportation*, Ulrich's *Eisenbahntarifwesen*, and Colson's *Transports et Tarifs*. A list of books, etc., dealing with the special points which arise out of the lectures will be circulated after each lecture.

✓ 22. 'Some Railway Questions,' a course of three lectures by Mr. ACWORTH, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 16th November.

Pooling. Railways and Canals. Passenger Rates, etc.

To be followed by a course of six lectures in Lent Term.

**23. 'Railway Law.'** (See No. 27.)

Additional courses of lectures on Railways will be announced.

✕ **24. 'The Economic Possibilities of the Three Continents of the South,'** a course of three lectures by Mr. MACKINDER, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., beginning 28th November.

1. Africa. 2. South America. 3. Australasia.

To be followed by courses of lectures in Lent and Summer Terms.

✕ **25. 'The English Law of Trading Partnerships and Companies: and its analogies with French and German Law,'** a course of ten lectures by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 19th October, at the London Chamber of Commerce.

TYPES OF ASSOCIATION. 1. Partnerships: no corporate entity. 2. Corporations: no individual responsibility. 3. Intermediate between 1 and 2. (i) Unlimited Companies, cf. French "Société en nom collectif." (ii) Limited Companies, cf. French "Sociétés anonymes"; German "Aktiengesellschaften." (iii) Companies partly limited, partly unlimited; French "Sociétés en Commandite": Act of 1867, sec. 4.

ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLISH LAW. 1. PARTNERSHIPS: Partnership Act, 1890: Constitution of Partnerships. (i) Relation to Third Persons; Ordinary Powers of Partners: Authority to Bind Firm: "Holding Out": Liability for Wrongdoing of Partners. (ii) Relation to one another. Right to Account and to Indemnity. Assignment of Share—effect of. Dissolution of Partnership: Distribution of Assets. Goodwill. 2. COMPANIES: At Common Law, 6 Geo. IV., Incorporation with Individual Liability: 1855, Limitation of Liability.

ACT OF 1862 AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS. Types of Companies: Limited by Shares; by Guarantee; Unlimited Companies. A. *Formation of Company*. 1. Memorandum of Association—the Charter of the Company: how far capable of subsequent alteration. 2. Articles of Association—Bye-Laws of the Company; Table A; usual Contents apart from Table A. 3. Register of Members and Mortgages. 4. Preliminary Contracts: how far binding on the new Company. 5. Prospectus: Act 1867, sec. 38; Waiver of by Shareholder; Shareholder's Right of Action (i) against Directors, (ii) against Company. 6. Allotment of Shares: Transfer of Shares: Certification. B. *Management of the Company*. 1. Agents—Directors, Secretary, Auditors. 2. Meetings—Ordinary General Meetings, Extraordinary General Meetings. Procedure by: (a) Ordinary, (b) Special Resolutions. 3. Accounts; Dividends; Profits, what are. C. *Winding-up of Company*. 1. By Court: Grounds of (sec. 79). 2. Under Supervision of Court. 3. Voluntary: When allowed (sec. 128); Powers of Liquidator; List of Contributories; A and B List. Reconstruction. French and German Methods; Comparative Statistics.

**26. 'Banking Law: with special reference to Bills of Exchange and Cheques,'** a course of five lectures, by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, in Lent Term.

Relation of Banker and Customer generally. Accounts, Pass Book, Appropriation. Banker's duty to pay cheques. Bank's right of lien. Connection of Branch Banks.

Banker's position with regard to negotiable instruments; definition of negotiability. "Title through a thief." *Raphael v. Bank of England*. Chief instances of negotiable instruments: bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bank notes. Some doubtful cases.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The Act of 1882. 1. How to make a bill. Definition of a bill of exchange. Examples. Legal requirements for a bill: (a) Parties, fictitious payee, *Vagliano v. Bank of England*; (b) Definite order to pay, money; (c) Consideration, accommodation bills; (d) Stamp. 2. How to circulate a bill: acceptance, indorsement, presentment for acceptance and for payment, liabilities of acceptor, drawer, indorser. Cheques: law of; how different from bills of exchange; banker's liability for forged signature; crossed cheques; cheques "not negotiable." Promissory notes: peculiarities of. Rulers of international law.

**27. 'The Law of Transport,'** a course of five lectures by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, in Lent Term.

Carriage generally. Legal position of the "common carrier" by land and sea.

(a) CARRIAGE BY SEA:—

(1) *Contract of affreightment*. Charter parties and bills of lading. Construction of the contract. Foreign laws. (2) *The Voyage*. Salvage. Wreck. General average. (3) *Delivery*. Stoppage in transit. Freight. Demurrage.

(b) CARRIAGE BY LAND:—

Position of railways and canals. Historical summary: free competition gives way to State Regulation; Acts, 1854-1872. The Railway Commissioners. Act of 1888 as to merchandise.

Carriage (1) Of Passengers. Duty of company to provide reasonable accommodation. Workmen's trains. (2) Of Passengers' Luggage. What is personal luggage? (3) Of Animals. Cases when the company is free from liability. (4) Of Merchandise. Statutory limitations of Common Law liability of company as common carrier.

**28. 'Bills of Sale; and Bankruptcy,'** a course of six lectures, by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, in the Summer Term.

✕ **29. 'Local Government,'** a course of lectures, by Mr. WEBB, extending over three Terms. In Michaelmas Term, six lectures, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 26th October.

These lectures will deal with the historical development of English Local Government during the present century. The forerunners of the Town Council (such as the "Meeting of Leypayers," the Leet Jury, the Parish Vestry, the "Lamp" or "Police" Commissioners). Towns corporate and unincorporate, how far were they, as regards municipal functions, essentially different? What was accomplished by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835? The Cholera as a reform agency. The Public Health Acts. The Local Government Board and its relation to municipal work. The era of municipal consolidation. The influence of the Private Bill Committees. The reform of the County and the rural parish.



In the Lent Term the lectures will be devoted to a descriptive analysis of the structure and function of the various types of local governing authorities in England, dealing principally with their real, as contrasted with their formal constitutions, and their actual rather than their nominal functions.

In the Summer Term, some particular problems and difficulties of English local government organization will be examined in detail.

Text-book:—All students should read *Local Government*, by Dr. Blake Odgers (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.). The lecturer will suggest other readings from time to time, and will, moreover, advise individual students who consult him on particular points.

**30. 'Economics of Local Government,'** a course of ten lectures, by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., in Lent Term.

✓ **31. 'Recent Developments of the Law relating to Drainage,'** a course of three lectures by Mr. HIRST, in Michaelmas Term, on Fridays at 7 p.m., beginning 10th November.

The lecturer will sketch the existing law of Public Health (London and provincial) so far as it relates to drainage and sewage. Special attention will be paid to doubtful points and recent decisions.

**32.** A second short course on the law relating to Local Government will be given by Mr. HIRST in Lent Term.

✗ **33. 'Prussian Local Government,'** a course of four lectures, by Mr. ASHLEY, in Michaelmas Term, on Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning 23rd November.

The development of Local Government in Prussia, from Stein to Bismarck. The objects of the Bismarckian legislation: (1) the extension of self-government on an aristocratic basis; (2) the creation of a system of administrative courts. Social, political, and economic contrasts in Prussia at this period. Later legislation.

The local bodies as state-officials and as communal-authorities; distinction between general and local matters. The Province (Ober-präsident, Provinzial-Rath, Landtag, Ausschuss), the Regierungs-Bezirk (solely for general matters; Regierungs-Präsident, Regierung, and Ausschuss), the Land- or Stadt-Kreis (Landrath, Kreis Ausschuss, Kreistag; Bürgermeister, Stadt-Ausschuss), the Stadtgemeinde (Bürgermeister, Magistrat, Verordnerenversammlung), and Landgemeinde (Vorsteher, Gemeinde-Vertretung or Versammlung). Constitution of these bodies (official and lay elements); their functions. Differences of organization in the various provinces. Manors. Police. Administrative control and devolution of powers. Franchise and methods of election: the three-class system and its results. Finance. The Act of 1893. Grants in aid from (1) the State, (2) the Province. Loans.

The administrative courts: (a) Kreis-Ausschuss, (b) Bezirk-Ausschuss, (c) Oberverwaltungsgericht. Structure and working. Limitation of appeals. Independence of judges. Predominance of legal over political considerations in highest courts.

Some characteristics of the present Prussian Local Government; how far successful. Possibilities of future development.

**34. 'Systems of Taxation,'** by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in the Summer Term.

**35. 'The Incidence of Taxation,'** by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

The Incidence of Taxation in the United Kingdom, with special reference to (i) the burden borne by the working classes, (ii) the burden on land. Progressive and degressive taxation. Death duties. Discussion of the proposals to tax site values, and of the present system of Imperial subventions for local expenditure.

N.B.—This course is intended to give such information, statistical and otherwise, as is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the Budget or any proposed alterations in the system of taxation.

✓ **36. 'The Administration of Justice in its Constitutional Aspects,'** by Dr. SCHUSTER.

A course of lectures, extending over three Terms, dealing with the following matters from a comparative point of view, with special reference to the laws of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

In Michaelmas Term, ten lectures on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 16th October.

*Introduction:* GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SUBJECT.

*Part I:* THE CONSTITUTIONAL *Position* OF JUDGES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

(1) Tenure of the judicial office. Tenure for life or short terms. Appointment by the Government or by popular election. (2) Powers of control and superintendence exercised by political authorities over judges. Power of dismissal; disciplinary power. (3) Restrictions on exercise of political rights by judges. (4) Participation of lay element in the administration of justice. Trial by jury. Trial with lay assessors. Justices of the Peace. Mercantile tribunals. (5) Checks on judicial power; (a) Appeals and New Trials, (b) Publicity of Trials.

*Part II:* THE CONSTITUTIONAL *Functions* OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.

(1) Powers with reference to central and local government administration. (2) Powers in respect of the control of administrative authorities and inferior courts. (3) Powers with reference to the personal liberty of individuals. (4) Powers with reference to property. (5) Conflicts of competence. (6) Interference of political authorities in administration of justice. (7) Suspending and dispensing power of Crown or other Supreme Authority. Right of pardon.

*Part III.* SPECIAL JURISDICTIONS.

(1) Jurisdiction of Parliament and similar bodies. (2) Ecclesiastical Courts. (3) Military and Naval Courts. (4) Disciplinary Courts. (5) Tribunals for Trade Disputes. (6) Jurisdiction over Privileged Persons (Trial by Peers, etc.).

37. 'International Law,' a course of five lectures by Dr. OPPENHEIM, on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 20th November. *postponed*

1. The nature or character and the basis of International Law.
2. The sources, the dominion, and the codification of International Law.
3. The science of International Law.
- 4 and 5. The historical development of International Law.

38. 'The History of the Idea of Democracy in England (1776-1899),' a course of ten lectures by Mr. WALLAS, on Mondays at 8.30 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 9th October.

THE IDEA UNREALIZED (1776-1832). America and France. The idea of democracy held by democrats and anti-democrats. Its relation to the current economics. The Political Harmony. The support of false history. Contemporary changes in social facts and feelings.

THE PROCESS OF REALIZATION (1832-1899). The problem after the Reform Bill. The subtlety of nature. Forms and relations of local and central representative government. Chartism. The vote as liberty or power. Reaction against the Political Harmony. Commercial prosperity and social conciliation. Creation of an expert civil service. The discussions and reforms of 1866-7 and 1884-5. Party organization. Demand for simplicity in local government. Ireland.

THE IDEA AND ITS MODERN SOLVENTS. The British Empire. Disappearance of the distinction between economics and politics. Consolidation of world-politics. Influence of scientific authority. Democratic failures. Unconscious changes of outlook.

39. 'Comparative Licensing Systems,' a course of six lectures by Mr. SHERWELL, in Lent Term.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Each lecture and class meeting is about an hour in duration, and at the close an opportunity is given for questions and discussion.

Intending students are requested to call on the Director before deciding which classes and lectures they will attend. **This is especially necessary in the case of those joining the School for the first time.**

The Director will be at the School for the purpose of meeting intending students on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th October, from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 5.30 to 7 in the evening, and at other times by appointment.

### FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

*Lecture Courses* are open to others than full students on payment of the following special fees:—

- (i) For one course of twenty lectures extending over two terms, 15s. ; half-course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
- (ii) „ one course of six lectures, 5s.
- (iii) „ one course of five lectures, 4s. 6d.
- (iv) „ one course of four lectures, 3s. 6d.
- (v) „ one course of three lectures, 2s. 6d.
- (vi) „ one course of two lectures, 2s.

All Fees must be paid in advance.

Lockers are provided, rent 1s. per Term.

### APPLICATION TO JOIN THE SCHOOL

should be made on the proper form, in writing, and should be accompanied by a cheque or postal order for the amount of the fees.

Applicants are requested to apply, if possible, at least two clear days before the first meeting of the class they desire to join. Application may be made by post.

## RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

will be awarded on the results of an examination to be held in July, 1900. Further particulars will be found on page 10.

The following elections have been made since the establishment of the School in 1895:—

## Russell Studentships.

1896. Mr. F. W. HIRST, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford.  
 1897. Miss A. B. HEWART, B.Sc., University College, Aberystwith.  
 1898. Mr. P. W. L. ASHLEY, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.  
 1899. Mr. JOSEPH OWEN, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

## Other Research Studentships.

1896. Miss E. DEVERELL, Somerville College, Oxford.  
 Miss L. TOMN, Girton College, Cambridge.  
 1897. \*Mr. H. E. S. FREEMANTLE, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford.  
 Miss L. ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.  
 1898. Miss L. ILBERT, Somerville College, Oxford.  
 Mr. G. SLATER, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.  
 1899. †Miss H. D. OAKELEY, Somerville College, Oxford.

## The Lucy Rose Studentship.

1899. Miss AMY HARRISON, B.A., University College, Aberystwith.

\* Resigned on election to Lectureship in Greek in University College, Cardiff.

† Resigned on her appointment as Warden of the Royal Victoria College, Montreal.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

tenable at this School, are annually awarded on the results of the Examinations held by the Society of Arts\* and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.\*

Similar scholarships are also awarded to students of ability to enable them to pursue their studies at the School. By this means the opportunities of scientific training afforded by the School will be brought within the reach of all who are likely to profit by them.

Further information may be obtained from the Director.

\* Particulars may be obtained from the Secretaries of the Societies.

## EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.

There will be a Sessional Examination at the end of the Summer Term, for Full Students of the School, and Terminal Examinations for several of the Courses at the end of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

All Scholars, unless specially exempted, must present themselves at the Terminal and Sessional Examinations held during their course at the School.

## THE HUTCHINSON SILVER MEDAL

will be awarded at the end of the Summer Term on the result of the Sessional Examination. Candidates must have been full students of the School for the three terms preceding the examination. The Medal will not be awarded unless a sufficient amount of ability is shown.

## THE WHITTUCK PRIZE.

Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK offers the sum of £5 as a prize for an essay on a subject in Political Science (including International and Constitutional Law). The following are the conditions of competition for 1899-1900:—

1. Essays must be sent to the Director by the 1st October, 1900.
2. The award will be made by Professor Dicey, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Mr. Whittuck, and the Director.
3. If no essay of sufficient merit be received, the money will be applied to the purchase of books on Foreign Constitutions for the British Library of Political Science.
4. The essay must be clearly written or type-written, and of moderate length.
5. The competition is confined to those who have been full students of the School during the Michaelmas, Lent, and Summer Terms, 1899-1900.
6. Each candidate is required to submit to the Director, before the end of the Summer Term, the subject on which he proposes to send in an essay.

## LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRIZES.

Three prizes of £1 is. each have been offered by Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, D.C.L., M.P., Mr. FRANK DEBENHAM, and Mr. G. N. HOOPER for the best papers in Commercial History, Commercial and Industrial Law, and Commercial Geography, sent in by successful candidates at the Senior Examination of the Chamber who have attended the lectures at the School of Economics.

## THE STUDENTS' LENDING LIBRARY.

No special measures are taken for providing a Students' Lending Library. But the Trustees of the British Library of Political Science have placed several duplicates at the disposal of the students, and various gifts and donations have been received from time to time. The Library at present contains some of the more important textbooks and standard works. It also contains a collection of Fac-simile reproductions of MSS. from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.

A catalogue may be seen in the Reading Room.

## CONDITIONS ON WHICH BOOKS ARE ISSUED TO STUDENTS.

1. Books are issued to full students only.
2. Hours of issue and receipt are 10 a.m. to noon, and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
3. Books may be kept for four days, the day of issue and the day of return counting as one day each. Books not returned on the fourth day will be charged for at 2d. each volume per day. Sunday is not counted.
4. Two volumes may be taken at one time, provided not more than one volume of any one work be taken at a time.
5. Students will be held fully responsible for the safe custody and return of books issued to them.

*N.B.—Any or all of the books in this collection may be withdrawn from circulation at any time without notice.*

## THE STUDENTS' UNION.

*President :*

The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P., LL.D.

*Ex-Presidents :*

The Right Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY, M.P. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart.

*Vice-Presidents :*

Professor HEWINS (Director of the School). Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., L.C.C.  
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Mr. A. J. SARGENT.

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The Union will meet at the School for the purpose of discussion and debate at 8 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays, commencing October 18th. Tea and coffee at 7.15 p.m.

Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, the retiring President, will address the Union on November 15th. His subject will be 'The Law of Nature.'

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

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

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## STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*A series of handbooks by writers connected with the London  
School of Economics and Political Science.*

EDITED BY

PROFESSOR W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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### 1. THE HISTORY OF LOCAL RATES IN ENGLAND.

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'... so interesting and so instructive . . . Every lawyer and political student ought to read them, . . . '—*Law Journal*, 2nd May, 1896.

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'Mr. Sargent's monograph on Colbert is a very thorough bit of work. We have rarely met with a book that concealed with so careless a grace the elaborate researches it has entailed.'—*Saturday Review*, 13th May, 1899.

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**6. LOCAL VARIATIONS IN WAGES.** (The Adam Smith Prize, Cambridge University, 1898.) By F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; 1899; viii. and 90 pp., with Index and 18 Maps and Diagrams. Quarto, 11 in. by 8½ in. 8s. 6d.

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NOTE.—This work will be published in December, 1899, by the London School of Economics and Political Science. One hundred copies only will be printed in large folio. The price to Subscribers will be One Guinea.

Those who desire to obtain a copy at this price are requested to communicate with The Director, The London School of Economics and Political Science, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

The price on publication will be raised to £1 11s. 6d.

