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The
BRITISH LIBRARY
of POLITICAL and
ECONOMIC
SCIENCE

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-7.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

THE SCHOOL commenced work in October, 1895, at 9, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. No similar attempt had before been made to organise economic and political studies in England. The School is already the largest centre of systematic training in those subjects in the United Kingdom. During the first year more than 300 students have joined the School. Of these, 100 have undertaken the whole or part of the three years' course of study established at the School, or have been engaged in other systematic work; the remaining students have confined their attention to special courses of lectures, and the classes in connection with them. Of the total number of students, 75 are women. The lectures and classes have appealed especially to those who desire the guidance of experts on particular subjects. The students consist of graduates of British and foreign universities, women students of the universities, who are mainly engaged in the research department of the School, and of civil servants, local government officials, railway officials, young men and women engaged in business, bank managers and clerks, teachers and other persons engaged in public work.

During the first year 570 lectures have been given, or an average of nineteen a week. Individual students have also received private tuition. The work of the School has been carried on both in the morning and in the evening after 5 P.M. A THREE YEARS' COURSE OF TRAINING IN ECONOMICS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, including:—(a) First Year's Course: I. Outlines of Economic Theory, II. Outlines of Economic History, III. Methods of Investigation; (b) Second Year's Course: I. (i) History of Economic Theory; (ii) Critical study of the leading economic writers; or II. Detailed study of the economic history of England in relation to that of foreign countries; or III. The Principles of Finance and Taxation; or IV. Statistics, including course of training in framing forms of inquiry; tabulation; interpolation; investigation of causal relations between economic phenomena by statistical method; applications of the law of error; graphic method of statistics; (c) Third Year's Course, I. Methods of Investigation; II. Authorities; III. Practical Work under supervision.

With the view of encouraging the elementary study of economics and political science, a limited number of SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable at the School, has been awarded to selected students from University Extension and other classes in economics. FIVE RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, of from £100 to £25 each, have been awarded after an examination held in July, 1896, for the promotion of special investigations into problems of economic and political science.

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The publication has been commenced of a series of "STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE," containing the results of researches conducted by the lecturers at the School or under their direction. Two volumes have already been published, viz.: (i) *The History of Local Rates in England*, by Edwin Cannan, M.A.; (ii) *Select Documents Illustrating the History of Trade Unionism*.—I. The Tailoring Trade. Edited by F. W. Galton, with a preface by Sidney Webb, LL.B. Other volumes are in the press.

A sum of more than £1,500 has been obtained with a view to the establishment of a LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. Amongst the subscribers are the Clothworkers' Company, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain, the Earl of Onslow, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Brassey, Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Hutton, Professor Marshall, Professor Edgeworth, Sir Robert Giffen, Sir Alfred Milner, Lord Thring, Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, Miss Payne-Townshend, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Canon and Mrs. Barnett, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Lord Rendel, and Lord Welby.

The School has become an important centre of information for British students and foreigners visiting England for the purpose of investigation. Relations have been established with FOREIGN institutions, and guidance as to sources of information has been given to students from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, and other countries.

The experience of the first year has thus revealed the existence of a genuine and widespread demand for systematic and technical training in economics and political science. So rapid has been the growth of the School that larger premises have already become necessary. THE SCHOOL WILL THEREFORE REMOVE TO No. 10, ADELPHI TERRACE, next door to the Royal Statistical Society and the British Economic Association, about the middle of September, where the work of the School will be carried on during the next and subsequent terms. Some of the lectures and classes, however, will continue to be held at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., and the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

MICHAELMAS TERM WILL COMMENCE ON OCTOBER 8TH, 1896. The work of the School will be extended in many directions:—

(1) Several courses of lectures, confined, during the first year, to the winter months, will be extended over the whole year. They will be supplemented with MORE SYSTEMATIC CLASS WORK, and co-ordinated with the three years' course of study.

(2) Additional subjects will be added, designed to meet the needs of classes of students for whom the lectures given at the School during the first year are not suitable. With this object in view, special lectures have been or will be arranged to assist clerks in insurance offices, and in government and municipal offices. It is particularly hoped that the department devoted to the TRAINING OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS will become one of the most prominent features of the School. New subjects will also be added to the departments of commercial law, banking and currency, and commercial geography.

(3) With the special view of making the School useful to persons engaged in the public departments, and of encouraging the concrete study of modern economic problems, the training in STATISTICS given at the School will be made more complete and systematic.

(4) In the class work at the School special attention will be given to the COMPARATIVE STUDY of economic theory and economic history.

(5) Every department of the work of the School will benefit from the LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. It will become possible to make further provision for investigation and research.

The following lectures and classes have been arranged:—

I. ECONOMICS.

- (i) Lectures on economic theory, economic history and methods of investigation, to be given both during the day and in the evening at the classes which constitute the three years' course of training. Each class meets twice a week. Particulars will be found in the full programme.
- (ii) 'The Mercantile System as a scheme of economic organisation.' Lectures to be given before Christmas. W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., Director of the School.
- (iii) 'The Economic history of London under the Commonwealth and Protectorate.' (After Christmas.) W. A. S. Hewins, M.A.
- (iv) 'Problems of Trade Unionism.' Sidney Webb, LL.B.
- (v) 'The Economic Bargain.' (After Christmas.) J. A. Hobson, M.A.
- (vi) The Rev. W. Cunningham, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, King's College, London, hopes to arrange for a course of lectures after Christmas.

II. STATISTICS.

- (i) 'Life Tables,' &c. F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., D.C.L., Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.
- (ii) 'Methods of Statistics,' with special reference to industry and commerce. A. L. Bowley, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
- (iii) do. do. with special reference to the incidence of taxation and local government. C. P. Sanger, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
- (iv) do. do. in relation to historical investigation. W. A. S. Hewins, M.A.

III. PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS.

Palæography and Diplomatics, chiefly of English Manuscripts and Records from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century. Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office.

IV. RAILWAYS, BANKING, COMMERCE, &c.

- (i) 'Railway Economics.' W. M. Acworth, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
- (ii) 'The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with special reference to England.' H. S. Foxwell, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.
- (iii) 'The Law in relation to the Sale of Goods.' J. E. C. Munro, M.A., LL.D., late Professor of Law at Owens College, Manchester; Lecturer to the Council of Legal Education.
- (iv) (a) 'Commercial Geography, with special reference to the industrial development of England.' (b) 'London and its Environs,—distribution of population, water-supply,' &c. H. J. Mackinder, M.A., F.R.G.S., Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, &c.
- (v) 'The History of English Foreign Trade.' W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., and E. C. K. Gouner, M.A., Professor of Economics at University College, Liverpool.

Lectures will also be arranged after Christmas on Foreign Bankings, Insurance, and the Foreign Exchanges.

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V. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(a) MUNICIPAL HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION.

- (i) 'The History of Local Government.' Preparatory Course, with special reference to London. Graham Wallas, M.A.
- (ii) 'Principles of Local Government.' G. L. Gomme, M.A.
- (iii) 'The Government of London : its organization and development.' John Kemp.
- (iv) 'The Incidence of Local Rates.' E. J. Harper.

(b) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

- (v) 'The English Civil Service.' G. Lowes Dickenson, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
- (vi) 'Factory Legislation.' Gertrude Tuckwell.

(c) GROWTH OF POLITICAL THEORY.

- (vii) 'The Growth of Political Theory' (Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau). L. T. Hobhouse, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
- (viii) 'The Political Ideals of the Seventeenth Century.' C. H. Firth, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.
- (ix) 'The European Concert.' Charles Roberts, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

FEES.

(1) For full students of the School, who join the special classes: £3 a year, or £1 a term.

The student's ticket admits the holder to all or any of the lectures and classes.

(2) For those attending one or more courses of public lectures :—

- (i) 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 three lectures, 2s. 6d.

All fees payable in advance.

Scholarships will 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.

The full programme will be issued in September, and may be obtained on application.

All communications should be addressed to the Director, THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, 10 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

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The London School
of
Economics and Political Science.

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BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at October 15th.

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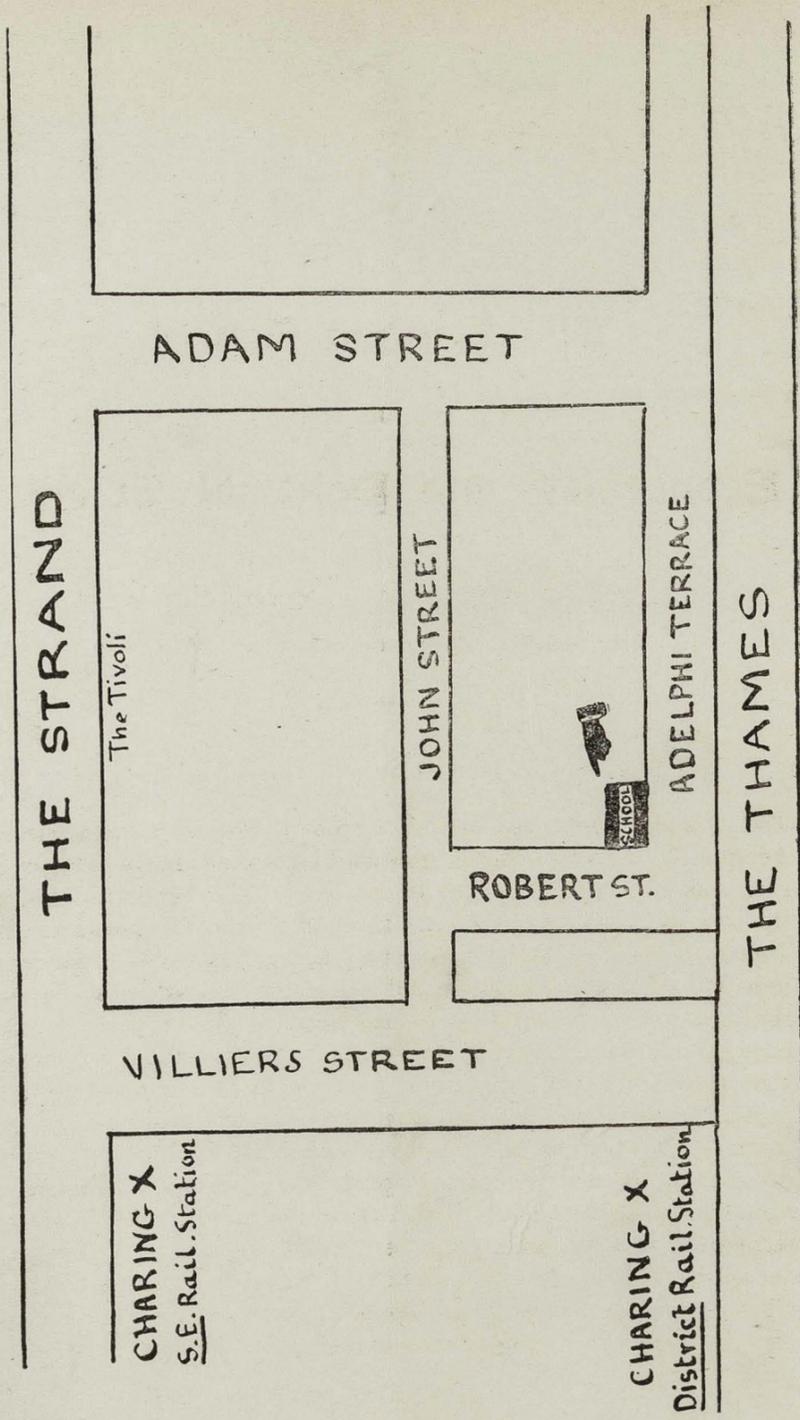
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(5) Every department of the work of the School will benefit from the LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. It will become possible to make further provision for investigation and research.

The following lectures and classes have been arranged:—

I.—ECONOMICS.

- (i) "THE MERCANTILE SYSTEM." By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, Director of the School.

Ten lectures to be given at the School on Thursdays at 8 p.m., commencing October 15th.

Brief Syllabus.—The rise and development of the Mercantile System in England, contrasted with similar movements in France, Germany, &c.—Analogy between the Mercantile System and State Socialism—

BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at October 15th.

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Fundamental principles—Importance of the Elizabethan period—Mercantilism and the Stuart Monarchy—Economic policy of Cromwell; contrasted with that of Colbert—The rise of the system of *laissez faire*—The Mercantile System in relation to (1) Currency and Finance; (2) Foreign Trade; (3) Social Legislation; (4) The Development of Economics—The revival of the principles of the Mercantile System in Modern times.

(ii) "PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNIONISM." By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.

Three courses of six lectures each, to be delivered at the School in Michaelmas Term, Lent Term, and the Summer Term respectively. The first course, "The Working of Democracy in the Trade Union World," will be given on Mondays at 8 p.m., commencing November 2nd.

Brief Syllabus.—Course I. The working of Democracy in the Trade Union World:—1. Primitive expedients for self-government; 2. The Referendum and the Initiative; 3. Representative Institutions; 4. Lessons in Democracy from Trade Union experience; 5. The Unit of Government—a Study in Local Administration; 6. Inter-Union Relations—a Study in Federation.

Course II. Trade Union Methods and Regulations: 1. The Method of Mutual Insurance; 2. The Method of Collective Bargaining; 3. The Method of Legal Regulation; 4. The Standard Rate; 5. The Normal Day; 6. The Relation of the Methods to the Regulations.

Course III. The Economics of Trade Unionism: 1. The Need for Combination; 2. The Policy of the Dyke; 3. The Policy of Vested Interests; 4. The Criticism of the Economists; 5. The Theory of Trade Unionism; 6. The Future of Trade Unionism.

(iii) "THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF LONDON UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE." By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

Ten lectures to be delivered at the School after Christmas.

(iv) "THE ECONOMIC BARGAIN." By J. A. HOBSON, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.

Six lectures to be delivered at the School after Christmas.

(v) The Rev. W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, King's College, London, hopes to arrange for a short course of lectures after Christmas.

(vi) Special Classes, open only to full students of the School, have been arranged as a three years' course of training in economics. Students, however, may commence at any stage of the work, provided that they show satisfactory evidence of ability to

profit from the classes they propose to attend. The following classes will be held under the supervision of the Director of the School, and other members of the staff:—

(1) A Preparatory Class designed to meet the needs of those who have not previously studied economics; times to be arranged with intending students.

(2) Elementary Course (first year):

a. Economic Theory, to be studied mainly in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, J. S. Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*, Jevons' *Theory of Political Economy*, Marshall's *Principles of Economics*.

Once a week, at the School, Mondays at 10.30 a.m. for morning students, 7 p.m. for evening students, commencing October 19th.

b. The Economic History of England, to be studied mainly in Thorold Rogers' *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, Cunningham's *Growth of English History and Commerce*, Ashley's *Economic History*, Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution*.

