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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
College of Law
GAINESVILLE



NINTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1917-1918

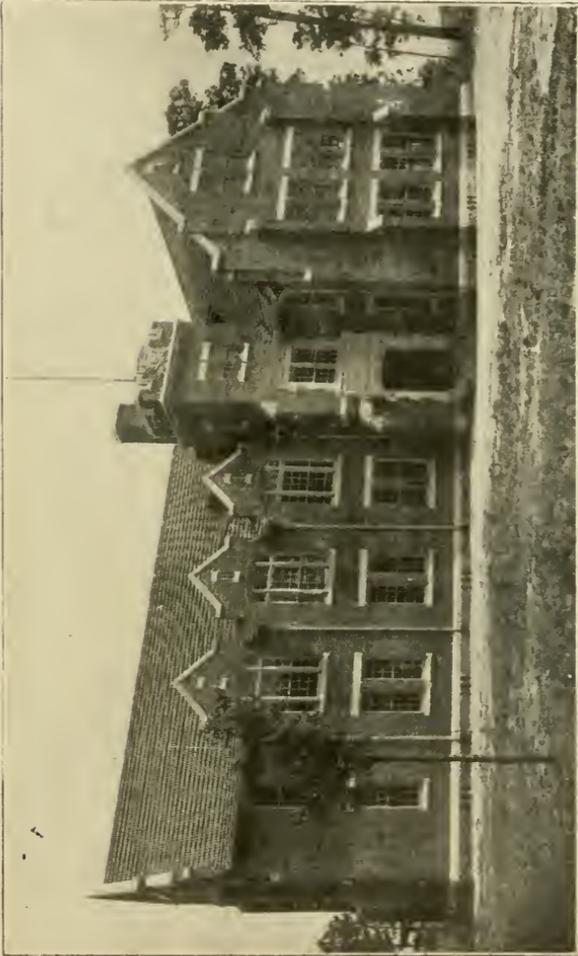
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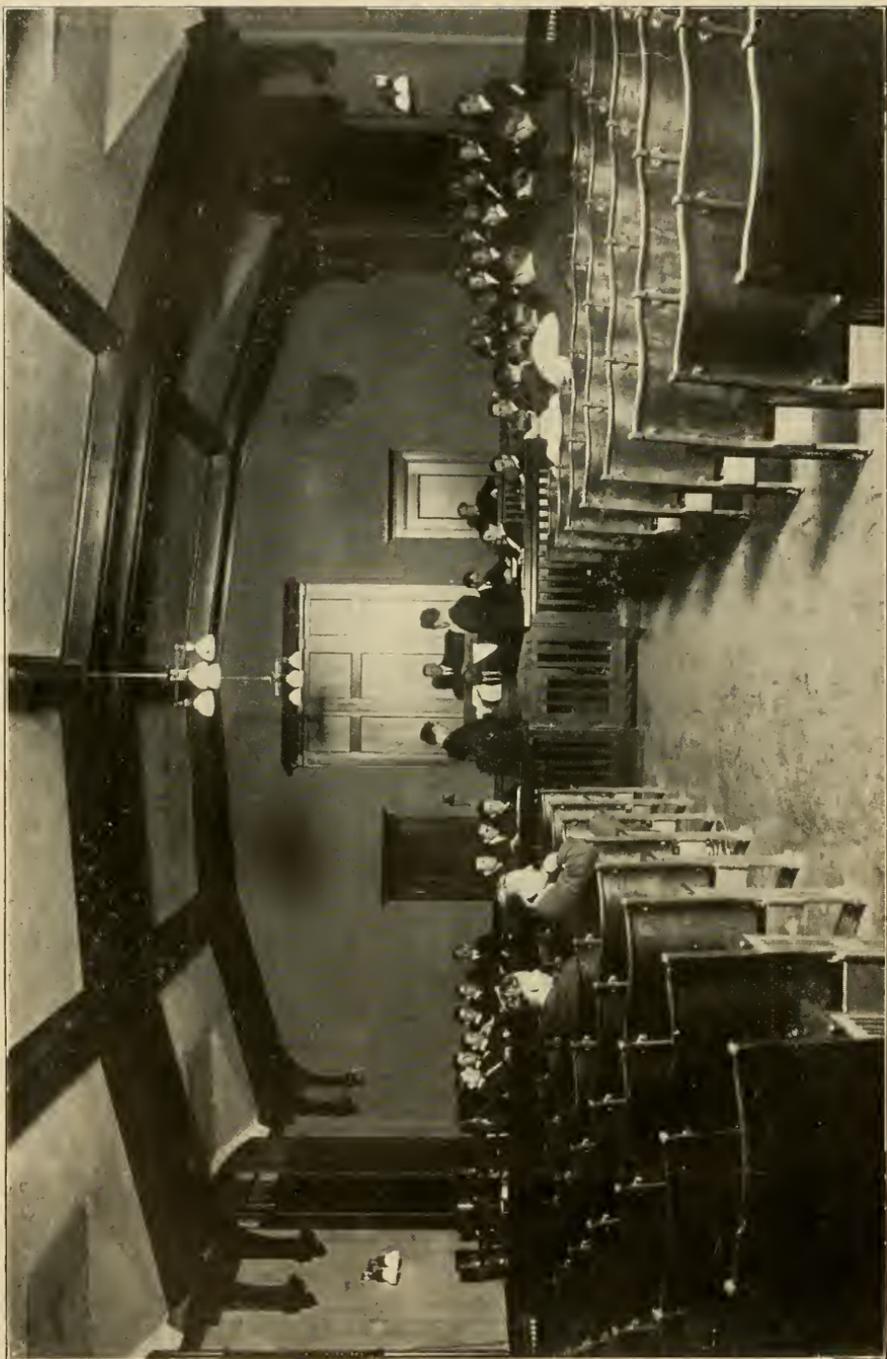


NINTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1917-1918



COLLEGE OF LAW BUILDING



PRACTICE COURT ROOM

RESIDENT FACULTY

ALBERT ALEXANDER MURPHREE, A.M., LL.D.,
President of the University.

HARRY RAYMOND TRUSLER, A.M., LL.B. (Michigan),
Dean and Professor of Law.

CLIFFORD WALDORF CRANDALL, B.S., LL.B. (Michigan),
Professor of Law.

WALTER LEE SUMMERS, A.B., Jur. Dr. (Yale),
Professor of Law.

*Professor of Law.**

*Assistant Professor of Law.**

VALUE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

“Three classes of men should read Law,” said Blackstone, “the lawyer for his profession, the business man for business reasons, and every man for increased efficiency and his own protection.” Viewed either from the standpoint of personal culture, business proficiency, preparation for the legal profession, or entrance to a public career, the study of law is productive of high returns.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FLORIDA

It is a matter of common knowledge that Florida offers unusual advantages to men of legal training. This is true, not only because of the marked advancement in business, wealth, and population here, but also because of the comparatively small percentage of lawyers among the people. According to the United States Census of 1910, there are 1059 people in Florida to each lawyer, whereas in the country at large there are only 806 people to each lawyer. In thirty-seven states in the Union the number of people to each lawyer is less than in Florida.

*To be elected.

OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY THE WAR

The war increases the demand for trained men. The nation is mobilizing its intelligence. Higher education is a patriotic service; and it is a mistake to think that legal training is of no benefit to the Country in this crisis.

Speaking to the House of Commons on "the fierce spirit of American liberty," Burke declared: "I hear they have sold nearly as many of Blackstone's Commentaries in America as in England. This study renders men accurate, inquisitive, dexterous, prompt in attack, ready in defense, full of resources." The large number of young lawyers admitted to the officers' training camps evidences the value of legal training preliminary to military service.

The war is creating problems of statesmanship, diplomacy, and of political and industrial reorganization, the solution of which calls for men of legal education. Already the war is initiating new business enterprises and complications wherein the services of lawyers are required. Last year the College had more calls for its graduates than it could supply; and it is believed that the demand will become greater as the war progresses.

ADVANTAGES OF THE STATE LAW SCHOOL

It is the purpose of the College to impart a thoro, scientific, and practical knowledge of the law, and thus to equip its students to take advantage of the splendid opportunities in the State. No effort has been spared to make it the best school in the country for future practitioners in Florida, and attention is directed to the following reasons why young men desiring to study law will find it to their advantage to attend the State Law School:

LAW BUILDING.—This splendid building is one hundred seventy-two feet long, seventy feet wide, and two and one-half stories high. It contains a large, well-lighted library, furnished with book stacks, library tables, librarian's office, and consultation rooms for students and faculty. It has three commodious lecture rooms, together with the offices of administration, and the offices of the several resident professors. It contains, also, an elegant court-room and auditorium, hand-

somely finished in panel work. The court-room has all the usual accessories, jury box, witness stand, judge's office, and jury room, and is connected with the library below by a circular stairway. Every interest of the College has been provided for, including attractive quarters for the Marshall Debating Society. The building is steam-heated, lighted by electricity, and equipped thruout with a superior grade of furniture. It is devoted exclusively to the uses of the College of Law and furnishes accommodations as comfortable and as convenient as can be found in the country.