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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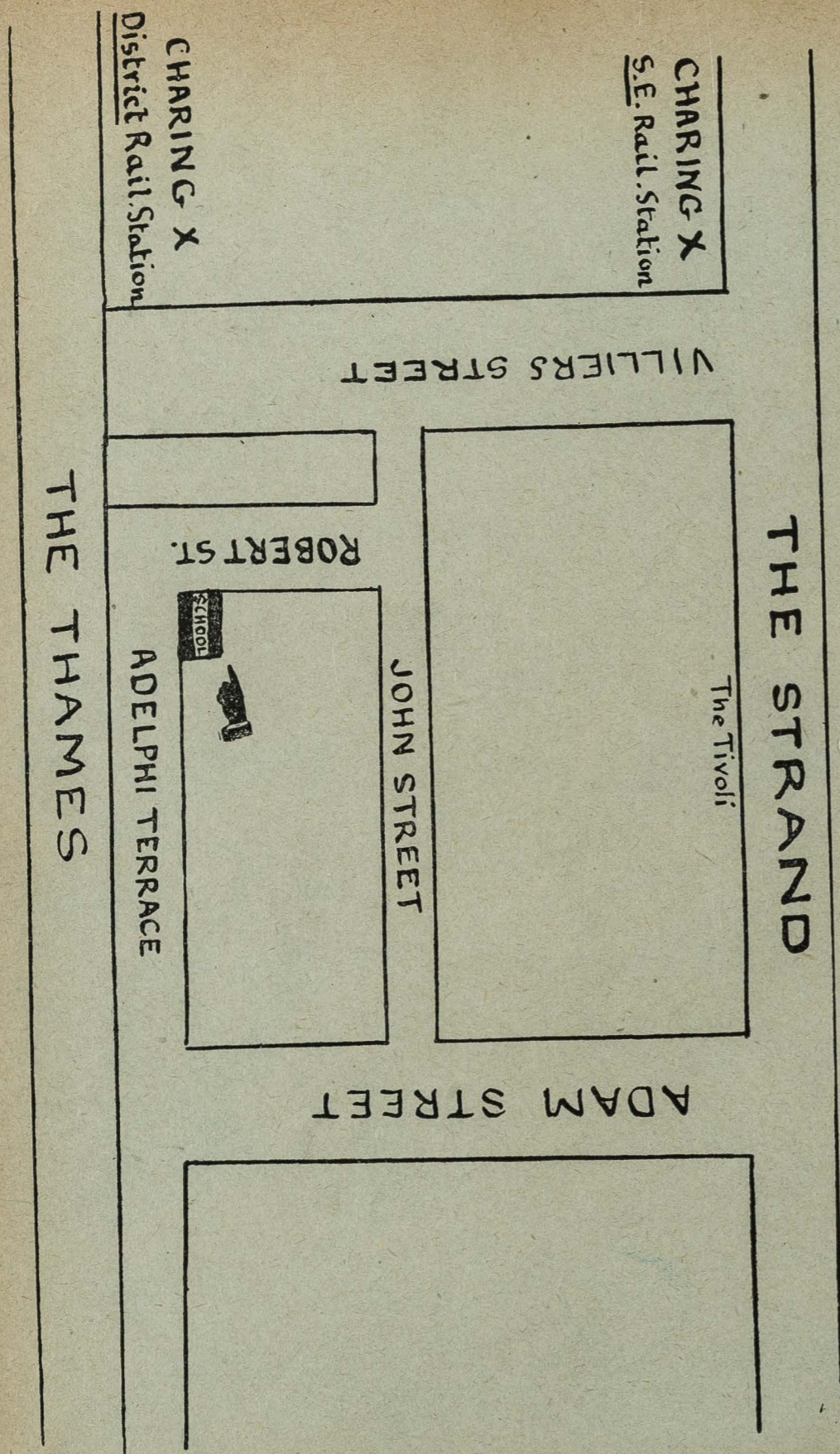
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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
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Mr. F. W. HIRST, B.A., will give a course of three lectures on Fridays at 7 p.m., beginning 10th November, on 'Recent Developments of the Law relating to Drainage.'

The lecturer will sketch the existing law of Public Health (London and provincial) so far as it relates to drainage and sewage. Special attention will be paid to doubtful points and recent decisions.

Fee for the course, 2s. 6d.; free to full students of the School.

Dr. L. OPPENHEIM, Doctor Juris Utriusque; late Professor Ordinarius Publicus of Law and Politics at the University of Basle, will give a course of five lectures on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 20th November, on 'International Law.'

1. The nature or character and the basis of International Law.
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Mr. PERCY W. L. ASHLEY, B.A., will give a course of four lectures on Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning 23rd November, on 'Prussian Local Government.'

The development of Local Government in Prussia, from Stein to Bismarck. The objects of the Bismarckian legislation: (1) the extension of self-government on an aristocratic basis; (2) the creation of a system of administrative courts. Social, political, and economic contrasts in Prussia at this period. Later legislation.

The local bodies as state-officials and as communal-authorities; distinction between general and local matters. The Province (Ober-präsident, Provinzial-Rath, Landtag, Ausschuss), the Regierungs-Bezirk (solely for general matters; Regierungs-Präsident, Regierung, and Ausschuss), the Land- or Stadt-Kreis (Landrath, Kreis Ausschuss, Kreistag; Bürgermeister, Stadt-Ausschuss), the Stadtgemeinde (Bürgermeister, Magistrat, Verordnerenversammlung), and Landgemeinde (Vorsteher, Gemeinde-Vertretung or Versammlung). Constitution of these bodies (official and lay elements); their functions. Differences of organization in the various provinces. Manors. Police. Administrative control and devolution of powers. Franchise and methods of election: the three-class system and its results. Finance. The Act of 1893. Grants in aid from (1) the State, (2) the Province. Loans.

The administrative courts: (a) Kreis-Ausschuss, (b) Bezirk-Ausschuss, (c) Oberverwaltungsgericht. Structure and working. Limitation of appeals. Independence of judges. Predominance of legal over political considerations in highest courts.

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## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION, 1899-1900.

With the co-operation of the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), courses of lectures and classes on the following commercial subjects have been arranged for the Session 1899-1900. The lectures will be held either at the Offices of the Chamber, Botolph House, 10, Eastcheap, E.C., or at the London School of Economics, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., as stated below.

These lectures form an important part of the scheme of Higher Commercial Education of the Chamber,\* and will be of the greatest possible use to those engaged in commercial pursuits.

The lectures and classes, unless otherwise stated, are held at 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

The Session 1899-1900 will be divided into three Terms, viz. :—

Michaelmas Term : 6th October to 15th December, 1899.

Lent Term : 16th January to 26th March, 1900.

Summer Term : 24th April to 25th June, 1900.

The Session will begin on Friday, 6th October, when the Director will give an inaugural lecture on 'The Position of Economics and Political Science in a National System of Education,' at the School, at 8.30 p.m.

The following complete course of lectures and classes, extending over two years, has been arranged, and is recommended, but a selection of subjects may be made to suit the needs of special groups of commercial students, and, in certain circumstances, the work can be spread over a longer period of time. Intending Students should consult the Director.

### FIRST YEAR'S CLASSES.

1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

2. 'General Economic Theory,' by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 10th October.

\* The London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated) has been for many years actively engaged in promoting the teaching of commercial subjects.

3. 'Methods of Investigation,' by Mr. BOWLEY, PROFESSOR HEWINS, Mr. SANGER, Mr. and Mrs. WEBB, and other lecturers.

14. 'Elementary Legal Terms,' by Mr. SANGER, in Michaelmas Term, at an hour to be arranged later. Intending students are requested to communicate with the Director.

#### FIRST YEAR'S LECTURES.

20. 'The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with Special Reference to England.' The second half of a two years' course of lectures by PROFESSOR FOXWELL, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

24. 'Commercial Geography,' a course of lectures by Mr. MACKINDER, extending over all three Terms: arrangements to be announced later.

25. 'The English Law of Trading Partnerships and Companies: and its analogies with French and German Law,' a course of ten lectures by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 19th October, at the London Chamber of Commerce.

26. 'Banking Law: with special reference to Bills of Exchange and Cheques,' a course of five lectures, by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, in Lent Term.

28. 'Bills of Sale; and Bankruptcy,' a course of six lectures, by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, in the Summer Term.

#### SECOND YEAR'S CLASSES.

9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 12th October.

10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 11th October.

NOTE.—This course is intended to give a general view of the phenomena connected with good and bad times.

#### SECOND YEAR'S LECTURES.

17. 'The History of Foreign Trade,' a course of twenty lectures, by PROFESSOR HEWINS, extending over two Terms.

In Michaelmas Term, ten lectures on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 9th October.

21. 'The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport,' an introductory course on railway organization, by PROFESSOR HEWINS, of six lectures in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 12th October.

22. 'Some Railway Questions,' a course of six lectures, by Mr. ACWORTH, in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms: the dates to be announced later.

27. 'The Law of Transport,' a course of five lectures by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW, in Lent Term.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

The courses are numbered as in the full programme, which gives particulars of the Research Department, Scholarships, etc., and detailed syllabuses of all courses at the School. It may be obtained on application.

Each lecture and class meeting is about an hour in duration, and at the close an opportunity is given for questions and discussion.

Intending students are requested to call on the Director before deciding which classes and lectures they will attend. This is especially necessary in the case of those joining the School for the first time.

The Director will be at the School for the purpose of meeting intending students on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th October, from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 5.30 to 7 in the evening, and at other times by appointment.

## THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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The *obligatory* subjects include, amongst others: Geography, with special reference to Commerce; Commercial History; Elements of Political Economy.

The *optional* subjects, from which the candidate may select any two, include, amongst others: Machinery of Business; Banking and Currency; Commercial and Industrial Law.

A 'Separate' Certificate may be obtained in any one of the above subjects, which Certificate will be exchanged for a 'Full' Certificate when the course is completed.

The syllabus of the Chamber has recently been revised, and in the four following subjects, viz.: Commercial History, Elements of Political Economy, Banking and Currency, Commercial and Industrial Law, the year's course of lectures given at the London School of Economics and Political Science covers generally all the ground of the Chamber's syllabus.

Three prizes of £1 1s. each have been offered by Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, D.C.L., M.P., Mr. FRANK DEBENHAM, and Mr. G. N. HOOPER for the best papers in Commercial History, Commercial and Industrial Law, and Commercial Geography, sent in by successful candidates at the Senior Examination of the Chamber who have attended the lectures at the School of Economics.

Full particulars of the examinations are given in the Senior Commercial Education Scheme of the London Chamber of Commerce, which may be obtained on application to the London Chamber of Commerce.

### FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

*Lecture Courses* are open to others than full students on payment of the following special fees:—

- (i) For one course of twenty lectures extending over two terms, 15s.; half-course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
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- (v) „ one course of three lectures, 2s. 6d.
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### APPLICATION TO JOIN THE SCHOOL

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### SYLLABUS OF COURSES ARRANGED FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

SESSION 1899-1900.

THE following courses have been arranged :—

**29. 'Local Government,'** a course of lectures, by Mr. WEBB, extending over three Terms. In Michaelmas Term, six lectures, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 26th October.

These lectures will deal with the historical development of English Local Government during the present century. The forerunners of the Town Council (such as the "Meeting of Leypayers," the Leet Jury, the Parish Vestry, the "Lamp" or "Police" Commissioners). Towns corporate and unincorporate, how far were they, as regards municipal functions, essentially different? What was accomplished by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835? The Cholera as a reform agency. The Public Health Acts. The Local Government Board and its relation to municipal work. The era of municipal consolidation. The influence of the Private Bill Committees. The reform of the County and the rural parish.

In the Lent Term the lectures will be devoted to a descriptive analysis of the structure and function of the various types of local governing authorities in England, dealing principally with their real, as contrasted with their formal constitutions, and their actual rather than their nominal functions.

In the Summer Term, some particular problems and difficulties of English local government organization will be examined in detail.

Text-book :—All students should read *Local Government*, by Dr. Blake Odgers (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.). The lecturer will suggest other readings from time to time, and will, moreover, advise individual students who consult him on particular points.

**30. 'Economics of Local Government,'** a course of ten lectures, by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., in Lent Term.

**31. 'Recent Developments of the Law relating to Drainage,'** a course of four lectures, by Mr. HIRST, in Michaelmas Term, on Fridays at 7 p.m., beginning 10th November.

The lecturer will sketch the existing law of Public Health (London and provincial) so far as it relates to drainage and sewage. Special attention will be paid to doubtful points and recent decisions.

**32.** A second short course on the law relating to Local Government will be given by Mr. HIRST in Lent Term.

**33. 'Prussian Local Government,'** a course of four lectures, by Mr. ASHLEY, in Michaelmas Term, on Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning 23rd November.

The development of Local Government in Prussia, from Stein to Bismarck. The objects of the Bismarckian legislation: (1) the extension of self-government on an aristocratic basis; (2) the creation of a system of administrative courts. Social, political, and economic contrasts in Prussia at this period. Later legislation.

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Some characteristics of the present Prussian Local Government; how far successful. Possibilities of future development.

**34. 'Systems of Taxation,'** by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in the Summer Term.

**35. 'The Incidence of Taxation,'** by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

The Incidence of Taxation in the United Kingdom, with special reference to (i) the burden borne by the working classes, (ii) the burden on land. Progressive and degressive taxation. Death duties. Discussion of the proposals to tax site values, and of the present system of Imperial subventions for local expenditure.

N.B.—This course is intended to give such information, statistical and otherwise, as is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the Budget or any proposed alterations in the system of taxation.

**36. 'The Administration of Justice in its Constitutional Aspects,'** by Dr. SCHUSTER.

A course of lectures, extending over three Terms, dealing with the following matters from a comparative point of view, with special reference to the laws of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

In Michaelmas Term, ten lectures on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 16th October.

The above form part of the Course of Training for Municipal Officers. Students taking this course will find it to their advantage to attend also a selection of the following courses:—

**9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,'** by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 12th October.

**10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,'** by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 11th October.

**1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,'** by PROFESSOR HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

**2. 'General Economic Theory,'** by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 10th October.

**3. 'Methods of Investigation,'** by Mr. BOWLEY, PROFESSOR HEWINS, Mr. SANGER, Mr. and Mrs. WEBB, and other lecturers.

**8. 'Problems of Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation,'** by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB, on Thursdays at 5 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 19th October.

**11. 'Popular Government,'** by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th October.

**12. 'The British Empire and other Composite States,'** by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term.

**13. 'Some Theories of the Basis of Political Obligation,'** by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

**14. 'Elementary Legal Terms,'** by Mr. SANGER, in Michaelmas Term, at an hour to be arranged later. Intending students are requested to communicate with the Director.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

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## FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

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- (iii) „ one course of five lectures, 4s. 6d.
- (iv) „ one course of four lectures, 3s. 6d.
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# The London School of Economics and Political Science

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

*Director:*

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London; and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

## SYLLABUS OF COURSES ARRANGED FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following courses have been arranged:—

**29. 'Local Government,'** a course of lectures, by Mr. WEBB, extending over three Terms. In Michaelmas Term, six lectures, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 26th October.

These lectures will deal with the historical development of English Local Government during the present century. The forerunners of the Town Council (such as the "Meeting of Leypayers," the Leet Jury, the Parish Vestry, the "Lamp" or "Police" Commissioners). Towns corporate and unincorporate, how far were they, as regards municipal functions, essentially different? What was accomplished by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835? The Cholera as a reform agency. The Public Health Acts. The Local Government Board and its relation to municipal work. The era of municipal consolidation. The influence of the Private Bill Committees. The reform of the County and the rural parish.

In the Lent Term the lectures will be devoted to a descriptive analysis of the structure and function of the various types of local governing authorities in England, dealing principally with their real, as contrasted with their formal constitutions, and their actual rather than their nominal functions.

In the Summer Term, some particular problems and difficulties of English local government organization will be examined in detail.

Text-book:—All students should read *Local Government*, by Dr. Blake Odgers (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.). The lecturer will suggest other readings from time to time, and will, moreover, advise individual students who consult him on particular points.

30. 'Economics of Local Government,' a course of ten lectures, by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m., in Lent Term.

31. 'Recent Developments of the Law relating to Drainage,' a course of four lectures, by Mr. HIRST, in Michaelmas Term, on Fridays at 7 p.m., beginning 10th November.

The lecturer will sketch the existing law of Public Health (London and provincial) so far as it relates to drainage and sewage. Special attention will be paid to doubtful points and recent decisions.

32. A second short course on the law relating to Local Government will be given by Mr. HIRST in Lent Term.

33. 'Prussian Local Government,' a course of four lectures, by Mr. ASHLEY, in Michaelmas Term, on Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning 23rd November.

The development of Local Government in Prussia, from Stein to Bismarck. The objects of the Bismarckian legislation: (1) the extension of self-government on an aristocratic basis; (2) the creation of a system of administrative courts. Social, political, and economic contrasts in Prussia at this period. Later legislation.

The local bodies as state-officials and as communal-authorities; distinction between general and local matters. The Province (Ober-präsident, Provinzial-Rath, Landtag, Ausschuss), the Regierungs-Bezirk (solely for general matters; Regierungs-Präsident, Regierung, and Ausschuss), the Land- or Stadt-Kreis (Landrath, Kreisausschuss, Kreistag; Bürgermeister, Stadt-Ausschuss), the Stadtgemeinde (Bürgermeister, Magistrat, Verordnerversammlung), and Landgemeinde (Vorsteher, Gemeinde-Vertretung or Versammlung). Constitution of these bodies (official and lay elements); their functions. Differences of organization in the various provinces. Manors. Police. Administrative control and devolution of powers. Franchise and methods of election: the three-class system and its results. Finance. The Act of 1893. Grants in aid from (1) the State, (2) the Province. Loans.

The administrative courts: (a) Kreis-Ausschuss, (b) Bezirk-Ausschuss, (c) Oberverwaltungsgericht. Structure and working. Limitation of appeals. Independence of judges. Predominance of legal over political considerations in highest courts.

Some characteristics of the present Prussian Local Government; how far successful. Possibilities of future development.

34. 'Systems of Taxation,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in the Summer Term.

35. 'The Incidence of Taxation,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

The Incidence of Taxation in the United Kingdom, with special reference to (i) the burden borne by the working classes, (ii) the burden on land. Progressive and degressive taxation. Death duties. Discussion of the proposals to tax site values, and of the present system of Imperial subventions for local expenditure.

N.B.—This course is intended to give such information, statistical and otherwise, as is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the Budget or any proposed alterations in the system of taxation.

36. 'The Administration of Justice in its Constitutional Aspects,' by Dr. SCHUSTER.

A course of lectures, extending over three Terms, dealing with the following matters from a comparative point of view, with special reference to the laws of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

In Michaelmas Term, ten lectures on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 16th October.

The above form part of the Course of Training for Municipal Officers. Students taking this course will find it to their advantage to attend also a selection of the following courses:—

9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 12th October.

10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 11th October.

1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

2. 'General Economic Theory,' by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 10th October.

3. 'Methods of Investigation,' by Mr. BOWLEY, PROFESSOR HEWINS, Mr. SANGER, Mr. and Mrs. WEBB, and other lecturers.

8. 'Problems of Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation,' by Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB, on Thursdays at 5 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 19th October.

11. 'Popular Government,' by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas Term, beginning 13th October.

12. 'The British Empire and other Composite States,' by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in Lent Term.

13. 'Some Theories of the Basis of Political Obligation,' by Mr. DICKINSON, on Fridays at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

14. 'Elementary Legal Terms,' by Mr. SANGER, in Michaelmas Term, at an hour to be arranged later. Intending students are requested to communicate with the Director.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

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*Director:*

PROFESSOR W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB will give a course of six lectures on Local Government on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 1st February. The course will deal with 'The Present Organization of Local Government in England.'

The lectures will deal successively with the actual organization and functions of (1) the County Councils, and their constituent parts, whether (2) Non-County Boroughs and Urban District Councils, or (3) Rural District Councils, with their constituents, (4) the Rural Parishes; (5) the County Boroughs, and (6) the new federal machinery tending to reconstitute the old geographical county; (7) the separate hierarchy of London; and (8) the relation to the general organization for municipal government of the special machinery for the administration of elementary education and poor relief.

Fee for the course, 5s. Free to Full Students of the School.

MR. JOSEPH JACOBS will give a course of ten lectures on 'The Early History of the English Wool Trade,' on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 5th February.

Fee for the course, 7s. 6d. Free to Full Students of the School.

DR. OPPENHEIM will give a course of five lectures on 'States as Subjects of International Law,' on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 12th February.

Conception of a State and of Sovereignty. Commencement of Existence of a State and Recognition. Personal Identity of States in spite of Changes in their Condition. Extinction of States. Succession of States. Compound Subjects of International Law. States in Real Union. Confederated States. Federal States. Suzerain and Vassal States. States under Protectorate. Neutralized States. Half-civilized and similar States. The Holy See. Characteristics of the Position of the Members of the Family of Nations. Personality of States. Equality and Inequality of States. Rank and Titles of States. Independence of Nations. Intervention. The Monroe Doctrine. Territorial Supremacy of States. Dignity of States. Intercourse of States.

Fee for the course, 4s. 6d. Free to Full Students of the School.

[P.T.O.]



MR. GRAHAM WALLAS will give a short course of six lectures on 'The Development of Public Educational Machinery in England,' on Mondays at 8.30 p.m., beginning 19th February.

An attempt will be made to deal not only with the machinery for Public Elementary Education, but also with the varied activity of the State in controlling charitable and University endowments, with Poor Law Schools and Reformatories, and with Factory Legislation on its educational side. An outline will also be given of the principles of government on which various forms of State educational action seem to have been based.

Fee for the course, 5s. Free to Full Students of the School.

Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW will begin a course of five lectures on 'Banking Law: with special reference to Bills of Exchange and Cheques,' on Thursday, 22nd February, at 6.30 p.m., at the London Chamber of Commerce, Eastcheap.

Relation of Banker and Customer generally. Accounts, Pass Book, Appropriation. Banker's duty to pay cheques. Bank's right of lien. Connection of Branch Banks.

Banker's position with regard to negotiable instruments; definition of negotiability. "Title through a thief." Raphael *v.* Bank of England. Chief instances of negotiable instruments: bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bank notes. Some doubtful cases.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The Act of 1882. 1. How to make a bill. Definition of a bill of exchange. Examples. Legal requirements for a bill: (a) Parties, fictitious payee, Vagliano *v.* Bank of England; (b) Definite order to pay, money; (c) Consideration, accommodation bills; (d) Stamp. 2. How to circulate a bill: acceptance, indorsement, presentment for acceptance and for payment, liabilities of acceptor, drawer, indorser. Cheques: law of; how different from bills of exchange; banker's liability for forged signature; crossed cheques; cheques "not negotiable." Promissory notes: peculiarities of. Rulers of international law.

Fee for the course, 4s. 6d. Free to Full Students of the School.

Further particulars of any of the above courses or of the School generally may be obtained on application to the Director.

29th January, 1900.

Michaelmas 1899-1900

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
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Mr. F. W. HIRST, B.A., will give a course of three lectures on Fridays at 7 p.m., beginning 10th November, on 'Recent Developments of the Law relating to Drainage.'

The lecturer will sketch the existing law of Public Health (London and provincial) so far as it relates to drainage and sewage. Special attention will be paid to doubtful points and recent decisions.

Fee for the course, 2s. 6d.; free to full students of the School.

Dr. L. OPPENHEIM, Doctor Juris Utriusque; late Professor Ordinarius Publicus of Law and Politics at the University of Basle, will give a course of five lectures on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 20th November, on 'International Law.'

1. The nature or character and the basis of International Law.
2. The sources, the dominion, and the codification of International Law.
3. The science of International Law.
- 4 and 5. The historical development of International Law.

Fee for the course, 4s. 6d.; free to full students of the School.

Mr. PERCY W. L. ASHLEY, B.A., will give a course of four lectures on Thursdays at 7 p.m., beginning 23rd November, on 'Prussian Local Government.'

The development of Local Government in Prussia, from Stein to Bismarck. The objects of the Bismarckian legislation: (1) the extension of self-government on an aristocratic basis; (2) the creation of a system of administrative courts. Social, political, and economic contrasts in Prussia at this period. Later legislation.

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COURSES IN RAILWAY SUBJECTS.

SESSION 1899-1900.

THE following courses have been arranged with a view to meeting the needs of Railway Officers and others engaged in Railway Administration, or otherwise interested in the subject.

22. 'Some Railway Questions,' by W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.

A course of three lectures, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 16th November. Fee for the course, 2s. 6d.

Pooling. Railways and Canals. Passenger Rates, etc.

To be followed by a course of six lectures in Lent Term.

**21. 'The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport,'** an introductory course on railway organization, by PROFESSOR HEWINS, M.A., Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London, and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

Six lectures in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 12th October. Fee for the full course of twelve lectures, extending over two terms, 10s.

The Development of the Means of Transport; its Economic and Political Significance. The Relations between Railways and the State; (i) not covered by any one formula; (ii) determined by causes some of which are historical, others arise from the structure and organisation of the different States. The Grounds of State Interference with Railways; (i) economic, (ii) political. Existing Relations between Railways and the State, with special reference to (i) Great Britain, (ii) Germany, (iii) France, (iv) the United States. Ownership *versus* Control. Methods of State Regulation in Relation to (i) construction, (ii) organization, (iii) rates. Railways and Waterways.

The bibliography of Railways is very extensive. Students who propose to attend these lectures may with advantage read Hadley's *Railroad Transportation*, Ulrich's *Eisenbahntarifwesen*, and Colson's *Transports et Tarifs*. A list of books, etc., dealing with the special points which arise out of the lectures will be circulated after each lecture.

**27. 'The Law of Transport,'** a course of five lectures by C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; Barrister-at-Law; late Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law; Yorke Prizeman, 1895; and holder of a Studentship of the Inns of Court. In Lent Term. Fee for the course, 4s. 6d.

Carriage generally. Legal position of the "common carrier" by land and sea.

(a) CARRIAGE BY SEA:—

- (1) *Contract* of affreightment. Charter parties and bills of lading. Construction of the contract. Foreign laws. (2) *The Voyage*. Salvage. Wreck. General average. (3) *Delivery*. Stoppage in transit. Freight. Demurrage.

(b) CARRIAGE BY LAND:—

Position of railways and canals. Historical summary: free competition gives way to State Regulation; Acts, 1854-1872. The Railway Commissioners. Act of 1888 as to merchandise.

Carriage (1) Of Passengers. Duty of company to provide reasonable accommodation. Workmen's trains. (2) Of Passengers' Luggage. What is personal luggage? (3) Of Animals. Cases when the company is free from liability. (4) Of Merchandise. Statutory limitations of Common Law liability of company as common carrier.

Students attending these lectures will also find it to their advantage to attend the following classes:—

**1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,'** by PROFESSOR HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

This class is intended to provide, as far as possible, the groundwork for the study of modern industrial and commercial problems. The course will be divided into two parts. In Part I, an attempt will be made to present an outline, as complete as possible, of the economic history of England. The Middle Ages will be dealt with only in a general manner. The attention of students will be mainly concentrated on English development since the end of the fifteenth century. Occasional reference will be made to contemporary movements in other countries. Part II. will be devoted to an account of the structure and organization of modern industry and commerce, as exhibited in the cotton, iron, and other great trades of this country. Special times will be set apart for the students attending this class for consultation with the lecturer.

**2. 'General Economic Theory,'** by EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 10th October.

In Michaelmas Term the chief work of the class will be the study of the theory of production. J. S. Mill's *Political Economy*, Book I., will be used as a text-book or basis of discussion, and each student will be asked to read in addition the corresponding portion of some more recent English or foreign author.

**9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,'** by A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Thursdays in all three terms at 6 p.m.

**10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,'** by C. P. SANGER, M.A.

Wednesdays in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at 6 p.m.

More detailed information is given in the full programme.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

A full programme containing detailed information and syllabuses of all the classes and lectures at the School, and of Scholarships, Studentships and Prizes, will be forwarded on application.

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THE DIRECTOR,  
The London School of Economics,  
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## SYLLABUS OF COURSES IN STATISTICS.

SESSION 1899-1900.

The following courses have been arranged to meet the needs of those who require a knowledge of Statistical Methods. They are especially designed for public officials and business men engaged in work of a statistical and actuarial character, such as Fire, Life and other branches of Insurance. The officers of Provident and Friendly Societies and Trade Unions will be particularly interested.

3. 'Methods of Investigation,' by Mr. BOWLEY, PROFESSOR HEWINS, Mr. SANGER, Mr. and Mrs. WEBB, and other lecturers. In the Lent or Summer Term.

9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. BOWLEY, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 12th October.

*Michaelmas and Lent Terms.*—Definition of Statistics. Accumulation of data; methods of collection, tabulation and summarizing. Use of averages and diagrams, periodic curves, historical curves. Grouping of Figures. Illustrated by special studies of figures relating to Revenue, Population and Demography, Production, Consumption, Foreign Trade, Income, and especially to Wages: work practical as far as circumstances allow. Prices, Index Numbers; Workmen's Budgets, their collection and use. The accuracy of different classes of estimates and of averages; the conditions of accuracy.

*Summer Term.*—The Law of Error and Method of Least Squares. The Laws of Great Numbers. Application to Index Numbers and the Accuracy of Averages. Questions of Cause and Effect. Correlation. *The Mathematics employed will be as simple as possible, and confined chiefly to the Summer Term.*

Reference will be made to the following books, among others:—Maurice Block, *Traité théorique et pratique de statistique*; Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de statistique administrative*; Longstaff, *Studies in Statistics*; Giffen, *Essays in Finance*; Jevons, *Investigations in Currency and Finance*; Venn, *The Logic of Chance*.

10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 11th October.

*Michaelmas Term.*—Elementary Statistical Methods with special reference to vital statistics. Life tables. Age distribution tables. Expectation of life. Probable duration of life. Birth, death, and marriage rates. Mortality in different trades. Common fallacies. The census: special discussion of the defects in the last census. Suggested improvement for the census of 1901.

NOTE.—In this course of lectures the students will be furnished with figures, and easy examples will be set to them to work out for themselves.

*Lent Term.*—Statistics of the distribution of wealth, of want of employment and of fluctuation in trade, with special reference to cycles in prosperity. Discussion of Jevons' ten years cycle, and suggested new seven years cycle. Averages and means, with special reference to index numbers and the fall in prices. Cause of the fall in prices.

NOTE.—This course is intended to give a general view of the phenomena connected with good and bad times.

35. 'The Incidence of Taxation,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., in the Summer Term.

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1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in Michaelmas and Lent Terms, beginning 10th October.

2. 'General Economic Theory,' by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays, at 6.15 p.m., in all three Terms, beginning 10th October.

5. 'The Economic History of England in relation to that of Foreign Countries,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in Lent Term.

6. 'The Historical School of Economists,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in the Summer Term.

7. 'The Income of Great Britain and Ireland: what it consists of and how it is obtained,' by Mr. CANNAN, in the Summer Term.

14. 'Elementary Legal Terms,' by Mr. SANGER, in Michaelmas Term, at an hour to be arranged later. Intending students are requested to communicate with the Director.

The object of the class will be to discuss the meaning of those legal terms and ideas which are used in economic works, official reports, and elsewhere.

34. 'Systems of Taxation,' by PROFESSOR HEWINS, in the Summer Term.

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10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director:

PROFESSOR W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LENT TERM, 1900.

THE Lent Term will commence on TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, and will close on MONDAY, 26TH MARCH.

The following classes and lectures have been arranged:

SPECIAL CLASSES CONFINED TO FULL STUDENTS  
OF THE SCHOOL.

NOTE.—The lectures are numbered as in the programme published at the beginning of the Session, and students are referred to it for further particulars. Copies may be obtained on application.

## ECONOMICS.

✓ 1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,' by Professor HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., beginning 16th January.

✓ 2. 'General Economic Theory' (Part II., DISTRIBUTION), by Mr. EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., on Tuesdays at 6.15 p.m., beginning 16th January.

The sense in which the incomes of individuals may be aggregated and then regarded as a whole which is distributed. The causes which determine existing distribution between individuals, between industrial and territorial groups, and between economic categories (such as labour, land and capital). Ideals of distribution, conflicting and otherwise.

Students to read Marshall's *Principles* or *Elements*, Book VI., also Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Book I., chap. x., part 1; Cannan's *Elementary Political Economy*, part 2, secs. 12-17; Smart's *Distribution of Income*, Book II.

✓ 2a. 'The Pure Theory of Economics,' by Mr. C. P. SANGER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 19th January.

Cournot's *Theory of Wealth* will be used as a text-book. A knowledge of the Differential Calculus is necessary.

FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

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- (i) For one course of twenty lectures extending over two terms, 15s. ; half-course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
- (ii) ,, one course of six lectures, 5s.
- (iii) ,, one course of five lectures, 4s. 6d.
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Lockers are provided, rent 1s. per Term.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director :

PROFESSOR W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LENT TERM, 1900.

The Lent Term will commence on TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, and will close on MONDAY, 26TH MARCH.

The following classes and lectures have been arranged :

SPECIAL CLASSES CONFINED TO FULL-TIME STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL

NOTE.—The lectures are numbered in the Session, and students should refer to the number on application

16. The Pa  
 torical Records  
 Bibliography of the  
 Office: Director of the  
 beginning 19th January.

17. The History of Foreign Trade  
 Ten lectures, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SCIENCE  
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5. 'The Commercial Policy of the British Colonies,' by Professor HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., beginning 16th January.

The students attending this class will be expected to undertake the investigation of one of the subjects to be announced at the first meeting. In the Lent Term the class will deal with the Canadian reports and documents in the Library.

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#### STATISTICS.

9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Guy Silver Medallist of the Royal Statistical Society, 1895; and Newmarch Lecturer 1897 and 1898, on Thursdays, at 6 p.m., beginning 18th January.

10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 17th January.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE.

12. 'The Political Structure of the British Empire,' by Mr. G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 19th January.

15. A class will be held by Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK, late Law Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, for students willing to write short papers on questions in **Commercial, Constitutional and International Law**. On Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m., commencing 17th January. Names of intending students must be sent to the Director before 15th January.

#### PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC.

16. 'The Palæography and Diplomatic of English Historical Records and MSS., including their Sources and Bibliography,' by Mr. HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office; Director of the Royal Historical Society, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 19th January.

#### COURSES OF LECTURES SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE WORK OF THE CLASSES, OPEN TO ALL FULL STUDENTS; AND TO OTHERS ON PAYMENT OF A SPECIAL FEE.

##### GENERAL ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

17. 'The History of Foreign Trade,' by Professor HEWINS. Ten lectures, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 22nd January.

- 18a. 'The Early History of the English Wool Trade,' by Mr. JOSEPH JACOBS, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, and of the American Jewish Historical Society, Washington. A course of ten lectures, on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 5th February.

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20. 'The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with Special Reference to England,' by Professor H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London. Ten lectures, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 16th January.

21. 'The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport,' by Professor HEWINS. An introductory course of six lectures on railway organization, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 18th January. In continuation of the course given in the Michaelmas Term.

22. 'Some Railway Questions,' by Mr. W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christchurch, Oxford. A course of six lectures, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 18th January. In continuation of the course delivered in the Michaelmas Term.

- 24a. 'The Economic Geography of the Indies,' by Mr. H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Student of Christchurch, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford. A course of ten lectures, on Fridays at 8 p.m., beginning 19th January.

The expression "Indies" is here understood in its old sense of the oceanic borders of Asia and Africa, beyond the Isthmus of Suez. (1 and 2) India. (3) Malaya. (4) China. (5) Japan and the Amurland. (6) Australia. (7) The Cape. (8) The African Lakeland. (9) The Nile Basin. (10) The Roads to the Indies.

26. 'Banking Law: with special Reference to Bills of Exchange and Cheques,' by Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; Barrister-at-Law; late Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law; Yorke Prizeman, 1895; and holder of a studentship of the Inns of Court. A course of five lectures, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., at the London Chamber of Commerce, beginning 22nd February.

27. 'The Law of Transport,' by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW. A course of five lectures, on Wednesdays at 7 p.m., beginning 17th January. (N.B.—This course will be given at the School.)



5. 'The Commercial Policy of the British Colonies,' by Professor HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., beginning 16th January.

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The expression "Indies" is here understood of Asia and Africa, beyond the Cape of Good Hope. (4) China. (5) Japan. (6) African Lakeland. (9)

26. 'Banking, Exchange and Commerce,' by Mr. H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., late Senior Whewell Lecturer, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1895; and holder of the Whewell Lectureship, 1896. Five lectures, on Thursdays, beginning 18th January.

27. 'The Law of Commerce,' by Mr. H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., late Senior Whewell Lecturer, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1895; and holder of the Whewell Lectureship, 1896. Five lectures, on Mondays, beginning 22nd January. (N.B.—This course is given in the Michaelmas Term.)

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→ 29. 'Local Government,' by Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., L.C.C. Six lectures, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 1st February.

→ 30. 'Economics of Local Government,' by Mr. CANNAN. A course of ten lectures, on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., beginning 16th January.

Wherein does Local differ from other Government? Of what or of whom does a district or town consist? In what respects does it resemble or differ from a nation, a country, the 'tenantry of a great estate,' a club, a co-operative society, a communist society, a joint-stock company?

What gains and losses result from local management and from compulsion and monopoly?

What are the services or goods commonly provided by local governments? By whom are they commonly received and by whom should they be received? Who commonly pays and who should pay for them?

What effects result from the services and goods (a) costing more than they are worth, and (b) being worth more than they cost?

What are the effects of (a) the services and goods being delivered long before they are paid for, and (b) being paid for long before they are delivered?

→ 36. 'The Constitutional Functions of Courts of Law,' by Dr. ERNEST J. SCHUSTER, Jur. D., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. A course of ten lectures, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 22nd January.

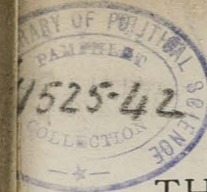
1. The Separation of Powers (examination of Montesquieu's doctrine).
2. Judicial Restraints on Legislation.
3. Judicial Restraints on Administrative Acts (Position and Powers of Continental Administrative Courts, etc.).
4. Control of the Courts in respect of Administrative Authorities.
5. Administrative Functions of the Courts.
6. Powers of the Courts.
  - (a) with reference to the personal liberty of individuals;
  - (b) with reference to property.
7. Conflicts of Competence.

→ 37. 'The Science and Historical Development of International Law,' by Dr. L. OPPENHEIM, late Professor Ordinarius Publicus of Law and Politics at the University of Basle. A course of three lectures, on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 22nd January.

Students who attended Dr. Oppenheim's lectures during Michaelmas Term are entitled to attend this course free of charge.

→ 37a. 'States as Subjects of International Law,' by Dr. OPPENHEIM. A course of five lectures, on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 12th February.

Conception of a State and of Sovereignty. Commencement of Existence of a State and Recognition. Personal Identity of States in spite of Changes in their Condition. Extinction of States. Succession of States. Compound Subjects of International Law.



THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
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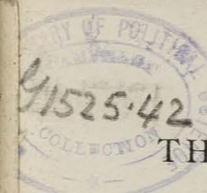
MR. SIDNEY WEBB will give a course of six lectures on Local Government on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 1st February. The course will deal with 'The Present Organization of Local Government in England.'

The lectures will deal successively with the actual organization and functions of (1) the County Councils, and their constituent parts, whether (2) Non-County Boroughs and Urban District Councils, or (3) Rural District Councils, with their constituents, (4) the Rural Parishes; (5) the County Boroughs, and (6) the new federal machinery tending to reconstitute the old geographical county; (7) the separate hierarchy of London; and (8) the relation to the general organization for municipal government of the special machinery for the administration of elementary education and poor relief.

Fee for the course, 5s. Free to Full Students of the School.

Early application for tickets is requested.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*



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... member of the London School Board. A course of six lectures, on Mondays at 8.30 p.m., beginning 19th February.

An attempt will be made to deal not only with the machinery for Public Elementary Education, but also with the varied activity of the State in controlling charitable and University endowments, with Poor Law Schools and Reformatories, and with Factory Legislation on its educational side. An outline will also be given of the principles of government on which various forms of State educational action seem to have been based.

41. 'Local Taxation,' by Professor EDGEWORTH. A course of two lectures, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 24th January.

In these lectures it is proposed to consider some of the questions discussed in the last Report of the Local Taxation Commission. They may be arranged under three heads of enquiry:

- I.—In the distribution of fiscal burdens, what are the ends which justice aims at?
- II.—In the investigation of the means to those ends what "middle axioms" are obtained from the theory of incidence?
- III.—What legislative action should be adopted now in this country with respect to local taxation?

The principal questions to be considered under these heads are:

- I.—Respecting Imperial and Municipal expenditure on different objects—Army and Navy, Prisons, Lunatics, Poor, Roads, and so forth—what proportions of the burden should fall on the classes demarcated by various degrees of (a) interest in the object of expenditure, (b) capacity to endure burdens.
- II.—What parties will be burdened (a) by a tax or rate proportional to the house-rent paid by a tenant-occupier, according as the impost is levied on the tenant or his landlord? (b) by a tax or rate on the rent of lands used for the purpose of building, or on payments of the nature of a rent-charge on lands and dwellings?
- III.—(a) Shall local rates be divided between the occupiers and owners of real property? (b) what portion of the expenditure for local purposes is to be borne by the central government?