Once a week, at the School, Mondays at 11.30 a.m. for morning students, Thursdays at 7 p.m. for evening students, commencing October 19th for morning students, October 15th for evening students.

c. Elementary Statistics; the Relation of Statistics to Economics; the Common uses of Statistics; selected chapters from Giffen's *Essays on Finance*, Jevons' *Principles of Science*, Charles Booth's *Labour and Life in London*.

Once a week, at the School, Fridays at 8 p.m., commencing October 16th.

3. Advanced Class (second year), including:

a. The History of Economic Theory, and the critical study of the leading economic writers.

Once a week, at the School, Thursdays at 10.30 a.m. for morning students, at 5.30 p.m. for evening students, commencing October 15th.

BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at October 15th.

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b. The detailed study of the economic history of England in relation to that of foreign countries.

Once a week, at the School, Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m. for morning students, at 7 p.m. for evening students, commencing October 13th.

4. Research Course (third year), including :

- a. Methods of investigation.
- b. Authorities.
- c. Practical work under supervision.

Times to be arranged with intending students.

II.—STATISTICS.

(1) Elementary Class. (*Vide* ECONOMICS, vi. 2 c.)

(2) Advanced Classes :

- (i) Methods of Statistics, with special reference to industry and commerce. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newmarch Lecturer on Statistics at University College, London.

On Wednesdays at 6 p.m., commencing October 14th.

I. *General Methods of Statistics.* Collection of data; criticism and analysis of returns; interpolation and completion; tabulation and publication; Averages, their meaning and use; graphic methods; criteria of accuracy of results; application of the theory of probability. II. *Practical investigation*, carried on in class to illustrate general methods (if found possible to arrange). III. *Special groups* of figures. Methods of Collection; value of results; figures already collected; figures needing collection.

- (ii) Methods of Statistics, with special reference to the incidence of taxation. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

On Fridays at 6.30 p.m., commencing October 16th.

Introduction; the different kinds of means and their use; the use of statistics in inquiries concerning the burden of taxation in different classes of the community; statistics of expenditure and consumption; the use of vital statistics for purposes of life assurance, questions concerning the public health, &c.

- (iii) A class under the direction of H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., F.R.G.S., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford; Principal of

Reading University Extension College; in connection with his lectures on "Economic Geography."

Tuesdays at 5 p.m., commencing October 13th.

The following subjects will be dealt with:—The cartographic presentation of statistics; the interpretation of statistical maps; the calculation of quantities per unit of area.

(3) Lectures :

- (i) "LIFE TABLES," &c. By F. Y. EDGEWORTH, MA., D.C.L., Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

Two lectures to be delivered after Christmas.

- (ii) "STATISTICS IN RELATION TO HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION." By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Director of the School.

III.—PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS.

Advanced Class :

"PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS," chiefly of English Manuscripts and Records from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century. By HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office.

Twice a week at the School on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m., commencing October 13th.

The objects of the course are:—

(1) To provide a systematic course of instruction in the art of deciphering ancient manuscripts for those students who desire to pursue original researches at the Record Office and the British Museum;

(2) To afford further instruction in the *diplomatique* of ancient manuscripts which are required to be transcribed, cited, or edited by historical students;

(3) To explain the distribution and classification of the chief collections of English Historical Manuscripts for the purpose of enabling students or searchers to identify particular sources of reference.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

"RAILWAY ECONOMICS." By W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

Twelve lectures, to be delivered at the Society of Arts, Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., commencing November 5th.

BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at October 15th.

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V.—BANKING AND CURRENCY.

“THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF BANKING AND CURRENCY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.” By H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.

Twenty lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing October 13th.

Lectures will also be arranged in foreign banking.

VI.—COMMERCIAL LAW.

“THE LAW IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF GOODS.” By C. A. M. BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, Cambridge; Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize-man, 1893; holder of a Studentship of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., commencing October 15th.

VII.—COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

(i) “THE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY,” as illustrated in Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. By H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., F.R.G.S., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford; Principal of Reading University Extension College.

Twenty lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., commencing October 13th.

(ii) In connection with the lectures Mr. MACKINDER will hold classes on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., commencing October 13th.

The classes will be devoted to the further elucidation of questions raised in the lectures, and to the discussion of cognate matters such as the following:—

- a. Political: the geographical aspects of the conception of the State; the relation of boundaries to physical features; the position of the metropolis within the State.
- b. Economic: the cartographic presentation of statistics; the interpretation of statistical maps; the calculation of quantities per unit of area.

VIII.—COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

“THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH FOREIGN TRADE.” By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School, and E. C. K. GONNER, M.A., Brunner Professor of Economic Science at University College, Liverpool.

Twenty lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m., commencing October 14th.

IX.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(a.) Municipal History and Administration.

i) “THE HISTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.” Preparatory Course, with special reference to London. By GRAHAM WALLAS, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., commencing October 13th.

The course will consist of ten lectures divided into three parts:—

1. *The History of the Original Elements of English Local Government:* (i) The Manor, (ii) The Town, (iii) The Parish, (iv) The County.
2. *The History of Local Machinery created for Special Administrative Functions:* (v) The Relief of the Poor, (vi) Education, (vii) Public Health, (viii) Police and Justice.
3. *Modern Attempts at Co-ordination:* (ix) The Action of the Central Government with regard to Grants, Inspection, and Audit, (x) The Legislation of 1888 and 1894.

(ii) In connection with the lectures, Mr. WALLAS will hold a class on Wednesdays, at 8 p.m., commencing October 14th.

(iii) “PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.” By G. L. GOMME, M.A.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School in Lent term.

(iv) “THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON: its Organization and Development.” By JOHN KEMP.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School in Lent term.

(v) “LOCAL TAXATION.” By E. J. HARPER.

A class to be held at the School on Fridays at 6.45 p.m., commencing October 16th.

The class is designed to enable students to familiarize themselves with all necessary details of rating practice and economic theory. An examination of local rating machinery in London and the provinces will be followed by a full discussion of annual value as the basis

BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at October 15th.

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of assessment and of the present rating practice as applied to various classes of property by the decisions of the courts. The economic doctrines of incidence will be considered from the practical, as well as the theoretical point of view, distinguishing particular disturbing influences from the general governing principles. The principal effects of the present system of rating upon owner and occupier, town and country, and the nation at large will also be dealt with. The object of the class is not only to aid the general student of economics and political science, but also to assist those now, or likely to be, engaged in rating work in the offices of local authorities.

(b.) Central Government.

- (vi) "THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE." By G. LOWES DICKENSON, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School in Lent term.

- (vii) "FACTORY LEGISLATION." By GERTRUDE TUCKWELL.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School after Christmas.

(c.) Growth of Political Theory.

- (viii) A Class on "THE GROWTH OF POLITICAL THEORY" (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau). By L. T. HOBHOUSE, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

To be held at the School on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing October 20th.

- (ix) "THE POLITICAL IDEALS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY." By C. H. FIRTH, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School in Lent Term.

- (x) "THE EUROPEAN CONCERT." By CHARLES ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College Oxford.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., commencing November 4th.

Brief Syllabus.—1. *Rise of the Idea of the Concert.*—Definition and importance of the term. The conception of the state system of Europe by the school of the philosophies. The Concert and the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. The fall of the Holy Roman Empire. The ideas of Napoleon and of Pitt in 1805. The realization of the Concert at the Congress of Vienna. The treaty-basis of the Concert.

2. *The Concert and Western Europe.*—The settlement at Vienna, and the idea of nationality. The Holy Alliance as a temporary aberration. "Vite, un Congrès." Canning and the doctrine of non-intervention. The extent to which the doctrine of the Concert has secured reasonable respect in Western Europe. Two periods: i. 1815

—1846, ii. From 1846 onwards. Its contribution to the maintenance of peace. Views of Napoleon III. Belgium, Schleswig-Holstein, Luxemburg.

3. *The Concert and the Eastern Question.*—The maintenance of the Turkish Empire. The Eastern Question in the eighteenth century. Canning and the tentative application of the Concert to the Eastern Question. The Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi in 1833, and the defence of Turkey against Mehemet Ali in 1840. Diplomacy at the time of the Crimean War. The task before the Concert.

4. *The Concert and the Eastern Question (continued).*—The Concert and the Christians in the Turkish Empire. The precise international position of Turkey after the peace of Paris. The Lebanon intervention of 1860. Attitude of Great Britain towards the Concert in 1876. "European Concert or European convulsion." The Berlin Congress and subsequent events. The Concert as a "degraded mockery." Estimate of conflicting views and of the measure of success which the Concert has attained.

5. *The Concert in its relation to Africa.*—"The doctrine of the Concert is the same thing as the idea of the balance of power." How far true? Wilberforce in 1806. The suppression of the slave trade. The Congress of Vienna. The Treaty of 1841. The Brussels Conference in 1890. The partition of Africa under the Concert. Comparison with the partition of America under the idea of the Balance of Power.

6. *The Concert and the limitation of militarism.*—Cobden's view of non-interference. The Concert and the improvement of international law. The mitigation of war. Right of search. Privateering. Lord Clarendon and mediation. The Concert as a guarantor of neutrality. The Concert on its commercial and industrial side. Some international conventions. Review of the merits and shortcomings of the institution. In what sense the Concert represents the unity of the European nations. Future possible developments.

F E E S.

(1) For attendance at all or any of the lectures or classes: an inclusive fee of £3 a year, or £1 a term.

(2) For admission to courses of lectures only:—

(i) 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 three lectures, 2s. 6d.

All fees payable in advance.

BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College,
in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize
of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at
October 15th.

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Scholarships will 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.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

A Research Studentship 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, will be awarded in July, 1897.

The selected candidate will be expected to devote himself to the investigation of some subject in Economics or Political Science, under the supervision of the Director of the School or other members of the staff; to deliver a short course of lectures thereon in October, 1898, a second course, if required, in October, 1899; and, if so desired, to publish the results of his investigation.

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. Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will 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.

All communications should be addressed to the Director, THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, 10 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College,
in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prize
of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at
October 15th.

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Ten Lectures to be delivered at
October 15th.

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TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS,
"CONVENTION, LONDON."

TELEPHONE NUMBER—1160.

KENRIC B. MURRAY,
Secretary.



BOTOLPH HOUSE,
EASTCHEAP,
LONDON, E.C

1st October, 1896.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

With a view to the promotion of higher Commercial Education, the following Lectures have been arranged (in connection with the London School of Economics and Political Science) to be delivered at the Offices of the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), as above:—

I.—BANKING AND CURRENCY.

"The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with special reference to England." By H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.

Twenty Lectures to be delivered on Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., commencing October 13th.

Lectures on Foreign Banking will also be arranged after Christmas.

II.—COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

"The History of English Foreign Trade." By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science; and E. C. K. GONNER, M.A., Brunner Professor of Economics at University College, Liverpool.

Twenty Lectures to be delivered at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays, commencing October 14th.

III. COMMERCIAL LAW.

"The Law in relation to the Sale of Goods." By C. A. MONTAGU BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, Cambridge; Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law, 1892; Yorke Prizeman, 1893; holder of a Studentship of the four Inns of Court, &c.

Ten Lectures to be delivered at 6.30 p.m. on Thursdays, commencing October 15th.

The School commenced work in October, 1895, and is already the largest centre of systematic training in those subjects in the United Kingdom. During the first year more than 300 students joined the School. Of these, 100 have undertaken the whole or part of the three years' course of study established at the School, or have been engaged in other systematic work; the remaining students have confined their attention to special courses of lectures, and the classes in connection with them. Of the total number of students, 75 are women. A sum of more than £1,500 has been obtained with a view to the establishment of a LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MICHAELMAS TERM WILL COMMENCE ON OCTOBER 8th, 1896.

The work of the School will be extended in many directions:—

(1) Several courses of lectures, confined during the first year to the winter months, will be extended over the whole year. They will be supplemented with MORE SYSTEMATIC CLASS WORK, and co-ordinated with three years' course of study.

(2) Additional subjects will be added, designed to meet the needs of classes of students for whom the classes given at the School during the first year are not suitable. With this object in view, special lectures have been, or will be, arranged to assist clerks in insurance offices, and in government and municipal offices. It is particularly hoped that the department devoted to the TRAINING OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS will become one of the most prominent features of the School. New subjects will also be added to the departments of commercial law, banking and currency, and commercial geography.

(3) With the special view of making the School useful to persons engaged in the public departments, and of encouraging the concrete study of modern economic problems, the training in STATISTICS given at the School will be made more complete and systematic.

(4) In the class work at the School special attention will be given to the COMPARATIVE STUDY of economic theory and economic history.

(5) Every department of the work of the School will benefit from the LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. It will become possible to make further provision for investigation and research.

In addition to the above-mentioned lectures and classes, courses of lectures will be delivered and classes held in connection with economics, statistics, &c., at the School, and also at the Society of Arts.

A FREE LECTURE, explanatory of the objects of the Winter Courses, and their relation to Higher Commercial Education, will be given at the Rooms of the LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Botolph House, on **Tuesday, October 6th**, at 6.30 p.m., by W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., when Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, D.C.L., M.P., will take the Chair.

Tickets and all information may be obtained from Kenric B. Murray, Esq., The London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., and the Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, 10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

FEES.

(1) Admitting to all terms and classes at the Chamber of Commerce, at the School of Economics, and at the Society of Arts, £3 a year, or £1 a term.

(2) One course of twenty lectures, 15/-; half course, 7/6.

(3) One course of six lectures, 5/-.

(4) One course of three lectures, 2/6.

All fees payable in advance.



The London School of Economics and Political Science.

I, the undersigned, desire to attend the Lectures and Classes in connection with:—

(a) Banking and Currency (20 Lectures, fee 15/-);

(b) English Foreign Trade (20 Lectures, fee 15/-);

(c) The Law in relation to the Sale of Goods (10 Lectures, fee 7/6);

and enclose herewith remittance. Kindly forward me card of admission.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date..... 1896.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

SESSION 1896-7.

SYLLABUS

OF

CLASSES AND LECTURES

HAVING SPECIAL BEARING ON

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

In compliance with suggestions made by heads of important departments of London administration, a special course of instruction has been arranged to meet the requirements of those members and officers of Metropolitan governing bodies who seek to gain a more thorough grasp of their official duties. In addition to the ordinary work of the School in Economics and Political Science, the following lectures and classes will be found specially useful by persons engaged in local administration in London.

I. MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

- (i) 'The History of Local Government in England.' Preparatory course, with special reference to London. By GRAHAM WALLAS, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Ten lectures to be delivered at the School of Economics, 10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., commencing October 13th.

In connection with the lectures a class will be held at the School of Economics, on Wednesdays at 8 p.m., commencing October 14th.

