

The old way of quoting was much more troublesome, by only mentioning the Number, or initial Words, of the Paragraph or Law, without expressing the number either of Book or Title. Thus § *si adversus* 12 *Inst. de Nuptiis* means the 12th Paragraph of the Title in the Institutions *de Nuptiis*, which Paragraph begins with the Words *si adversus*; and which a modern Civilian would cite thus, I. 1. 10. 12. So *l. 30 D. de R. J.* signifies the 30th Law of the Title in the Digests *de Regulis Juris*: according to the modern way, thus, D. 50. 17. 30. Again, *l. 5. § 3. ff. de Jurejur.* means the 3d Paragraph of the 5th Law of the Title in the Digests *de Jurejurando*: better thus, D. 12. 2. 5. 3. And here note, that the Digests are sometimes referred to, as in the last instance, by a double *f*; and at other times by the Greek Π or π .

The method of quoting the ROMAN CANON LAW is as follows. The DECREE, as said above, consists of Three Parts; of which the first contains 101 Distinctions, each Distinction being sub-divided into Canons: thus 1 *dist. c. 3. Lex* (or 1 *d. Lex*) is the first Distinction, and 3d Canon, beginning with the word *Lex*. The second part of the Decree contains 36 Causes; each Cause comprehending several Questions, and each Question several Canons: thus 3. *qu. 9. c. 2. Caveant* is Cause the 3d, Question the 9th, and Canon the 2d, beginning with *Caveant*. The third part of the Decree contains 5 Distinctions, and is quoted as the first part, with the addition of the words *de Consecratione*, thus *de Consecr. dist. 2. can. Quia corpus* (or *can. Quia corpus* 35 *dist. 2. d. Consecr.*) means the 2d Distinction,