

rights, and the causes that led English statesmen at last to change their policy towards these dependencies of the Empire, and to grant the large measure of self-government we now enjoy, are more or less of an historical as well as political nature, and clearly enter into the domain of Political Science. Indeed, history and the political sciences are so closely associated that so high an authority as the late eminent Prof. Francis Lieber, of Columbia College, in the city of New York, made these studies an independent and homogeneous department in that excellent institution. On this point Prof. Herbert Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, has said with much force: "There is a valuable and suggestive idea in Lieber's first combination of history and politics, which ought to influence all American colleges and universities in the proper coordination of these studies. If, for economic or other reasons, there must be a grouping of various subjects under one administrative head, history ought rather to be yoked with political science than with language, literature or philosophy. The nature of History and Political Science determines their intimate relation, if not their necessary coordination. *History is past politics and politics is present history.* History is, primarily, the experience of man in organized societies or so-called states. Political Science is the application of this historical experience to the existing problems of an ever progressive society. History and politics are as inseparable as past and present. This view is justified by the best historical and political opinion of our time—*Ranke, Droysen, Bluntschli, Kries, Roscher, Nietzsche, Freeman, Seeley*, and by the practical experience of the best American colleges and universities."¹

Among the studies that naturally enter into the domain of Political Science we may mention the study of general and historical jurisprudence, which necessarily opens up a large field in a country like this, where one province, inhabited by a million and a quarter of people, has a system of law drawn from the civil law of France, which again rests on the principles of that famous Roman law which has entered into the institutions of so many nations of Europe, and more or less affected the civil conditions of nations who have exerted, and continue to exert, such important influences on the destinies of the world.

It is generally admitted that the common law of England itself exhibits to the careful inquirer traces of the influences of Roman law, and that the principles that govern equity jurisprudence have been largely drawn from the same remarkable source. But in studying that great system of common law, which is the basis of the jurisprudence of all the English-speaking communities of the Dominion, the student of Political Science will naturally take a philosophic survey of English history in order to obtain an accurate insight into the genius of those principles, usages, and laws of action which have from all times been applied to the government and the security of persons and property in England. The political and civil liberty which we now enjoy is the natural heritage of English communities throughout the world, and its main principles can be traced to the maxims of the common law. It illustrates the sturdy, independent spirit of the English race, and its determination to resist all the efforts of monarchs, with the assistance of servile statesmen, to establish an arbitrary power in the realm. The great principles on which our parliamentary government rests had their origin in maxims in vogue in the

¹ Study of History in American Colleges and Universities, by H. B. Adams, Ph. D., p. 67.