Brief Syllabus.—The course will consist of three parts:

- a. History of the Original Elements of English Local Government: (1) The Manor; (2) The Town; (3) The Parish; (4) The County.
 - b. History of Local Machinery created for Special Administrative Functions, *i.e.*, (5) The Relief of the Poor; (6) Education; (7) Public Health; (8) Police and Justice.
 - c. Modern Attempts at Co-ordination: (9) The Action of the Central Government with regard to Grants, Inspection, and Audit; (10) The Legislation of 1888 and 1894.
- (ii) The Government of London: its Organization and Development. By JOHN KEMP.
Ten lectures to be given at the School of Economics after Christmas.
- (iii) The Economic History of London under the Commonwealth and Protectorate. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Director of the School.

II. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

- (iv) A Class on 'Local Taxation.' By E. J. HARPER.
To be held at the School of Economics on Fridays at 6.45 p.m., commencing October 9th.

Brief Syllabus.—The class is designed to enable students to familiarize themselves with all necessary details of rating practice and economic theory. An examination of local rating machinery in London and the provinces will be followed by a full discussion of annual value as the basis of assessment and of the present rating practice as applied to various classes of property by the decisions of the courts. The economic doctrines of incidence will be considered from the practical as well as from the theoretical point of view, distinguishing particular disturbing influences from the general governing principles. The effects of the present system of rating upon owner and occupier, town and country, will also be dealt with. The object of the class is not only to aid the general student of economics and political science, but also to assist those now, or likely to be, engaged in rating work in the offices of local authorities.

- (v) 'The Principles of Economic and Political Geography, as illustrated in Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.' By H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., F.R.G.S., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford; Principal of Reading University Extension College.

Twenty lectures to be delivered at the School of Economics on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing October 13th. In connection with the lectures a class will be held on Tuesdays at 5 p.m.

Brief Syllabus.—Such subjects as the following will be discussed in the class: The geographical aspects of the conception of the State; the relation of boundaries to physical features; the position of the metropolis within the State; the cartographic presentation of statistics; the interpretation of statistical maps; the calculation of quantities per unit of area.

- (vi) 'The Principles of Local Government.' By G. L. GOMME, M.A.
Six lectures to be delivered at the School of Economics after Christmas.

III. STATISTICS.

- (i) Classes on 'Methods of Statistics,' including course of training in framing forms of inquiry; tabulation; interpolation; applications of the law of error; graphic methods, &c.
- (a) an elementary class; the relation of statistics to economics and political science; the common uses of statistics; elementary methods of inquiry, &c. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Fridays at 8 p.m., commencing Oct. 16th.
 - (b) with special reference to industry and commerce. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newmarch Lecturer at University College, London.
To be held at the School of Economics on Wednesdays at 6 p.m., commencing October 14th.
 - (c) with special reference to the incidence of taxation. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
To be held at the School of Economics on Fridays at 6.30 p.m., commencing October 9th.
- (ii) 'Life Tables,' &c. By F. Y. EDGEWORTH, M.A., D.C.L., Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.
Two lectures to be delivered at the School after Christmas.
- (iii) 'Statistics in relation to Historical Investigation.'
Three lectures to be delivered at the School after Christmas.

FEES.

- (1) Admitting to all the above, and any other lectures or classes of the School, £1 per term, or £3 a year.
- (2) Admitting only to one or more courses of public lectures:—
 - (i) 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 three lectures, 2s. 6d.

THE SCHOOL commenced work in October, 1895, at 9, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. No similar attempt had before been made to organize economic and political studies in England. The School is already the largest centre of systematic training in those subjects in the United Kingdom. During the first year more than 300 students have joined the School. Of these, 100 have undertaken the whole or part of the three years' course of study established at the School, or have been engaged in other systematic work; the remaining students have confined their attention to special courses of lectures, and the classes in connection with them. Of the total number of students, 75 are women. The lectures and classes have appealed especially to those who desired the guidance of experts on particular subjects. The students consist of graduates of British and foreign universities, women students of the universities, who are mainly engaged in the research department of the School, and of civil servants, local government officials, railway officials, young men and women engaged in business, bank managers and clerks, teachers and other persons engaged in public work.

During the first year 570 lectures have been given, or an average of nineteen a week. Individual students have also received private tuition. The work of the School has been carried on both in the morning and in the evening after 5 P.M. A THREE YEARS' COURSE OF TRAINING IN ECONOMICS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, including:—(a) First Year's Course: I. Outlines of Economic Theory, II. Outlines of Economic History, III. Methods of Investigation; (b) Second Year's Course: I. (i) History of Economic Theory; (ii) Critical study of the leading economic writers; or II. Detailed study of the economic history of England in relation to that of foreign countries; or III. The Principles of Finance and Taxation; or IV. Statistics, including course of training in framing forms of inquiry; tabulation; interpolation; investigation of causal relations between economic phenomena by statistical method; applications of the law of error; graphic method of statistics; (c) Third Year's Course: I. Methods of Investigation; II. Authorities; III. Practical Work under supervision.

With the view of encouraging the elementary study of economics and political science, a limited number of SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable at the School, has been awarded to selected students from University Extension and other classes in economics. FIVE RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, of from £100 to £25 each, have been awarded after an examination held in July, 1896, for the promotion of special investigations into problems of economic and political science.

The publication has been commenced of a series of "STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE," containing the results of researches conducted by the lecturers at the School or under their direction. Two volumes have already been published, viz.: (i) *The History of Local Rates in England*, by Edwin Cannan, M.A.; (ii) *Select Documents Illustrating the History of Trade Unionism*.—I. The Tailoring Trade. Edited by F. W. Galton, with a preface by Sidney Webb, LL.B. Other volumes are in the press.

A sum of more than £1,500 has been obtained with a view to the establishment of a LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. Amongst the subscribers are the Clothworkers' Company, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain, the Earl of Onslow, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Brassey, Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Hutton, Professor Marshall, Professor Edgeworth, Sir Robert Giffen, Sir Alfred Milner, Lord Thring, Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, Miss Payne-Townshend, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Canon and Mrs. Barnett, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Lord Rendel, and Lord Welby.

The School has become an important centre of information for British students and foreigners visiting England for the purpose of investigation. Relations have been established with FOREIGN institutions, and guidance as to sources of information has been given to students from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, and other countries.

The experience of the first year has thus revealed the existence of a genuine and widespread demand for systematic and technical training in economics and political science. So rapid has been the growth of the School that larger premises have already become necessary. THE SCHOOL WILL THEREFORE REMOVE TO No. 10, ADELPHI TERRACE, next door to the Royal Statistical Society and the British Economic Association, about the middle of September, where the work of the School will be carried on during the next and subsequent terms. Some of the lectures and classes, however, will continue to be held at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., and the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

MICHAELMAS TERM WILL COMMENCE ON OCTOBER 15TH, 1896. The work of the School will be extended in many directions:—

(1) Several courses of lectures, confined, during the first year, to the winter months, will be extended over the whole year. They will be supplemented with MORE SYSTEMATIC CLASS WORK, and co-ordinated with the three years' course of study.

(2) Additional subjects will be added, designed to meet the needs of classes of students for whom the lectures given at the School during the first year are not suitable. With this object in view, special lectures have been or will be arranged to assist clerks in insurance offices, and in government and municipal offices. It is particularly hoped that the department devoted to the TRAINING OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS will become one of the most prominent features of the School. New subjects will also be added to the departments of commercial law, banking and currency, and commercial geography.

(3) With the special view of making the School useful to persons engaged in the public departments, and of encouraging the concrete study of modern economic problems, the training in STATISTICS given at the School will be made more complete and systematic.

(4) In the class work at the School special attention will be given to the COMPARATIVE STUDY of economic theory and economic history.

(5) Every department of the work of the School will benefit from the LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. It will become possible to make further provision for investigation and research.

In addition to the lectures and classes mentioned above, the following have been arranged:—

I. ECONOMICS.

- (i) Lectures on economic theory, economic history and methods of investigation, to be given both during the day and in the evening at the classes which constitute the three years' course of training. Each class meets twice a week. Particulars will be found in the full programme.
- (ii) 'The Mercantile System as a scheme of economic organization.' Lectures to be given before Christmas. W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., Director of the School.
- (iii) 'Problems of Trade Unionism.' Sidney Webb, LL.B.
- (iv) 'The Economic Bargain.' (After Christmas.) J. A. Hobson, M.A.
- (v) The Rev. W. Cunningham, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, King's College, London, hopes to arrange for a course of lectures after Christmas.

II. PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS.

Palæography and Diplomatics, chiefly of English Manuscripts and Records from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century. Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office.

III. RAILWAYS, BANKING, COMMERCE, &c.

- (i) 'Railway Economics.' W. M. Acworth, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
- (ii) 'The History and Principles of Banking and Currency, with special reference to England.' H. S. Foxwell, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.
- (iii) 'The Law in relation to the Sale of Goods.' J. E. C. Munro, M.A., LL.D., late Professor of Law at Owens College, Manchester; Lecturer to the Council of Legal Education.
- (iv) 'The History of English Foreign Trade.' W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., and E. C. K. Gonner, M.A., Professor of Economics at University College, Liverpool.

Lectures will also be arranged after Christmas on Foreign Bankings, Insurance, and the Foreign Exchanges.

IV. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(a) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

- (i) 'The English Civil Service.' G. Lowes Dickenson, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
- (ii) 'Factory Legislation.' Gertrude Tuckwell.

(b) GROWTH OF POLITICAL THEORY.

- (iii) 'The Growth of Political Theory' (Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau). L. T. Hobhouse, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
- (iv) 'The Political Ideals of the Seventeenth Century.' C. H. Firth, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.
- (v) 'The European Concert.' Charles Roberts, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

All communications should be addressed to the Director, THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, 10 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS.

GENERAL SYLLABUS OF LECTURES

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1896.

A. Tuesday, October 13th, and alternate Tuesdays.

ELEMENTARY PALÆOGRAPHY :

- i. Letters: (a) Initials; (b) Capitals; (c) Forms of (12th to 17th centuries).
- ii. Contractions: (a) Simple; (b) Complex.
With illustrations.

B. Tuesday, October 20th, and alternate Tuesdays.

ADVANCED PALÆOGRAPHY :

- i. Special contractions.
- ii. Forms of Hands (12th to 17th centuries).
- iii. Manuscript Formulæ.
With illustrations.

C. Friday, October 16th, and alternate Fridays.

ELEMENTARY DIPLOMATICS :

The *Scriptorium*: (a) Curial; (b) Monastic.

D. Friday, October 23rd, and alternate Fridays.

SOURCES—Historical Manuscripts (11th to 17th centuries):

- (a) Printed (with an estimate of the value of the several editions);
- (b) Original (with an account of their classification and contents).

The London School of Economics and Political Science,
10, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

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PUBLIC LECTURES AND CLASSES are held on Economics, Statistics, Commercial History and Geography, Commercial and Industrial Law, Banking and Currency, Finance and Taxation, and Political Science.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

THE LAW RELATING TO THE
SALE OF GOODS,

BY

C. A. M. BARLOW, M.A., LL.M.,

*King's College, Cambridge, Senior Whewell Scholar
in International Law, etc., etc.,*

Will be given at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Thursdays, at 6.30 p.m., beginning 15th Oct., 1896.

SYLLABUS.

CONTRACT OF SALE OF GOODS.

Definition Sec. 1, § 1.

A. FORMATION OF CONTRACT.

REQUISITES (5)

1. PARTIES COMPETENT. Sec. 2.

Exceptions:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a. Infants. | } Necessaries. |
| b. Lunatics. | |
| c. Drunkards. | |
| d. Married Women. | |
| e. Corporations. | Sec. 3. |
| f. Bankrupts. | |

2. AGREEMENT. Sec. 1, §§ 2-4.

- a. Absolute. — Sale.
 - b. Conditional.— Agreement to sell.
Mistake as to
 - i. Thing sold.
 - ii. Person contracted with.
- Contracts by correspondence.

3. THE THING SOLD. Secs. 5-7.

4. PRICE. Secs. 8, 9.

- Fixed
- a. By parties.
 - b. By third person.
 - c. By jury.
- a. Existing goods. Sec. 62, § 1.
 - b. Future goods.
 - c. Goods which have perished.

5. FORMALITIES.

- a. Generally. Sec. 3.
- b. Sale of goods of value of ten pounds and upwards. Sec. 4.
 - 1. *Oral.* (i) Acceptance and actual receipt of goods.
(ii) Earnest or part payment.
 - 2. *Written.* Note or Memorandum in writing.
Signed by party to be charged or agent.
When verbal evidence admissible to vary.
- c. Contracts not to be performed within a year.

B. EFFECT OF THE CONTRACT.

Transfer of property in the goods.

1. *Time* when property passes.

Depends on *intention* of parties.

Indicia of intention. Sec. 18.

- a. Specific goods. Rules 1, 2, 3.
- b. Goods on approval : on sale or return. Rule 4.
- c. Unascertained or future goods. Rule 5.

Reservation of *jus disponendi*. Sec. 19.

Risks. Sec. 20.

2. *Title* to property.

Generally only true owners can give good title. Sec. 21.

Exceptions :—

- a. Sales in Market overt. Sec. 22.
- b. Voidable title. Sec. 23.
- c. Stolen goods, when thief convicted. Sec. 24.
- d. Sales by factors. Sec. 25.
- e. Goods taken in Execution. Sec. 26.
- f. Order of competent Court: Ship's husband: negotiable instruments.

Condition and *Warranty* distinguished. Secs. 10, 11.

Of title — Of quality.

When implied :—

- a. In ordinary contracts. Secs. 12, 14.
- b. In sales by description. Sec. 13.
- c. In sales by sample. Sec. 15.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

THREE COURSES OF SIX LECTURES EACH

ON

PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNIONISM

BY

SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, on Mondays, at
8 p.m., beginning 2nd November, 1896.

I.

(Autumn Term.)

PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNION CONSTITUTIONS.

The Working of Democracy in Trade Unionism.

The problem of democratic constitutions: how to combine administrative efficiency with popular control. The primitive expedient of government by mass meeting. The appointment of officers. Attempt to secure control by elections, and its results. A century of experience of the Referendum and the Initiative. The Delegate Meeting and the Imperative Mandate. The moveable Executive. The resort to Representative Institutions. Trade Union constitutions of modern times. The Cotton-spinners' Parliament. The Miners' Conferences. The Representative and his functions. Trade Union experience of Democracy: how far applicable to wider spheres?

The Unit of Government in Trade Unionism.

The problem of local and central administration. The sectional Union and the wide amalgamation. The Relation between the whole and its parts.

Inter-Union Relations.

A study in federal action. The conditions of federation. The need for a common plane of organization. Representation in federal assemblies. The dangers of proportional representation.

II.

(Lent Term.)

TRADE UNION METHODS AND REGULATIONS.

The objects of Trade Unionism. The economic helplessness of the individual wage-earner. The need for greater continuity of livelihood. The methods of Trade Unionism. The Common Rule.

The method of Mutual Insurance. How far Trade Unions are really Friendly Societies. The object of friendly benefits. The "Strike in Detail."

