

ideas as to the correctness or incorrectness of some of its principal assumptions?

6. What is an *obiter dictum*; what were the *responsa prudentium*; what authority did they obtain in the Roman Courts; and what value would be attached to similar productions, in relation to modern problems of law, for the purposes of adjudication by English Tribunals?

7. What may be considered the most marked difference between organized society in ancient and modern times with regard to the *status* of persons?

8. What is a *universitas juris*, and what is a universal succession; and to what extent were the legal conceptions embraced in these phrases adopted in practice by others than the Romans among the ancients?

9. What were the *sacra* and in what manner did they or like usages under other designations, conduce to the practice of adoption and to the testamentary disposition of property?

10. What is the difference between *res mancipi* and *res nec mancipi*, which is the more ancient; and what kinds of property did each embrace and for what apparent reasons?

11. State briefly the history of the Roman Law of contract, and indicate in what particulars the Romans and modern English differed in practice in establishing contractual relations?

12. State generally the ancient conception of a crime, and the methods adopted by the ancients for the determination of guilt and the nature of, their punishments of the convicted?

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND LAW.

Time 3 hours.

A. A. STOCKTON, *Examiner*.

1. What kind of Monarchy have we in Great Britain?
2. How many estates of the realm are there in English Legislation? Give names of each.
3. What body in early time took the place of our modern Parliament? How was such body constituted and what power did it possess?