LAW LIBRARY.—The College of Law was fortunate in being able to open its doors with a good working library and now has on its shelves the following books:

Three sets of the Florida Reports with Wurts' Digest; the Session Laws of Florida from 1822 to 1915, except from 1828 to 1834; McClellan's Digest and Duval's Compilation of the Laws of Florida; Revised Statutes of 1898; three sets of the General Statutes of 1906; Florida Compiled Laws of 1914; Federal Statutes Annotated; Thorpe's American Charters, Constitutions and Organic Laws; Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives; the Northwestern, Southwestern, Northeastern, Southeastern, Atlantic, Pacific, and Southern Reporters; the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, with digests; the American Annotated Cases, with digests; the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, old and new series, with digests; the United States Supreme Court Reports, with digests; Federal Cases; Stimson's American Statute Law; the State Reports to the Reporters of Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; the New York Court of Appeals Reports; the New York Common Law and Chancery Reports, with digests; the Pacific States Reports, with digests, which include the California Reports, the Colorado Supreme Reports, the Colorado Appeals Reports, the Idaho Reports, the Kansas Reports, the Montana Reports, the Nevada Reports, the New Mexico Reports, the Oregon Reports, the Utah Reports, the Washington Reports, and the Wyoming Reports to the Reporters; the Reprint of the English Reports; the British Ruling Cases; Mew's English Digest; Halsbury's Laws of England; the Century, the Decennial, and the Key Number Digests; the Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure; the Encyclopedia of Forms; the Standard Encyclopedia of Procedure; the Harvard Law Review; more than one hundred selected volumes for the class in Brief Making and the Use of Law Books; and more than two hundred of the leading textbooks and books of reference.

Competent judges have pronounced the library superior to any other in the State with the exception of that of the Supreme Court. It has been selected especially for law-school purposes and, according to original numbering, possesses over seven thousand three hundred (7300) volumes. It will shortly

be enlarged by the expenditure of \$5,000.00 appropriated for this purpose by the Legislature of 1917.

RESIDENT FACULTY.—Last year the Resident Faculty consisted of three men who devoted their entire time to law instruction. Each professor held an academic degree; each had been graduated from a law school of high repute; each had enjoyed valuable experience as a law teacher; and each had engaged in the practice of the law for a substantial period. Without change this Faculty will remain with the College; and, due to the inauguration of a three-year course, two additional professors of similar qualifications will be elected for the ensuing year.

LECTURERS.—In addition to the courses given by the regular Faculty, lectures are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the bar and on the bench. The Justices of the Supreme Court of the State especially have been generous in giving of their time and services in this way. Both Faculty and students feel exceedingly grateful to these lecturers for the kindly interest they have manifested in the College and for the resulting uplift and inspiration.

FLORIDA LAW.—Particular stress is placed on the statutory modifications of the common law in Florida and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. This is true in every subject of the curriculum, in some of which Florida cases alone are studied, but it is emphasized especially in Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, as the course of study is designed to enable the student to enter understandingly upon the practice of law in this State. The local law constitutes, so to speak, the weapons of legal contest, the balance of the law being the ammunition. A lawyer educated outside of the state in which he begins to practice, regardless of his general knowledge, will find that he is unfamiliar with these weapons and that much of his ammunition will not fit.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.—There are three approved methods of teaching law, but each has its defects. The lecture system alone fails to secure the application of students and results in inaccuracy. The text system alone fails to train students in the analysis of cases and in the application of principles to close questions. The case system alone is un-

economical in point of time, fails to utilize the master works of legal authors, and does not impart an extensive knowledge during the period usually allotted to the course. The instruction offered in this College combines these three methods of teaching law in such a manner as to give the student the best possible results.

SIZE OF CLASSES.—A comparatively small law school offers many advantages over a large one, since a student comes into closer contact with the Faculty, receives more individual attention, is inspired to greater effort, recites oftener and longer, and enjoys greater opportunities for the development of legal reasoning. Our classes are limited to a size compatible with individual instruction by members of the Faculty, and the instruction is entirely in the hands of members of the Faculty, no quiz masters or other secondary agents of instruction being employed.

THE MOOT COURT.—Proficiency in pleading and practice is the art of the legal profession and the foundation of the lawyer's success. Believing that students obtain in the Moot Court a better practical knowledge of pleading and practice than can be acquired in any other way, aside from the trial of actual cases, the Faculty lay special emphasis upon this work. Sessions of the Moot Court are held throught the year in an admirably equipped court-room. A clerk and a sheriff are appointed from the Senior class, and regular records of the court are kept. Each student is required to participate in the trial of at least one common law, one equity, and one criminal case, and is instructed in appellate procedure. The Faculty act as judges: equity cases are heard by Dean Trusler; common law cases by Professor Crandall; and criminal cases by Professor Summers.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.—The Marshall Debating Society, organized the first year, and the Friday Night Law Club, organized in 1915, afford notable training in debating and public speaking. Great interest is taken in this work, and last year three of the four members of the University's victorious intercollegiate debating teams were law men. Both Junior and Senior Oratorical Medals offered by the Board of Control last year were also won by law students.

THE STUDENT BODY.—Last year the College enrolled eighty-two men. From the beginning it has attracted students of capacity. Most of them have had experience in teaching or in the commercial world, and many have enjoyed college training. This fact has enabled more work and better work to be accomplished than otherwise would have been possible. It is to the comparative maturity, earnestness, and ambition of our students that much of our success has been due, and the inspiration to sincere effort afforded by such associates during the common pursuit of a technical education is not the least of the advantages offered the prospective student.

LOCAL FRIENDSHIPS.—Nothing is finer than the friendships of college life and they should survive college days. But the student who goes out of the State to study, learns little of his State, and is likely to be sundered from his friends in later years. If he attend the State University, however, he will learn State history and State pride; he will know many of the men who later will shape the destiny of his State; and he will make friends who will live beside him and sustain him as he advances thru life. More and more the prospective practitioner in Florida will realize the inestimable value of the opportunities offered by the College for friendship with the future leaders of the bench and bar.

THE LAW ALUMNI.—Since its organization in 1909 the College has graduated one hundred thirty-five men. Not counting the Class of 1917, nearly ninety-five per cent of its living graduates are now engaged in the practice of law. These men have been exceptionally honored by important positions of trust and confidence. The advancement of the Alumni has been conspicuous; and the honor and profit of being a member of this rapidly increasing fraternity of able and successful graduates of the State University may well be considered by the prospective student in his selection of a school.

UNIVERSITY PRIVILEGES.—The advantages of the other colleges of the University are open to such students in the College of Law as desire and are able to accept them. Courses in Constitutional and Political History, International Law,

Political Economy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Composition are particularly recommended. No extra charge will be made for such courses, but they can be taken only with the consent of the Law Faculty and of the professors concerned.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Graduates and matriculates of colleges and universities and applicants who have completed a high-school course of four years will, upon presentation of proper credentials to that effect, be admitted to the College as candidates for a degree. Other applicants for admission as regular students will be required to pass an entrance examination. For the subjects that this examination entrance examination. No applicant under eighteen years of age will be admitted.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.—Persons over twenty-one years of age who are not able to qualify as regular students may be admitted as special students upon presenting satisfactory evidence that they have received such training as will enable them to make profitable use of the opportunities offered in the College. If the entrance conditions are removed not later than the opening of the Senior year, such students may become regular students and candidates for a degree.

ADVANCED STANDING.—No work in law done in other institutions will be accepted towards a degree, unless the applicant passes satisfactorily the examinations held in the subjects in question in this College, or unless, by special vote of the Faculty, credit is given without examination. In no case will credit be given for work not done in residence at an approved law school.

EXAMINATIONS.—The last week of each semester is devoted to examinations covering the work of the semester. These examinations are in writing and are rigid and searching, but are not necessarily final.

DEGREE.—The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon those students who satisfactorily complete the courses of study. Students admitted to advanced standing may, if they do satisfactorily the work prescribed, receive the degree after one year's residence, but in no case will the degree be granted unless the candidate is in actual residence during all of the third year.

COMBINED ACADEMIC AND LAW COURSE.—By pursuing an approved course of collegiate and law studies a student may earn both the academic and the legal degree in six years. Candidates for either the A.B. or the B.S. degree may elect twelve hours of work from the first year of the course of the College of Law and count the same as credits toward the aforesaid degrees.

EXPENSES.—A tuition fee of \$20.00 per semester, payable in advance, is charged all law students, except those taking less than eleven hours of work, who are charged a proportional part of the full tuition. The actual University charges to a law student (including board and lodging, fees and tuition, but not including books or damage deposit) are \$185.00. The damage deposit of \$5.00, less whatever may be deducted therefrom for injuries to University property, is returned at the end of the scholastic year. For the first two years of the course the required law books new will cost about \$41.00 each year; and for the Senior year, about \$51.00. Students also are urged to provide themselves with a set of Florida Statutes and a law dictionary. Many of these books, however, will form a nucleus of the student's future library; and by the purchase of second-hand books their cost may be materially reduced.

PRIZES.—Thru the liberality of law publishers the College announced the following prizes for the session of 1916-17:

1. The Blackstone Institute, of Chicago: Modern American Law, 15 vols. Awarded to the Senior in attendance for two years whose average grade for both years of the course was highest. Won by Mr. Walter D. Payne.

2. The American Law Book Company, of New York City: Students' Edition of Cyc, 12 vols. Awarded to the Junior whose average grade for the year was highest. Won by Mr. Leslie S. Anderson.

3. Bancroft-Whitney Company, of San Francisco: Complete Digests and Indexes to Notes of the American State Reports and American Annotated Cases, 9 vols. Awarded to the Senior whose average grade in the work of the Practice Court was highest. Won by Mr. Walter D. Payne.

4. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston: Anglo-American

Legal Essays, 3 vols. Awarded to the Senior whose grade in Brief Making and the Use of Law Books was highest. Won by Mr. Harry L. Thompson.

5. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis: Jones' Legal Forms. Awarded to the Senior whose grade in Florida Civil Practice was highest. Won by Mr. Harry L. Thompson.

6. Callaghan & Co., of Chicago: Cyclopedic Law Dictionary. Awarded to the Junior whose average grade for the year was next to the highest. Won by Mr. Wiley H. Burford.

Similar prizes, it is expected, will be offered for the session of 1917-18.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—Upon presenting their diplomas, duly issued by the proper authorities, and upon furnishing satisfactory evidence that they are twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, the graduates of the College are licensed by the Supreme Court, without examination, to practice in the Courts of Florida. They also are admitted without examination to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The establishment of the State Law School in 1909 was a notable event in the history of legal education in the State. Equally epochal was the decision of the Board of Control in 1916 to enlarge the instruction offered by the College to a three-year course. The College has maintained a two-year course than which there has been none stronger, but experience has shown that there are no satisfactory "short cuts" to a legal education and that to lay the foundation for real leadership and commanding influence at the bar a three-year course of study is most desirable. This also is the opinion of the American Bar Association, and the adoption of a three-year course has received the unmistakable approval of the bench and bar of Florida.

Now that the State has provided the opportunity for a superior legal education, the last reason why the young men of Florida should study law elsewhere has been removed; and the Faculty is confident that, in harmony with the experience of other law schools, the growth of the College will receive added impetus. Adequate preparation should be secured by the student at his own expense rather than by the fledgling

lawyer at that of his earlier clients. Moreover, since first impressions are most lasting, it is poor policy for a young lawyer, on account of hasty preparation, to hazard at the outset the ruination of his professional reputation, when more thoro training would carry him safely thru the period of his noviceship.

Graduates of two-year law schools will find it of decided advantage to spend a year at the State University and to take a degree on the basis of the three-year course. The privilege of association with men of capacity, foresight, and ambition, who will take advantage of this opportunity to receive a superior legal training, is one of the many advantages offered by the College.

After consultation with the members of the bench and bar of the State and a careful study of the curricula of other law schools of distinction, the following course of study has been adopted:

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

TORTS.—History and definitions; elements of torts; conflicting rights; mental anguish; parties to tort actions; remedies; damages; conflict of laws; methods of discharge; exhaustive study of particular torts—false imprisonment; malicious prosecution; abuse of process; conspiracy; slander and libel; trespass; conversion; deceit; nuisance; negligence; and others. Textbooks: Burdick on Torts and Burdick's Cases on Torts, 3rd edition. (5 hours. *Dean Trusler.*)

CONTRACTS I.—Formation of contract; offer and acceptance; form and consideration; reality of consent; legality of object; operation of contract; limits of the contract obligation; assignment of contract; joint obligations; interpretation of contract. Textbooks: Anson's Law of Contract, Huffcut's Edition, and Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases on Contract. (4 hours. *Professor ———.**)

CRIMINAL LAW.—Sources of criminal law; nature and elements of crime; criminal intent; insanity; intoxication; duress; mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in

*To be elected.

crime; offences against the person, habitation, property, public health and morals, public justice and authority, government, and the law of nations. Textbook: Clark on Criminal Law, 3rd edition, together with Florida cases. (2 hours. *Professor Summers.*)

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.—Jurisdiction; arrest; preliminary examination and bail; grand jury; indictment and information and their sufficiency in form and substance; arraignment, pleas, and motions; *nolle prosequi* and motions to quash; jeopardy; presence of defendant at the trial; verdict; new trial; arrest of judgment; judgment, sentence, and execution. Textbook: Clark's Criminal Procedure, together with Florida cases. (2 hours. *Professor Summers.*)

PROPERTY I.—Personal property; distinction between real and personal property; acquisition of title to personal property by accession, confusion, finding, gift, satisfaction of judgment, etc. Textbook: Gray's Cases on Property, 2nd edition, vol. 1. (2 hours. *Professor Summers.*)