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The method of Legal Enactment. Its difficulties and its drawbacks. The need for machinery. Trades Councils and the Trade Union Congress. The Parliamentary Committee.

Trade Union Regulations. The Standard Rate. Why some Unions prefer time-wages and others insist on piecework rates. The Normal Day. Sanitation and Safety. Employers' Liability. The Limitation of Apprentices. The Trade Union policy with regard to new processes and machinery.

III.

Summer (Spring Term.)

THE THEORY OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The economic assumptions of Trade Unionism. The policy of the Common Rule. The Doctrine of a Living Wage. The Doctrine of a Vested Interest.

The criticism of the economists. The theory of a wage-fund. The effect of a rise in wages upon the increase of population. The growth of capital.

The result of Trade Unionism upon production. The effect of a rise in the Standard of Life upon the manual workers. The effect of the Common Rule upon the employers.

The limitations of Trade Unionism. Its relation to the State. The permanence of Trade Unionism. Its future.

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FEES.

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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. Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will 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.

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10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES

ON

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT

BY

CHARLES ROBERTS, M.A.,

Late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, on Wednesdays,
at 6 p.m., beginning 4th November, 1896.

SYLLABUS.

Brief Summary.—1. *Rise of the Idea of the Concert.*—Definition and importance of the term. The conception of the state system of Europe by the school of the philosophies. The Concert and the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. The fall of the Holy Roman Empire. The ideas of Napoleon and of Pitt in 1805. The realization of the Concert at the Congress of Vienna. The treaty-basis of the Concert.

2. *The Concert and Western Europe.*—The settlement at Vienna, and the idea of nationality. The Holy Alliance as a temporary aberration. "Vite, un Congrès." Canning and the doctrine of non-intervention. The extent to which the doctrine of the Concert has secured reasonable respect in Western Europe. Two periods: i. 1815—1846, ii. From 1846 onwards. Its contribution to the maintenance of peace. Views of Napoleon III. Belgium, Schleswig-Holstein, Luxemburg.

3. *The Concert and the Eastern Question.*—The maintenance of the Turkish Empire. The Eastern Question in the eighteenth century. Canning and the tentative application of the Concert to the Eastern Question. The Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi in 1833, and the defence of Turkey against Mehemet Ali in 1840. Diplomacy at the time of the Crimean War. The task before the Concert.

4. *The Concert and the Eastern Question* (continued).—The Concert and the Christians in the Turkish Empire. The precise international position of Turkey after the peace of Paris. The Lebanon intervention of 1860. Attitude of Great Britain towards the Concert in 1876. "European Concert or European convulsion." The Berlin Congress and subsequent events. The Concert as a "degraded mockery." Estimate of conflicting views and of the measure of success which the Concert has attained.

5. *The Concert in its relation to Africa*.—"The doctrine of the Concert is the same thing as the idea of the balance of power." How far true? Wilberforce in 1806. The suppression of the slave trade. The Congress of Vienna. The Treaty of 1841. The Brussels Conference in 1890. The partition of Africa under the Concert. Comparison with the partition of America under the idea of the Balance of Power.

6. *The Concert and the limitation of militarism*.—Cobden's view of non-interference. The Concert and the improvement of international law. The mitigation of war. Right of search. Privateering. Lord Clarendon and mediation. The Concert as a guarantor of neutrality. The Concert on its commercial and industrial side. Some international conventions. Review of the merits and shortcomings of the institution. In what sense the Concert represents the unity of the European nations. Future possible developments.

FEES.

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A COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES

ON

RAILWAY ECONOMICS

BY

W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Thursdays,
at 6.30 p.m., beginning 5th November, 1896.

SYLLABUS.

INTRODUCTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

WHAT A RAILWAY IS.—Road *plus* carrying agency. *Quid* road (A) tolls; *quid* carrying agency (B) charges for work done. (A) and (B) separate in theory, combined in practice into single rate.

THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF RATES.—Meaning of phrase "cost of carriage"; elements included in cost; theory of "joint cost." Cost of carriage as basis of rates impossible, because (a) cost is unascertainable in advance; (b) varies too widely to be available in framing a tariff; (c) would press too hardly on articles of small value in proportion to bulk. Value of knowledge of cost of carriage (a) as minimum limit; (b) as check on undue preference between competing customers. Rates really fixed according to "what the traffic will bear." Meaning of phrase; its application; analogies; limitations. Rate-fixing an experimental science. Who is to fix rates?

RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.—Four possible relations: (1) State ownership and working; (2) State ownership in whole or in part, working being leased; (3) Private ownership controlled; (4) Private ownership uncontrolled.

1. State ownership: its extent; the arguments for and against from the point of view of (a) technical administration, (b) finance, (c) political effect.
2. Owning and leasing; experience on the Continent and in India, etc.
4. Uncontrolled; American experience.

3. STATE CONTROL.—(a) Its justification; are railways monopolies?; right of "eminent domain"; police power. (b) Its subjects; new construction; public safety and convenience; rates, their quantum and proportion. (c) Form of control; legislative, administrative, judicial. French system. English system; the Traffic Acts, 1854-1894; the Railway Commission and the Board of Trade. American experience; Commissions, State and Inter-State; Commissions with and without compulsory powers.

TRAFFIC QUESTIONS.—Competition and combination; pools; passenger tariffs; water competition.

FEES.

The Lectures will be free to all full Students of the School. Fee for non-Students 10s. for the whole Course (Michaelmas and Lent terms), 5s. for the half-course (Michaelmas or Lent term only).

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LENT TERM, 1897.

Lent Term will commence on Wednesday, January 20th, when an Address, introductory to the work of the term, will be given by the Director of the School, at 8 p.m. The following lectures and classes have been arranged:—

I.—ECONOMICS.

Special Classes, confined to full students of the School. Fee £1 a term, or £3 a year.

1. Elementary Course:

✓ a. Economic Theory, to be studied mainly in Marshall's *Principles of Economics*. By EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Once a week, at the School, Thursdays at 11.30 a.m. for morning students, 6.30 p.m. for evening students, commencing January 21st.

✓ b. The Outlines of English Economic History, to be studied in Thorold Rogers' *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Ashley's *Economic History*, Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution*, etc. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School.

Once a week, at the School, Mondays at 10.30 a.m. for morning students, Fridays at 6.45 p.m. for evening students, commencing January 25th for morning students, January 22nd for evening students.

Special period for next term—1760 to 1860.

✓ c. Elementary Methods of Social Investigation. To be arranged with intending students, who are requested to communicate with the Director.

2. Advanced Classes:

✓ a. The History of Economic Theory, and the critical study of the leading economic writers.

Intending students are requested to communicate with the Director, or to meet Mr. EDWIN CANNAN at the School on Thursday, January 21st, at 12.30 p.m. or 7.30 p.m.

✓ b. The detailed study of the Economic History of England in relation to that of foreign countries. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

Once a week, at the School, Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m. for morning students, 7 p.m. for evening students, commencing January 26th.

Special subject for next term—The State Regulation of Wages.

3. Research Course, including:

a. Methods of Investigation; b. Authorities; c. Practical Work under supervision.

Times, etc., to be arranged with intending students, who are requested to communicate with the Director.

(ii.) Public Courses of Lectures, free to full students of the School, open to non-students on payment of a special fee.

✓ 1. PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNIONISM (second portion of the full course). By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Mondays at 8 p.m., commencing February 1st. The full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

✓ 2. THE ECONOMIC BARGAIN. By J. A. HOBSON, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.

Six lectures to be delivered at the School, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., commencing February 2nd. The full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

✓ 3. THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By E. C. K. GONNER, M.A., Professor of Economics at University College, Liverpool.

Three lectures on English Economic History, to be delivered at the School. Dates to be announced later. The full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

not given

4. DEMOCRACY IN NEW ZEALAND. By the Hon. W. P. REEVES, M.A., Agent-General for New Zealand.

Two lectures to be delivered at the School, on Monday, February 8th, and Monday, February 15th, at 6.45 p.m. The full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 2s. 6d.

II.—STATISTICS.

- (i.) Elementary Class. *Vide* "Methods of Social Investigation," Economics, (i.) 1. c.

(ii.) Advanced Classes :

- (a) Methods of Statistics, with special reference to the collection and tabulation of figures, and criticism of results. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newmarch Lecturer on Statistics at University College, London, &c.

Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., at the School, commencing January 27th. Free to full students; fee for non-students, 10s.

- (b) Methods of Statistics, with special reference to averages and index-numbers. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Fridays, at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 22nd. Free to full students; fee for non-students, 10s.

- (iii.) Some applications of Statistics to Public Finance: with special reference to the report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Mondays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 25th. The full syllabus may be obtained on application. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

III.—PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS.

Advanced Class :

- PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS, chiefly of English Manuscripts and Records from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century. By HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office.

Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m., commencing January 26th. A syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 10s. for Palæography, 10s. for Diplomatics.

The objects of the course are:—

(1) To provide a systematic course of instruction in the art of deciphering ancient manuscripts for those students who desire to pursue original researches at the Record Office and the British Museum;

(2) To afford further instruction in the *diplomatique* of ancient manuscripts which are required to be transcribed, cited, or edited by historical students;

(3) To explain the distribution and classification of the chief collections of English Historical Manuscripts for the purpose of enabling students or searchers to identify particular sources of reference.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

- RAILWAY ECONOMICS By W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

Second half of a course of twelve lectures to be delivered at the School on Thursdays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 28th. The full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

V.—BANKING AND CURRENCY.

- THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF BANKING AND CURRENCY, with special reference to England. By H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing January 12th. The full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

VI.—COMMERCIAL LAW.

- THE LAW OF CONTRACT, with special reference to the Contracts of Agency, negotiable instruments (Bills of Exchange) and Marine Insurance. By MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, Cambridge; Whewell Scholar in International Law, &c.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 21st. A full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

VII.—COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

- THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS, chiefly economic and strategic, of the Seven Great Powers. By H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford; &c.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Tuesdays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 19th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

VIII.—COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

- THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH FOREIGN TRADE. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

Ten lectures, co-ordinated with Mr. Mackinder's lectures on Commercial Geography, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 27th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

IX.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(a.) Municipal History and Administration.

- (i.) THE PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. By G. L. GOMME.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Wednesdays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 27th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

- (ii.) THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON: its Organization and Development. By JOHN KEMP, M.A.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., commencing January 26th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

(b.) Central Government.

- THE MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND. By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Fridays at 8 p.m., commencing January 22nd. A syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

(c.) Taxation and Finance.

- (i.) LOCAL TAXATION. By E. J. HARPER.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Fridays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 22nd. A syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

- (ii.) SOME APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS TO PUBLIC FINANCE, with special reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A. *Vide* Statistics.

(d.) The Growth of Political Theory.

- THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES DURING THE GREAT REBELLION. By C. H. FIRTH, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School on Thursdays at 6 p.m., commencing January 28th. A syllabus may be obtained on application to the Director. Fee for non-students, 5s.

FEE S.

(1) For full membership of the School, admitting to all or any of the lectures and classes: an inclusive fee of £3 a year, or £1 a term.

(2) For admission to courses of lectures only:

(i.) One course of twenty lectures, 15s.

(ii.) One course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.

(iii.) One course of six lectures, 5s.

(iv.) Shorter courses, 2s. 6d.

All fees payable in advance.

Scholarships will 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.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

A Research Studentship 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, will be awarded in July, 1897.

The selected candidate will be expected to devote himself to the investigation of some subject in Economics or Political Science, under the supervision of the Director of the School or other members of the staff; to deliver a short course of lectures thereon in October, 1898, a second course, if required, in October, 1899; and, if so desired, to publish the results of his investigation.

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. Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will 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.

STUDENTS' RECEPTIONS will be held at the School on January 28th, February 18th, and March 18th.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,

(W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., DIRECTOR),

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND, LONDON.

THE British Library of Political Science has been established by private subscription for the free use of persons engaged in public administration, national or municipal, and of students of economic and political science. It seeks to provide, for the serious student of administrative or constitutional problems, what has hitherto been lacking in this country, namely, a systematic collection of the materials for economic and political research.

With the aid of specialists in each subject, it is endeavouring to acquire a systematic collection of all available material bearing on the structure and function of public administration, central and local in all parts of the world. Besides purchasing books, it is placing itself in communication with governments, municipal authorities, and voluntary associations exercising public functions all over the world, with a view to preserving, cataloguing and indexing all important official documents, reports, accounts, minutes, etc., not at present collected in any one centre. Promises of assistance in this direction have already been received, and it is confidently believed that nearly all governments and municipalities will gladly forward complete sets of their publications for preservation and record. Special attention is paid to municipal and other local administration. Economics, jurisprudence and general history form subordinate departments, the dominant central object being always the focussing of attention upon the actual facts and experiences of public administration. The library is open freely for use by public officials of every kind, researchers and investigators upon its special subjects, and all serious students, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Saturdays 6 p.m.).

It will be evident that the completeness and general utility of the collection of materials thus inaugurated will depend on the extent of the support received. The idea cannot be carried into effect without the cordial co-operation of those engaged in public administration. An urgent request is therefore made that members of public bodies, government and municipal officials, and all persons engaged in public work will supply the Library with printed reports, bye-laws, standing orders, accounts, etc., relating to any department of public administration at home or abroad. The Library is at present much in need also of (a) Parliamentary papers and reports of the present or of past years; (b) sets, short runs or even odd numbers of "Hansard," the political and economic quarterlies, the proceedings of the Social Science Association, the "Bankers' Magazine," and similar works of reference; (c) political and economic pamphlets and other ephemeral literature, especially of past years; (d) books, reports and documents relating to the public administration of India and the Colonies, France, Germany and the United States. Any works on politics, economics, history, law, or any branch of public administration, in any language, would also be gratefully received.

All communications to be addressed to the DIRECTOR, the London School of Economics and Political Science, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

SYLLABUS

OF

LECTURES AND CLASSES

ON

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

TO BE HELD

DURING LENT TERM, 1897.

WITH a view to the promotion of higher commercial education the following lectures and classes will be held during Lent Term, 1897, under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce:—

I.—BANKING AND CURRENCY.

THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF BANKING AND CURRENCY, with special reference to England. By H. S. FOXWELL, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing January 12th. Free to full students of the School; fee for non-students, 7s. 6d. A syllabus of the lectures may be obtained on application.

II.—COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS (chiefly economic and strategic) of the Seven Great Powers. By H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, &c.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School of Economics, on Tuesdays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 19th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application. Free to full students of the School; fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

III.—COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH FOREIGN TRADE SINCE 1815. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesdays, at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 27th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application. Free to full students of the School; fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

IV.—COMMERCIAL LAW.

CONTRACT, with special reference to the Contracts of Agency, Negotiable Instruments (Bills of Exchange) and Marine Insurance. By MONTAGUE BARLOW, M.A., LL.M., King's College, Cambridge; Whewell Scholar in International Law; &c.