435

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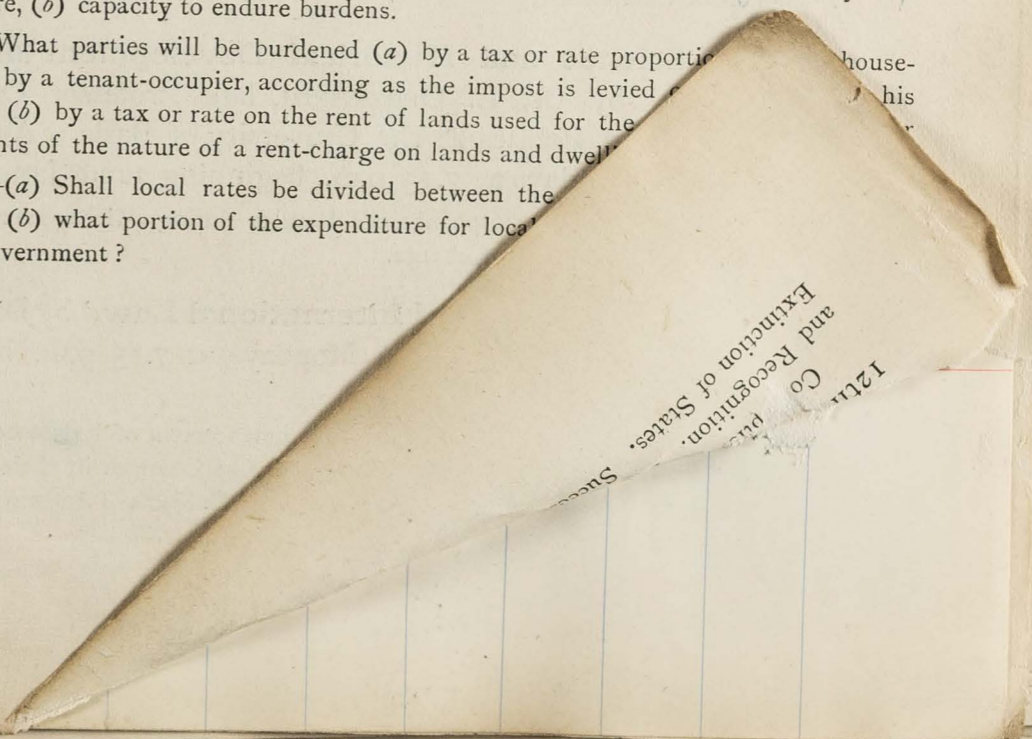
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III.—(a) Shall local rates be divided between the local and central government? (b) what portion of the expenditure for local purposes should be met by the central government?



### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Each lecture and class meeting is about an hour in duration, and at the close an opportunity is given for questions and discussion.

Intending students are requested to call on the Director before deciding which classes and lectures they will attend. **This is especially necessary in the case of those joining the School for the first time.**

The Director will be at the School for the purpose of meeting intending students on Monday, 15th January, from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 5.30 to 7 in the evening, and at other times by appointment.

All classes and lectures are held at the School unless the contrary is stated.

### FEES.

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DR. OPPENHEIM will give a course of five lectures on '**States as Subjects of International Law,**' on Mondays at 7.15 p.m., beginning 12th February.

Conception of a State and of Sovereignty. Commencement of Existence of a State and Recognition. Personal Identity of States in spite of Changes in their Condition. Extinction of States. Succession of States. Compound Subjects of International Law. States in Real Union. Confederated States. Federal States. Suzerain and Vassal States. States under Protectorate. Neutralized States. Half-civilized and similar States. The Holy See. Characteristics of the Position of the Members of the Family of Nations. Personality of States. Equality and Inequality of States. Rank and Titles of States. Independence of Nations. Intervention. The Monroe Doctrine. Territorial Supremacy of States. Dignity of States. Intercourse of States.

Fee for the course, 4s. 6d. Free to Full Students of the School.

[P.T.O.]

MR. GRAHAM WALLAS will give a short course of six lectures on 'The Development of Public Educational Machinery in England,' on Mondays at 8.30 p.m., beginning 19th February.

An attempt will be made to deal not only with the machinery for Public Elementary Education, but also with the varied activity of the State in controlling charitable and University endowments, with Poor Law Schools and Reformatories, and with Factory Legislation on its educational side. An outline will also be given of the principles of government on which various forms of State educational action seem to have been based.

Fee for the course, 5s. Free to Full Students of the School.

Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW will begin a course of five lectures on 'Banking Law: with special reference to Bills of Exchange and Cheques,' on Thursday, 22nd February, at 6.30 p.m., at the London Chamber of Commerce, Eastcheap.

Relation of Banker and Customer generally. Accounts, Pass Book, Appropriation. Banker's duty to pay cheques. Bank's right of lien. Connection of Branch Banks.

Banker's position with regard to negotiable instruments; definition of negotiability. "Title through a thief." *Raphael v. Bank of England*. Chief instances of negotiable instruments: bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bank notes. Some doubtful cases.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The Act of 1882. 1. How to make a bill. Definition of a bill of exchange. Examples. Legal requirements for a bill: (a) Parties, fictitious payee, *Vagliano v. Bank of England*; (b) Definite order to pay, money; (c) Consideration, accommodation bills; (d) Stamp. 2. How to circulate a bill: acceptance, indorsement, presentment for acceptance and for payment, liabilities of acceptor, drawer, indorser. Cheques: law of; how different from bills of exchange; banker's liability for forged signature; crossed cheques; cheques "not negotiable." Promissory notes: peculiarities of. Rulers of international law.

Fee for the course, 4s. 6d. Free to Full Students of the School.

Further particulars of any of the above courses or of the School generally may be obtained on application to the Director.

29th January, 1900.

## The London School of Economics and Political Science

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

Director:

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London; and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

### HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The following complete course of lectures and classes, extending over two years, has been arranged, with the co-operation of the London Chamber of Commerce, and is recommended, but a selection of subjects may be made to suit the needs of special groups of commercial students, and, in certain circumstances, the work can be spread over a longer period of time. Intending Students should consult the Director.

These lectures form an important part of the scheme of Higher Commercial Education of the Chamber, and will be of the greatest possible use to those engaged in commercial pursuits.

The lectures and classes, unless otherwise stated, are held at 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LENT TERM, 1900.

#### FIRST YEAR'S CLASSES.

1. 'Economics, Descriptive and Historical,' by Professor HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., beginning 16th January.

2. 'General Economic Theory' (Part II., DISTRIBUTION), by Mr. EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., on Tuesdays at 6.15 p.m., beginning 16th January.

The sense in which the incomes of individuals may be aggregated and then regarded as a whole which is distributed. The causes which determine existing distribution between individuals, between industrial and territorial groups, and between economic categories (such as labour, land and capital). Ideals of distribution, conflicting and otherwise.

Students to read Marshall's *Principles or Elements*, Book VI., also Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Book I., chap. x., part 1; Cannan's *Elementary Political Economy*, part 2, secs. 12-17; Smart's *Distribution of Income*, Book II.

#### FIRST YEAR'S LECTURES.

20. 'The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with Special Reference to England,' by Professor H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London. Ten lectures, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 16th January.

24a. 'The Economic Geography of the Indies,' by Mr. H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Student of Christchurch, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford. A course of ten lectures, on Fridays at 8 p.m., beginning 19th January.

The expression "Indies" is here understood in its old sense of the oceanic borders of Asia and Africa, beyond the Isthmus of Suez. (1 and 2) India. (3) Malaya. (4) China. (5) Japan and the Amurland. (6) Australia. (7) The Cape. (8) The African Lakeland. (9) The Nile Basin. (10) The Roads to the Indies.

26. 'Banking Law: with special Reference to Bills of Exchange and Cheques,' by Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; Barrister-at-Law; late Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law; Yorke Prizeman, 1895; and holder of a studentship of the Inns of Court. A course of five lectures, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., at the London Chamber of Commerce, beginning 22nd February.

#### SECOND YEAR'S CLASSES.

5. 'The Commercial Policy of the British Colonies,' by Professor HEWINS, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., beginning 16th January.

The students attending this class will be expected to undertake the investigation of one of the subjects to be announced at the first meeting. In the Lent Term the class will deal with the Canadian reports and documents in the Library.

9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Guy Silver Medallist of the Royal Statistical Society, 1895; and Newmarch Lecturer 1897 and 1898, on Thursdays at 6 p.m., beginning 18th January.

10. 'Some Applications of Statistics to Problems of the Present Day,' by Mr. SANGER, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 17th January.

NOTE.—This course is intended to give a general view of the phenomena connected with good and bad times.

#### SECOND YEAR'S LECTURES.

17. 'The History of Foreign Trade,' by Professor HEWINS. Ten lectures, on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning 22nd January.

21. 'The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport,' by Professor HEWINS. An introductory course of six lectures on railway organization, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 18th January. In continuation of the course given in the Michaelmas Term.

22. 'Some Railway Questions,' by Mr. W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christchurch, Oxford. A course of six lectures, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 18th January. In continuation of the course delivered in the Michaelmas Term.

27. 'The Law of Transport,' by Mr. MONTAGUE BARLOW. A course of five lectures, on Wednesdays at 7 p.m., beginning 17th January. (N.B.—This course will be given at the School.)

#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

The courses are numbered as in the full programme, which gives particulars of the Research Department, Scholarships, etc., and detailed syllabuses of all courses at the School. It may be obtained on application.

Each lecture and class meeting is about an hour in duration, and at the close an opportunity is given for questions and discussion.



Intending students are requested to call on the Director before deciding which classes and lectures they will attend. This is especially necessary in the case of those joining the School for the first time.

The Director will be at the School for the purpose of meeting intending students on Monday, 15th January, from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 5.30 to 7 in the evening, and at other times by appointment.

#### FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

*Lecture Courses* are open to others than full students on payment of the following special fees:—

- (i) For one course of twenty lectures extending over two terms, 15s.; half-course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
- (ii) „ one course of six lectures, 5s.
- (iii) „ one course of five lectures, 4s. 6d.
- (iv) „ one course of four lectures, 3s. 6d.
- (v) „ one course of three lectures, 2s. 6d.
- (vi) „ one course of two lectures, 2s.

All Fees must be paid in advance.

#### APPLICATION TO JOIN THE SCHOOL

should be made on the proper form, in writing, and should be accompanied by a cheque or postal order for the amount of the fees, and should be addressed to

KENRIC B. MURRAY, Esq., *Secretary*,  
The London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated),  
10, Eastcheap, E.C.,

or to THE DIRECTOR,  
The London School of Economics,  
10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Applicants are requested to apply, if possible, at least two clear days before the first meeting of the class they desire to join. Application may be made by post.

## The London School of Economics and Political Science.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

*Director:*

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London; and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

### COURSES IN RAILWAY SUBJECTS.

LENT TERM, 1900.

THE following courses have been arranged with a view to meeting the needs of Railway Officers and others engaged in Railway Administration, or otherwise interested in the subject.

NOTE.—*The courses are numbered as in the full programme.*

**22. 'Some Railway Questions,'** by Mr. W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christchurch, Oxford.

A course of six lectures, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 18th January. Fee for the course, 5s.

In continuation of the course given in the Michaelmas Term.

**21. 'The Policy of Different States in Relation to Means of Transport,'** by PROFESSOR HEWINS, M.A., Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London, and Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

Six lectures in Lent Term, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 18th January. Fee for the course, 5s.

In continuation of the course given in Michaelmas Term.

[P.T.O.]

27. 'The Law of Transport,' by Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; Barrister-at-Law; late Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law; Yorke Prizeman, 1895; and holder of a Studentship of the Inns of Court.

A course of five lectures, on Wednesdays at 7 p.m., beginning 17th January. Fee for the course, 4s. 6d.

Students attending the above courses will find it to their advantage to attend also one or more of the classes in Economic Theory and Statistics held at the School. The Director will be glad to meet intending students for the purpose of advising them about their work.

A Sessional Programme, containing full information of all the classes and lectures at the School, may be obtained on application to the Director.

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## The London School of Economics and Political Science

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

*Director:*

PROFESSOR W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER TERM, 1900.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on Tuesday, 24th April, and will close on Monday, 25th June. The School will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of June.

The following classes and courses of lectures have been arranged:—

#### SPECIAL CLASSES CONFINED TO FULL STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL.

✓ 2. 'General Economic Theory' (Part III., PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS), by Mr. EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., on Tuesdays at 6.15 p.m., beginning 24th April.

✓ 9. 'The Theory and Practice of Statistics,' by Mr. A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., on Thursdays at 6 p.m., beginning 3rd May.

The Law of Error and the Method of Least Squares. The Laws of Great Numbers. Application to Index Numbers and the Accuracy of Averages. Questions of Cause and Effect. Correlation. *The Mathematics employed will be as simple as possible.*

✓ 10a. 'The Principles of Public Finance,' by THE DIRECTOR, on Mondays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 30th April.

An elementary course, intended primarily for those who have not made a special study of the subject, but are acquainted with the general principles of economics and the outlines of English economic and commercial industry. Students should read Bastable's *Public Finance*, or Conrad's *Finanzwissenschaft (Grundriss zum studium der politischen Oekonomie: Dritter Teil)*.

13. 'Some Theories of the Basis of Political Obligation,' by Mr. G. L. DICKINSON, M.A., on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 27th April.

(1) The Contract Theory (Hobbes and Locke); (2) The Contract Theory (Rousseau); (3) The Theory of the Will of God; (4) The Theory of Natural Law; (5) The Utilitarian Theory; (6) The Metaphysical Theory of Freedom.

#### RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

14a. 'The Commercial Policy of the British Self-Governing Colonies.' A research class under the supervision of THE DIRECTOR, to meet on Tuesdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 24th April.

The class will examine some of the problems in Commercial Policy, which have been partially dealt with in the courses on Foreign Trade, in their relation to the British colonies. At the first meeting the Director, after consultation with the students, will allot subjects. The class will meet once a week. At every meeting one or two students will be expected to read essays or, in some other form to be approved by the Director, to present to the class the results of their work, which will then be criticised and discussed. No student can be admitted to the class who is not well qualified and willing to do the work which will be required.

14b. 'Banking and Monetary Problems.' A research class under the supervision of Professor H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., beginning 24th April.

This class will be conducted in the same manner as the class in Commercial Policy. (See No. 14a.)

14c. 'Constitutional Problems since 1832.' A research class under the supervision of Mr. GRAHAM WALLAS, M.A., on Fridays at 7.30 p.m., beginning 27th April.

This class will be conducted in the same manner as the class in Commercial Policy. (See No. 14a.)

15. 'Commercial, Constitutional and International Law.' A class will be held by Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK, late Law Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, for students willing to write short papers. On Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m., commencing 25th April. Names of intending students must be sent to the Director on or before 24th April.

16. 'The Palæography and Diplomatic of English Historical Records and MSS., including their Sources and Bibliography,' by Mr. HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office; Director of the Royal Historical Society, on Fridays at 6 p.m., beginning 27th April.

This class is chiefly designed for the assistance of students of Economic History and Political Science who may desire to make use of inedited records and MSS., but it

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.



'How to Study Social Questions.' A course of three lectures on Methods and Sources will be given on Thursdays at 5 p.m., beginning 10th May.

- I. 'The Methods of Social Investigation.' By Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB.
- II. 'Historical Sources.' By Professor HEWINS.
- III. 'Contemporary Sources.' By Mr. SIDNEY WEBB.

Fee for the Course, 2s. 6d.; free to Full Students of the School.

Early application for tickets is requested.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*

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- I. 'The Methods of Social Investigation.' Mrs. SIDNEY WEBB.
- II. 'Historical Sources.' Professor HEWINS.
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'The Real Income of Great Britain and Ireland: its Nature, Origin and Destination.' A course of five lectures by Mr. CANNAN, on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., beginning 15th May.

'The Economic Possibilities of South America.' A course of three lectures by Mr. H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Student of Christchurch, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, on Tuesdays at 8.30 p.m., beginning 12th June.

See also below, 'The Economic Effects of Local Expenditure,' by Mr. Cannan.

#### COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

'The Geographical Conditions of the Great Powers.' A course of six lectures by Mr. MACKINDER, on Tuesdays at 8.30 p.m., beginning 24th April.

(1) Britain; (2) Britain; (3) France; (4) Germany; (5) Russia; (6) United States.

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This class is chiefly designed for the assistance of students of Economic History and Political Science who may desire to make use of inedited records and MSS., but it

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3  
will also be available to librarians and other custodians of MSS. in Greater London, as well as to copyists and searchers in the Record Office, British Museum, and other archives.

**COURSES OF LECTURES SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE WORK OF THE CLASSES, OPEN TO ALL FULL STUDENTS; AND TO OTHERS ON PAYMENT OF A SPECIAL FEE.**

**ECONOMICS.**

→ **'The Historical School of Economists.'** A course of six lectures by THE DIRECTOR, on Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 9th May.

The different methods of investigation in their application to Economics. What is meant by the "historical method." The rise and growth of the historical school. The historical method as employed by some of the leading German, French, and English writers. An estimate of its general results. The position in England.

→ **'How to Study Social Questions.'** A course of three lectures on Methods and Sources will be given on Thursdays at 5 p.m., beginning 10th May.

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## COMMERCIAL LAW.

↪ 'The Law of Insurance: with reference to Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee.' A course of three lectures by Mr. C. A. MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple; Barrister-at-Law; late Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law; Yorke Prizeman, 1895; and holder of a Studentship of the Inns of Court, on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning 10th May.

## I. INSURANCE GENERALLY:—

(a) The contract, nature of,—an indemnity. Creation of the contract-slip. The policy,—construction of. (b) *Insurable Interest* (14 Geo. III., c. 48); of a man in his own life. Tontine and wager policies. Interest of carrier, unpaid vendor, mortgagor, etc. (c) *The premium*: what is payment of. No risk, no premium. (d) *Risk*, duration of. "Fire," what is included in the word. Suicide, effect of. (e) Conditions of contract. Warranty. Misrepresentation. Usual inquiries by insurer. Some conditions in policies. (f) Rights of policy-holders. Assignment of policies. Companies and agents. (g) Arbitration. Reinstatement. Reinsurance. Conflicting Claims.

## II. CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE SPECIALLY TO—

Fire. Life. Accident. Guarantee.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

↪ 'The Economic Effects of Local Expenditure,' by Mr. CANNAN. Three lectures on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., beginning 24th April.

↪ 'Local Government.' A course of three lectures by Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 10th May.

The relations between local governing bodies and (i) the legislature, (ii) the central executive, as regards (a) new powers, (b) control and (c) finance; especially in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Text-book:—All students should read *Local Government*, by Dr. Blake Odgers (Macmillan: 3s. 6d.). The lecturer will suggest other readings from time to time, and will, moreover, advise individual students who consult him on particular points.

↪ 'Housing of the Working Classes,' by Mrs. HERBERT FISHER (Miss Ilbert). Four lectures on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 31st May.

A. (Introductory) Elements of the Problem.

B. History and legislation: beginning of sanitary reform and legislation; the first dwellings companies; further sanitary legislation; the Torrens Act; Cross's Act; the housing agitation of the eighties; the Royal Commission; the Act of 1885; the Act of 1890 and its amendments.

C. Working of the Acts illustrated by a short history of housing in Liverpool.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Mr. GRAHAM WALLAS, M.A., will give a Course of Three Lectures, on FRIDAYS at 7.30 P.M., beginning 18th May, on 'The Chartist Movement.'

These lectures will form an introduction to a more extended course next Session.

Fee for the Course, 2s. 6d.; free to Full Students of the School.

Early application for tickets is requested.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*

*The Chartist movement -*

*3 lectures*

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Director.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

will also be awarded to students of ability to enable them to pursue their studies at the School. By this means the opportunities of scientific training afforded by the School will be brought within the reach of all who are likely to profit by them. From those attending the final or research course, a certain number of students will be from time to time selected to undertake some special investigation, and if their work is of sufficient merit it will be published by the School.

Further information may be obtained from the Director.

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✓ 'Municipal Government in the United States.' A course of three lectures dealing with certain remarkable experiments in municipal constitution and activity lately tried in Boston and other American cities, by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY (for several years Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts), on Wednesday 20th, Friday 22nd, and Monday 25th June, at 8 p.m.

