

10. On a contract made by an agent and in the name of the agent, with the name of the principal undisclosed, can the principal sue on such a contract in his own name?

11. How can a corporation make a contract, and is the law in that particular any way different from what it was many years ago?

12. State in what way the Statute of Frauds, affects contracts, and give as many examples as will fully illustrate the effect of the Statute.

13. Can a conveyance of lands be given without being under seal? If your answer is "yes," give your reasons.

14. What is the origin of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, is it the same? If you say not the same, state the origin of each as you understand it.

15. What power have executors and administrators to make contracts to affect estates?

ANCIENT LAW.

Time, 3 hours.

K. ALLEN JACK, *Examiner.*

1. What name seems to have been first applied by the Greek to ideas of law in relation to human beings and their concerns; what is its origin and generally accepted meaning; and what other words, Greek or Latin, have been used to designate such ideas when more fully developed, or when regarded from some particular point of view?

2. What word is used to designate the form in ancient times assumed by written systematised jurisprudence; by what ancient nations was such a form adopted; is it in use in modern times, and if so in what countries?

3. Among which of the ancient peoples was the science of jurisprudence most developed; state what influences have served to retard or prevent its development elsewhere and name instances?

4. What instrumentalities may be said to have tended to ameliorate the asperities of law as administered; give a general definition and description of each?

5. What was the theory of the Latin Jurisconsults as to the law of nature; state the origin of the theory and your