Ten lectures, to be delivered at the London Chamber of Commerce, on Thursdays, at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 21st. A full syllabus may be obtained on application. Free to full students of the School; fee to non-students, 7s. 6d.

V.—RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY ECONOMICS. By W. M. ACWORTH, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

Second half of a course of twelve lectures, to be delivered at the School of Economics, on Thursdays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 28th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application. Free to full students of the School; fee for non-students, 5s.

FEES.

- (i) For full students, admitting to all or any of the lectures and classes, £1 a term or £3 a year.
- (ii) Admitting to courses of lectures only:
 - (a) One course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
 - (b) One course of six lectures, 5s.
 - (c) Shorter courses, 2s. 6d.

Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to Kenric B. Murray, Esq., London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., or the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

A Research Studentship 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, will be awarded in July, 1897.

The selected candidate will be expected to devote himself to the investigation of some subject in Economics or Political Science, under the supervision of the Director of the School or other members of the staff; to deliver a short course of lectures thereon in October, 1898, a second course, if required, in October, 1899; and, if so desired, to publish the results of his investigation.

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. Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will be examined *vis à 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 LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

LENT TERM, 1897.

SYLLABUS OF CLASSES AND LECTURES HAVING SPECIAL BEARING ON MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

In compliance with suggestions made by heads of important departments of London administration, a special course of instruction has been arranged to meet the requirements of those members and officers of Metropolitan governing bodies who seek to gain a more thorough grasp of their official duties. In addition to the ordinary work of the School in economics and political science, the following lectures and classes (free to full students of the School) will be found specially useful by persons engaged in local administration in London.

I.—HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION.

- (i) THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON: its Organization and Development. By JOHN KEMP, M.A.
Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., commencing January 26th. Fee for non-students of the School, 7s. 6d.
- (ii) THE PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. By G. LAWRENCE GOMME.
Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Wednesdays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 27th. Fee for non-students of the School, 5s.
- (iii) THE MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND. By G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Fridays at 8 p.m., commencing January 22nd. Fee for non-students, 5s.

II.—FINANCE AND TAXATION.

- (i) LOCAL TAXATION. By E. J. HARPER.
Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Fridays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 22nd. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.
- (ii) SOME APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS TO PUBLIC FINANCE: with special reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland.
Ten lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Mondays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 25th. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

III.—STATISTICS.

- (i) METHODS OF SOCIAL INVESTIGATION.
A class to be arranged with intending students. Fee for non-students, 10s.
- (ii) METHODS OF STATISTICS.
(a) With special reference to collection and tabulation of figures and criticism of results. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newmarch Lecturer at University College, London; &c.
Wednesdays at 6 p.m., commencing January 27th. Fee for non-students, 10s.
(b) With special reference to averages and index-numbers. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Fridays at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 22nd. Fee for non-students, 10s.
- (iii) SOME APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS TO PUBLIC FINANCE. *Vide supra.*
Syllabuses of all the above courses may be obtained on application.

Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATICS

GENERAL SYLLABUS OF LECTURES

LENT TERM, 1897.

- A. ELEMENTARY PALÆOGRAPHY :
- i. Letters : (a) Initials ; (b) Capitals ; (c) Forms of (12th to 17th centuries).
 - ii. Contractions : (a) Simple ; (b) Complex.
With illustrations.
- B. ADVANCED PALÆOGRAPHY :
- i. Special contractions.
 - ii. Forms of Hands (12th to 17th centuries).
 - iii. Manuscript Formulæ.
With illustrations.
- C. ELEMENTARY DIPLOMATICS.
- D. SOURCES :
- Historical Manuscripts (11th to 17th centuries) :
- (a) Printed (with an estimate of the value of the several editions) ;
 - (b) Original (with an account of their classification and contents).

FEES.

The Lectures will be free to all full Students of the School. Fee for non-Students 10s. for Palæography (Tuesdays), 10s. for Diplomatics (Fridays).

Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., or to the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

LENT TERM, 1897.

PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC

I. PALÆOGRAPHY.—Tuesday, Jan. 26th, and following Tuesdays.

Palæography of Latin Manuscripts.

Palæography of Old English Manuscripts.

Palæography of English Mediæval Manuscripts.

Court Hand.

State Papers.

Facsimiles—Extensions.

II. DIPLOMATIC.—Friday, Jan. 29th, and following Fridays.

Scope of Diplomatic.

Bibliography of Diplomatic.

Technical Chronology.

Diplomatic of Old English MSS.

The Scriptorium.

The Chancery.

FEES.

The Lectures will be free to all full Students of the School. Fee for non-Students 10s. for Palaeography (Tuesdays), 10s. for Diplomatic (Fridays).

Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., or to the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

SYLLABUS

OF

LECTURES AND CLASSES

ON

STATISTICS

TO BE HELD AT

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL
SCIENCE

DURING LENT TERM, 1897.

With a view to provide systematic training in statistics for students of economics, civil servants, local government officials, business men and other persons engaged in public work, the following lectures and classes (free to full students of the School) have been arranged:—

1. ELEMENTARY CLASS, in Methods of Investigation.

To be arranged with intending students.

The relation of statistics to economics; the common uses of statistics; elementary methods of investigation; selected chapters from Jevons' *Principles of Science*, Giffen's *Essays in Finance*, Charles Booth's *Labour and Life in London*, &c.

Fee for non-students, 10s.

2. ADVANCED CLASSES:

- (i) Methods of Statistics, with special reference to collection and tabulation of figures and criticism of results. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newmarch Lecturer at University College, London.

On Wednesdays at 6 p.m., commencing January 28th. Fee for non-students, 10s.

- (ii) Methods of Statistics, with special reference to averages and index-numbers. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Fridays at 6.30 p.m., commencing January 22nd. Fee for non-students, 10s.

3. SOME APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS TO PUBLIC FINANCE :

With special reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; late Dunkin Lecturer on Sociology at Manchester College, Oxford; Director of the School.

Mondays at 6.45 p.m., commencing January 25th. A full syllabus may be obtained on application. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

MR. BOWLEY is willing to take a class in 'The Mathematics necessary for Statistical Investigations,' at 5.30 or 7.0 on Wednesdays, should students intending to follow his Summer course of Statistical lectures desire it. Application to be made at the lecture on 18th January.

3. SOME APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS TO PUBLIC FINANCE:

With a list of the Reports of the Royal Commission

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES

OF

CURRENCY AND BANKING

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLAND)

BY

H. S. FOXWELL, M.A.

(Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge;
Professor of Political Economy at University College, London),

Will be given at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House,
Eastcheap, E.C., on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing Jan. 12th.

SYLLABUS.

In continuation of the lectures delivered last term, the following topics
will be treated:—

1. The Relation between Metallic Money, Credit and Prices.
2. The Method of Measuring Variations in the Value of Money, and the history of these variations during the last hundred years.
3. Outlines of the History of the English Metallic Currency during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries: with special reference to the Recoinage of 1696, Newton's Reports, the Recoinage of 1774, the restrictions on the tender of Silver, and the adoption of the Gold standard in 1816.
4. 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 18th century, the Restriction of Cash Payments, the Bullion Committee and the Resumption.

5. The Gold Discoveries of 1848-50, the working of French Bi-metallism, the International Coinage Movement, the Battle of the Standards, the Monetary Conferences and Monetary Unions, the German demonatisation of Silver, and the Modern Monetary Question.

FEES.

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RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

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1897

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES

OF

CURRENCY AND BANKING

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLAND)

BY

H. S. FOXWELL, M.A.

(Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge;
Professor of Political Economy at University College, London).

Will be given at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Tuesdays at 6 p.m., commencing Jan. 12th.

SYLLABUS.

In continuation of the lectures delivered last term, the following topics will be treated:—

1. The Relation between Metallic Money, Credit and Prices.
2. The Method of Measuring Variations in the Value of Money, and the history of these variations during the last hundred years.
3. Outlines of the History of the English Metallic Currency during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries: with special reference to the Recoinage of 1696, Newton's Reports, the Recoinage of 1774, the restrictions on the tender of Silver, and the adoption of the Gold standard in 1816.
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10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS (CHIEFLY ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC) OF THE SEVEN GREAT POWERS

BY

H. J. MACKINDER, M.A.,

Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, &c.,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Tuesdays,
at 6.45 p.m., beginning January 19th, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

A State is a people organised on a territorial basis. A Power is a State which can make its will effective beyond its own borders.

The relative strength of States as commercial competitors, and of Powers as military competitors, depends on the characteristics of the several States and Powers, but varies according to the point of competition or conflict.

The most important characteristics of a Power are the number and quality of its people and the position and resources of its territory.

The resources of a territory are partly natural and partly improved (accumulated wealth). They consist not only of products but also of (mechanical) power and of communications.

The *availability* of a State's strength at different points of conflict is determined partly by the degree of organisation and partly by the position of the territory relatively to physical features and to other territories.

In this Course of Lectures the conditions of the seven great world Powers will be analysed from the foregoing points of view, in so far as their foreign trade and international politics depend on geographical considerations.

Lecture 1.	FRANCE.	Lecture 4.	... ITALY.
"	2. GERMANY.	"	5 and 6. RUSSIA.
"	3. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	"	7 and 8. UNITED STATES.
			Lectures 9 and 10. BRITAIN.

FEES.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

THE LAW OF CONTRACT

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CONTRACTS OF AGENCY, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (BILLS OF EXCHANGE), AND MARINE INSURANCE,

BY

C. A. M. BARLOW, M.A., LL.M.,

King's College, Cambridge, Senior Whewell Scholar in International Law, etc., etc.,

Will be given at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., commencing Jan. 21st, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

DEFINITION OF CONTRACT. ESSENTIALS (5).

A. PARTIES HAVING CAPACITY TO CONTRACT.

- a. Normal capacity.
- b. Limitations of capacity—
Infants; lunatics; drunkards; married women; bankrupts; convicts; aliens.
- c. Extensions of capacity.
 - i. Agency.
 - 1. Nature of Contract of Agency.
Classes of mercantile agents, brokers, factors, etc.
 - 2. Appointment of Agent.
 - 3. Ratification of Unauthorized Contracts.
Effect of Rules.
 - a. Agent must act as such.
 - b. And on behalf of the principal.
 - c. Who must be in existence.

4. Delegation of Authority; when allowed.
5. Rights and Duties of Principal and Agent.
6. Principal and Third Parties.
 - i. When principal's name is disclosed.
 - ii. When principal's existence is disclosed.
 - iii. When agent contracts as principal.
7. Agents and Third Parties.

Unauthorized agent: warranty of authority.
8. Determination of Contract.
 - i. Revocation by agreement. When authority irrevocable: Authority coupled with an interest.
 - ii. Bankruptcy.
 - iii. Insanity.
 - iv. Death.
 - ii. Corporations.

B. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

Offer and acceptance: Rules for (7).
Contracts by Correspondence.

C. FORMALITIES.

- i. Formal Contracts. Deeds.
- ii. Triple Contracts.
 - a. Requiring writing.
 - b. Requiring no form.

Consideration: Rules as to.

D. REALITY OF CONSENT.

I. Mistake.

- a. As to nature or existence of the Contract.
- b. As to person.
- c. As to subject matter.
- d. As to intention of the other party.

II. Misrepresentation.

Distinguished from Fraud.

- a. At common law; must be a term in the Contract. Condition and warranty.
- b. In equity.
- c. Certain Special Contracts.

1. Marine Insurance.

The form of the policy; execution of policy. Ship.
Insurable interest in cargo, ship, freight, commissions.
Insurance by agents.
Cases which make a policy void.
Perils insured against.
Total loss.
General and particular average.

- ii. Fire and life insurance.
- iii. Contracts as to land.

Effect of misrepresentation.

III. Fraud: Effect of

IV. Duress and Undue Influence.

E. LEGALITY OF OBJECT.

- I. Contracts illegal by statute. Wagers; 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 41; 8 & 9 Vict., c. 109; 55 Vict. c. 9.
- II. Contracts illegal at Common Law.
- III. Contracts contrary to public policy. Restraint of trade.
Relief from an illegal Contract knowingly contracted.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE CONTRACT.

A. BY ACT OF THE PARTIES.

- i. Assignment of liabilities.
- ii. Assignment of rights.
 - a. At Common Law.
 - b. In equity.
 - c. By Statute.

NEGOTIABILITY: How different from Assignability. "Title through a thief."

Can there be negotiability by Estoppel?

Bills of Exchange.

- I. a. Transactions valid at Common Law but not by Bill of Exchange.
b. Transactions valid by Bill, but not at Common Law.
c. Advantages of Bills of Exchange.

II. Act of 1882.

- a. Form and interpretation of instruments. Fictitious payee.
- b. Capacity of parties. Banks. Partners.
- c. Consideration. Accommodation bills.
- d. Transfer of bills. Indorsement.
- e. General duties of holder. Presentment and dishonour.
- f. Liabilities of acceptor, drawer, indorser.
- g. Discharge of bills.
- h. Cheques on a bank. Promissory notes.

III. Position of foreign bonds to bearer; Circular notes; Debentures; Dividend Warrants; Post Office orders; Scrip; Share Certificates; Bills of Lading.

B. BY OPERATION OF LAW.

Leaseholds: Bankruptcy.

DISCHARGE OF THE CONTRACT.

- i. By agreement between the parties.
 - ii. By performance: Tender.
 - iii. By Breach of the Contract. Divisible Contracts. Remedies for breach.
 - a. Damages.
 - b. Specific performance.
 - c. Injunction.
- Limitation of actions.
- iv. By impossibility of performance.
 - v. By operation of law.

FEES.

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10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

LOCAL TAXATION

BY

E. J. HARPER,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Fridays,
at 6.45 p.m., beginning January 22nd, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

The class is designed to enable students to familiarise themselves with all necessary details of rating practice and economic theory. The machinery of assessment in London and the provinces, and the present rating practice, formed the work of last term. The economic doctrines of incidence will next be considered from the practical as well as from the theoretical point of view, distinguishing particular disturbing influences from the general governing principles. The effects of the present system of rating upon owner and occupier, town and country, will also be dealt with. The object of the class is not only to aid the general student of economics and political science, but also to assist those now, or likely to be, engaged in rating work in the offices of local authorities.

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10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES

ON THE

MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND,

BY

G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A.

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Fridays,
at 8 p.m., beginning January 22nd, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

1. The appointment and dismissal of officials on political grounds; its effects, as illustrated by the experience (1) of England under aristocratic rule, (2) of America under democracy.
2. The appointment of officials on test of capacity.
 - (1) The test of competitive examination; its introduction and development in England; its limitations.
 - (2) The test of work done.
3. The relation of officials to elected bodies.
 - (1) The English "Cabinet" system.
 - (a) Appointment and dismissal of Ministers.
 - (b) Ministers and Parliament; limitations of Parliamentary control.
 - (2) The relation of officials to elected bodies.
4. The relation of officials to elected bodies.
 - (2) The system of committees, as illustrated especially in English local government.
 - (a) Relation of committees to the whole body of the Council.
 - (b) Relation of committees to permanent officials.
5. The relation of officials to their employers, who are, in the last resort, the public. Trade Unionism or quasi-Trade Unionism among employees of the State and of local bodies; its objects and methods; its distinction from other forms of Trade Unionism; its political aspects.
6. Further discussion of some of the above points, and summary.