SECOND SEMESTER

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.—History and definition; jurisdiction; maxims; accident, mistake, and fraud; penalties and forfeitures; priorities and notice; bona fide purchasers; estoppel; election; satisfaction and performance; conversion; equitable estates, interests, and primary rights; trusts; powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees; mortgages; equitable liens; assignments; specific performance; injunction; reformation; cancellation; cloud on title; ancillary remedies. Textbook: Eaton on Equity, together with Florida cases. (5 hours. *Dean Trusler.*)

CONTRACTS II.—Rules relating to evidence and construction; discharge of contract by agreement, performance, breach, impossibility of performance, and operation of law. Textbooks: Anson's Law of Contract, Huffcut's Edition, and Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases on Contracts. (2 hours. *Professor ———.**)

COMMON LAW PLEADING.—History and development of the personal actions at common law; theory of pleading and

*To be elected.

its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial; demurrers, general and special; pleas in discharge, in excuse, and by way of traverse; replication *de injuria*; duplicity; departure; new assignment; motions based on pleadings; general rules of pleading. Textbooks: Andrews' Stephen's Common Law Pleading, and Shipp and Daish's Cases on Common Law Pleading. (4 hours. Professor Crandall.)

SALES.—Sale and contract to sell; statute of frauds; illegality; conditions and warranties; delivery; acceptance and receipt; vendor's lien; stoppage in transitu; bills of lading; remedies of seller and buyer. Textbook: Tiffany on Sales, together with Florida cases. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

PROPERTY II.—Bailments; liens; pledge; possession; introduction to the law of real property; estates; conveyance; fixtures; water rights; easements; covenants as to use; restrictive covenants; public rights and franchises; rents. Textbook: Gray's Cases on Property, 2nd edition, vol. 2. (2 hours. Professor Summers.)

SECOND YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—General principles; distribution of governmental powers; congress; the chief executive; the judiciary; police powers; eminent domain; checks and balances; guarantee of republican government; civil rights; political privileges; guarantee in criminal cases; impairment of contractual obligations. Textbook: Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law, American Casebook Series. (3 hours. Professor Crandall.)

AGENCY.—Nature of the relation; purposes and manner of creation; who may be principal or agent; ratification; delegation of authority; general and special agents; rights and duties of agents; termination, nature, extent, construction, and execution of authority of agents; rights, duties, and liabilities of agents; principal and third persons *inter se*; particular classes of agents. Textbooks: Mechem's Outlines of Agency, Mechem's Cases on Agency, and the Statutes of Florida. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

*To be elected.

PROPERTY III.—Accretion; alluvion; accession; adverse possession; forms of conveyances; description of property; estates; creation of easements and profits; exception and reservation; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; execution and delivery of deeds; dedication. This part of the course includes practical work in the drafting of instruments of conveyance and the examination of abstracts of title. Textbook: Gray's Cases on Property, 2nd edition, vol. 3, together with Florida statutes and cases. (2 hours. Professor Summers.)

FLORIDA CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—Declaration of rights; departments of government; suffrage and eligibility; census and apportionment; counties and cities; taxation and finance; homestead and exemptions; married women's property; education; public institutions; miscellaneous provisions. Textbooks: Constitution, statutes, and judicial decisions of Florida. (2 hours. Dean Trusler.)

EQUITY PLEADING.—Nature and object of pleadings in equity; parties to a suit in equity; proceedings in a suit in equity; bills in equity; disclaimer; demurrers and pleas; answer and replication. Textbooks: Shipman's Equity Pleading, Rules of the Circuit Court in Chancery in Florida, and the Statutes of Florida. (3 hours. Professor ——.*)

BRIEF MAKING AND THE USE OF LAW BOOKS.—Where to find the law; how to use statutes and decisions; how to find the law; the trial brief; the brief on appeal and its preparation. Textbook: Cooley's Brief Making and the Use of Law Books. (1 hour. Professor Crandall.)