HOW BOSTON IS GOVERNED.—I. City organisation and relation to the State government. II. Administrative experiments and practical results. III. Recent developments and tendencies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

✓ 'Comparative Licensing Systems.' A course of six lectures by Mr. ARTHUR SHERWELL, on Mondays at 8 p.m., beginning 23rd April.

18 + 25 May + 1st June 1900 443

Graham Waller

The Christian movement

3 lectures

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POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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✓ 'Housing of the Working Classes,' by Mrs. HERBERT FISHER (Miss Ilbert). Four lectures on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 31st May.

- A. (Introductory) Elements of the Problem.
- B. History and legislation: beginning of sanitary reform and legislation; the first dwellings companies; further sanitary legislation; the Torrens Act; Cross's Act; the housing agitation of the eighties; the Royal Commission; the Act of 1885; the Act of 1890 and its amendments.
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Applicants are requested to apply, if possible, at least two clear days before the first meeting of the class they desire to join. Application may be made by post.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

The following Research Studentships will be awarded on examination in July :—

- (i) One of the value of £100 a year, for two years, kindly presented to the School by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- (ii) One of the value of £50 a year, for two years.

Candidates will be examined in Economics or Political Science. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Director.

SCHOLARSHIPS

will also be awarded to students of ability to enable them to pursue their studies at the School. By this means the opportunities of scientific training afforded by the School will be brought within the reach of all who are likely to profit by them. From those attending the final or research course, a certain number of students will be from time to time selected to undertake some special investigation, and if their work is of sufficient merit it will be published by the School.

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## FREE STUDENTSHIPS

tenable at this School, are annually awarded on the results of the Examinations held by the Society of Arts and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretaries of the Societies.

## EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.

There will be a Sessional Examination at the end of the Summer Term, for Full Students of the School, and Terminal Examinations for several of the Courses at the end of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

All Scholars, unless specially exempted, must present themselves at the Terminal and Sessional Examinations held during their course at the School.

## THE HUTCHINSON SILVER MEDAL

will be awarded at the end of the Summer Term on the result of the Sessional Examination, together with a review of the candidates' work generally. Candidates must have been full students of the School, for the three terms preceding the examination. The Medal will not be awarded unless a sufficient amount of ability is shown. **Candidates must send in their names to the Director on or before the 31st May.**

## THE WHITTUCK PRIZE.

Mr. E. A. WHITTUCK offers the sum of £5 as a prize for an essay on a subject in Political Science (including International and Constitutional Law). The following are the conditions of competition for 1899-1900:—

1. Essays must be sent to the Director by the 1st October, 1900.
2. The award will be made by Professor Dicey, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Mr. Whittuck, and the Director.
3. If no essay of sufficient merit be received, the money will be applied to the purchase of books on Foreign Constitutions for the British Library of Political Science.
4. The essay must be clearly written or type-written and of moderate length.
5. The competition is confined to those who have been full students of the School during the Michaelmas, Lent, and Summer Terms, 1899-1900.
6. Each candidate is required to submit to the Director, before the end of the Summer Term, the subject on which he proposes to send in an essay.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
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The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY (for several years Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts) will give a course of three lectures on Wednesday 20th, Friday 22nd, and Monday 25th June, at 8 p.m., on '**Municipal Government in the United States.**'

HOW BOSTON IS GOVERNED.—I. City organisation and relation to the State government. II. Administrative experiments and practical results. III. Recent developments and tendencies.

Fee for the Course, 2s. 6d.; free to Full Students of the School.

Early application for tickets is requested.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*

Summer Term 1900.

- (iii) " one course of five lectures, 4s. 6d.  
(iv) " one course of four lectures, 3s. 6d.  
(v) " one course of three lectures, 2s. 6d.  
(vi) " one course of two lectures, 2s.

All Fees must be paid in advance.  
Lockers are provided; rent 1s. per Term.



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purchase of books on Foreign Constitutions for the British History of Political Science.

4. The essay must be clearly written or type-written and of moderate length.
5. The competition is confined to those who have been full students of the School during the Michaelmas, Lent, and Summer Terms, 1899-1900.
6. Each candidate is required to submit to the Director, before the end of the Summer Term, the subject on which he proposes to send in an essay.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Mr. ARTHUR SHERWELL will give a Course of Six Lectures, on MONDAYS at 8 P.M., beginning 23rd April, on 'Comparative Licensing Systems.'

The Lecturer will deal with the following subjects, not necessarily in the order named:—The English Licensing System. State Monopoly (Russia, Switzerland, South Carolina, etc.). The Scandinavian Experiments. State Prohibition (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.) Local Option (Canada, United States, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, etc.) High Licence.

Fee for the Course, 5s.; free to Full Students of the School.

In view of limited accommodation early application is requested.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*

## FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

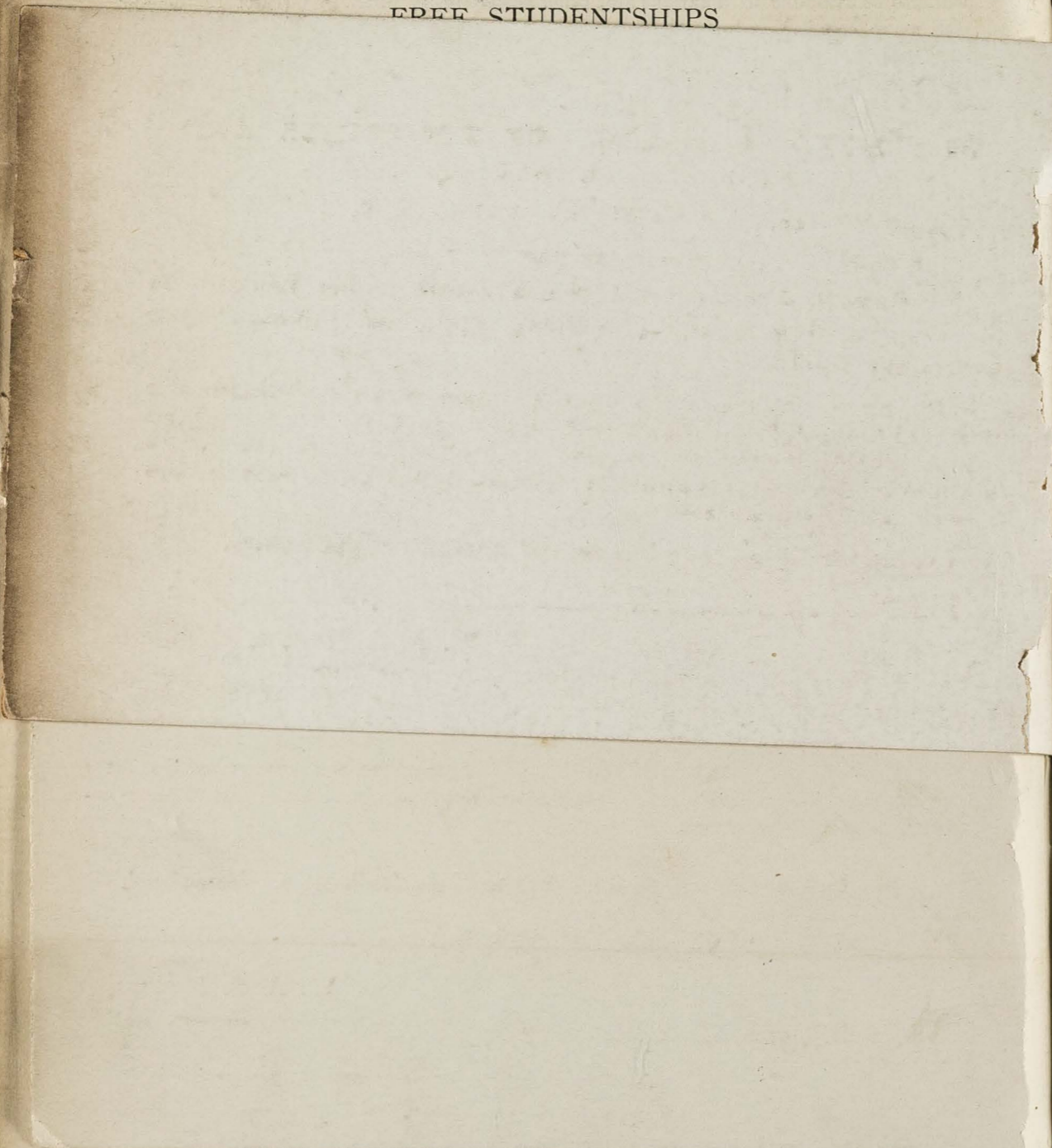
*Lecture Courses* are open to others than full students on payment of the following special fees:—

- (i) For one course of twenty lectures extending over two terms, 15s.; half-course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
- (ii) „ one course of six lectures, 5s.
- (iii) „ one course of five lectures, 4s. 6d.
- (iv) „ one course of four lectures, 3s. 6d.
- (v) „ one course of three lectures, 2s. 6d.
- (vi) „ one course of two lectures, 2s.

**All Fees must be paid in advance.**

Lockers are provided; rent 1s. per Term.

## FREE STUDENTSHIPS



purchase of books on Foreign Constitutions for the British Library of  
Political Science.

4. The essay must be clearly written or type-written and of moderate length.
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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Each lecture and class meeting is about an hour in duration, and at the close an opportunity is given for questions and discussion.

Intending students are requested to call on the Director before deciding which classes and lectures they will attend. This is especially necessary in the case of those joining the School for the first time.

The Director will be at the School for the purpose of meeting intending students on Monday, 23rd April, from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 5.30 to 7 in the evening, and at other times by appointment.

All classes and lectures are held at the School unless the contrary is stated.

FEES.

Full students pay an inclusive fee of £1 per Term, or £3 per Session, admitting to all the Lectures and Classes held at the School and at the Chamber of Commerce. Research students pay the full fee of £1 per Term. Fees may be paid either at the School or at the London Chamber of Commerce, 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

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- (vi) „ one course of two lectures, 2s.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

The following Research Studentships will be awarded on examination in July, 1900 :—

- (i) One of the value of £100 a year, for two years, kindly presented to the School by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge ;
- (ii) One of the value of £50 a year, for two years, confined in the first instance to women students ;
- (iii) One of the value of £50 for one year, confined in the first instance to women students.

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

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

Candidates will be examined in economics or political science. There will be four papers in each subject, viz., in *economics*, (1) economic theory (including the history of economics), (2) economic history, (3) the principles of social investigation, and (4) a general paper ; and, in *political science*, (1) ancient constitutions, (2) modern constitutions, (3) the theory and history of the English Constitution, and (4) a general paper. The general paper in political science will include questions on jurisprudence. Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will, if necessary, be examined *viva voce*. In making their selection the examiners will take into account both the result of the examination and the previous record and promise of the candidates. The papers will be set on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 17th and 18th, at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. The *viva voce* examination will be held on one or more subsequent days.

Candidates are requested to call upon the Director of the School on Monday, July 16th, between 4.30 and 7 P.M., and before that date to send to him the following particulars, viz. (1) name and address in full, (2) school or schools, college and university where educated, (3) academical record, if any, (4) the name of a 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) what subject they would wish to investigate, if elected.

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.,  
Director.

May 1900.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

ECONOMIC THEORY.

(Not more than SIX Questions to be attempted.)

1. Examine carefully how far Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* shows signs of Physiocratic influence. What light has recent economic research thrown upon the question?
2. What is meant by "marginal utility"? Estimate the effect of this conception on the development of economic theory.
3. What are the conditions of stable equilibrium of demand and supply in a market? In what circumstances may there be more than one position of stable equilibrium?
4. Examine the various meanings of the term "profits," and discuss the statement that "profits are the leavings of wages."
5. Discuss fully how far, if at all, "interest" is analogous to "rent."
6. What general principles should be kept in view in determining the proper amount of a "bank reserve"?
7. Examine carefully the effect of a depreciated currency on the foreign trade of a country.
8. In the case of a tax on the unearned increment of land it has been said that "the only admissible mode of proceeding would be by a general measure" [Mill]. How far is more recent economics in accordance with this view?
9. How far is the Income Tax fitted to play a more important part in the English financial system?
10. Discuss fully the influence of "futures" on prices.
11. How far is monopoly a necessary outcome of competition under modern business conditions?
12. What are the chief characteristics of the Austrian school of economists?

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

*ECONOMIC HISTORY.*

(Not more than Six Questions to be attempted.)

1. What light does Domesday throw on the general features of the English system of finance in the eleventh century?
2. Illustrate the relations between the municipalities and trade in the Middle Ages, bringing out clearly the leading differences between English and Continental development.
3. What do you understand by the "Domestic System" of industry? Illustrate your answer from the history of the English woollen industry, and describe the leading features of any modern survival of the domestic system with which you are acquainted.
4. Write a short history of (i) the Merchant Adventurers' Company, *or* (ii) the Virginia Company, showing clearly its importance in English economic history.
5. Give a brief account of the economic policy of Colbert, contrasting it with the policy pursued in England under the mercantilist régime. What is the relation between Colbert's policy and French commercial policy in the eighteenth century?
6. Write a short history of the Recoinage of 1696, and estimate the importance of the controversies to which it gave rise.
7. What are the main features of the development of the banking system of England? How does it differ from that of Scotland?
8. Estimate as far as possible the relative importance of (i) industrial changes, (ii) war, (iii) restraints on the mobility of labour, as causes of poverty during the "Industrial Revolution."
9. What were the economic effects of the "Continental System" during the great French war in England, France and Germany respectively?

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

(Not more than SIX Questions to be attempted.)

1. Examine carefully the meaning and application in economics of the terms *law*, *tendency*, *normal*, and *marginal*.
2. "Economics is akin to biology rather than mechanics." Discuss this statement.
3. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of mathematical analysis in economic theory?
4. Estimate the importance of the work of Roscher, Knies and Le Play in relation to the methods of economic investigation.
5. What methods of measuring variations in the value of money have been suggested?
6. Consider the value of the Statutes at Large as materials for English Economic History during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
7. How should you set about an inquiry into the effect of Trade Unionism on wages in a given industry?
8. Describe the method of investigation adopted in Charles Booth's *Life and Labour of the People*.
9. What are the principal defects of the English Census, and what methods of remedying them have been suggested?

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS.

(Not more than SIX, nor less than FOUR, Questions shall be attempted.)

1. Explain and discuss Aristotle's view of the origin and end of the State.
2. Analyse the conditions under which the Greek City-State arose ; and account for the different development of Italian polity.
3. Distinguish the Greek conception of *oligarchy* from that of *aristocracy* ; and characterise, from this point of view, the constitution of Sparta.
4. What light is thrown by the history of Greece on the problem of Federal Government ?
5. Compare the colonial system of Greece with that of Rome.
6. Explain the origin of the "Plebs" at Rome ; and sketch briefly the process of its political emancipation.
7. Trace the change in the position and power of the head of the Roman Empire from the reign of Augustus to that of Constantine.
8. Indicate briefly the strength and weakness of the imperial system in the fourth century A.D.
9. Trace the growth of the idea of Equity in Roman Law.
10. Explain and illustrate the Roman conception of the "Law of Nations."

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

MODERN CONSTITUTIONS.

(Not more than SIX Questions to be attempted.)

1. What are the chief points of international and constitutional interest which the relations of England to Egypt since 1880 have brought into prominence?
2. Estimate the influence of Bismarck on German federal development.
3. Classify and criticise the chief measures adopted in modern States for the regulation either of (a) the Drink Traffic, or (b) industrial combinations of traders (Trusts, etc.).
4. Describe the relations of the Ottoman Porte to its tributary States, mentioning the treaties by which they are governed.
5. Compare the methods in force for the amendment of the existing Constitutions in France and in the United States, and describe the amendments which have been adopted in the existing Constitutions of the two countries.
6. Classify and criticise the relation of committees (or bureaux) of the Popular Chamber to the main body in modern States.
7. Give a history and criticism of the doctrine of the separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers.
8. What existing Constitutions of States are federal in character, and what are the principal points in which they differ from one another?
9. What are the leading points of contrast between the Constitutions of France, Belgium, and Italy?
10. What functions are exercised by the central Governments of France and Germany in respect of the regulation and control of railways?
11. How far is the permanence of the Civil Service a condition of efficiency? Illustrate your answer from the experience of modern States.



THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

*HISTORY AND THEORY OF THE ENGLISH  
CONSTITUTION.*

(Not more than SIX Questions to be answered.)

1. How far have the main positions taken up in the first volume of Stubbs' "Constitutional History" been affected by modern criticism?
2. Give a history of the principle of "Colonial Self-government" in the English Empire, stating the principle as exactly as you can, and discussing its general applicability.
3. What was the origin of the Local Government Board? Describe its relations to the various local bodies in England.
4. What principles should decide whether any particular function of government should be placed under local or central control?
5. Describe the present machinery for the public support and regulation of Education in England. On what lines should future reform be directed?
6. Give a short history of the English laws regulating the combination of workmen.
7. Give a history of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
8. Give a history of English County Government from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1887, with special reference to military and police questions.
9. Describe and criticise the Local Government Act of 1894.
10. Describe the main features of the English judicial system before the Judicature Act (1875).
11. Give a short sketch of the Australian Commonwealth Act (1900), and of the amendments proposed or adopted in it.
12. In what way is the police force of the United Kingdom controlled? How far is the power of control connected with the duty of maintenance?
13. Under what conditions is the compulsory acquisition of private property by Local Authorities permitted in the United Kingdom?

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1900.

GENERAL PAPER.

1. Give a short account of the Historical School, with special reference to Jurisprudence and Economics.
2. To what extent would the growth of Imperial policy be likely to modify the English system of representative government?
3. Describe and criticise the proposed electoral machinery known as "Proportional Representation."
4. "International Law is part of our Law, and must be ascertained and administered by the Courts of Justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination." Discuss this statement.
5. Illustrate the influence of legal conceptions on economic or political development.
6. Consider the meaning and application of the terms: Protectorate — Suzerainty — Sphere of Influence: with special reference to the British dominions.
7. Discuss the economic and social advantages and disadvantages of the law of primogeniture.
8. Contrast the systems of land tenure which are prevalent in England and Germany.
9. Describe the character of the Law Merchant, and trace its influence on English law.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

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RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP FOR A WORK  
ON COMPENSATION.

In addition to the Research Studentships already announced, a Studentship of £100 for one year will be awarded at the examination to be held on July 17th and 18th, if a candidate of sufficient merit and the necessary qualifications presents himself. The student elected will be required to devote himself to the study and investigation of the question of Compensation in relation to the amendment of the Laws regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors; to conduct a scientific and historical inquiry into the cases in which compensation has been given, and the principles on which such compensation has been based; to embody the results of his researches in a brief monograph to be subsequently published; and to give a course of lectures in the subject at the London School of Economics and Political Science, if the Committee of the School so desire. The student elected will be subject to the ordinary regulations relating to Research Students of the School.

Intending candidates should communicate at once with THE DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., or call upon him not later than MONDAY, JULY 16TH, at 6 P.M.

*July, 1900.*

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

COURSES OF LECTURES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

SUMMER TERM, 1900.

Mr. EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., will give a course of three lectures on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., beginning 24th April, on 'The Economic Effects of Local Expenditure.'

Fee for the course, 2s. 6d. ; free to Full Students of the School.

Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., will give a course of three lectures on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 10th May, on 'Local Government.'

The relations between local governing bodies and (i) the legislature, (ii) the central executive, as regards (a) new powers, (b) control and (c) finance; especially in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Text book :—All students should read *Local Government*, by Dr. Blake Odgers (Macmillan : 3s. 6d.). The lecturer will suggest other readings from time to time, and will, moreover, advise individual students who consult him on particular points.

Fee for the course, 2s. 6d. ; free to Full Students of the School.

Mrs. HERBERT FISHER (Miss Ilbert) will give a course of four lectures, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning 31st May, on 'The Housing of the Working Classes.'

A. (Introductory) Elements of the Problem.

B. History and legislation : beginning of sanitary reform and legislation ; the first dwellings companies ; further sanitary legislation ; the Torrens Act ; Cross's Act ; the housing agitation of the eighties ; the Royal Commission ; the Act of 1885 ; the Act of 1890 and its amendments.

C. Working of the Acts illustrated by a short history of housing in Liverpool.

Fee for the course, 3s. 6d. ; free to Full Students of the School.