FEES.

The Lectures will be free to all full Students of the School. Fee for non-Students 5s.

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10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

SOME APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS TO PUBLIC FINANCE,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND,

BY

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

*Pembroke College, Oxford; late Dunkin Lecturer on Sociology at Manchester College,
Oxford; Director of the School.*

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Mondays,
at 6.45 p.m., beginning January 25th, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

LECTURES I. to IV.

(i) Development of the theory of taxation in relation to economic conditions—1. under the mercantile system; 2. under the free trade movement; 3. in modern economies.

(ii) Relative economic progress of Great Britain and Ireland—1. from the Revolution of 1688 to the outbreak of the war with France in 1793; 2. from 1793 to 1817; 3. during the free trade movement; 4. from 1860 to the present time.

(iii) The financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland—1. up to 1782; 2. from 1782 to the Act of Union; 3. the financial principles of the Act of Union; 4. compared with the union between England and Scotland; 5. financial relations from the Act of Union until the amalgamation of the Exchequers; 6. under the influence of the free trade movement; 7. from 1860 to the present time.

(iv) Summary of economic generalisations with regard to Great Britain and Ireland; 1. their relation to the financial question; 2. economic principles of comparison; 3. Great Britain and Ireland as "financial units."

LECTURES V. to VII.

(v) Measures of "taxable capacity" and their application to Great Britain and Ireland—1. Meaning of the phrase; 2. measures of capacity: (a) population, (b) capital, (c) income, (d) trade statistics, (e) statistics of consumption, (f) miscellaneous tests; 3. summary of statistical evidence.

LECTURES VIII. to X.

(vi) Effect of the present financial relations—1. Relative burdens of Great Britain and Ireland; 2. the incidence of taxation and its economic effects; 3. the "economic drain."

(vii) Final statement of the problem—1. the problem insoluble by purely statistical methods; 2. economic qualifications; 3. critical examination of approximate solutions.

FEES.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

ON

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

BY

JOHN KEMP, M.A.,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Tuesdays,
at 8 p.m., beginning January 26th, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

1. The areas of local government in London; their extent and origin, and the powers of altering them under the existing law.

Organization for Imperial and Judicial Purposes.

2. The City of London as a County of a City; the Sheriffs; the Commission of Lieutenancy; the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber; the Recorder, the Common Sergeant, and the Judge of the City of London Court; the Aldermen as Justices by Charter; the Mansion House and Guildhall Justice Rooms; the Lord Mayor as Coroner; the City of London Police.

3. The County of London; the Sheriff; the Lord Lieutenant; the Central Criminal Court; the Court of Quarter Sessions; the County Courts; the Metropolitan Police Magistrates and their Courts; the Justices of London; the Metropolitan Police.

Organization for Administrative Purposes.

4. Elections in London; the qualification of electors and members of the different local authorities, and the time and manner of the elections.

5. London before 1855. The Metropolis Local Management Acts. The Metropolitan Board of Works.

6. The London County Council; its creation, constitution, and administrative powers and duties.

7. The Vestries and District Boards and the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London; their creation, constitution, and administrative powers and duties.

8. The London School Board. The Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Guardians and the special application of the Poor Law to London. The Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards.

9. Certain matters of municipal importance in the hands of private companies: Water, Gas, Tramways, Electric Lighting.

10. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Amalgamation of the City and County of London.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES

OF

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH
FOREIGN TRADE

BY

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

Pembroke College, Oxford; Director of the School,

Will be given at the London Chamber of Commerce, 5 Eastcheap, on
Wednesdays, at 6.30 p.m., beginning 27th January, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

The lectures will be as far as possible co-ordinated with those on "The Geographical Conditions, chiefly economic and strategic, of the Seven Great Powers," by H. J. MACKINDER, M.A. They will deal more especially with the economics of the free trade movement as illustrated by the commercial relations between Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

(i) The State of European Commerce after the great war with France (1793-1815), and the relative position of Great Britain.

(ii) The growth and influence of free trade. Its theoretical basis.

(iii) A brief sketch of the commercial relations between Great Britain and foreign countries from 1815 to the present time. Continental movements, *e.g.*, the formation of the German Zollverein. An examination of typical commercial treaties, *e.g.*, the treaty with France in 1860. Recent tariff changes.

(iv) The reaction against free trade in France, Germany and the United States, and its influence in England. Changes in foreign import duties. Foreign trade since 1873. Relative position of Great Britain at the present time.

FEES.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES

ON

THE PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,

BY

G. LAURENCE GOMME,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Wednesdays,
at 6.45 p.m., beginning January 27th, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

[The following syllabus is arranged according to the sections into which the subject is logically divided. Each section will occupy one or more lectures according to its length.]

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY (ONE LECTURE).

1. Object of the lectures to determine the principles of local government.
2. Local Government defined.
3. Necessary at this period of economical history to know the principles, because new functions of government must be created. And must be delegated to authorities other than the State authority. No settled principles for this delegation. New functions of government are imposed upon: (a) existing local authorities; (b) newly created authorities (*quasi-local*); (c) authorities appointed by State government. Chance is left to settle how these new functions are distributed among these three authorities. Some functions agreeable to these authorities. Some functions not agreeable to these authorities. Important fact arises that Local Government is one of three classes of subordinate authorities. But the most important class in spite of the arrest of its natural development.
4. This position of local government brings it into touch with Austin's famous determination of the principles of government in the abstract. The principles of State government have been made clear in the minds of legislators and people. Government in relation to subordinate authorities has not been defined. Value of definition of State government. Disastrous position of local government owing to want of definitions—illustrations of this. Acts of 1888 and 1894 make the attempt to define possible—conditions prior and subsequent to these Acts. Restoration of the term "local" to Local Government.
5. Subject must be dealt with under the term *local* and under the term *government*. First, the localities must be examined as to origin and position; secondly, the functions of local government as they are and should be must be examined.
6. Methods of enquiry are two, the historical and analytical. Historical shows the origin of local government. Analytical shows the necessities of the community and appeals to the doctrine of utility to determine the forms and functions of local government.

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7. Definition of locality first examined: Localities classified into two groups: local properly-so-called and *quasi*-local. Localities properly-so-called are counties, boroughs and parishes; *quasi*-localities are poor-law unions, sanitary districts and special districts for special purposes.

8. Localities properly-so-called, not due to legislation. Legislation has altered them in detail. Their power to resist opposing forces. Their functions of government were originally rights and privileges not possessed generally throughout the land. Examples of London and Exeter. Local Government, therefore, is based upon tradition and sentiment; reason and necessity sanction its continuance; but legislation, prior to 1888, did not favour localities properly-so-called.

9. *Quasi*-localities due to legislation. Object of the union and sanitary district. Character of their locality not like that of localities properly-so-called. Influence of locality upon the two classes contrasted. Functions of the *quasi*-localities limited. Removal of the limit tends to make this class more like the localities properly-so-called. But this tendency stops far short of accomplishment; evidence of this in the right of private legislation.

10. Definition of government next to be dealt with: (a) the authority governing and (b) the sanctions for governing. Governing authority elected from an electorate. Electorate therefore the real governing authority. Importance of this constitution. John Austin's definition of subordinate authorities and objections thereto. Sanctions for governing derived from customary law, positive law general, positive law special and bye-laws.

11. Contrast between the two classes of local government. Localities properly-so-called models for *quasi*-localities, but not closely copied. Influence at work has been common interests, but these not allowed to operate naturally. Difficulties have arisen with the increase of local government functions.

12. Relationship of local government to the other subordinate authorities of the State. Commissions appointed by the State perform functions of local government. Definition and analysis of subordinate authorities not being local government authorities.

13. Those considerations lead up to recognition of certain elements of government. Statement of these elements are really definitions of government by subordinate authorities. Elements classified and defined.

14. Importance of this classification for the purpose which these lectures have in view.

SECTION II.—(TWO LECTURES.)

1. Reasons for beginning with a consideration of localities properly-so-called.

2. Counties, boroughs and parishes cover the entire area of England.

3. Relationship of these localities to each other.

4. Origin of the county. Not an artificial aggregation of units. Shires originated as the territory of tribes. There were small shires not of constitutional value; shires whose names are derived from tribal names; and shires which were once kingdoms. Conclusion is that shires were petty kingdoms carving out their own independence. Special corroborative evidence of this. Importance of this independent origin to the later history. The shire before the Conquest and immediately after the Conquest. Functions of the shire *temp.* Edward I. Legal aspect of the shire. Changes which occurred later did not destroy the locality of the shire. Continuous life of the county throughout all changes. Illustrations of this. Real meaning of the Act of 1888 is a restoration not a creation of county government. Status of the county. Relation of the county to the borough and the parish. Permanence of the shire as a locality.

5. Origin of the borough. Three classes of boroughs. The burgh was the township more fully organised and more powerful. Also the inheritor of Roman sites and Roman organisation. Locality in both cases a matter of self-growth, not of grant or legislation. Importance of the territorium. Legal view, incorporation, *firma burgi*. Historical view, development of city organisation on English soil, independence of the burghs, evidence of comparative politics. Origin of burghship. Municipal land-holding. Burghs based upon the village community system. The occupied township and the agricultural land formed the territorium of the burgh. Burghs founded on Roman sites bounded by the wall, not by the agricultural land around. Parishes within the burgh are nothing but ecclesiastical divisions. Solidarity of burgh territorium important to legal history of the burgh. Legal aspect of burghs belongs to the domain of comparative jurisprudence rather than to that of positive law. Courts of the burghs. Continuity of burghal life. Relationship of the burgh to the township. Relationship to the county.

6. Origin of the parish. Parish is the ecclesiastical side of the township. Unfortunate development of the parish at the expense of the township. The township organisation and origin. Territorium of the township. The manor and the vestry. Scottish evidence. Common law rights of the parish. Different classes of parishes.

7. Summary of the historical evidence. Area covered by localities properly-so-called is the entire country. Gradation of rank in these localities. Principles of local government determinable from the historical evidence. Not necessarily a final determination; to be checked by after considerations. Principles stated. A useful halting place between the historical and utilitarian principles.

SECTION III.—(TWO LECTURES.)

1. Doctrine of utility the basis of future enquiry for the object which these lectures have in view.

2. Importance of proceeding directly from historical to utilitarian evidence.

3. New functions of local government imposed by the State for the general benefit of all localities, not for the special benefit of particular localities.

4. They practically began in Tudor times with the new poor law.

5. Classification of functions. Definitions of functions proper to local government. Relationship to private enterprise. Different schools of thought. J. S. Mill's theory. Further definitions required: (a) services unremunerative to private capital; (b) services remunerative to private capital.

6. Definition of this class of services contains proviso—Elemental necessity; monopolies; interference with the general rights of the community; supplementary and complementary to the unremunerative services.

7. Economical conditions of services remunerative to private capital.

8. Primary definition of this class of services might include communal trading.

9. Dismissal of this element from consideration as an element among the functions of local government.

10. The services enumerated: water supply, gas and electricity, markets, docks, locomotion, system of intercommunication, fire insurance, public economics.

11. Consideration of these services in connection with the definition.

12. Dominant factors in these definitions are "general utility" and "locality."

13. Services of general utility defined. Apparent exceptions. Poor relief one of such services. Development of the doctrine of poor relief towards a utilitarian basis. Historical evidence for this doctrine. Economical evidence for this doctrine.

14. Element of locality discussed. Different areas for which services may be performed. Difficulty occurs when the areas are not either county, borough, or parish, either more or less than these areas. Example of the poor law system of meeting this difficulty. Plan of creating special areas shown thereby to be wrong. Method of differential rating to meet this difficulty. Historical outline of rating the area benefited. Alive in the Local Government Act of 1888. Importance of this principle.

15. Principle of development in local government comes in at this stage. Development of locality. Development of service.

16. Development of locality introduces a new term "district." Definition of district as the area of district council. District is the modern equivalent of the ancient hundred. The intervening area between parish and county.

17. Development of locality defined. In the case of boroughs. In the case of county boroughs. In the case of counties. In the case of parishes.

18. Development of services defined. Of parish services into district services; of borough services by increase of functions; of county services by absorption of borough services, e.g., London.

19. Development from local service to national service. Example of the prisons. Question of the police. Question of the poor law.

20. Summary of the principle of development.

SECTION IV.—(ONE LECTURE.)

1. Functions of government considered next with reference to their relationship to taxation.

2. Importance of considering the subject in connection with preceding conclusions.

3. Early system of taxation described.
4. Inter-relation of Imperial and local taxation. The taxpayer in relation to his total liability for taxation.
5. Imperial taxation analysed.
6. Imperial taxation appropriated for local purposes. Growth of the system. Change under the Act of 1888. Subsequent changes. Importance of the subject. Present system defined and explained.
7. Local taxation analysed.
8. The different areas in which taxation is shared—Imperial, local.
9. Early taxation intended as a tax upon property. Analysis of this principle in modern taxation.
10. Indirect taxation.
11. Remunerative and unremunerative taxation.
12. Services met by taxation and services undertaken by private enterprise not essentially different in kind. General conclusions.

SECTION V.—(ONE LECTURE.)

1. Summary of results and statement of the question.
2. Definitions of the principles of local government.

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10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES

ON

THE HISTORY OF
ENGLISH POLITICAL IDEAS DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION

BY

C. H. FIRTH, M.A.,
Balliol College, Oxford,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Thursdays,
at 6 p.m., beginning January 28th, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The theory of monarchy in England at the commencement of the Tudor period as set forth by Fortescue. Development of the theory during the Tudor period and under the first two Stuarts. Historical causes of the increased power of the Crown. Theory of non-resistance and theory of divine right put forward by theologians. Theory of sovereignty put forward by the Crown lawyers. Charles the First's conception of his monarchical power.
2. Nature of the opposition to Charles I. Position taken up by the leaders of the legal and constitutional opposition prior to 1640. Presbyterianism in Scotland, and the theories of monarchy and of the relations of Church and State underlying the struggle between Charles I. and the Scottish presbyterians. Union of the English and Scottish opposition. Constitutional claims put forward by the Long Parliament before and after the beginning of the Civil War. Parliamentary sovereignty.
3. Independency in England and America. The connection of political and religious democracy. Growth of the theory of natural rights and of the theory of popular sovereignty. Origin of the breach between the parliament and the parliamentary army. The Agreement of the People and other manifestoes of the army.
4. Fall of the monarchy and foundation of the republic. The commonwealth a compromise between the parliamentary party and the military party. The causes which led to a breach between the two parties and to the fall of the republic. The theory of the republic as set forth by Harrington and Milton.
5. The origin of the Protectorate. Attempt to realise the political principles of the army. Constitutional experiments. Limitation of the powers of parliament. The theory of the separation of powers in English politics. Writings of the supporters and the opponents of the Protectorate.
6. The restoration of the monarchy. Comparison between the position of the Crown in 1640 and its position in 1660. Permanent results of the Civil War. The theory of parliamentary monarchy as set forth by Clarendon. Filmer and Hobbes on absolute monarchy. Development of the conception of a social contract.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

THE SECOND PORTION OF A COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES

ON

RAILWAY ECONOMICS

BY

W. M. ACWORTH, M.A.,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Thursdays, at 6.30 p.m., beginning January 28th, 1897.

