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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW 1919-1920

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CALENDAR OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW
1919-1920

BEGINNING OF THE FIRST TERM

Sept. 29,	Monday,	{ Examination of candidates for advanced standing and for removal of conditions begins. Registration of new students.
Sept. 30,	Tuesday,	Registration of new students.
Oct. 1,	Wednesday,	Registration of old students.
Oct. 2,	Thursday,	{ Instruction begins, 8 A. M. The President's annual address to all students, 12 M.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D., President.
EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Law.
CHARLES TRACEY STAGG, LL.B., Professor of Law and Secretary of the College.
CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.
GEORGE GLEASON BOGERT, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.¹
OLIVER LEROY McCASKILL, Ph.B., J.D., Professor of Procedure.
HENRY WHITE EDGERTON, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law.²
CHARLES SAGER COLLIER, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Law.³

WILLIAM MACOMBER, A.B., (of the Buffalo Bar, author of "The Fixed Law of Patents"), Lecturer on the Patent Laws of the United States.
JAMES WHITE PERSONS, LL.B., (Referee in Bankruptcy, Buffalo), Lecturer on the United States Bankruptcy Act.
JUDGE HARRINGTON PUTNAM, A.B., LL.D., (Justice of the New York Supreme Court, Brooklyn), Lecturer on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.
LUCIUS WARD BANNISTER, A.B., LL.B., (of the Denver, Colo., Bar) Lecturer on Western Water Rights.

EDWARD ECKER WILLEVER, Librarian.

THE COLLEGE YEAR

The College year for 1919-1920 begins Monday, September 29, 1919, and is divided into two terms. Students should present themselves promptly for registration on the dates fixed for that purpose in the calendar. Permits for late registration will be granted only for the most urgent reasons.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

The course of instruction extends through three years and is planned to afford a thorough training in the principles of Anglo-American Law, in both the substantive law and the law of procedure.

Three-Year Course. The three-year course is designed for college graduates or for those who have completed at least two years of college work. It includes only law subjects, with a limited opportunity for electing subjects in Arts and Sciences.

Six-Year Combined Course. Attention is called to the six-year combined course in Arts and Sciences, and Law. Although ordinarily seven years are required in order to obtain both degrees, A.B. and LL.B., yet a student may obtain

¹Absent on leave, 1918-1919, Major, Judge Advocate, 78th Division, U. S. A.

²Absent on leave, 1918-1919.

³1918-1919, (on leave from the Law Faculty of George Washington University.)

both degrees in six years. Under the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences a qualified senior may take all of his work in the College of Law, receiving the degree of A.B. at the end of the year, and at the same time completing the work of the first year of the three-year law course in the College of Law; by two additional years of residence in the College of Law, he will be able to satisfy the requirements for the degree LL.B.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Every applicant for admission to Cornell University must file at the Registrar's Office either a certificate of his good moral character, or in case he has previously attended some other college or university without graduating from it, a certificate of his honorable dismissal from that institution.

Applications for admission to the College of Law are entertained from the following three classes.

1. Persons who desire to begin the first year of the three-year course leading to the degree LL.B.

2. Students who desire to be admitted with advanced standing.

3. Persons who desire to register as special students not candidates for the degree LL.B.

The conditions for the admission of these three classes are separately described herein.

Applicants for admission as candidates for a degree are received only at the beginning of the academic year.

Those expecting to take the New York Bar Examinations should, unless they have received the A.B. or equivalent degree, procure, at the beginning of their course, from the Department of Education at Albany, a Regents' Law Student Certificate and file it with the clerk of the Court of Appeals. This, except in the case of special students, is not a prerequisite to admission to the College, but is, under the rules of the Court of Appeals, a prerequisite to the counting of time spent in the study of law in preparation for the bar examinations. The rules governing the subject of admission to the New York Bar, with dates of holding bar examinations, may be obtained on application to F. M. Danaher, Secretary of the Board, 41-42 Bensen Building, Albany, New York.

Students expecting to take the bar examinations in other states should inform themselves concerning the preliminary educational requirements of their several states and should secure the necessary evidence that those requirements are satisfied.

1. ADMISSION TO THE THREE-YEAR COURSE

An applicant for admission to the College of Law, as a candidate for a degree, must present a diploma or certificate of graduation from a university or a college, or a certificate that the applicant has met the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed two years of study, other than professional law study, in a university or college of approved standing. (In September, 1919, applicants who prior to entering military or naval service, could have offered one such year of college work will be admitted if by reason of such service they have been prevented from offering two years of college work.)

The preparation afforded by high schools and academies has now generally come to be regarded by the best professional opinion as an inadequate foundation for law study. It is evident that a greater degree of maturity of mind is a prerequisite to the professional study of law and to the development of a correct attitude towards the work of a law school. It is also manifest that to meet the increasingly varied and exacting demands upon the successful present day lawyer a sound fundamental knowledge of economics, government, history, natural science, foreign languages, and other liberal studies, may reasonably be regarded as a part of his equipment for the performance of professional duties and for citizenship.

Pre-Legal Studies. Although no specific curriculum is prescribed for the two years of college work required for admission, yet the Law Faculty advises that the student intending to enter the College of Law should so far as practicable include in his preparation for law, the fundamental college courses in government, economics, English and American history, English composition, one foreign language or more, physics, chemistry and physiology (including a laboratory course in at least one of these natural sciences.)

2. ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Any person who, being entitled to enter the first year of the three-year law course, has been in regular attendance for at least one academic year of not less than eight months at another law school having a three-year course for its degree, will be admitted to the second year class, upon passing the examinations for advanced standing in the studies of the first year. The work of the second and third years must be pursued in actual residence. Examinations for advanced standing are held at the University in 1919 on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 29, 30, and October 1, as follows: Monday, 9 a. m., contract and agency; 2 p. m., torts; Tuesday, 9 a. m., criminal law; 2 p. m., property; Wednesday, 9 a. m., common law pleading.

3. ADMISSION AS SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who are twenty-one years of age may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the College as special students not candidates for a degree, provided they present the New York Regents' Law Student Certificate or a substantial equivalent. This privilege will be granted only upon written application specifying the age of the applicant and the amount of preparatory study or of previous law study, and accompanied, if practicable, with certificates from the preparatory school, law school, or attorney under whose direction such studies have been pursued. New York students will not be admitted as special students unless they present a Regents' Law Student Certificate. Applicants are advised to correspond with the Dean of the College before presenting themselves in person.

4. ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Subject to the regulations of the college in which he is registered, and of the College of Law, a student from another college of the University may elect work in the College of Law. It is by virtue of this provision that a student in the College of Arts and Sciences may in six years satisfy the requirements for the degree of A.B., and for the degree of LL.B. By a rule of the College of Law students from other colleges in the University may, with the permission of the Law Faculty in each case elect work in this college; but they are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their junior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty. Work permitted to be taken in the College of Law may be counted towards the law degree. Students from other colleges who elect work in the College of Law (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work in the College of Law) should, before making their election of courses, advise with the Dean of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.¹

¹Advice to students from New York State: Students from the College of Arts and Sciences who intend to elect courses in the College of Law in preparation for admission to the New York Bar, should not pursue work in the College of Law until the beginning of their senior year; and then should elect the whole of the prescribed work of the first year. Otherwise their law credits cannot be counted toward the time certificate required for admission to the bar. The Board of Law Examiners will not accept the time certificate for any year of study in a law school unless the student has followed, during that year, the work required for that year by the curriculum of the law school which issues the certificate.

THE THREE-YEAR COURSE

First Year

1a. **Contract.** Four hours until the Spring recess. Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases on Contract (3d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

[Courses 1a and 1b constitute a continuous course and registration must be for the entire year.]

The principles controlling the formation, operation, and termination of the contractual obligation, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the law course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

1b. **Agency.** Four hours from the Spring recess. Huffcut's Cases on Agency (2d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

Contracts created not solely by the action of the contracting party himself but formed by him through a representative, constitute the particular subject matter of the course. The creation and termination of the relation of agency, and the rights and duties of the principal, the agent, and the other party to the contract, in respect to one another, are discussed. Those cases where a representative does a mechanical act, as distinguished from making a contract or representation, are treated under the topic master and servant in the course in torts.

2. **Torts (including Master and Servant).** Three hours. Case book on Torts to be announced; Huffcut's Cases on Agency (2d ed.). Assistant Professor _____.

An elementary treatment of the general principles of tort liability, a basic subject in law. The essentials of the important wrongs not arising out of contract are studied. The latter part of the course consists of an examination of the relationship of master and servant, including statutory modifications of the master's liability, and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

3. **Criminal Law and Procedure.** First term. Four hours. Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law. Professor BURDICK.

A study of the criminal law, both common and statutory, including the historical development of this branch of the law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes, and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes. This study is supplemented by instruction in criminal procedure.

4. **Property I.** Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor BOGERT.

This course treats of the distinctions between real and personal property and defines real property by considering what are the constituents and incidents of land; deals with estates in land from the point of view of quantity, discussing the fee, life estate, estate for years and lesser interests; continues with the subjects of the use and profits of land, incorporeal interests in land, joint ownership of land, the acquisition of title to land by adverse possession, and the descent and distribution of real and personal property in cases of intestacy.

5. **Common Law Pleading.** Second term. Four hours. *Sunderland's Cases on Common Law Pleading.* Professor McCASKILL.

This course covers the subject of common law pleading, and at the same time serves as a foundation for the subsequent course on code pleading. It treats of the relation of procedure to substantive law; the development of the forms of action and their scope; the nature and purpose of pleading, essential allegations, parties, joinder of actions, multiple counts, demurrers, pleas, replications and subsequent pleadings; variance, aiders, motions after verdict.

6. **Brief Making.** One hour. Professor STAGG.

A course dealing with the various classes of law books, their purposes, and uses, with instruction in the finding and collating of authorities and the preparation of briefs. Library work in finding cases and preparing briefs. Registration must be for the entire year.

Second Year

20. **Property II.** Second term. One hour. Selected cases and collateral reading. Professor BOGERT.

The more common kinds of personal property are here considered in connection with the transactions concerning them (except sale) which most frequently occur. Bailments, gifts, and liens are discussed and the peculiar incidents of copyright and trade-mark property are treated.

20a. **Sales.** Second term. Three hours. *Bogert's Sale of Goods.* Case book to be announced. Professor BOGERT.

This course comprises the formation of the contract of sale of personal property, the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller regarding the performance of this contract, the origin and incidents of warranties regarding the goods sold, and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

21. **Negotiable Paper.** Second term. Three hours. *Smith and Moore's Cases on Bills and Notes.* Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the formal requisites of bills, notes, and checks, the obligations incurred by the various parties to such instruments, and the steps necessary to perfect the holder's rights. Throughout the course special attention is given to the provisions of the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, which has been adopted in New York and a large majority of the other states.

22. **Probate Law.** First term. Three hours. Selected cases and statutes. Professor STAGG.

