11-1926

Extraordinary Legal Remedies, by Forest G. Ferris and Forest G. Ferris, Jr.

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After the introduction, there follow in order the original rules promulgated in 1822, the rules of 1842, the rules as in effect from 1866 to 1911 (with historical notes and a few annotations) and the present rules with full annotations. Many English cases are cited because of the similarity of practice already referred to. The annotations are somewhat more complete than those of the Judicial Code, but have the same helpful features. The book also contains forms for the formal parts of pleadings, motions, etc., as well as a table of cases and an index.

Both of the books are carefully edited and can not be otherwise than helpful for the purpose for which they were prepared—viz., to answer, or point the way for obtaining an answer to, the practical questions of procedure which constantly arise in connection with litigation in the Federal courts. They have no broader scope than this, but nothing more was intended. Both of the books will be useful and almost necessary tools in the office of the practitioner, and they are unhesitatingly recommended for that purpose.

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EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDIES.*

The task of treating Habeas Corpus, Quo Warranto, Certiorari, Mandamus and Prohibition in one volume is a difficult one. As a result, no attempt has been made to cite the cases exhaustively, the expressed intention of the authors being to cover the field generally, supporting the text by leading cases and recent authorities where possible. Unfortunately, there is a failure to go into the more involved legal questions, and the work does not contain sufficient references to legal periodicals, texts or recent notes to cases to be of great assistance to the lawyer.

The method of treatment of each of the five subjects is similar. The book is divided into five parts, one for each subject. