

“ second degree, the canonists do reckon in the
 “ first, and those whom they place in the
 “ fourth, these place in the second; therefore,
 “ if we will know in what degree two of kin-
 “ dred do stand according to the civil law, we
 “ must begin our reckoning from one, by
 “ ascending to the person from whom both are
 “ branched; and then by descending to the
 “ other to whom we do count; and it will ap-
 “ pear in what degree they are. For exam-
 “ ple.—In brother’s and sister’s sons, take one
 “ of them, and ascend to his father, there is
 “ one degree, from the father to the grand fa-
 “ ther, that is the second degree; then descend
 “ from the grand father to his son, that is the
 “ third degree, then from his son to his son,
 “ that is the fourth. But by the canon law
 “ there is another computation, for the cano-
 “ nists do ever begin from the stock, namely
 “ from the person of whom they do descend,
 “ of whose distance the question is; for exam-
 “ ple, if the question be, in what degree the
 “ sons of two brothers stand by the canon law,
 “ we must begin from the grand father and
 “ descend to one son, that is one degree, then
 “ descend to his son, that is another degree,
 “ then descend again from the grand father to
 “ his other son, that is one degree, then de-
 “ scend to his son, that is the second degree;

“ so