Includes a discussion of the right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; a detailed study of the law's formalities for the due execution and revocation of a will and of the various classes of legacies and devises; also an examination of the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in their relation to the administration of decedents' estates.

23. **Equity Jurisdiction.** Three hours. Case book to be announced. Assistant Professor ———.

Attention is paid to the origin and development of chancery jurisdiction; but the aim of the course is to present the existing status of the jurisdiction as modified by the American courts, and to show the availability and effectiveness of equitable

remedies. A study is made of the specific performance of contracts, injunctions against torts, and such bills as interpleader, bills of peace, and those for reformation or rescission.

24. Insurance. Second term. Two hours. Woodruff's Cases on Insurance. Professor WOODRUFF.

The special subject matter treated is the insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to this species of contractual obligation. The contracts of fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; statutory provisions affecting insurance contracts are considered; and attention is given to the main features of state control of insurance.

25. Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons. First term. Two hours. Woodruff's Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons. (2d ed.) Professor WOODRUFF.

This course includes the law of parent and child; guardian and ward; husband and wife, including marriage and divorce; and the legal disabilities of infants.

26. Evidence. First term. Four hours. Thayer's Cases on Evidence. (2d ed.). Professor McCASKILL.

This course includes in general all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases. It deals with judicial notice, presumptions, admissions, relevancy, and the rule against hearsay with its exceptions. It also covers opinion evidence, real evidence, documentary evidence, the best evidence rule, the parol evidence rule, and the examination of witnesses.

28. Code Pleading. First term. Three hours. Hinton's Cases on Code Pleading; New York Code of Civil Procedure. Professor McCASKILL.

This course deals with the basic provisions of the reformed procedure, and how they have been interpreted in the various code states, especially New York. The one form of civil action, and the working out of legal and equitable rights through it; parties to actions; joinder of causes of action; methods of stating causes of action; demurrers; answers; replies; counterclaims; the various motions pertaining to pleadings; amendments; and various code provisions are studied in detail.

29. Civil Procedure. Second term. Three hours. New York Code of Civil Procedure and selected cases. Professor STAGG.

This course includes a study of the practice and procedure in a civil action from the commencement of the action to judgment and execution, having particular reference to Chapters 5, 8, 10 and 13 of the New York Code of Civil Procedure.

Third Year

30. Mortgages. First term. Two hours. Selected cases. Professor STAGG.

This course includes a discussion of the history and development of the modern mortgage, including equitable liens, with a detailed study of mortgage law in its present day application; it also includes an examination of the procedure for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

31. Suretyship. First term. Two hours. Hening's Cases on Suretyship. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the law of principal and surety, arising from contract or otherwise. Among the topics principally considered are the nature of the obligation of suretyship, the guarantor's, and indorser's liability, and subrogation.

32. Law of Associations (Partnership and Private Corporations). Two hours. Case book to be announced. Assistant Professor ———.

After a brief treatment of the leading principles of partnership law, a study is made of the law of private corporations; their formation and powers, *de facto* corporations, *ultra vires* action, liability for torts and crimes with special reference to the federal antitrust acts, and the rights and liabilities of officers and stockholders.

33. Quasi-Contracts. First term. Two hours. Woodruff's Cases on Quasi-Contracts (2d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

This course deals with the common law remedy in those cases where one person has conferred benefits upon another, under such circumstances as would permit the latter to enrich himself unjustly if he were not compelled to respond to the extent of the money value of the benefits received by him. Some, among the various instances discussed, are cases of benefits conferred under mistake, or under constraint, or in misreliance upon an unenforceable contract, or through warrantable intervention in another's affairs.

34. Law of Public Service and Carriers. Second term. Three hours. C. K. Burdick's Cases on Public Service, supplemented by selected cases on Carriers. Professor BURDICK.

In this course are considered the bases of the duties of public service, and the extent of those duties as well as what rates are legal when fixed by the company, and when fixed by the state, and what constitutes illegal discrimination. The peculiar duties and liabilities of common carriers of goods and passengers are also discussed.

35. Practice Court. Second term. Four hours. Professor McCASKILL.

Practical exercises in the preparation, commencement, maturing and trial of issues, both of law and of fact, with and without juries; selection of jury; opening statement; examination of witnesses, direct, cross and rebuttal; taking and preserving exceptions; offers of proof; instructions; argument of case; proceedings subsequent to verdict, and preparation of the record for appeal.

36. Constitutional Law. Second term. Three hours. Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law. Professor BURDICK.

The fundamental doctrines of the American constitutional system are treated. After a discussion of the general relations and powers of the federal government and the states, the principal cases dealing with the power of the courts as to unconstitutional statutes are studied in their relation to fundamental rights, the due process clause, taxation, interstate commerce and the impairment of the obligation of contracts.

37. Civil Procedure. First term. Two hours. New York Code of Civil Procedure and selected cases. Professor STAGG.

A study of the provisional remedies, including arrest, injunction, and attachment, having particular reference to Chapter 7 of the New York Code; also includes the preparation of motion papers and a general examination of motion practice.

38. **Property III.** First term. Two hours. Selected cases and collateral reading. Professor BOGERT.

Future interests in property and the rules governing their creation are here considered. Powers to dispose of property are also treated. The latter part of the course is devoted to a discussion of the essentials of conveyances of real estate, the law regarding the recording of such instruments, the drafting of deeds, and the searching of titles to real estate.

38a. **Trusts.** First term. Two hours. Bogert's Elements of the Law of Trusts. Case book to be announced. Professor BOGERT.