[P.T.O.]

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY (for several years Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts) will give a course of three lectures on Wednesday 20th, Friday 22nd, and Monday 25th June, at 8 p.m., on '**Municipal Government in the United States.**'

HOW BOSTON IS GOVERNED.—I. City organisation and relation to the State government. II. Administrative experiments and practical results. III. Recent developments and tendencies.

Fee for the course, 2s. 6d. ; free to Full Students of the School.

Full Programme of classes and lectures may be obtained on application.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*

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W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*

## STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*A series of handbooks by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science.*

EDITED BY

W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*Uniform Cloth. Crown 8vo. (7½ in. by 5 in.) unless otherwise stated.*

Published (unless the contrary is stated) by

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,

39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON; NEW YORK AND BOMBAY.

The following are already issued :—

### 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; Lecturer at the School. 1896; 140 pp. 2s. 6d.

'An interesting summary of the development of one element of taxation.'—*Times*.

' . . . so interesting and so instructive . . . Every lawyer and political student ought to read them, . . . '—*Law Journal*, 2nd May, 1896.

' . . . That Mr. Cannan should have succeeded in making his "History of Local Rates in England" readable is a proof that lucid thinking and writing can redeem the driest of subjects.'—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 30th September, 1896.

### 2. SELECT DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM. I.—The Tailoring Trade.

By F. W. GALTON. With a Preface by SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B. 1896; 242 pp. 5s.

'What Professor Brentano failed to find when he collected the materials for his memorable essay "On the History and Development of Gilds and the Origin of Trade Unions," Mr. Galton has discovered in great abundance, setting forth in his introduction the historical sequence and the economic significance of the documents themselves and the movement they illustrate with no little skill and insight.'—*Times*, 13th August, 1896.

' . . . The work reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Galton's industry and intelligence in historic research.'—*Glasgow Herald*, 13th August, 1896.

' . . . It is to be hoped that the admirable example set by Mr. Galton will be followed by other students as competent to trace the early history of combination in the other great trades.'—*Manchester Guardian*, 25th August, 1896.

### 3. GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Six lectures delivered at the School in February and March, 1896. By The Hon. BERTRAND RUSSELL, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With an Appendix on Social Democracy and the Woman Question in Germany by ALYS RUSSELL, B.A. 1896; 204 pp. 3s. 6d.

[P.T.O.]

'A history of the movement during the last thirty years and of the abortive efforts to retard its growth leads up to the consideration of its present position, which is approached in a fair-minded spirit and discussed with insight and judgment.'—*Times*, 18th December, 1896.

'... un des meilleurs manuels historiques sur le développement du socialisme qui aient été publiés.'—*Journal des Débats*, 14th December, 1896.

'... Mr. Russell has studied his subject with great thoroughness, and his book gives a most interesting picture of the present political condition of Germany and the causes which have led to it. It is a book which should prove of the utmost value to students of current foreign politics.'—*Scotsman*, 17th December, 1896.

**4. THE REFERENDUM IN SWITZERLAND.** By M. SIMON DEPLOIGE, University of Louvain. With a Letter on the Referendum in Belgium by M. J. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Professor of International Law in the University of Louvain. Translated by C. P. TREVELYAN, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and edited with Notes, Introduction, Bibliography and Appendices, by LILIAN TOMN, of Girton College, Cambridge, Research Student at the School. 1898; ix. and 334 pp. 7s. 6d.

'... a careful and detailed study of the history of democracy in Switzerland. . . Miss Tomn's introduction is valuable as showing the bearings of the experience of Switzerland upon other countries in which the Referendum has been introduced or is, in one form or another, proposed to be introduced.'—*Scotsman*, 3rd November, 1898.

**5. THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF COLBERT.** By A. J. SARGENT, B.A., Brazenose College, Oxford; Hulme Exhibitioner, Oxford; and Whateley Prizeman, Trinity College, Dublin, 1897; Lecturer at the School. 1899; viii. and 138 pp. 2s. 6d.

In the press:—

**6. LOCAL VARIATIONS IN WAGES.** By F. W. LAWRENCE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Adam Smith Prizeman, 1897, Cambridge. 1899; viii. and 90 pp., with Index and 18 Maps and Diagrams. Quarto, 11 in. by 8½ in. 8s. 6d.

**7. THE RECEIPT ROLL OF THE EXCHEQUER FOR MICHAELMAS TERM OF THE THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF HENRY THE SECOND (1185).** A unique fragment transcribed and edited by the Class in Palæography and Diplomatic under the supervision of the Lecturer, HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office. With Thirty-one Facsimile Plates in Collotype, and Parallel Readings from the contemporary Pipe Roll.

NOTE.—This work will be published in July, 1899, by the London School of Economics and Political Science. One hundred copies only will be printed in large folio. The price to Subscribers will be One Guinea.

Those who desire to obtain a copy at this price are requested to communicate with The Director, The London School of Economics and Political Science, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

The price on publication will be raised to £1 11s. 6d.

Other volumes are in preparation.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

A SYLLABUS

OF

ENQUIRY INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1902

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
10, ABINGDON TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

A SYLLABUS OF  
ENQUIRY INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

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PRELIMINARY.

1. Exact name of body.
2. Name and address of head official, and of other persons of whom any future enquiries might be made.
3. Date of formation of the present body.
4. What was its predecessor (*i.e.*, by what body or bodies were the services performed before its establishment)?
5. Statutes (including "Local Acts") or other instruments determining its constitution and functions.
6. What MS. records or printed documents exist at official headquarters:—
  - (a) Antecedent to 1832;
  - (b) Minutes, annual reports, special reports, health reports or statistics since 1832;
  - (c) Local enquiries, proceedings before Private Bill Committees, etc.;
  - (d) Bye-laws, standing orders, collections of local Acts, etc.?
7. Mark those which have been obtained or are obtainable by the British Library of Political Science. (Specimens of the agenda, minutes, reports, etc., and of any other documents in use should also be supplied).
8. Specify any other materials that should be examined:—
  - (a) Local histories;
  - (b) Official reports on the locality by Central Government departments or other local authorities;
  - (c) Pamphlets or books on local questions;
  - (d) Important newspaper controversies or articles.



A SYLLABUS OF  
ENQUIRY INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PREFACE

1. Exact name of body.  
2. Name and address of head official, and of other persons of whom any future reports might be made.  
3. Date of formation of the present body.  
4. What was its predecessor, and by what name or names was the present body known at establishment?  
5. Statutes relating to local bodies, or other enactments relating to their constitution and powers.  
6. What are the reports or other documents sent to official heads of departments?  
(a) Annual report.  
(b) Minutes, annual reports, special reports, health reports, or statistics since 1881.  
(c) Local enquiries, proceedings before Public Bill Committees, etc.  
(d) The local standing orders, collections of local acts, etc.  
7. How far have they been assisted or not assisted by the British Empire of Local Bodies? (Specimens of the reports and reports sent out of your department in respect to local bodies, as applicable.)  
8. How far are they assisted or not assisted by the Local Government?  
(a) Direct action on the part of the Central Government, departments or other local authorities.  
(b) Indirect action on the part of local authorities.  
(c) Important reports, proceedings or other documents.

9. Area and population of district.
10. Particulars of any alteration that has taken place in its boundaries since establishment of present body.
11. Is the district co-terminous with that of any other public body or political division, and if so what?
12. What other public bodies have jurisdiction within it, and for what purposes (*e.g.*, county council; borough; poor law union; urban district council; rural district council; school board; highway authority; drainage authority; parish; port, dock, river or fishery authority; joint committees or boards, etc.)?
13. Name any map showing the boundaries of these overlapping areas?

### CONSTITUTION.

14. As to composition of the council or governing body: give present number of members, and particulars (date, reason, results) of past changes in the number.

15. What proportion of new members came in at last (and, if possible, also at preceding) elections?

16. If the body includes *ex-officio*, nominated or co-opted members, or aldermen, give exact particulars, as (a) number and term of office; (b) practice pursued in their selection (*e.g.*, whether usually taken from within or without the body); (c) any distinction customarily made between them and the ordinary members as to (a) seats; (b) appointment to committees; (c) election to chairmanships; or (d) otherwise.

17. Give particulars (without specifying names) of present membership.

I.—As to occupation or station in life (specifying, for instance, how many are builders or contractors, publicans, wage-earning working-men, or any other distinct class or interest).

Give particulars as to past changes in this respect, specifying date, cause, results, etc.

II.—As to political and religious opinions or parties, with details of past changes in this respect.

III.—As to any cleavages of opinion with regard to the functions of the body itself (municipal politics).

Specify any changes in this respect (giving particulars of any notable election contests which turned on local issues).

IV.—As to any other cleavages or characteristics.

V.—As to approximate time devoted by members to the business of this body (*e.g.*, maximum, minimum, average for an ordinary member, and any differences in assiduity between members representing particular classes, opinions, or parties).

18. How often and when do the meetings of the body take place?

19. How long do they usually last?

20. What is the quorum, and by whom is it fixed?

CONSTITUTION

14. As to composition of the council or governing body: give present number of members and partisans (date, reason, result of past changes in the number.)

15. What proportion of new members came in at last year, if possible, also at preceding elections?

16. If the body includes ex-officio members or appointed members or alternates, give exact particulars as to number and term of office; (b) members present in their selection (i.e., whether usually taken from within or without the body); (c) any distinction between ordinary members and the ordinary members as to (a) term; (b) appointment to committee; (c) election to chairmanship; or (d) otherwise.

17. Give particulars (without specifying names) of present membership.

I. As to composition relative to the (a) political party, (b) religious sect, (c) social class, (d) occupation, (e) geographical location, (f) any other distinct class or interest.

Give particulars as to past changes in this respect, specifying date, cause, result, etc.

II. As to political and religious opinions or parties, with details of past changes in this respect.

III. As to any changes of opinion with regard to the functions of the body itself (municipal politics). Specify any changes in this respect giving particulars of any notable election contests which turned on local issues.

IV. As to any other character or characteristics.

W. As to any matters then devoted by members to the business of the body (i.e., matters of municipal interest) as to ordinary members and any differences in activity between members representing particular interests, opinions, or parties.

18. How often and when do the meetings of the body take place?

19. How long do they usually last?

20. What is the position, and by whom is it held?

- 21. What is the usual attendance?
- 22. Are the meetings all open to the press and the public?
- 23. How many reporters usually attend?
- 24. Is the agenda printed?  
Is it circulated to the members beforehand?  
How lengthy is it usually?  
Is it supplied to the press beforehand?

**ELECTORAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

25. Number of electors on the roll?
26. Specify any electoral qualifications or arrangements peculiar to the locality.
27. What body or public officer is responsible for preparing the electoral roll (or the rate book if this serves as the roll)?
28. What voluntary organizations concern themselves with placing electors on the roll?
29. Specify the total number of electors who voted at the last, and, if possible, also at preceding contested elections, and percentage to electorate in divisions contested.
30. Give any data or opinions as to relative participation in the voting in proportion to numbers of different sections of electorate (*e.g.*, women, wage-earners, clerks, shopkeepers, merchants, professionals, and "the well-to-do").
31. Give particulars as to any division of the electorate into wards.
32. Specify the alterations which have taken place with regard to number, areas, population and political complexion of wards.
33. State any complaints or accusations as to "jerrymandering."
34. How many wards were contested at the last, and, if possible, at preceding elections (giving percentage of voters to electorate in each case)?
35. Give particulars of any election petitions, or other official enquiries into election matters.
36. Give a brief general description of the electoral history of the body for the past ten years, or, if possible, since its establishment or since 1835.

## COMMITTEES.

37. Specify the committees and sub-committees, giving number of members on each, the term for which appointed, how often it usually meets and what subject it deals with; also whether it is standing or special, or statutory or joint.

38. Give particulars as to any committee which includes outsiders (co-opted members), specifying by whom co-opted, whether the co-option is statutory or optional, whether representing other bodies, and, if so, whether chosen or nominated by such bodies, formally or informally.

39. Give particulars as to membership of committees and sub-committees, *e.g.* :

- (a) Do members in practice choose their own committees?
- (b) Do all the members serve on one or more committees?
- (c) Is any (and if so what) regard paid to parties (political or municipal) in choosing committees?
- (d) How, in practice, is the choice of members made (*e.g.*, by a committee of selection)?

40. Specify any discrimination or exclusion in forming committees (as to occupation, politics, religion, dissentient minorities, etc.).

41. Are committee and sub-committee meetings open (a) to the ratepayers or public; (b) to the press; (c) to other members of the body itself? If so, what is the usual attendance of each of the above?

42. Can committee minutes and accounts be inspected by (a) ratepayers or the public; or (b) other members of the body itself? If so, give instances of such inspection.

43. Do the committees or sub-committees get any refreshments, allowances, payments, or other advantages at public expense?

44. Is there any agenda for committees (beyond mere notice of meeting), and, if so, is this circulated by post beforehand, and is it printed? (Obtain specimens.)

45. Specify any changes that have taken place under any of the foregoing heads.

46. Specify which committees are advisory only, and which exercise delegated authority.

47. What administrative authority does the body delegate to its committees :

- (a) By general standing order or custom applying to all committees ;
- (b) In general terms, at the appointment of particular committees ;
- (c) In particular cases, or at particular times (*e.g.* recess) ;
- (d) How far is this delegation prescribed by statute ?

48. What arrangements are made as to clerks and other officers attached to particular committees (who appoints, etc.) ?

49. How are the chairmen of the committees chosen :

- (a) By the committees themselves, or by the council ?
- (b) Is a new chairman chosen every year, or is the old one re-elected ?
- (c) Do considerations of political or other party affect the choice ?

50. What "deputations" or "committees of inspection" (of members, to visit other places) have been appointed during the past year (and, if possible, preceding years), specifying the arrangements made as to their expenses ?

51. Give particulars of any unofficial or informal meetings of the whole body of members, having reference to or results upon public business (*e.g.*, informal meeting to decide choice of mayor or aldermen, social gatherings, etc.).

52. Give particulars of any unofficial or informal committees which exist or have existed in the body, *e.g.*, "party committee," "mayor's parlor," electioneering committee, social meetings of members or cliques of members, social or other meetings of the chairmen of committees, etc.

53. Is there any approach to the creation of a "cabinet" supervising or controlling general policy (*e.g.*, finance or general purposes committee, party committee, meeting of chairmen, "mayor's friends," supporters of the town clerk, etc.).

THE MAYOR OR CHAIRMAN.

- 54. Give particulars as to the mayor or chairman, viz. :—  
 Term of office ;  
 Custom as to re-election ;  
 Has this changed ?  
 Description of person chosen this year (occupation or station in life, means, political, religious or other characteristics, active partisan, etc.).  
 Description of persons chosen in past years.
- 55. How much time does the chairman give to his official duties ?
- 56. What official work (other than presiding, and public functions) does the chairman do (*e.g.*, superintendence of staff, service on committees, party leadership, etc.) ? Has this changed ?
- 57. What salary or allowance (if any) is made ?
- 58. What is supposed to be the usual additional expenditure of a chairman in his year of office (*i.e.*, does he spend more than the allowance) ?
- 59. What committees does he attend ?
- 60. What other bodies is he *ex-officio* member of, and does he take any real part in them ?

**STAFF.**

61. Specify the principal officers employed.
62. Is there one officer (if so, which) in command of and responsible for the whole staff?  
If not, specify the various heads of departments who are responsible directly to the council or its committees?
63. Give table showing the number and class of employes in the various departments, distinguishing, for each department, between (a) clerical; (b) professional experts (such as engineers, architects, doctors, lawyers, surveyors); (c) inspectors; (d) subordinate attendants; (e) artisans and mechanics; and (f) general laborers; and indicating how many are on the permanent establishment, and how many are merely temporarily employed.
64. Give any corresponding statistics for previous dates.
65. How are new appointments made, distinguishing between the different classes, and specifying for each class:
- By whom the appointment is formally made, and on whose whose recommendation, if any;
  - Whether public advertisement is (i) required, (ii) invariable, (iii) usual;
  - Whether there is any examination, and, if so, by whom conducted, and in what subjects, and whether it is qualifying or competitive, open or nominative;
  - Any qualifications expressly required or disqualifications specified;
  - Whether it is usual to appoint from inside the staff or not;
  - What preference can be discerned for persons belonging to the locality, or for ratepayers, or for unmarried or married applicants, or for any social class, political party, or educational attainments, etc.?
66. How are promotions made?
- By whom formally determined?
  - On whose recommendation?
  - On any examination or other test?
  - On length of service?
  - At any particular period of the year?
67. Wages and salaries:
- Give any fixed scales or fixed rates laid down by the body;
  - What is the minimum wage given (i) for adult laborers, (ii) for adult male clerks?
  - What is the highest salary paid?
  - Give (with dates) exact terms of any resolutions or standing orders as to fair or trade union wages.



68. Specify any regulations or practice as to hours of labor, holidays, etc.

69. Pensions: give any settled scheme as to superannuation.

70. What is the practice as to retirement for age, grant of pensions or compassionate allowances, or other provision for aged employes.

71. What is the exact designation of the principal official (town clerk?)?

What salary does he now get?

What has the salary of the office been at previous dates?

When was he appointed?

What was his preceding occupation and previous career?

What educational or professional qualifications has he?

Does he give his whole time?

Has this always been required?

Does he hold any other public appointments; and, if so, what?

Have these or other appointments previously been held with the office in question?

Has he any statutory or other functions *ex officio*?

Does he attend:

(a) All meetings of the body;

(b) All its committees;

(c) All its sub-committees;

or, if not, which?

Does he ever (i) answer questions, (ii) make any remarks at:

(a) Meetings of the body;

(b) Committee or sub-committee meetings?

What authority is delegated to him:

(i) By statute;

(ii) By formal standing order or resolution;

(iii) By custom?

Who usually (i) prepares the agenda, (ii) drafts the reports?

72. Give particulars of any organizations existing among the employes (a) avowedly for trade union purposes, (b) for benefit or social purposes.

73. Give particulars of any outside organizations to which the employes belong (such as trade unions of workmen, association of town clerks, gasworks engineers, etc.).

## FINANCE.

74. Specify main sources of income, distinguishing between
- Real estate and investments;
  - Net income from profitable public services, (i) markets, (ii) water, (iii) gas, (iv) electricity, (v) tramways, (vi) weights and measures, and (vii) any others;
  - Dues, tolls, fees, licences, fines, etc., unconnected with the above-named public services;
  - Government subventions;
  - Rates;
  - Other sources.
75. What separate rates are levied (specifying how much in the pound in each case)?
76. Is there any, and, if so, what, legal limit to any of these rates?
77. Specify any variations in these rates between one part of the district and another.
78. Give particulars as to rates levied by other local authorities over any part of the same area.
79. What proportion is the local valuation supposed to bear to the rack-rental value?
80. How is the rate collected?
- Who appoints collectors, and how many are there?
  - How are they paid?
  - Is payment made at town hall or other office?
  - How many separate ratepayers?
  - How many summonses?
  - How many distress warrants?
  - How many committals to prison?
81. What arrangements are in force as to compounding?
82. What number and what proportion of total houses are compounded for?
83. Give particulars of changes under any of the foregoing heads.
84. Give some idea of the principle on which different items of expenditure are charged to different rate accounts.
85. Give exact totals of outstanding public debt of body (appending any tabular statement procurable) at (a) its establishment in present form; (b) ten years ago; (c) the present time; and (d) any other dates for which statistics can conveniently be obtained. (If a sinking fund exists, amount should be given.)

AUDIT.

86. What arrangements, statutory and otherwise, are made for auditing the accounts? (Cite any long or important local report as to audit.)

87. How, exactly, are the statutory auditors selected :

- (a) By Local Government Board ;
- (b) Nominated by mayor or council ;
- (c) Elected ?

88. Are the nominated or elected statutory auditors usually public accountants ?

89. What fee or allowance is paid to them ?

90. What are (i) their powers ; (ii) their customs, as to (a) inspection of books other than the treasurer's or main cash account ; (b) scrutiny of vouchers, contracts, details of committee expenses, etc. ; (c) investigation into particular scandals ; (d) enquiry whether expenditure is *ultra vires* ; (e) making disallowances or surcharges ; and (f) publishing reports ?