SYLLABUS OF THE SECOND PORTION

RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.—Four possible relations: (1) State ownership and working; (2) State ownership in whole or in part, working being leased; (3) Private ownership controlled; (4) Private ownership uncontrolled.

1. State ownership: its extent; the arguments for and against from the point of view of (a) technical administration, (b) finance, (c) political effect.
2. Owning and leasing; experience on the Continent and in India, etc.
4. Uncontrolled; American experience.

3. STATE CONTROL.—(a) Its justification; are railways monopolies?; right of "eminent domain"; police power. (b) Its subjects; new construction; public safety and convenience; rates, their quantum and proportion. (c) Form of control; legislative, administrative, judicial. French system. English system; the Traffic Acts, 1854-1894; the Railway Commission and the Board of Trade. American experience; Commissions, State and Inter-State; Commissions with and without compulsory powers.

TRAFFIC QUESTIONS.—Competition and combination; pools; passenger tariffs; water competition.

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10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

TWO COURSES OF SIX LECTURES EACH

ON

PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNIONISM

BY

SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, on Mondays, at 8 p.m., beginning 1st February, 1897.

I.

(Spring Term.)

TRADE UNION METHODS AND REGULATIONS.

The objects of Trade Unionism. The economic helplessness of the individual wage-earner. The need for greater continuity of livelihood. The methods of Trade Unionism. The Common Rule.

The method of Mutual Insurance. How far Trade Unions are really Friendly Societies. The object of friendly benefits. The "Strike in Detail."

The method of Collective Bargaining. The difference between Individual Bargaining and Collective Bargaining. The Shop Club. Local Union. The National Society. The machinery of Collective Bargaining. The Joint Committee. The District Delegate. The fundamental distinction between new agreements and the application or interpretation of existing contracts. The sphere of Arbitration and Conciliation.

The method of Legal Enactment. Its difficulties and its drawbacks. The need for machinery. Trades Councils and the Trade Union Congress. The Parliamentary Committee.

Trade Union Regulations. The Standard Rate. Why some Unions prefer time-wages and others insist on piecework rates. The Normal Day. Sanitation and Safety. Employers' Liability. The Limitation of Apprentices. The Trade Union policy with regard to new processes and machinery.

II.
(Summer Term.)

THE THEORY OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The economic assumptions of Trade Unionism. The policy of the Common Rule. The Doctrine of a Living Wage. The Doctrine of a Vested Interest.

The criticism of the economists. The theory of a wage-fund. The effect of a rise in wages upon the increase of population. The growth of capital.

The result of Trade Unionism upon production. The effect of a rise in the Standard of Life upon the manual workers. The effect of the Common Rule upon the employers.

The limitations of Trade Unionism. Its relation to the State. The permanence of Trade Unionism. Its future.

FEES.

The Lectures will be free to all full Students of the School. Fee for non-Students 5s. for each Course of six lectures.

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10 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES

ON

THE ECONOMIC BARGAIN

BY

J. A. HOBSON, M.A.,

Lincoln College, Oxford,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Tuesdays,
at 8 p.m., beginning February 2nd, 1897.

SYLLABUS.

LECTURE I.

Determination of a Market Price.

A group of bargains in a market. "The Equilibrium of Supply and Demand." Böhm Bawerk's analysis. Upper and Lower Limits of a Price. Superior power of bargaining fixes price-point within the limits. Differential gains of the several pairs of bargainers. In wide markets competition brings price-limits close together; in narrow markets superior power of bargaining plays a larger part.

LECTURE II.

Cost and Utility.

The law of Price-change. Forces behind Supply and Demand. The organic inter-action of Cost and Utility and their equal and similar influence upon Price. Terminology of the problem. The Arts of Production and Consumption. Short and long period prices.

LECTURE III.

The Margin of Employment.

Price of the use of Requisites of Production. Is there a separate law for land? Monopoly (or specific) and differential rents. Examination of the "dosing" fallacy. The margin of employment—how far applicable to capital and labour. Co-ordination of the requisites. A composite margin of employment.

LECTURE IV.

Bargains for the Sale of Labour Power.

Not one but many labour markets. Stratification of labour with various class wages and differential wages within each class. Minimum class wages like specific rents enter into Price. Disabilities in bargaining for sale of labour power when its sale implies a purchase of power to live. Does collective bargaining remove these disabilities?

LECTURE V.

Bargains for Use of Capital.

Concrete forms of Capital, not their money values, co-ordinate with land and labour. Different fields of employment with different rates of profit and differential rates within the group. Cost and utility as applied to Profit. The true productivity of Capital. Re-statement of the abstinence theory.

LECTURE VI.

The Surplus Element in Price.

Is the Consumer "the residual claimant in the results of modern industry"? Expenses of production include not only minimum payments for "Costs," but monopoly elements which correspond to superiority in bargaining of the stronger members in the various markets whose prices enter into the prices of finished commodities. Bearing of this theory of monopoly upon the incidence of taxation.

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C. AVOIDANCE OF THE CONTRACT.

Innocent Misrepresentation. Sec. 61, § 2.
Fraud.
Illegality.

D. PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT.

1. Seller's Duty. Delivery of Goods. Secs. 27, 28.

Rules as to Delivery.

- i. Place of Delivery. Secs. 29, 33.
- ii. Delivery of wrong quantity. Sec. 30.
- iii. Delivery by instalments. Sec. 31.
- iv. Delivery to carrier. Sec. 32.
- v. Time of Delivery. Sec. 56.

2. Buyer's Duties.

a. Acceptance of Goods. Sec. 37.

When acceptance completed. Sec. 35.

Buyer i. May examine goods. Sec. 34.

ii. Need not return rejected goods. Sec. 36.

b. Payment: in money — by bill.

E. BREACH OF THE CONTRACT.

1. Seller's Remedies.

a. Against buyer *in person*.

i. Where property has passed: refusal to pay. Action for price. Sec. 49.

ii. Where property has not passed: refusal to accept and pay.

Action for damages. Sec. 50.

Measure of damages: market price.

b. Against the Goods.

i. Lien on the goods.

When it arises. Sec. 41.

When it is lost. Sec. 43.

ii. Stoppage in transit.

Nature of. Sec. 44.

How effected. Sec. 46.

Duration of. Sec. 45.

iii. Resale. Sec. 47.

2. Buyer's Remedies.

a. For refusal to deliver.

i. Action for damages. Sec. 51.

Measure of damages: market price.

ii. Action for specific performance. Sec. 52.

b. For breach of Warranty. Sec. 53.

i. Buyer may set off damage against price.

ii. Maintain separate action for damages.

FEES.

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Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., or to the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

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10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

TWO LECTURES

ON

DEMOCRACY IN NEW ZEALAND

BY

THE HON. W. P. REEVES, M.A.,

Agent-General for New Zealand,

Will be given at the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., on Monday,
February 8th, and Monday, February 15th, 1897, at 6.45 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

Constitutional Development.

Attempted occupation by Company, 1840. Government as a Crown Colony, 1840-1854. The Provincial System, 1853-1876. Single Government, 1876-1897. Payment of Members and Triennial Parliaments. Adult Suffrage. Redistribution of Seats. The working of Woman's Suffrage. Maori Representation. The Second Chamber. Local Administration.

The Land System.

The Torrens System of Land Transfer. Land speculation and its results. Limitation of purchase from the State. The attempt to secure occupying ownership. The Perpetual Lease. Village Settlements. The State Farm. The Graduated Land Tax. Compulsory Expropriation. The Cheviot Estate.

Finance and Taxation.

The Public Works Policy. The Government Life Insurance Office. The Public Trustee. The Government as Borrower and Money-lender. The Graduated Income Tax. Fiscal Policy.

Social Problems.

Local Option in the Drink Traffic, and how it has worked. Labor Legislation. Factories, Shops, Mines, and Merchant Shipping Acts. The State Department of Labor. Conciliation and Arbitration. The Government as an employer of Labor.

FEEES.

The Lectures will be free to all full Students of the School. Fee for non-Students 2s. 6d.

Application for tickets and further particulars to be made to the Director of the School, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. A complete prospectus of the courses of instruction in economics, political science, statistics, municipal administration, commercial history, geography and law, railway management, banking, etc., can be had on application.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

A Research Studentship 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, will be awarded in July, 1897.

The selected candidate will be expected to devote himself to the investigation of some subject in Economics or Political Science, under the supervision of the Director of the School or other members of the staff; to deliver a short course of lectures thereon in October, 1898, a second course, if required, in October, 1899; and, if so desired, to publish the results of his investigation.

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. Subsequent to the written examination, candidates will 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.

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LENT TERM 1897.

The Government of India as developed and regulated by Charters and Acts of Parliament. Two lectures by Sir Courtenay Idbert, K.C.S.I., on 12th and 19th March 1897 at 8.p.m.

Chairmen:- Sir Alfred Lyall & Sir Chas.E.Bernard.

- : -

The Comparative Study of the Constitution One lecture by Prof.A.V.Dicey, Q.C., B.C.L., on 4th March 1897, at 8 p.m.

- : -

will also be used.

- b. The detailed study of the Economic History of England in relation to that of foreign countries. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A. Once a week, at the School, on Tuesdays at 7 p.m., commencing 4th May.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

Director—W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

ARRANGEMENTS for the SUMMER TERM,
1897.

THE Director will be at the School on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th April, from 2 to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m., for the purpose of meeting intending students. The Summer Term will commence on Wednesday, April 28th, when an Address, introductory to the work of the term, will be given by the Director at the School, at 8 p.m., and will end on June 30th.

The School will be closed from Friday, June 4th, to Thursday, June 10th, and on June 22nd.

The following lectures and classes have been arranged:—

I.—ECONOMICS.

(i.) Special Classes, confined to full students of the School. Fee, £1 a term, or £3 a year.

1. Elementary Course:

✓ a. Economic Theory. By EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

Once a week, at the School, on Wednesdays at 6.45 p.m. for evening students, and on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m. for morning students, commencing April 28th.

Professor A. T. Hadley's *Economics, or an account of the relations between Private Property and Public Welfare* (1896) will be used as a text-book. The principal object of study will be the light thrown by elementary economic theory on questions of general interest, such as the effects of competition and modern attempts to aid or impede it, the growth of population, monetary changes, protection, etc.

✓ b. The Outlines of English Economic History, to be studied in Thorold Rogers' *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Ashley's *Economic History*, Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution*, etc. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., Director of the School.

Once a week, at the School, at times to be arranged with intending students.

✓ c. Elementary Methods of Social Investigation. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., on Wednesdays at 8 p.m., commencing 5th May.

The subjects of the class will be the relation of statistics to economics and the elementary uses and methods of statistics, including selected portions of Giffen's *Essays on Finance*, Jevons' *Principles of Science*, Booth's *Labor and Life in London*, and certain official publications.

2. Advanced Courses:

✓ a. Recent additions to Economic Theory. By EDWIN CANNAN, M.A., on Wednesdays at 7.45 p.m., commencing on 28th April.

I. Austrian doctrines as to value and interest. Students will be expected to read Smart's *Introduction to the Theory of Value*, 1891. Wieser's *Natural Value* (translated by Malloch), 1893, Böhm-Bawerk's *Capital and Interest*, and *Positive Theory of Capital* (transl. by Smart), 1890-91, will also be used.

✓ b. The detailed study of the Economic History of England in relation to that of foreign countries. By W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A.

Once a week, at the School, on Tuesdays at 7 p.m., commencing 4th May.

Special subject for next term—The History of the Commercial Relations between England and Germany.

The object of the class is to contrast the economic policy of Germany and England during the present century. A full syllabus will be published before the commencement of term and will be sent on application.

3. Research Course, including:
- Methods of Investigation; b. Authorities; c. Practical work under supervision.
- Times, etc., to be arranged with intending students, who are requested to communicate with the Director.

(ii.) Public Courses of Lectures, free to full students of the School, open to non-students on payment of a special fee.

not given

1. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUILDING TRADES IN THE MIDDLE AGES. Two lectures on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., beginning on May 20th, at the School. By the Rev. WM. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., D.Sc., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge; Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, London. Fee for non-students, 2s. 6d.

2. PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNIONISM (Third portion of the full course). By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.

Six lectures, to be delivered at the School, on Mondays at 8 p.m., commencing May 3rd. Fee for non-students, 5s.

SYLLABUS. The Economics of Trade Unionism: 1. The Need for Combination; 2. The Policy of the Dyke; 3. The Policy of Vested Interests; 4. The Criticism of the Economists; 5. The Theory of Trade Unionism; 6. The Future of Trade Unionism.

II.—STATISTICS.

(i.) Elementary Class. *Vide* "Methods of Social Investigation," Economics, (i.) 1. c.

(ii.) Advanced Classes:

- (a) Methods of Statistics. By A. L. BOWLEY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newmarch Lecturer on Statistics at University College, London, etc. Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., at the School, commencing 5th May. Free to full students; fee for non-students, 10s.

SYLLABUS.—Statistical Method. Scope and use of Statistics. Elementary application of probability. Laws of great numbers. Curve of error. Statistical investigation of connection between cause and effect.

(b) See Taxation and Finance.

III.—PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC.

Advanced Class:

1. PALÆOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC, chiefly of English Manuscripts and Records from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century. By HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office.

Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 p.m., commencing 30th April. Fee for non-students, 10s. for Palæography, 10s. for Diplomatic.

The objects of the course are:—

(1) To provide a systematic course of instruction in the art of deciphering ancient manuscripts for those students who desire to pursue original researches at the Record Office and the British Museum;

(2) To afford further instruction in the *diplomatique* of ancient manuscripts, which are required to be transcribed, cited, or edited by historical students;

(3) To explain the distribution and classification of the chief collections of English Historical Manuscripts for the purpose of enabling students or searchers to identify particular sources of reference.

IV.—COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. The Geography of Certain Trades, viz.: 1. Corn (wheat, maize, rice, etc.); 2. Meat and Dairy Produce; 3. Coal and Iron; 4. Timber; 5. Tea and Coffee; 6. Sugar and Tobacco; 7. Cotton and Wool. 8. General considerations. Eight lectures by H. J. MACKINDER, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford, etc., on Fridays at 6.45 p.m., commencing 30th April. Fee for non-students, 7s. 6d.