This course deals with the distinctions between trusts and other similar relationships, the creation of trusts and the purposes for which they may be created, the settlor and the trust property, the trustee and the cestui que trust and their respective qualifications, powers, rights, and duties, and the extinction of the trust.

40. **Public Officers and Municipal Corporations.** Second term. Three hours. Goodnow's Cases on Officers; Beale's Cases on Municipal Corporations. Professor STAGG.

A study of the general principles of administrative law. An examination of the nature, acquisition, and termination of public office is followed by a consideration of the jurisdiction and powers of officers, the conclusiveness of administrative determinations, and the writs, such as mandamus and habeas corpus by which the public protects itself from official abuse and compels the performance of official duty. The latter part of the course is devoted to a brief study of the creation, powers, and liabilities of municipal corporations.

PRACTICE DEPARTMENT¹

A law school curriculum should not be confined to instruction in the principles of substantive law and of pleading and evidence. As far as possible the student should be trained to apply these principles to the more common problems met with in practice. It is realized that the details of practice can be mastered only after years of varied experience. The Faculty believes, however, that it is within the power and is a part of the duty of a law school to lessen the gap heretofore existing between the law graduate and the successful practitioner by giving the student a practical working knowledge of law office and trial problems. To this end several courses are offered. In the first year the student receives instruction in legal bibliography, the use of authorities, the actual finding and collating of authorities, and the preparation of briefs upon elementary subjects. This is given in the class room and by library practice. He is also instructed in the organization and jurisdiction of courts, state and federal, and the commencement

¹Rule VI of the New York State Board of Law Examiners is in part as follows:

The Board will divide the subjects of examination into two groups, as follows: Group One, Pleading and Practice and Evidence; Group Two, Substantive Law, viz.: Real Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Paper, Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Insurance, Bailments, Sales, Criminal Law, Torts, Wills and Administration, Equity, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Legal Ethics and the Constitutions of New York State and the United States. * * * Each applicant will be required to obtain the requisite standard in both groups and on his entire paper to entitle him to a certificate from the Board. If he obtains the required standard in either group and not on his entire paper he will receive a pass card for the group which he passes and will not be required to be re-examined therein. He will be re-examined in the group in which he failed or on the entire paper if he failed in both groups, at any subsequent examination for which he is eligible and for which he gives notice as required by these rules.

of actions. An extended course in New York practice is given, and in it are pointed out the principles common to all jurisdictions. The course is thus made valuable to students from other states as well as to those from New York. In the practice court the students are given hypothetical statements of facts such as might be narrated to an attorney by his client, and are required to prosecute and defend actions based upon them according to the practice in the state and federal courts in New York. The student is required to determine for himself the appropriate relief and proper jurisdiction. These actions are matured for trial upon an issue of fact as in actual practice, both with and without juries. Legal, equitable, and criminal causes are thus tried. By actual contact the student is made familiar with all the phases of a trial. Thorough preparation in advance is assured by requiring a synopsis of the evidence of each witness, and a trial brief of every point of law likely to arise, to be submitted to the instructor in advance of trial. Students not actively engaged in the trial sit as jurors, are required to take notes upon all proceedings, and are periodically examined upon points raised. In connection with the trial the ideals and ethics of the profession are constantly and forcibly impressed upon the student. A course is also given in the practice of probate courts, and in the last term of the senior year a practical course in conveyancing. In this way the student is so grounded in the principles, and familiarized with their application, that he should, after coming to the Bar, readily become proficient in the art of procedure, and have a proper understanding of the duties as well as the privileges of a lawyer.

CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

This legal periodical, published by the Faculty and an Editorial Board of students of the College of Law, was established in 1915, and is issued in November, January, March, and May. The preparation by students of notes on recent cases for publication in the Quarterly affords valuable training in legal research and editorial work under the supervision of members of the Faculty.

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES BEFORE THE COLLEGE OF LAW

ATTENDANCE REQUIRED OF JUNIORS AND SENIORS

The Federal Bankruptcy Act. Ten lectures. Mr. PERSONS.

Western Water Rights and Irrigation Law. Ten lectures. Mr. BANNISTER.

The Patent Laws of the United States. Six lectures. Mr. MACOMBER.

The Law of Shipping and Admiralty. Six lectures. Judge PUTNAM.

Each of the above courses is given in alternate years.

OTHER LECTURES

Provision is also made for single lectures to be given from time to time upon topics of immediate legal interest. The Frank Irvine lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Chapter of Phi Delta Phi, provides for one or more lectures each year. In 1917-1918 the incumbent was Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. Many lectures by nonresidents are also given each year under the auspices of the University or some of its other colleges and, are frequently of particular interest and value to students in the College of Law.

ELECTIVES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The College of Arts and Sciences offers instruction in a large number of subjects of particular value to the lawyer. Courses are thus provided on international law, Roman law, canon law, and on many general and special topics in history, government and administration, economics, and public speaking. (See Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, which may be had without charge by addressing the Secretary of the University.) These courses are open to law students, subject to the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences and to the prior demands of the regular schedule of professional courses in the College of Law.

EXAMINATION AND CLASS STANDING

Examinations are held at the end of the term in the work of that term, and in September for the removal of conditions. The following grades are given upon examinations: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor; Cond., failure to pass. AA may be given for a paper of exceptional excellence. A student failing for the first time to maintain the standard required for remaining in the college may be permitted, in the discretion of the faculty, to return the following year and repeat the entire work of the term during which the failure occurred; but a student who fails the second time will be permanently dropped. Detailed provisions with respect to examinations and class standing are stated in the Rules for the Guidance of Law Students issued on Registration Day of the first term.

EQUIPMENT

Boardman Hall. Boardman Hall was erected for the exclusive use of the College of Law. It is a three-story structure, 202 by 58 feet, built of Cleveland sandstone with interior finish of oak. On the first floor are three lecture rooms and necessary cloak rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the several professors. On the third floor are the library rooms with accommodations for over sixty thousand volumes and three hundred readers.

Law Library. The library of the College of Law numbers 51,728 volumes and about 5,600 pamphlets, to which generous additions are made yearly. It includes the library of the late Nathaniel C. Moak of Albany, N. Y., which was presented in 1893 by Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, as a memorial to Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the College. In reports of the Federal courts, in reports of the several American State jurisdictions, and in English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Australian, and English colonial reports, the law library is practically complete to date. The Earl J. Bennett collection of Statute Law, provided for by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B., 1901, embraces about 4,500 volumes of the session laws of all the states, and is of unusual fulness and value. The library also possesses a similarly adequate collection of text books and statutes and complete sets of substantially all law periodicals in English.

General Library. The University Library containing about 500,000 volumes (exclusive of the number of volumes in the Law Library) is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in the other colleges.

Gymnasium. The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Culture, is open to all students in the University.

Cornell Infirmary. The infirmary, together with an endowment, was presented to the University in 1897, by Dean Sage and William H. Sage. The building, to which an addition has been erected with a capacity of sixty-two beds, is equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients, has a staff of trained nurses, and is open to all students.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND MILITARY SCIENCE

Military Drill and physical training are not at present required of law students entering in September, 1919 and thereafter, but an extension of these courses is under consideration. For other matters relating to Physical Culture and Military Science, see the General Circular of Information, pp. 42-43.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

Degree. The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon all students who have met the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed all the work of the curriculum. (For requirements as to admission to advanced standing, see p. 5).

Certificate of Attendance. Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the College, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and, if desired, the measure of his attainments. The certificate of a year's satisfactory attendance required by the New York Bar examiners, implies not only regular attendance upon, but also the successful completion of the prescribed course of instruction for a full year (not less than ten hours a week).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

State Scholarships. Under the law of the State of New York the Commissioner of Education is empowered to award annually a number of free scholarships in Cornell University equal to the number of Assembly districts in the State of New York. Each scholarship entitles the holder to free tuition for four years beginning in the September immediately following the award of the scholarship. For further information, see the General Circular of Information, page 35.

University Undergraduate Scholarships. Eighteen University Undergraduate Scholarships, continuing for two years and of an annual value of \$200 each, are offered each year to members of the incoming freshman class. The award is made on the basis of a special competitive examination held in Ithaca in September between the period of the entrance examinations and the opening of the University. For further information see the General Circular of Information, page 36.

Boardman Senior Law Scholarship. A Senior Law Scholarship of the value of one hundred dollars, the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the College, is awarded annually in June to the junior who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work in law subjects to the end of his junior course¹. It is available during the senior year and is payable in the same way as are other University undergraduate scholarships. This scholarship may be forfeited in

¹Awarded for 1918-1919 to Louis Welton Dawson, Boonton, N. J.

case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

Fraser Scholarships. Two scholarships of the value of \$100 and \$50, respectively, the gift of an alumnus of the College of Law, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the College, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to seniors whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievement in scholarship and by those attributes of manliness which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the senior class by vote from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship¹. The holder of the Boardman Scholarship is not eligible.

University Prizes. Various prizes in literature, declamation, debate, etc., are offered annually. For details concerning their award, the special pamphlet on prizes, to be obtained from the Secretary of the University, should be consulted.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Tuition and Fees². The fee for tuition for all law students is \$150 a year, payable in installments of \$85 at the beginning of the first term and \$65 at the beginning of the second term.

A matriculation fee of \$5 is charged all students on first entering the University. An Infirmary fee of \$3 a term, payable at the beginning of each term, is charged to all students.

Each student is required to pay a fee of \$2 per term for the use of a locker in the Drill Hall or Gymnasium.

A fee of \$10 to cover expenses of graduation, degree, etc., is charged to each person taking the baccalaureate degree. This fee must be paid at least ten days before Commencement.

Further and more particular information as to fees and expenses will be found in the General Circular of Information, pp. 31-35.

Expenses. A student's expenses at Cornell, beyond the stated University fees and an outlay for textbooks, depends in large measure on his personal tastes and habits. In the College of Law, the books for the first year cost from \$25 to \$40. By the sale of books at the end of each year the cost of books for the ensuing year may ordinarily be entirely met. His expenses, other than those for board and room, may be estimated at the normal rate prevailing throughout that section of the country in which Ithaca is situated.

Further information upon points not covered by this announcement may be had by addressing THE COLLEGE OF LAW, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

¹Awarded for 1918-1919 to Malcolm Barrington Carroll, West New Brighton, N. Y., and Richard Harter Brown, Romulus, N. Y.