91. Give particulars of any non-statutory audit, by professional accountants or otherwise, of the accounts either of committees or of the whole body.

92. Specify any legal proceedings that have taken place in connection with audit (applications of aggrieved ratepayers to the law courts, etc.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

93. What public services are administered by the body (*e.g.*, abattoirs, allotments, asylums, baths and washhouses, bridges, cemeteries, docks (including harbors and rivers), drainage, dust removal or destruction, educational institutions (including technical), electric light and power, ferries, fire brigade, gas, hospitals, housing of working classes and common lodging-houses, industrial and reformatory schools or school ships, libraries, museums and art galleries, markets and fairs, music, parks, police, paving, cleaning, scavenging and other highway maintenance, street lighting, steamships, telephones, tramways, water and hydraulic power, and any others)? Describe, in particular, the policy and methods adopted for the provision of artisans' dwellings.

94. Specify with regard to each of these the date of establishment, the Act of Parliament or other authority, and the total number of staff employed (distinguishing between (*a*) clerical; (*b*) professional experts, such as engineers, architects, doctors, lawyers, surveyors, etc.; (*c*) inspectors; (*d*) subordinate attendants; (*e*) artisans and mechanics; and (*f*) general laborers.

95. Give a brief account of the local experience with regard to each of these services (*e.g.*, circumstances of its establishment, growth and development, difficulties met with, dangers or inconveniences of the public administration, its advantages and disadvantages in each actual case). Cite some of the more important local reports by officers or committees as to assumption or organization of any public service.

96. Describe what bye-products or residuals result from the several foregoing services (*e.g.*, products of dust or sewage, gas products, old building materials, old or discarded stores or plant, etc.), giving exact particulars of the procedure for selling or otherwise disposing of them.

97. Give particulars of any case in which a public service, once administered by this body, has been transferred to another public authority or to private enterprise.

98. Describe briefly the principal public improvements effected during recent years (*e.g.*, street improvements; new bridges, tunnels, etc.; new public offices or halls; new works for water or gas supply; tramways, etc.).

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO INSTITUTIONS OR PUBLIC SERVICES NOT DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED.**

99. Specify and describe all the cases in which the body grants contributions out of public funds to institutions or public services not directly administered by a local authority (*e.g.*, education, whether elementary, secondary, university, general or technical; industrial or reformatory schools or schoolships; hospitals or dispensaries; recreation, including music and art; charities). Give particulars of any change of policy under this head.

**DIRECT EMPLOYMENT.**

100. Give exact particulars as to the several kinds of work now executed by persons in the direct employment of the body, as distinguished from work put out to contractors (*e.g.*, making of roads or streets; maintaining and repairing roads or streets; scavenging; dust collection and disposal; making sewers or drains; maintaining and repairing sewers or drains; erecting public buildings or artisans' dwellings; maintaining or repairing public buildings or corporate property; painting; constructing water-works; plumbing or fitting in connection with supply of water, gas, electricity or hydraulic power; construction of tramway lines or cars; maintenance of tramway lines; making or repairing fire-brigade plant; processes of agriculture in connection with sewage farm or otherwise; printing, bookbinding and other stationery; or any other work).

101. Specify with regard to each of the above cases of direct employment, the date and circumstances of beginning this policy, and any difficulties, inconveniences, dangers, advantages or disadvantages experienced.

102. Describe any cases in which it has been found convenient or expedient to discontinue direct employment and to give the work out to contract.

103. Quote any published reports or opinions by officers or committees as to the relative advantage or disadvantage in any particular case, of direct employment or putting out to contract.

104. Describe what articles used in any department of the body's work are actually manufactured by its own workmen (*e.g.*, carts, saddlery, horseshoes, fittings for gas, water or electricity, clothing, boots, sewer or drain pipes or fittings, brooms or brushes, boxes, casks or other packages, etc.).

105. Specify any such articles which it has ceased to manufacture.

CONTRACTS.

106. Cite and append any standing orders or general regulations as to contracts.

107. Give particulars, if possible, of any change of policy with regard to (a) advertising for tenders; (b) list of selected firms; (c) preference for local firms; (d) stipulations in contract as to conditions of employment.

Give particulars of any cases in which stipulations as to conditions of employment have been made the subject of investigation, or have been enforced by fine or penalty.

Specify any services or articles expressly excluded from any of the above rules as to contracts.

108. State precisely, with regard to each committee, its powers and practice as to (a) advertising for tenders; (b) inviting selected list of firms to tender; (c) making contracts without specific sanction of the council in each case; (d) reporting to council all tenders received; (e) reporting to council only the tender recommended for acceptance.

## REGULATION.

109. Specify all the departments of life in which the body registers, inspects, licenses or regulates private enterprise or individual action (*e.g.*, general bye-laws, adulteration, bakehouses, births, marriages and deaths, buildings, canal boats, common lodging houses and houses let in rooms, contagious diseases (animals), dairies, cowsheds and milk-shops, disorderly houses, electricity, explosives and fireworks, factories and workshops, gas and gas-meter testing, gun-barrel testing, hackney carriages, inquests, knackers' yards, markets and fairs, music and street noises, noxious trades and nuisances, petroleum, porters, drovers and carriers, shop hours, sky signs, slaughter-houses, smoke, street obstructions, theatres and music halls, tramways, vehicular traffic, water supply, weights and measures, wells, whirligigs and shooting galleries), citing in each case the Act of Parliament or other authority.

110. Append copies of all bye-laws or other general regulations made by the body on any subject of regulation.

111. Give any statistics procurable under each head as to (a) present number of staff employed, distinguishing between clerks and inspectors; (b) number of formal notices or cautions, prosecutions, and convictions; (c) total amount of fines and costs inflicted.

112. Give some estimate, statistical if possible, as to increase or decrease of activity in any or all the foregoing departments of regulation.

113. Describe any cases of interference with the body's activity in regulation by (a) Central Government Departments; (b) other local authorities.

114. Give particulars of any action taken by this body to stimulate the regulative activity of (a) other local authorities; (b) Central Government Departments.

115. Give particulars of any branch of regulation, formerly exercised by the body, which has been (a) given up, or (b) transferred to any other authority.

116. Cite any important published reports by officers or committees as to the method, policy or results of putting in force any of the above-mentioned regulating powers of the body.

100. Specify all the departments of life in which the body...  
101. Give particulars of any...  
102. Give particulars of any...  
103. Give particulars of any...  
104. Give particulars of any...  
105. Give particulars of any...  
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119. Give particulars of any...  
120. Give particulars of any...  
121. Give particulars of any...

RELATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

- 117. Specify the newspapers (distinguishing as to their political opinions) which usually report the proceedings.  
Which does it most fully?  
Of what length is usually the newspaper report?
- 118. How many petitions are received, and what is the procedure with them?  
What deputations have come lately, and with what result?
- 119. Give particulars of any public meetings held during the past year or two on municipal affairs, distinguishing between those which are (a) statutory, (b) in furtherance of some purpose of the municipal body, (c) in opposition to some municipal project.
- 120. Give particulars as to any referendum (poll of the inhabitants), specifying whether (a) statutory; (b) to ascertain feeling of electorate.
- 121. Describe any instances in which the body has taken steps to supply information to the public (e.g., publication of reports for general information; distribution of leaflets on diseases, sanitation, feeding infants, etc.; lectures, and public meetings; conferences with professional associations, etc.).



**RELATIONS TO PARLIAMENT AND CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT.**

122. Specify any important parliamentary enquiry (private bill or otherwise) in which the body has been concerned.

123. What private bills has the body promoted, and with what result?

124. What private bills has it opposed, and with what result?

125. What arrangement is there for scrutinizing (a) private, (b) public bills in Parliament which may affect the locality?

126. What action is taken with regard to provisional orders applied for (e.g., railways, tramways, electric lighting, etc.)?

127. What resolutions or petitions or other action has been taken thereon?

128. Specify which Government departments the body comes into contact with, and for what purposes.

129. Note general impressions as to advantages and disadvantages of this connection with the central Government, specifying any desire for (a) more or (b) less connection for particular purposes, and other suggestions for improvement.

130. What opinion is entertained as to (a) policy, (b) efficiency, and (c) promptitude of the several Government departments?

131. Give particulars of any local enquiries held by the Local Government Board, Education Department, Board of Trade, Home Office, etc.

RELATIONS TO OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

132. What other local authorities (e.g., county, borough, district or parish council, joint committees, school board, technical education authority, poor law bodies, police, justices, rating authorities, ecclesiastical or civil vestries, etc.) does the body come officially into contact with, and for what purposes?

133. Specify any financial relations with other local authorities.

134. Does the body exercise any supervision or control over any other local authorities (giving exact particulars)?

135. Is the body supervised or controlled by any other local authorities (giving exact particulars)?

136. Specify any complaints that have been made by or against any of the above-mentioned local authorities, in respect to their mutual relationship.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

137. Give particulars of any donations or bequests made to the body for any public objects (*e.g.*, pictures, books, buildings, parks, land or other property, plate, etc.).

138. Describe any cases in which the body has been made the trustee for administering any trust (*e.g.*, educational or other institutions, charities, hospitals, etc.).

139. Specify the trusts or governing bodies on which the body appoints one or more members; and describe the practice as to these appointments (*e.g.*, whether usually or invariably members, method of selection, etc.).

140. State any resolutions or other decisions bearing upon public policy which the body has come to relating to (*a*) any alteration of its legal constitution as regards aldermen, women, term of office, mayoralty, date of election, etc.; (*b*) new powers desired by the body for itself; (*c*) desire to transfer any of its present functions; (*d*) such issues as temperance, Sunday observance, public meetings in streets and parks, railway rates, taxation reform, electoral arrangements and franchise, etc.

141. State (whether or not you think them well-grounded) any important public criticisms which have been made with regard to this body, as to (*a*) particular decisions of policy; (*b*) remissness or inefficiency in administration or regulation; (*c*) over-activity or "fussiness" in any department; (*d*) unfair competition with private enterprise; (*e*) undue niggardliness or undue liberality in dealings with its salaried officials, its workmen, or particular classes or individuals.

142. Give press cuttings, minutes or particulars (without necessarily expressing any opinion upon them) of any public charges of malpractices by members, in their official capacity, distinguishing between (*a*) favoritism or "jobbery" in regard to appointments, salaries or contracts; (*b*) obtaining direct pecuniary advantage through being interested in property purchased, contracts, etc.; (*c*) taking bribes or other inducements to vote in a particular way; (*d*) irregularities in connection with refreshments, travelling expenses, etc.

143. Give press cuttings, minutes or particulars (without necessarily expressing any opinion upon them) of any public charges of malpractices by officials, in their official capacity, distinguishing between (*a*) embezzlement, theft, etc.; (*b*) acceptance of bribes, hidden perquisites or illicit commissions; (*c*) obtaining direct pecuniary advantage through being interested in property purchased, contracts, etc.; (*d*) drunkenness or other misconduct.



PASSMORE EDWARDS HALL, CLARE MARKET.

ADMIT.....

TO THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PASSMORE EDWARDS HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON IN CLARE MARKET, W.C., ON 2ND JULY, AT 3.30 P.M.

THIS TICKET MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE ENTRANCE IN HOLLES STREET  
(SEE PLAN ON BACK).

CLOAK ROOMS AND ACCOMMODATION FOR ROBING WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE ENTRANCE.



PASSMORE EDWARDS HALL, CLARE MARKET.

PLATFORM TICKET.

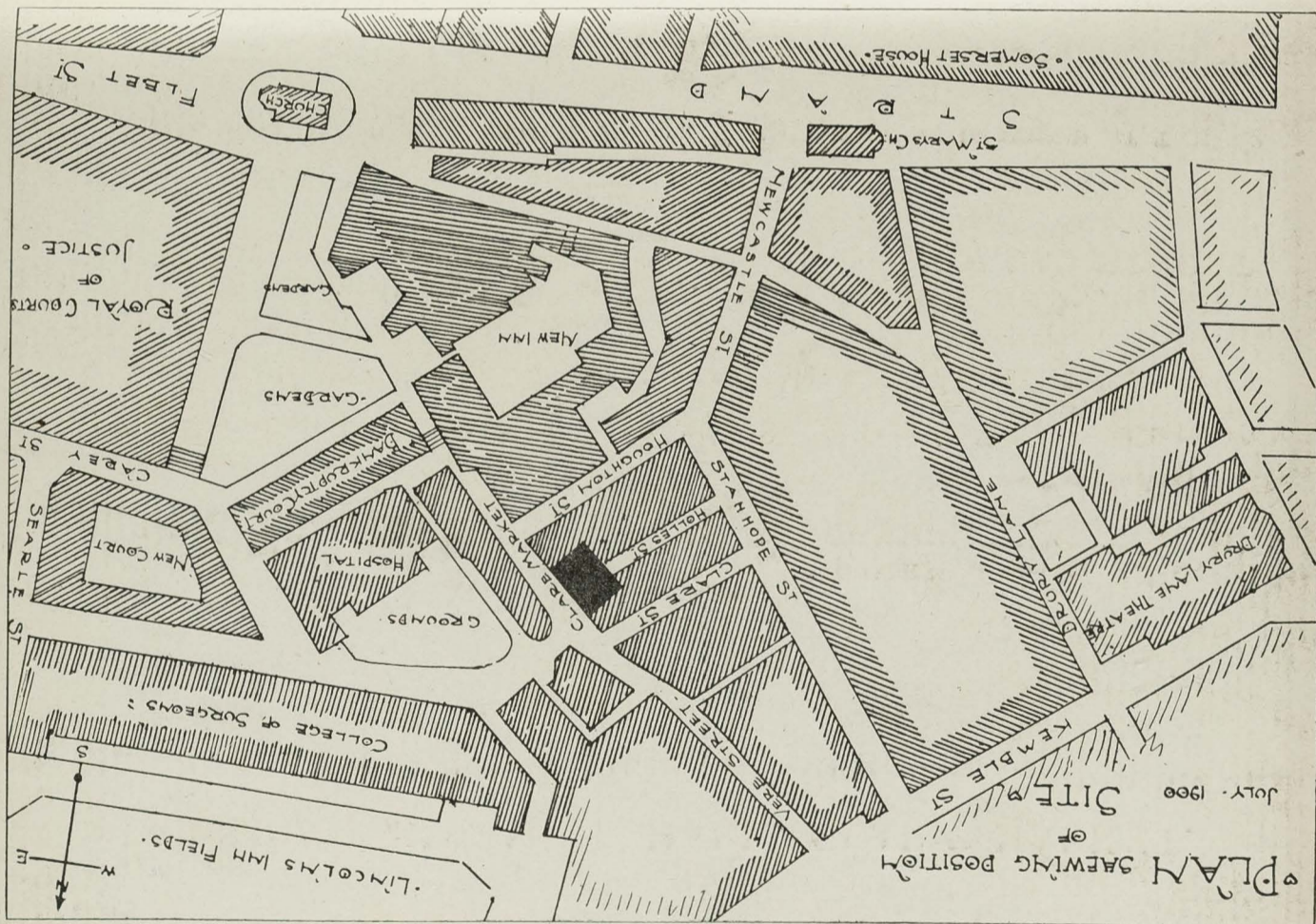
ADMIT.....

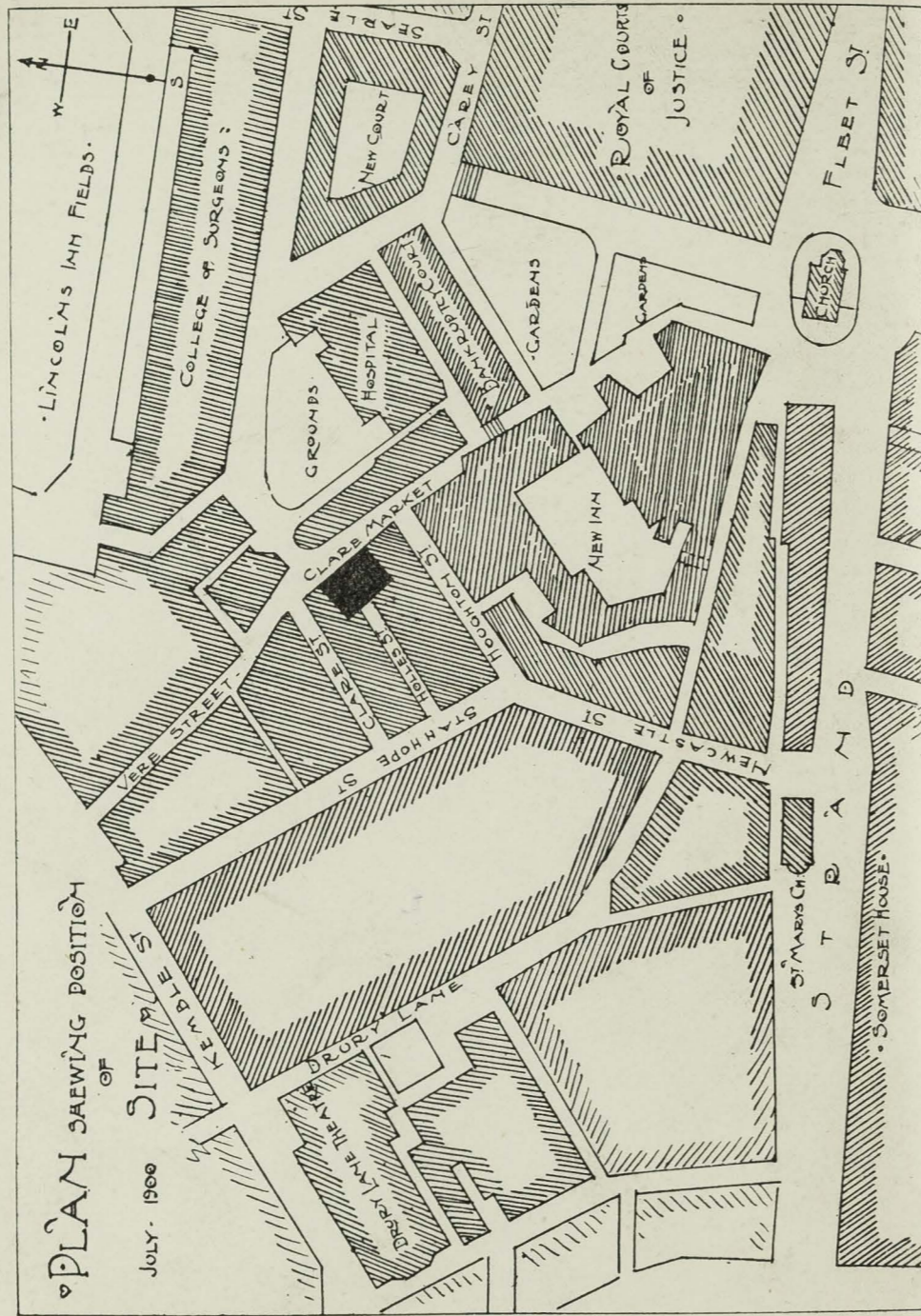
TO THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PASSMORE EDWARDS HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON IN CLARE MARKET, W.C., ON 2ND JULY, AT 3.30 P.M.

THIS TICKET MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE ENTRANCE IN CLARE MARKET (SEE PLAN ON BACK).