V.—COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

See under Economics, 2. (b), Mr. HEWINS' class on Foreign Trade.

VI.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

a. MODERN CONSTITUTIONS

1. The Constitution of the German Empire and of the German States. Three lectures by ERNEST J. SCHUSTER, Jur. D. (Munich), of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, at 8 p.m. on the following dates: Thursday, 6th May, Monday, 10th May, and Thursday, 13th May.

SYLLABUS.—I. Introductory observations. II. The organs of government. III. The functions of government. IV. The exercise of political power. V. Political rights of individuals.

b. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. The International Position of Egypt. One lecture by Professor JOHN WESTLAKE, M.A., LL.D., Q.C., on Monday, 14th June, at 6 p.m. This lecture will be free to the public.

c. TAXATION.

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7 July 1897. 8³⁰ p.m.

C. A. Montague Barlow.

The Law of Compensation for Workmen's Accidents with special Reference to Continental Experience and the New Bill.

one lecture.

Chairman Lord Reay

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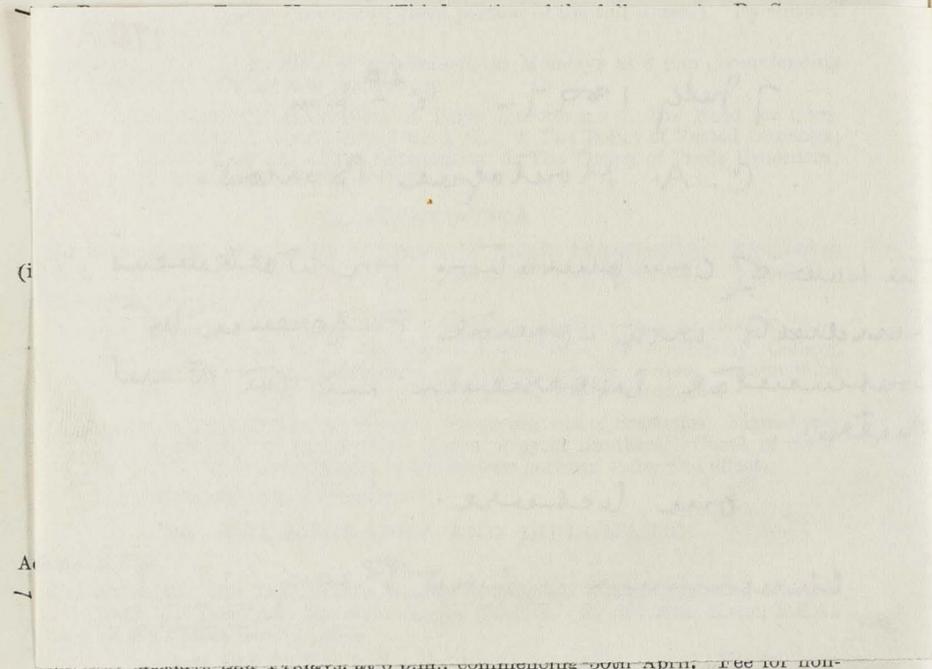
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IV.—COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

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c. TAXATION.

✓ The Incidence of Taxation. By C. P. SANGER, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Fridays at 6.15 p.m., at the School, beginning on 30th April. Free to all students of the School; fee to non-students, 10s.

SYLLABUS.—The incidence of the taxation of the United Kingdom. Local and Imperial taxes. Theoretical incidence of different taxes. Possible methods for determining incidence. Budgets. Estimates of the actual incidence as between rich and poor, and of the shifting of the incidence during the past half century.

FEEES.

(1) For full membership of the School, admitting to all or any of the lectures and classes: an inclusive fee of £3 a year, or £1 a term.

(2) For admission to courses of lectures only:

- (i.) One course of twenty lectures, 15s.
- (ii.) One course of ten lectures, 7s. 6d.
- (iii.) One course of six lectures, 5s.
- (iv.) Shorter courses, 2s. 6d.

All fees payable in advance.

Scholarships will 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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THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,

(W. A. S. HEWINS, M.A., DIRECTOR),

10, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE British Library of Political Science has been established by private subscription for the free use of persons engaged in public administration, national or municipal, and of students of economic and political science. It seeks to provide, for the serious student of administrative or constitutional problems, what has hitherto been lacking in this country, namely, a systematic collection of the materials for economic and political research.

With the aid of specialists in each subject, it is endeavouring to acquire a systematic collection of all available material bearing on the structure and function of public administration, central and local, in all parts of the world. Besides purchasing books, it is placing itself in communication with governments, municipal authorities, and voluntary associations exercising public functions all over the world, with a view to preserving, cataloguing and indexing all important official documents, reports, accounts, minutes, etc., not at present collected in any one centre. Promises of assistance in this direction have already been received, and it is confidently believed that nearly all governments and municipalities will gladly forward complete sets of their publications for preservation and record. Special attention is paid to municipal and other local administration. Economics, jurisprudence and general history form subordinate departments, the dominant central object being always the focussing of attention upon the actual facts and experiences of public administration. The library is open freely for use by public officials of every kind, researchers and investigators upon its special subjects, and all serious students, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Saturdays 6 p.m.).

It will be evident that the completeness and general utility of the collection of materials thus inaugurated will depend on the extent of the support received. The idea cannot be carried into effect without the cordial co-operation of those engaged in public administration. An urgent request is therefore made that members of public bodies, government and municipal officials, and all persons engaged in public work will supply the Library with printed reports, bye-laws, standing orders, accounts, etc., relating to any department of public administration at home or abroad. The Library is at present much in need also of

- (a) Parliamentary papers and reports of the present or of past years;
- (b) sets, short runs or even odd numbers of the political and economic quarterlies, the proceedings of the Social Science Association, the "Bankers' Magazine," and similar works of reference;
- (c) political and economic pamphlets and other ephemeral literature, especially of past years;
- (d) books, reports and documents relating to the public administration of India and the Colonies, France, Germany and the United States.

Any works on politics, economics, history, law, or any branch of public administration, in any language, would also be gratefully received.

All communications to be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, the London School of Economics and Political Science, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

10 ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W.C.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

Two Research Studentships will be awarded in July, 1897.

(i) 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) of the value of £50 a year for two years, for women students only, kindly presented to the School by a lady interested in the promotion of Economics and Political Science.

The selected candidates will be expected to devote themselves to the investigation of some subject in Economics or Political Science, under the supervision of the Director of the School or other members of the staff; to deliver a short course of lectures thereon in October, 1898, a second course, if required, in October, 1899; and, if so desired, to publish the results of their investigation.

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Candidates are requested to call upon the Director of the School on Monday, July 19th, 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.

1st June, 1897.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

Economic Theory.

- (1) Distinguish between (i) *wealth, capital and income*; (ii) *standard rate of wages and minimum of subsistence.*
- (2) What is the principle of marginal utility?
- (3) State and criticise the wages fund theory.
- (4) Examine the proposition that rent forms no part of the price of agricultural produce.
- (5) On what hypotheses, if any, would it be possible for several wealthy nations to set up and maintain a bimetallic ratio of 5:1?
- (6) State Mill's theory of international values, together with any recent additions to it.
- (7) "A tax on expenditure generally causes a greater destruction of consumers' rent than one levied exclusively on commodities as to which there is but little room for the economies of production on a large scale and which obey the law of diminishing returns." Explain this statement.
- (8) On what principles would you measure the burden of Imperial taxation on the working classes?
- (9) Illustrate the influence of the economic doctrines of the Middle Ages upon later economic theory.
- (10) How far is it true that "the mercantilists may be best described not by any definite economic theorem which they hold in common but by a set of theoretic tendencies"?
- (11) What do you know of the *Tableau Economique* and its author?
- (12) Give a brief history of the law of diminishing returns.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

Economic History.

- (1) What were the economic functions of the Gild Merchant?
- (2) Give the main provisions of the Ordinance of the Staples (1353), and explain its importance in the history of English foreign trade.
- (3) "The English laborer, for a century or more, became virtually free and constantly prosperous." Discuss this view of the results of the Peasants' Rising of 1381.
- (4) Describe briefly the relations between England and the Hanse from 1473 to 1597.
- (5) What were the causes of the Recoinage of 1696, and the chief points of difference in the controversy to which it gave rise?
- (6) In what manner did the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes affect the industries of England and France respectively?
- (7) Contrast briefly the organisation of industry in the time of Adam Smith with that of modern times.
- (8) What was the effect of the Napoleonic wars on the commercial policy of France, Prussia and the United Kingdom?
- (9) Give the main provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. How far was it (i) a departure from, (ii) a reversion to, the principles of the Elizabethan poor law?
- (10) Sketch briefly the history of the co-operative movement, pointing out the main differences between the various schools of co-operators.
- (11) Has the influence of the principles of free trade declined, and if so, for what reasons?

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

Methods of Investigation.

- (1) To what extent may Economics be described as a quantitative science?
- (2) Describe the method by which Malthus reaches his conclusions in his *Essay on the Principle of Population*.
- (3) Give a brief account of the English Census.
- (4) Explain and criticise the method of any recent investigation into the condition of the unemployed.
- (5) Mention any important sources of information with which you are acquainted on (i) wages, (ii) the currency, and describe briefly their contents.
- (6) What is meant by the comparative method in its application to historical investigation? Illustrate its advantages.
- (7) Distinguish between the arithmetic and the geometric mean, and the median.
- (8) What are the advantages and the disadvantages of the graphic method of statistics?

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

Political Science: Ancient Constitutions.

- (1) Account for the practical disappearance of monarchy in Hellas.
- (2) Illustrate the influence of the special history of Sparta upon its social and constitutional life.
- (3) Trace the efforts made at various dates towards the realisation of a Concert or Federation of Hellas.
- (4) "The speculations of Plato and Aristotle are permeated with Socialism." How far would you distinguish their views from those of modern Socialistic writers?
- (5) Criticise the statement that the decline of Hellas was due first to its democracy and secondly to its militarism.
- (6) Give an account of the development of the tribunate.
- (7) Show how the institutions of the Roman Empire were gradually prepared under the Republic.
- (8) Illustrate the influence of social and economic changes upon the political institutions of Rome.
- (9) What were the changes brought about by the Empire in the administration of the provinces?
- (10) Can any inferences, whether positive or negative, be drawn from Greek or Roman experience as to the future of the British Empire?
- (11) The Empire founded by Cæsar ended in 1006. What features in the life of Europe in the 19th century are still fairly and more directly traceable to it?
- (12) Criticise in the light of ancient experience all or any of the following maxims :
 - (i) "A constitution is not made but grows."
 - (ii) "For forms of government let fools contest."
 - (iii) "You can do anything with bayonets except sit upon them."

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

Political Science: Modern Constitutions.

- (1) Compare the relation of the Legislature to the Judicature and Executive in Great Britain and in France or the United States.
- (2) Define Federal Government. How far does your definition apply to the existing Concert of Europe?
- (3) Compare the main sources of revenue in Great Britain and as many other modern States as you can.
- (4) Discuss the difficulties and advantages of the Federation of the British Empire.
- (5) Compare the relation of the State to religion in any three European countries.
- (6) How far has European and American legislation during the 19th century tended to alter the legal relationship of the members of the family group?
- (7) Discuss and illustrate the question of the imposition by the national government of a limit upon (a) municipal expenditure, (b) municipal indebtedness.
- (8) How far is it true under modern conditions that "the political organisation of a country cannot be understood without a study of its industrial organisation"?
- (9) Compare the federal constitution of Canada and of the United States.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

*Political Science: The Theory and History of the English
Constitution.*

- (1) How far, from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of Charles II., had Royal Proclamations the force of law?
- (2) Compare the Scotch and Irish Acts of Union and the circumstances under which they were passed.
- (3) Sketch the history of the office of Justice of the Peace from its origin to the present time.
- (4) How far is it true that the distinctive ideas of the French Revolution can be found fully developed in England during the 17th century?
- (5) Describe shortly the functions of the Privy Council and its committees during the 18th century.
- (6) Describe the growth during the 19th century of grants in aid from the central government of England to local bodies, and of the control which has followed such grants. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this system?
- (7) Comment on the following :
 "We have here an excellent example of administration by committees. . . . What we have seen in the case of the Shaftesbury Training Ship is going on, or may at any moment occur, over the vast area of municipal activity. It is as inevitable as the succession of day and night, so long as we commit masses of detail to the direct control of men having neither professional training, nor adequate sense of responsibility, nor time and energy sufficient for the work."
 (From a leading article in the *Times*, June 4th, 1897, on certain frauds in the accounts of the Training Ship Shaftesbury, owned by the London School Board.)
- (8) Under what conditions should "self-government" be given to a colony in which only a minority of the population belong to the white races? Illustrate from the actual problems of British South Africa.
- (9) What considerations should be taken into account in deciding whether two municipalities which have grown until they have become conterminous should be amalgamated?

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS, 1897.

General Paper.

(1) Expand and criticise the view referred to in the following words:—

“The point of view from which he [T. H. Green] regards political society throughout is as a product, the most conspicuous product, of self-consciousness.” [Memoir of T. H. Green, by R. L. Nettleship.]

(2) Sketch briefly the history of the theory of natural rights, and illustrate the influence of the theory on (i) economic policy, (ii) economic science.

(3) Discuss any one of the following passages:—

(i) “I consider the power of taxing in parliament as an instrument of empire, and not as a means of supply.” [Burke.]

(ii) “The more carefully we examine the history of the past, the more reason shall we find to dissent from those who imagine that our age has been fruitful of new social evils. . . . That which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them.” [Macaulay.]

(iii) “Trading is a matter entirely independent in its nature, and neither consults other interests nor depends on any interests but what relate to itself.” [Defoe.]

(4) Describe shortly and discuss any scheme of proportional representation which you know.

(5) Sketch the development of (i) the theory, (ii) the practice, of punishment in Europe and the United States during the 19th century.

(6) What are the economic and political arguments for and against the payment of members?

PALAEOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC.

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Summer Term, 1897.

I. PALAEOGRAPHY. Tuesday, 4th May, and following

Tuesdays.

- Palaeography of Mediaeval Manuscripts (Latin.)
- Palaeography of Mediaeval Manuscripts (French).
- Court Hand.
- State Papers.
- Facsimiles.- Extensions.

II. DIPLOMATIC. Friday, 30th April, and following
Fridays.

- Record Scholarship
- Bibliography of Diplomatic.
- Manuscript Collections -
No. 2. The British Museum.

Chancery-

- a) Old English
- b) Anglo-Norman.
- c) 13th and 14th Centuries.
- d) 15th and 16th Centuries.

The lectures will be free to Full Students of the
School. Fee for non-students 10/- for Palaeography
(Tuesdays) 10/- for Diplomatic Fridays.

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17 DEC 1941