²All tuition and other fees may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

CATALOG OF STUDENTS

1918-1919¹

SENIORS

Bailey, Frederick Eugene
 Bennett, William S., jr.
 Brown, Richard Harter
 Carroll, Malcolm Barrington
 Christie, Clyde
 Coltman, William Pethick
 Cousens, Clayton Worth, A.B.
 Dawson, Louis Welton
 Dicker, Edward Eugene
 Ewing, James Allen
 Gilligan, Eugene Francis
 Hoskins, Frederic Martin
 Kroener, Rose Courtney
 Nelson, Samuel Herman
 Reavis, Charles Frank, jr.
 Rosenbloom, Lester Max
 Saperston, Alfred Morton
 Schmid, John Haviland
 Sherry, Arthur Louis
 Simmons, Rosine Ruth
 Stalter, Charles Cooper
 Story, Robert Knight, jr.
 Sundell, Saul Howard
 Swanton, William Talbot
 Taylor, Harry Stanley
 Wells, Guy Hemiup

Hammondsport
 Cody, Wyo.
 Romulus
 West New Brighton
 Bergenfield, N. J.
 Peking, China
 Biddeford, Me.
 Boonton, N. J.
 Ithaca
 Youngstown, Ohio
 Freeport
 Lyons Falls
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Newark, N. J.
 Washington, D. C.
 Rochester
 Buffalo
 Montclair, N. J.
 Hartford, Conn.
 Williamsport, Pa.
 Paterson, N. J.
 Brooklyn
 Arverne
 Youngstown, Ohio
 Erie, Pa.
 Dayton, Ohio

JUNIORS

Armstrong, Walter Ernest
 Bitker, Bruno Voltaire
 Bleakley, Paul Lataunt
 Carpenter, Edwin John, jr., A.B.
 Conway, Stanley Thomas
 Daley, William Bell, jr.
 Donlon, Mary Honor
 Dragat, Edward Saul
 Everhard, Robert Holloway
 Finklestein, Joseph George, A.B.
 Freund, Regene Robinson
 Garside, Charles Clifford
 Harris, Francis Levingston
 Hoskins, Lansing Southwick
 Isbills, Edmond Geery
 Koch, Dorothea
 Krauskopf, Daniel Melvin
 Krogmann, John Henry William
 LeBoeuf, Randall James, jr.
 Little, Charles Warren
 Masius, Leonard Max
 Meadow, Jacob
 Miller, Nathan Abraham
 Murphy, Henry Penny

Barton
 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Yonkers
 Corning
 Cohoes
 Chatham
 Utica
 Hartford, Conn.
 Columbus, Ohio
 Albany
 New York City
 Meriden, Conn.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Seneca Falls
 Bayonne, N. J.
 New Dorp
 New York City
 Brooklyn
 Albany
 Johnstown
 New York City
 Paterson, N. J.
 Wooster, Ohio
 Pawling

¹Registration, October 7, 1918—January 31, 1919.

Pepper, Benjamin, A.B.
 Ringe, Lester Charles
 Simmons, Aaron
 Simpson, Kenneth Franklin
 Smith, Dana Conrad
 Spielman, David Bernat
 Taylor, John Laning
 Woodworth, Roswell Williams, A.B.

New York City
 Metropolitan
 New Rochelle
 Onawa, Iowa
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Brooklyn
 Owego
 Homer

SOPHOMORES¹

Ashton, Henry Rusling
 Backus, Charles William
 Boyd, Robert McDowell
 Brause, Esther Rella
 Branyen, John Paul
 Briggs, Leslie Eadie
 Burton, Benjamin
 Cahan, Harry Bruce
 Castro y Fernandez, Rafael Maria
 Combs, William Charles
 *Crowley, Addison Gifford
 *Davidson, Andrew Curle
 Elliott, Basil Wheeler
 *Falconer, Robert Brown
 Felmer, Calvin Douglas
 Finkelstein, Henry Leon
 Fitzgerald, James Bradford
 Francis, Howard Nelson
 *Gallman, Waldemar John
 Gilmore, Albert Vernon
 Ginsburg, Abram
 Glotzer, Isadore
 Goldowitz, Herman Nathan
 Gorman, Clarence John
 *Greil, Roman Jacob
 Hebert, Walter Jones
 Kahn, Laskar
 Kaminsk, Edith
 Kaiser, Louis
 Keady, Howard Patrick
 *Leonardo, Jerry Russell
 Levene, Henry
 *Levien, Nathan Griswold
 Loew, Alfred Jacob
 McClelland, Ralph Alexander
 McCooey, John Henry, jr.
 *McGaughy, James Porter, A.B.
 *McGrath, William Stanislaus, A.B.
 *Maher, William Campbell
 Meehan, Agnes Marie
 O'Brien, Henry Lewis, jr.
 O'Brien, William Clyde
 *Park, John Bothwell
 *Peer, Alfred James
 Pforr, Idella Hall
 Pirnie, Nelson R.
 Radin, Raymond Jeremiah
 *Raynor, Hubert

Trenton, N. J.
 New Berlin
 Saginaw, Mich.
 Glen Cove
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Homer
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Santurce, P. R.
 Rochester
 Randolph
 Cooperstown
 Tupper Lake
 Jamestown
 New York City
 Ithaca
 Roscoe
 Syracuse
 Wellsville
 Rockaway Beach
 Elmira
 Hartford, Conn.
 Port Chester
 Pulaski
 Montgomery, Ala.
 Hot Springs, Ark.
 Pueblo, Colo.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Newark, N. J.
 Brooklyn
 Rochester
 Binghamton
 New York City
 Floral Park
 Brooklyn
 Brooklyn
 Pine Bluff, Ark.
 Stratford, Conn.
 Cortland
 Troy
 Brooklyn
 Rochester
 Horsham, Pa.
 Deal Beach, N. J.
 Brooklyn
 Pulaski
 Hartford, Conn.
 Warwick

¹Students whose names are marked* are in the first year of the three-year law course.

Reavis, John Wallace
 *Reed, Cameron Kroh
 *Rudd, Thomas Brown
 *Schmidt, Francis Joseph
 Singer, Barrett
 Smith, Ewald John Joseph
 *Spencer, Adrian Lamoreaux
 Stave, Frank
 Tomic, Charles John
 Ulrich, Rosalie
 Vogel, Bernard Walton
 Wardwell, Russell Arthur
 Warren, Theodore Edward
 *Warshow, Irving Henry
 Weinstein, Ezra
 Wilklow, Ward
 Worth, Isador Samuel
 Zaret, William

Washington, D. C.
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Clinton
 Auburn
 Amsterdam
 Jersey City, N. J.
 Union Springs
 Paterson, N. J.
 Plymouth, Pa.
 New York City
 Woodbridge, N. J.
 Union Springs
 Ashtabula, Ohio
 Brooklyn
 Perth Amboy, N. J.
 Ellenville
 Riverside, N. J.
 Arverne

FRESHMEN

Allen, Ruth
 Baker, Barton
 Bellios, Christopher Nicolaas
 Bender, VanKirk
 Berman, David
 Blasbalg, Harry Hobart
 Boothby, Clark Nathaniel
 Breen, John Clark
 Breese, Lyman Malcolm
 Brown, Charles Edward
 Cantor, Isadore Jerome
 Clark, Francis Joseph
 Comstock, Oliver Dixon
 Coon, William Hammill
 Cornblum, Edward
 Couse, Harry Bosler
 Crampton, Albert Mason
 Crane, Perry Benson
 Dodge, Edwin Horace, jr.
 Dominick, John Henry
 Donnigan, Clarke Edward
 Ferguson, Ronald Hall
 Frank, James Vernon
 Frenzel, Otto Nicholas, jr.
 Fullington, Benjamin Warder
 Gardinier, Douglas Elton
 Gelman, Abraham
 Gill, Edmund Francis
 Gillespie, Louis Frank
 Giusti, Frank Louis
 Glotzer, Harry Eli
 Good, Herbert Franklin
 Grant, Alfred Lawrence
 Green, Leonard Sanford
 Greenbaum, Samuel Henry
 Hausman, Max
 Hays, James Solomon
 Hazzard, Lawrence Stephen
 Higgins, Charles Wilcox
 Itzkowitz, Israel

Dayton, Ohio
 Webster
 Ashtabula, Ohio
 Mineral City, Ohio
 Bayonne, N. J.
 New York City
 Dubuque, Iowa
 Utica
 Elmira
 Shortsville
 Buffalo
 Pawling
 Brooklyn
 Homer
 Buffalo
 North East, Pa.
 Moline, Ill.
 Brooklyn
 Corning
 Buffalo
 Alden
 Manchester, Conn.
 Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 Indianapolis, Ind.
 Columbus, Ohio
 Herkimer
 Brooklyn
 Oswego
 Springfield, Ill.
 West Hoboken, N. J.
 Hartford, Conn.
 Dayton, Ohio
 Newport
 New Rochelle
 Brooklyn
 New York City
 New Rochelle
 Yonkers
 Montezuma
 New York City

Jackson, William Edward
 Johnson, Arthur Stillwell
 Kaufmann, Richard Kohns
 Keady, John William James
 Kelly, John Clair
 Kittelberger, Raymond Wilbur
 Kreinheder, Millard Robert
 Lang, Murray Albert
 Lee, Robert Edward
 Lyon, John Lyttleton
 Mackenzie, William Donald
 Maier, Otto H.
 Maxon, Frederick James
 Miller, Harold Leiberling
 Miller, William Harvey
 Minar, George Elliott
 Moses, Nathan
 Mullaney, John Barry
 Murray, Earl William
 Nazor, Howard Mussett
 O'Donnell, Frederick Joseph
 O'Keefe, Paul Eugene
 Oviatt, Clifford Reichel
 Parnell, Gilbert Smith
 Pereyo, Louis Jesus, jr.
 Perry, Winston Churchill
 Rathburn, Edward Taylor
 Robnett, James Powell
 Schively, Donald Roots
 Schlegel, John Albert Philip
 Scott, William Edrington
 Shaner, John Dalzell
 Sheahan, John Andrew
 Shepard, John Daniel
 Sherwood, Glenn Orlando
 Shoults, Worth Edward
 Smith, Harold Kramer
 Stebbins, Harry Vincent
 Stewart, Douglas
 Stout, Joshua Wilson, jr.
 Strickler, Daniel Bursk
 Swick, Murray
 Teschner, Edward Posner
 Thompson, Frederick Howe
 Torbert, John Guy
 Servera y Travieso, Joaquin
 Weeden, Edward Horatio
 Welkowitz, Ruth Edith
 Witowski, Frank John
 Yellen, Maurice

Whitehall
 Woodside
 New York City
 Brooklyn
 Ithaca
 Rochester
 Buffalo
 New York City
 Mt. Vernon
 Ithaca
 Newark, N. J.
 Boston, Mass.
 Oswego
 Akron, Ohio
 Bellerose
 Ithaca
 New York City
 Corning
 McDonald, Pa.
 Ashtabula, Ohio
 Herkimer
 Waterloo
 New Haven, Conn.
 Indiana, Pa.
 Humacao, P. R.
 Nyack
 Toledo, Ohio
 Brownwood, Tex.
 Ithaca
 Roosevelt
 Ft. Worth, Tex.
 New York City
 Kansas City, Kans.
 Bagdad, Fla.
 Alpine
 Alexandria, Va.
 Jersey City, N. J.
 Piermont
 Plainfield, N. J.
 Interlaken
 Columbia, Pa.
 New York City
 New Rochelle
 Trumansburg
 Interlaken
 Mayaguez, P. R.
 Sidney
 Sharon Springs
 Buffalo
 Buffalo