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS I.—Nature of a corporation; creation and citizenship of corporations; defectively organized corporations; promoters of corporations; powers and liabilities of corporations; corporations in the state. Textbook: Clark on Private Corporations, 3rd edition, together with the statutes of Florida. (2 hours. Professor ——.*)

SECOND SEMESTER

EVIDENCE.—Judicial notice; kinds of evidence; burden of proof; presumptions of law and fact; judge and jury; best

*To be elected.

evidence rule; hearsay rule and its exceptions; admissions; confessions; exclusions based on public policy and privilege; corroboration; parol evidence rule; witnesses; attendance in court; examination, cross examination, and privilege; public documents; records and judicial writings; private writings. Textbook: Greenleaf on Evidence, 16th edition, vol. 1, together with Florida statutes and cases. (4 hours. *Professor Summers.*)

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS II.—Dissolution of corporations; membership in corporations; management of corporations; creditors, their rights and remedies; foreign corporations. Textbook: Clark on Private Corporations, 2nd edition, together with the statutes of Florida. (2 hours. *Professor —.*)*

PROPERTY IV.—Making, revocation, and republication of wills; lapsed, void, and adeemed legacies and devises; grant of probate and administrations; executors; administrators; survival of causes of action and claims; marshalling assets of estates of decedants; final settlement; gifts *causa mortis*. Textbook: Gray's Cases on Property, 2nd edition, vol. 4. (2 hours. *Professor Summers.*)

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.—Law merchant; definitions and general doctrines; contract of the maker, acceptor, certifier; drawer, indorser, vendor, accommodater, assurer; proceedings before and after dishonor of negotiable instruments; absolute defenses; equities; payments; conflict of laws. Textbooks: Biglow on Bills, Notes, and Cheques, 2nd edition, and the Negotiable Instrument Act of Florida. (2 hours. *Professor —.*)*

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—Marriage in general; nature of the relation; capacity of parties; annulment; divorce, the suit, jurisdiction, and grounds; defenses; alimony; effect on property rights; custody and support of children; agreements of separation. Textbooks: Vernier's Cases on Marriage and Divorce, and the Statutes of Florida. (1 hour. *Professor Crandall.*)

FLORIDA CIVIL PRACTICE.—Organization of courts; parties; joinder and consolidation of actions; issuance, service

**To be elected.*

and return of process; appearance; trial; verdict; proceedings after verdict; appellate proceedings; peculiar characteristics of the common law actions; special proceedings including certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, attachment, garnishment, statutory liens, forcible entry and detainer, and landlord and tenant. Textbook: Crandall's Florida Civil Practice. (3 hours. Professor Crandall.)

LEGAL ETHICS.—Admission of attorneys to practice; taxation; privileges and exemptions; authority; liability to clients and third parties; compensation; liens; suspension and disbarment; duties to clients, courts, professional brethren and society. Textbooks: Attorneys at Law in Ruling Case Law and the Code of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association. (1 hour. Dean Trusler.)

THIRD YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

INSURANCE.—Theory, history, and significance; insurable interest; concealment, representations, and warranties; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; assignees; beneficiaries; creditors; fire, life, marine, accident, and guarantee and liability insurance. Textbooks: Humble's Law of Insurance and Humble's Cases on Insurance. (1 hour. Dean Trusler.)

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.—The nature of public utilities; railroads and other common carriers of goods and passengers; telegraphs and telephones; light and water companies; inns and warehouses; elevators; stockyards; methods of incorporation; public control; rights and obligations at common law and under federal and state statutes. Textbook: Wyman's Cases on Public Service Companies. (2 hours. Professor ——.*)

FEDERAL PROCEDURE.—A study of the system of courts created under the authority of the United States Constitution, the jurisdiction of the several courts, and the procedure therein. Textbook: Hughes on Federal Procedure. (2 hours. Professor Crandall.)

*To be elected.

PARTNERSHIP.—Creation, nature, and characteristics of a partnership; nature of a partner's interest; nature, extent, and duration of the partnership liability; powers of partners; rights, duties, and remedies of partners inter se; rights and remedies of creditors; termination of partnership. Textbook: Gilmore on Partnership. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

ADMIRALTY.—Admiralty jurisdiction; contracts, torts, and crimes; maritime liens, ex contractu, ex delicto, priorities, discharge; bottomry and respondentia obligations; salvage; general average. Textbook: Hughes on Admiralty. (1 hour. Professor Crandall.)