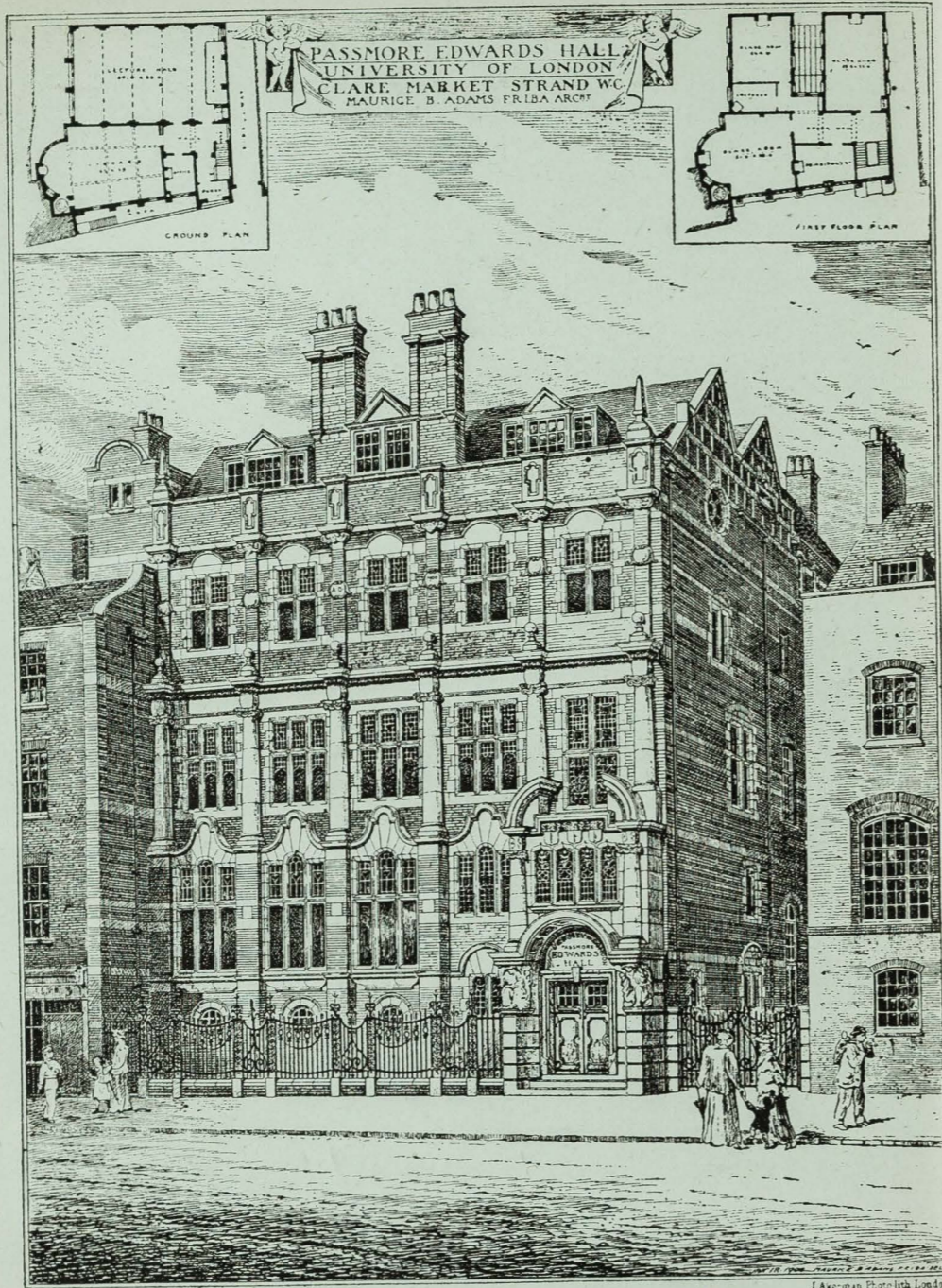
CLOAK ROOMS AND ACCOMMODATION FOR ROBING WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE ENTRANCE.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT EVERYONE WILL BE SEATED BY 3.30 PROMPTLY.





PROGRAMME  
of the  
Ceremony  
of  
Laying the Foundation Stone  
of the  
Passmore Edwards Hall  
in  
Clare Market, London, w.c.  
on the  
2nd July, 1900



## Order of the Ceremony

CHAIRMAN:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN PUNCTUALLY AT 3.30 P.M.

THE STONE WILL BE LAID BY

THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

VOTES OF THANKS TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL;  
MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS; THE BISHOP OF LONDON;  
AND THE CHAIRMAN.

AMONGST THE SPEAKERS WILL BE

THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE, F.R.S.

MR. W. H. DICKINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE  
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL TAKE NOT MORE THAN 50 MINUTES.

AT 4.30 P.M. THE COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL WILL  
RECEIVE THE GUESTS AT 10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

THE Commissioners appointed under the University of London Act, 1898, have recognised the London School of Economics and Political Science as a 'School of the University' in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry); and of the ten lecturers recognised as 'Teachers of the University' in that Faculty eight are on the staff of the School.

### FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The School was founded to provide special courses of study suitable for different groups of business men, the Civil and Municipal Services, journalism and public work, and to make further provision for investigation and research in Economics and Political Science. Plans 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. The School was opened at 9, John Street, Adelphi, in the following October. Some of the lectures were given in the Rooms of the Society of Arts, which generously placed their large lecture hall at the disposal of the Committee of the School on certain evenings in the week. With similar generosity the London Chamber of Commerce provided facilities for the delivery of some of the Commercial Courses at Botolph House, Eastcheap. 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 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

Since the School was opened a three years' course of training, including provision for investigation and research in Economic, Commercial and Political subjects, has been established, and the School now provides courses of lectures, classes or tutorial supervision in nearly all the subjects which will fall within the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. It would have been impossible to establish so comprehensive a scheme 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, which enabled the Committee of the School to include in the programme several subjects of great importance in a scheme of commercial and professional education of University grade. The grant was increased to £1,200 in the year 1896-7, and has been continued ever since. But the scheme now established is by no means commensurate to the needs of London. Every department of the School requires and is capable of extension. It is, however, impossible to supplement the present work of the School in any important manner, without a large addition to the funds at its disposal.

### THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME.

The arrangement of the programme has, throughout the history of the School, been based upon two principles. In view of the changes contemplated in connection with the University of London, the Committee closely studied the organisation of economic and political studies in Berlin and other Continental universities, and in such institutions as the *École Libre des Sciences, Politiques*, Paris, before the programme of the School was drafted. The Committee realised



that it was neither practicable nor desirable to found in England an exact copy of any of these foreign institutions, 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 scientific training in Economics and Political Science would ultimately be as thorough and comprehensive in the University of London as in any of the great Continental centres.

#### STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL.

Efforts have been made from the first to keep the School in close touch with business and professional life, and the curriculum has been framed with a view to the needs of particular callings. Since the School was opened more than 1,400 Students have been entered on the books of the School. For the Session 1899-1900 the number is about 440. Of these, about seventy per cent. are drawn from the professional and business classes, or are engaged in public administration. The British Colonies and Dependencies, and the United States of America supply a certain number of Students, and about twenty-five per cent. of the total number of students are graduates of British or foreign Universities. Amongst the Universities represented are Oxford, Cambridge, London, the University of Wales, Victoria University, in the United Kingdom; Berlin, Göttingen, Munich, in Germany; Budapest and Vienna in Austria-Hungary; Brussels and Louvain in Belgium; Harvard, Yale and Columbia in the United States; Christiania in Norway; Stockholm in Sweden; Copenhagen in Denmark; Moscow and St. Petersburg in Russia; Madrid; and Tokyo. Oxford, Cambridge, and London have contributed seventy-five per cent. of the graduates.

#### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL.

The academic work of the School is carried on by the Director and a large staff of lecturers which consists roughly of three divisions: (i) the regular lecturers, of whom the majority have been attached to the School since its foundation, who undertake the work involved in the established curriculum, lecture in every session, and share in the supervision of research and investigation conducted by the students; (ii) British and foreign economists and political students, professors at foreign Universities, etc., who from time to time supplement the established courses at the School with short courses on their subjects; (iii) distinguished men engaged in public life or administration who have occasionally lectured to the students.

#### RESEARCH STUDENTS.

Provision is made for investigation and research by means of seminars, individual tuition, and special courses of lectures. Since the School was opened fourteen Research Studentships, from £100 to £25 a year, have been awarded. The candidates have been, with few exceptions, graduates or women students of the older Universities. The elected Students are required to spend a certain time at the School or some University or other centre approved by the Committee, with a view to perfecting themselves in the methods of investigation appropriate to the subjects they propose to study. They are then expected to choose some problem for investigation with a view to the publication of a monograph and the delivery of a course or courses of lectures at the School. In this manner some useful contributions have been made by Students of the School to Economics and Political Science. But the Research Department of the School is by no means confined to those

who are elected to Studentships. Upwards of forty Scholarships have been awarded by the Committee to selected candidates from University Extension and other centres. The Scholarships entitle the holders to three years' training at the School, concluding with a Research course. The School also publishes a series of *Studies in Economics and Political Science*, and during the last five years many Students of the School have published the results of their researches in books and articles in British and foreign periodicals.

#### 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 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. Early in 1896 an appeal for funds was issued, with the result that a sum of more than £2,500 was raised, and in November, 1896, the Library was opened.

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

It is free for the purpose of study and research to (a) Students of the School of Economics; (b) persons engaged in public administration; (c) professors and lecturers of any recognised University; (d) other persons properly recommended. The Library has become not only an indispensable aid to the Research work of the School, but, in itself, a source of attraction to Students. It is already widely known and appreciated not only in the United Kingdom, but on the Continent and in the United States.

#### CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY.

It is impossible to describe precisely the extent or the value of the collection of books, and reports and documents in the Library. The books purchased out of the original fund subscribed form only a small proportion of the collection. The greatest and much the most valuable part of it has been presented. There are upwards of 20,000 entries in the Accession Book, and the collection includes not less than 15,000 volumes, and many thousands of tracts, pamphlets and other documents, many of them unique. In addition to standard works, official reports (British and foreign) and general works of reference, the Library contains a valuable collection of English and foreign reports and documents relating to municipal administration, and several collections of material relating to social, economic, and political questions made by private persons and presented to the Library Trustees.

#### The University of London Act, 1898.

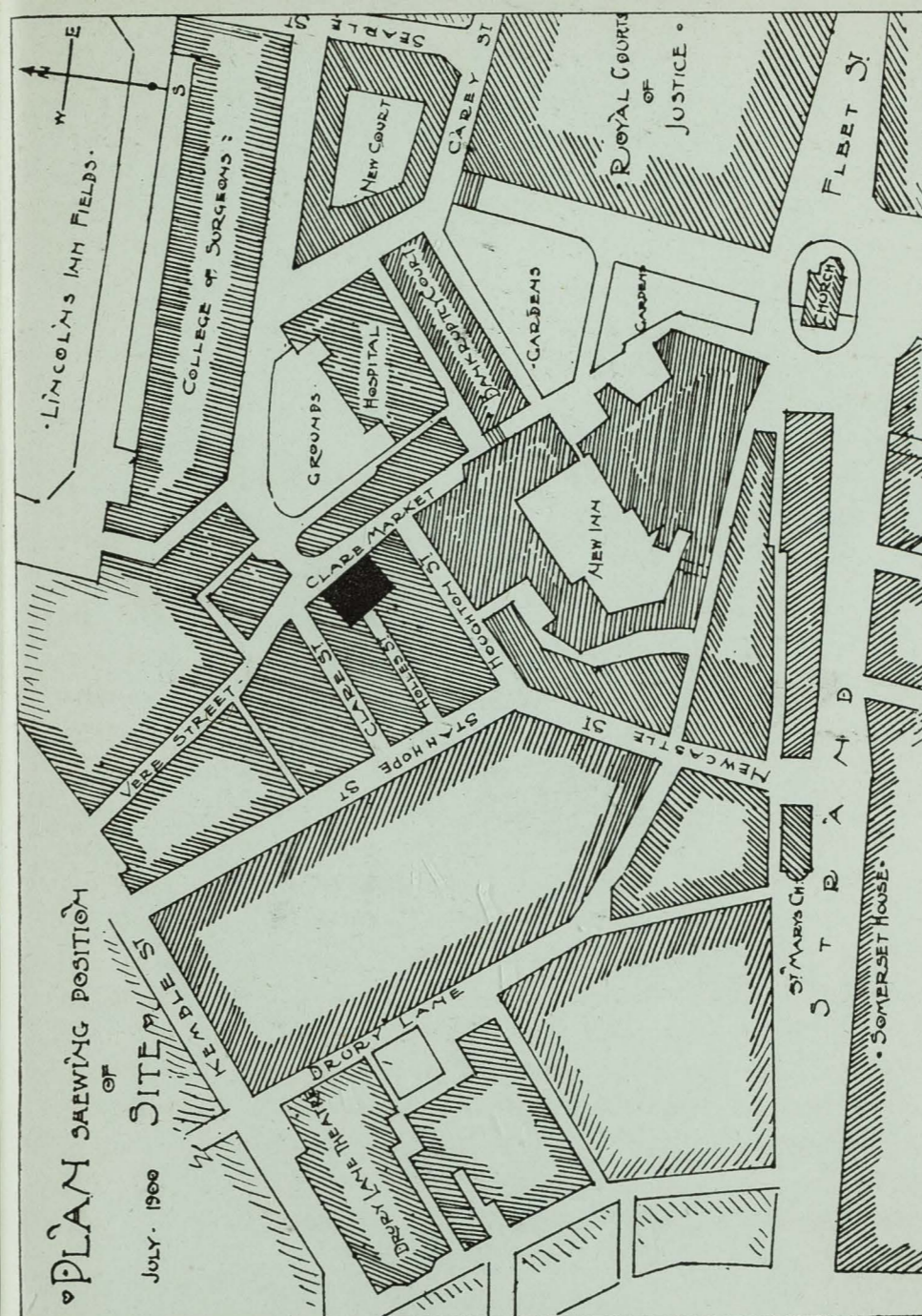
##### THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The changes made in the University of London by the Act of 1898 will stimulate all branches of the work of the School and the Library. The University Commissioners have established a Faculty of Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry) and admitted the School, which is practically co-extensive with the new Faculty, as a School of the University. Students in the subjects comprised within the Faculty of Economics and Political Science may, under the new *régime*, proceed to degrees in Science (B.Sc. and D.Sc.). Towards the expense of carrying on the work the London County Council will

contribute £2,500 a year. Although this sum, together with the fees of Students and the present resources of the School, is undoubtedly sufficient to maintain and extend in certain directions the scheme which has grown up during the last five years, it is necessary, in order to get the best results, and to make the most of the opportunity afforded by the reconstitution of the University, to add many subjects to those already taught, to establish well-paid resident Professorships and Lectureships, and to secure the best possible scientific equipment for the new Faculty.

#### The Passmore Edwards Hall.

One great difficulty has been overcome by the generosity of Mr. Passmore Edwards. The School has long outgrown its present quarters at 10, Adelphi Terrace, and could not carry on its work there very much longer without serious inconvenience and resulting inefficiency. Mr. Passmore Edwards has vested the sum of £10,000 in three trustees, viz., The Bishop of London, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Sidney Webb, LL.B., to erect a building for the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and for carrying on the work of the School. The Passmore Edwards Hall, the first new University building to be erected, will be situated in Clare Market, near the Courts of Justice, and almost on the line of the projected new street from Holborn to the Strand, on a site provided by the London County Council. It has been designed by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and will be built by Mr. Howell J. Williams, of Bermondsey Street, S.E. A full description of the building will be found in the 'Building News' for June 29th, 1900. A view of the building is given on the second page of this programme.



TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING FUND.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

MR. R. B. HALDANE, Q.C.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB, L.C.C.  
TREASURER.

G. STANDRING, PRINTER,  
FINSBURY STREET, E.C.

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

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MANSION HOUSE MEETING,  
21st March, 1901, at 3 p.m.

Chairman :

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

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The order of business will be :

1. THE LORD MAYOR will open the Meeting.
2. An Address on COMMERCIAL EDUCATION  
will be given by  
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.
3. A Vote of Thanks to Lord Rosebery will be  
proposed by LORD ROTHSCHILD;  
seconded by Mr. A. S. HARVEY.
4. A Vote of Thanks to the Lord Mayor will be  
proposed by Sir ALFRED LYALL;  
seconded by Mr. G. S. GIBB.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

BUSINESS SCIENCE

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE



THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Mr. H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., will give a Course of Six Lectures, on  
TUESDAYS, at 8.30 P.M., beginning 24th April, on 'The Geographical  
Conditions of the Great Powers.'

(1) Britain; (2) Britain; (3) France; (4) Germany; (5) Russia; (6) United  
States.

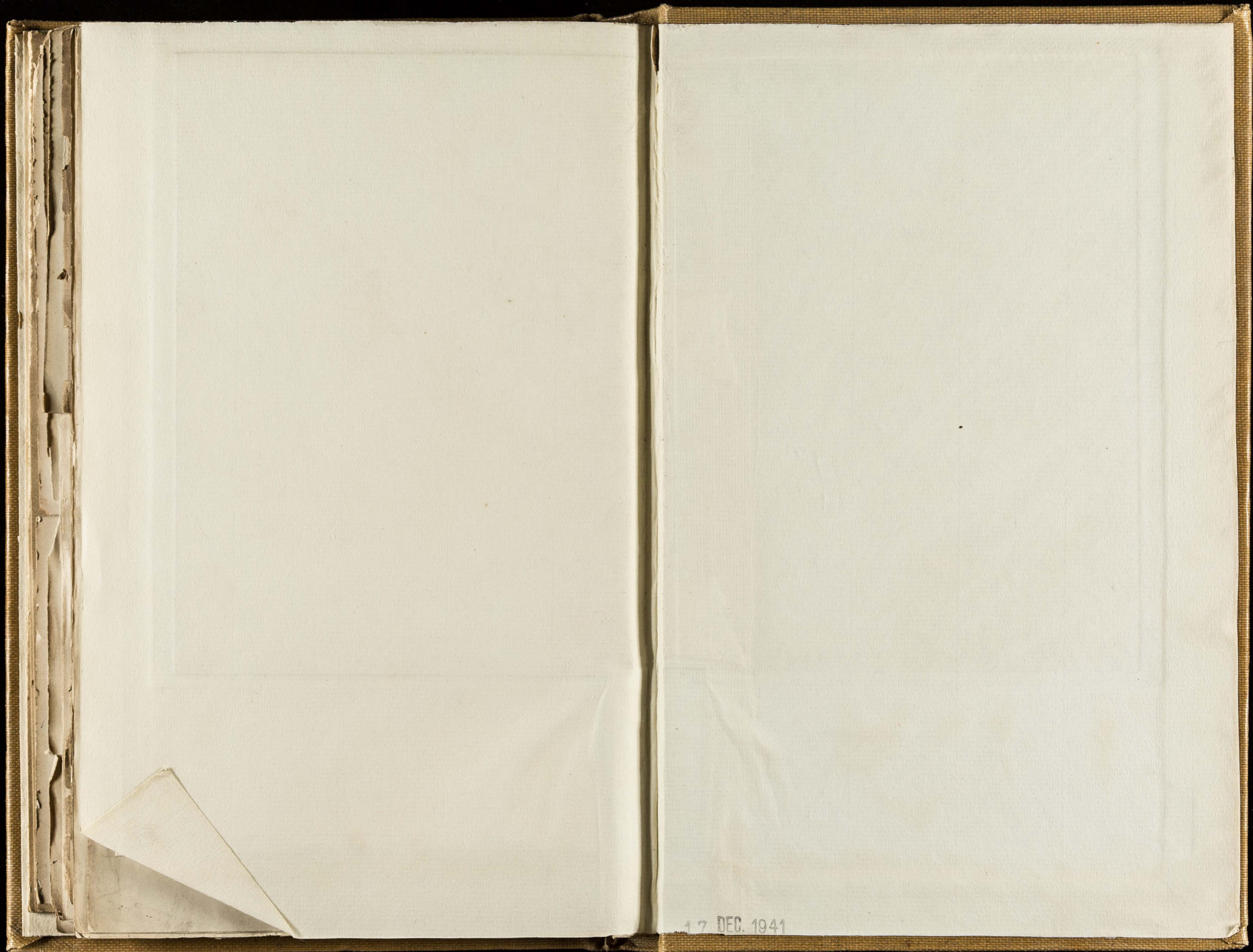
Fee for the Course, 5s.; free to Full Students of the School.

Mr. MACKINDER will give a further course of Three Lectures on  
'The Economic Possibilities of South America,' on TUESDAYS  
at 8.30 P.M., beginning 12th June.

Fee for the Course, 2s. 6d.; free to Full Students of the School.

Early application for tickets is requested.

W. A. S. HEWINS,  
*Director.*



17 DEC. 1941

