

16. What cases require proof by two witnesses?
17. Explain the maxim,—*Omnia praesumuntur rite esse acta*?
18. What is real evidence? Point out the difference between immediate real evidence and reported real evidence.

ROMAN LAW.

DR. JACK AND MR. J. K. KELLY.....Examiners.

Time: Three Hours.

1. What were the rights and privileges of Roman citizens? What other classes were there, and what were their rights and privileges respectively?
2. Give a definition of (a) Person, (b) Law, (c) Status, (d) Divine Positive Law, (e) National Law, (f) Positive Law of Independent States; and distinguished between divine positive law and natural law?
5. What was the origin of the *Jus Gentium*, and its history and development? Has there been a misconception of the theory underlying the term in modern times? and if so in what respects and instances?
4. Who was Justinian, and what was his connection with Roman law?
5. To what extent, if any, has Roman law influenced the development of the common law of England? What courts, if any, in Great Britain or in any of the British possessions have been guided by the principles of the Roman law? Will a Roman authority bind a common law court of England, if not, how will such an authority be received?
6. How was slavery regarded under Roman law?
7. Define tutory, curatory, adoption and legitimation. Have the last two ever prevailed in England or in any British possession?
8. Of what did the Roman family consist?
9. What was the *Patria Potestas*?
10. Describe all the incidents and formalities leading up to the perfecting of what is known under the English common law as a contract?
11. Discuss the Roman law of marriage. State the relation of a married woman (a) to her husband, (b) to her husband's family, (c) to her father's family.
12. Who under the Roman law were regarded as mere "things"?