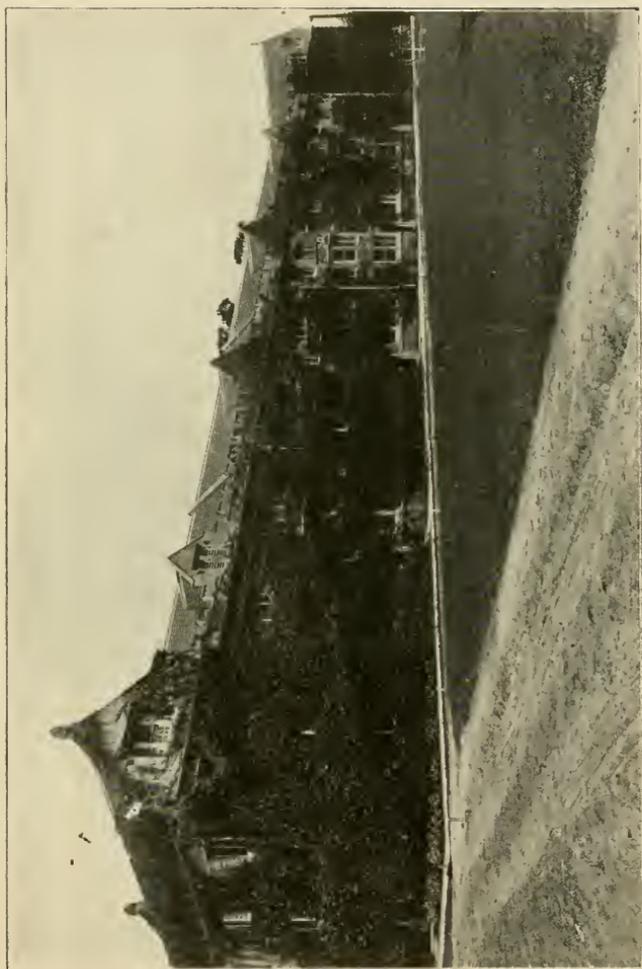
PROPERTY V.—Conditional estates; licenses and waivers; reversion and remainder; rule in Shelley's Case; future uses; future interests; executory devises and bequests; vesting of legacies; cross limitations. Textbook: Gray's Cases on Property, 2nd edition, vol. 5. (2 hours. Professor Summers.)

CONFLICT OF LAWS.—Jurisdiction; sources of law and comity; territorial jurisdiction; jurisdiction in rem and in personam; remedies, rights of action, and procedure; creation of rights; property rights; personal rights; inheritance, obligations ex delicto and ex contractu; recognition and enforcement of rights; personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments and obligations. Textbook: Minor on the Conflict of Laws. (2 hours. Professor Crandall.)

JURISPRUDENCE.—Nature, meaning, and subject matter of law; justice; divisions of law; persons; relation of persons to things; claims of persons on persons; legal authorities and their use; customs; law reports; case-law; ancient and modern statutes. Textbook: Pollock's First Book of Jurisprudence, 3rd edition. (1 hour. Professor —.*)

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Nature, subjects, and objects of international law; intercourse of states; settlement of international differences; the law of war; the law of neutrality. Textbook: Hershey's Essentials of International Public Law. (1 hour. Professor Crandall.)

*To be elected.



THOMAS HALL—DORMITORY



UNIVERSITY COMMONS

THE UNIVERSITY PRACTICE COURT.—(1 hour thruout the year. Dean Trusler, Professor Crandall, and Professor Summers.)

SECOND SEMESTER

DAMAGES.—General principles; nominal; compensatory; exemplary; liquidated; direct and consequential; proximate and remote; general and special; measure in contract and tort actions; entire damages in one action; mental suffering; avoidable consequences; value; interest; lateral support; counsel fees and expenses of litigation; injuries to real property and limited interests; death by wrongful act; breaches of warranty. Textbook: Rogers' Law of Damages, together with Florida cases. (2 hours. Dean Trusler.)

PROPERTY VI.—Gifts; failure of issue; determination of classes; powers; rule against perpetuities; restraints on alienation; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership, curtesy and dower. Textbook: Gray's Cases on Property, 2nd edition, vol. 6. (2 hours. Professor Summers.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—Creation of cities and towns; powers of a municipality, including public powers, power of taxation, power over streets and alleys, etc.; obligations and liabilities of municipal corporations; powers and liabilities of officers. Textbook: Cooley on Municipal Corporations. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

TAXATION.—Exercise of the power of taxation and constitutional limitations thereon; construction of tax laws; special assessments; collection of taxes; recovery of taxes illegally imposed; remedies for illegal taxation. Textbook: Goodnow's Cases on Taxation. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

BANKRUPTCY.—Federal and state legislation; territorial jurisdiction; who may become bankrupt; prerequisites to adjudication; receivers; trustees; provable claims; exemptions; composition; discharge. Textbook: Remington on Bankruptcy, student's edition. (2 hours. Professor Crandall.)

*To be elected.

JUDGMENTS.—Nature and essentials; kinds; record; vacation; amendment; modification; satisfaction. Textbooks: Rood on Judgments and Rood's Cases on Judgments. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

SURETYSHIP.—Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. Textbook: Spencer on Suretyship. (2 hours. Professor —.*)

BROOM'S LEGAL MAXIMS.—A reading course. (Dean Trusler.)

Those who desire further information concerning the College may address letters of inquiry to Harry R. Trusler, Dean of the College of Law, Gainesville, Florida.

*To be elected.

