

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT—EXAMINATION QUESTIONS—REVIEWS.

9. Give a short sketch of the practice regarding the examination of judgment debtors as to their property, stating the conditions necessary to enable a judgment creditor to proceed with such examination, and stating also the practice in case the judgment debtor happens to be a corporation.

10. In case of the hearing of a summons pending before a Judge it becomes requisite to have some papers in the hands of your opponent produced for use on the hearing, what means would you adopt for attaining this end, and by what authority would you act in adopting such means?

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Equity.
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1. What is a general demurrer? What is a special demurrer?

2. With what degree of certainty must the material facts be alleged in the plaintiff's bill of complaint?

3. Under what circumstances may a plaintiff be entitled to specific performance of a written contract with a parol variation?

4. What must appear on the written memorandum respecting the sale of a parcel of land, so as to entitle the plaintiff to specific performance?

5. What is meant by charities? Suppose a person make a valid gift of money to a charity, expressing a general intention of charity, but the named charity does not exhaust the gift, what becomes of the surplus?

6. After foreclosure of a mortgage, has the mortgagee any, and if so, what remedy against the mortgagor in respect of the mortgage debt.

7. Where there has been a fraudulent alienation of trust property, when can the cestui que trust follow the property, and when not?

8. A mortgagee having sold the mortgaged lands under a power of sale contained in the mortgage, more is realized than is owing to him, and the mortgagee cannot find the person entitled to this surplus, what disposition may the mortgagee make of this surplus so as to be free from further accountability therefor?

9. What is meant by election to take under the instrument, and what by election against the instrument?

10. What right, if any, have executors to compromise debts due the testator?

REVIEWS.

VOID JUDICIAL SALES. By A. C. Freeman. St. Louis: The Central Law Journal. 1877.

The title page amplifies the above description of this book as follows:—Void Execution, Judicial and Probate Sales, and the legal and equitable rights of purchasers thereat, and the constitutionality of special legislation validating void sales, and authorising involuntary sales in the absence of judicial proceedings.

This book will be of especial use to the legal profession in the United States, and the bulk of the cases cited are from the Courts of that country; but the English cases have apparently not been omitted. The author gives a clear exposition of the subject discussed; the subject, moreover, is new, at least in its present shape, and the book will be a great saving of time to the busy practical man who has to look up the law on any point within the limits the author has laid down for himself.

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A MANUAL OF CRIMINAL LAW; including the mode of procedure by which it is enforced; especially designed for the use of students. By Emory Washburn, LL.D. Edited with notes by Marshall D. Ewell. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. Chicago, U. S. 1878. R. Carswell, Toronto.

This is, as the title-page testifies, an elementary book. Coming from the late Professor Washburn it cannot but be good. It is designed "to serve the student the purposes of an outline map of the country he has to travel over" in his wanderings after a complete knowledge of the criminal law. The author adopts the plan of tracing a criminal prosecution from its incipient stage before the magistrate, to its final judgment and sentence, and in the main follows in his arrangement the treatise of Mr. Chitty on the criminal law. The matter was prepared for the press by Mr. Ewell after the author's death. The book is attractive in shape and style, and the typographical execution is of the very best.