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Snyder, Ben Paul
 Webster, Myron Edward

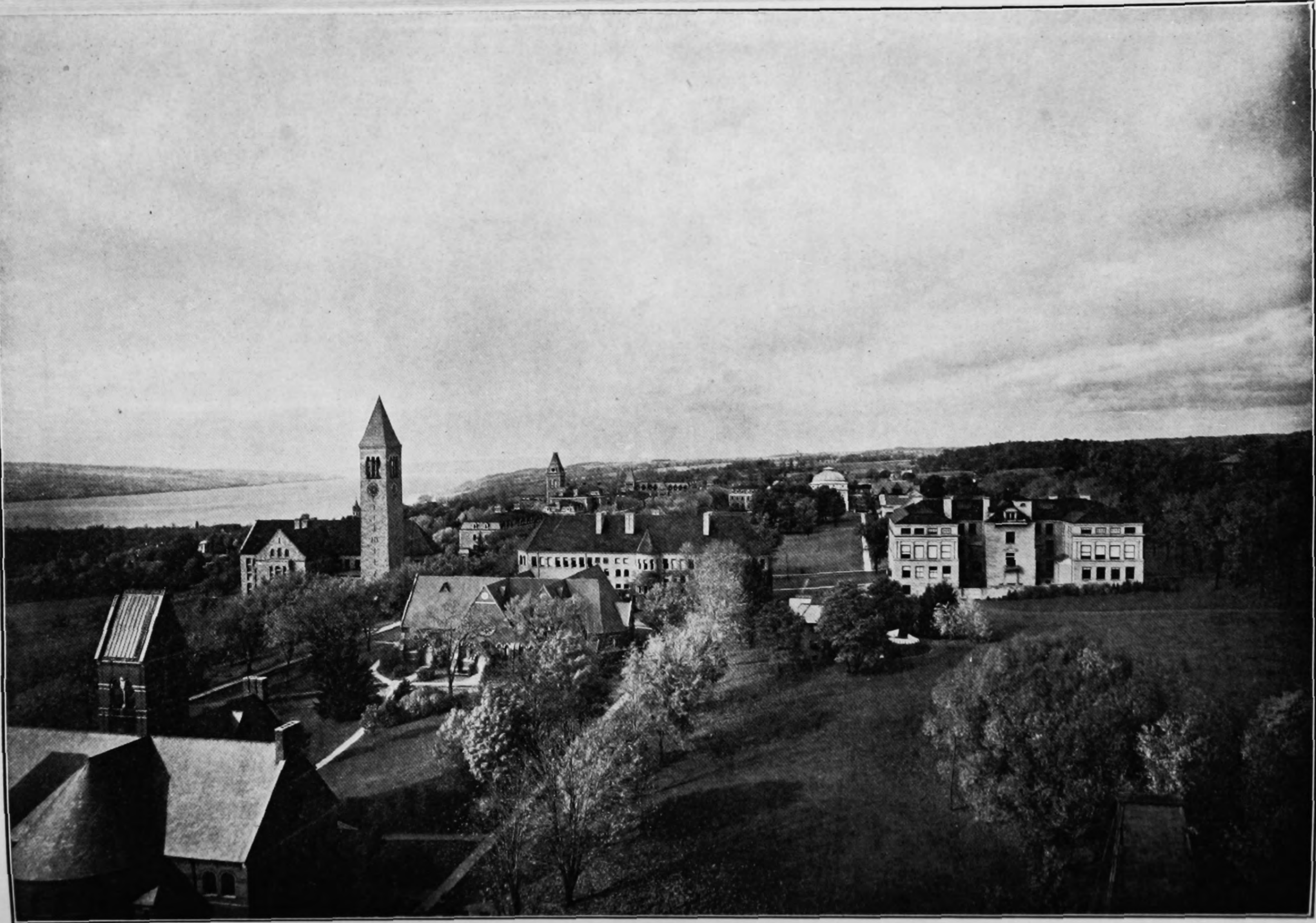
Norfolk, Va.
 Rutland, Pa.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES ELECTING WORK IN THE
COLLEGE OF LAW

Burke, Thomas	Oneida
Crouch, Margaret	Syracuse
Dean, Arthur Hobson	Ithaca
Dickson, Albert Charles	Wilmington, Del.
Flockhart, Marguerite Craig	Newark, N. J.
Fox, De Forest Eben	Worcester
Gordon, James Rufus	Chappaqua
Gurwitz, Benjamin Harrison	Brooklyn
Hooker, Russell Olin	Watertown
Jackson, Jerome Jacob	New York City
Karp, Theodore Burton	Brooklyn
Keller, Harold Parker	Buffalo
Schaffer, Isidor Moses	Mount Vernon
Solovay, Benjamin	Brooklyn
Stansky, Hyman.	Brooklyn
Wakeley, Morton	Omaha, Nebr.
Whitman, Samuel Corbin	Afton
Young, Harry Pestana	Tunkhannock, Pa.

SUMMARY

Seniors	26
Juniors	32
Sophomores	66
Freshmen	90
Specials	2
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Total Law Students	216
From other Colleges	18
<hr/>	
Total	234



Looking North toward Quadrangle with Sibley College in the Distance