

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF LAW
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

July 27th, 1923.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

1. British and American Government: A comparative study of constitutional forms of government in Great Britain and the United States. The Government of England by President Lowell of Harvard, The American Commonwealth, by Lord Bryce, The Law and Custom of the Constitution by Professor Dicey. 2 hours per week throughout the year.

2. The Government of Canada: British and American sources. Part I. External relations: The Crown, the Governor General, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Powers of the Imperial Parliament overseas, Canadian institutions of British origin, the growth of overseas autonomy. 2 hours per week in the first term.

Part II. Internal relations: A careful study of the B.N.A. Act, American origins, federalism, the Dominion and the provinces, Constitutional Law. 2 hours per week in the second term.

Part II
This is the present course in Constitutional Law and is compulsory for all students of Law. (See Bulletin of the Law School).

3. International Relations: Part I. The elements of International Law affecting private interests, citizenship by Birth and by statute, naturalization, immigration, international boundaries, rivers, canals, the St. Lawrence Waterways System, Marginal Seas, Territorial Waters, Vessels on the high seas and in foreign ports, ambassadors, consuls, etc. 2 hours per week during the first term.

This half year is the present course in International Law and is compulsory for all students of Law. (See bulletin of the Law School.)

Part II. Modern International Law and Relations: History, a careful study of the texts among others of the following treaties and conventions: The Treaty of Paris 1856, the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Conventions, Post war treaties, the League of Nations and after, Courts of International Law, Peace and War. 2 hours per week during the second half-year.

4. Jurisprudence: The administration of justice as a function of government, its relation to the legislature, the constitution of courts, functions of judge, jury, counsel and other court officers, the rights of the public, the aims of court procedure, arbitration, investigation, the fundamentals of law, crime and civil rights, property, possession, contracts, commerce, corporations, banks, money, the rights of employer and employee, forms of law, a comparative study of the Roman-French and English systems, codes and cases. 2 hours per week during the year.

5. Roman Law: A careful, scholarly study of Roman forms of government and law and their influence upon modern systems. 3 hours per week during the year.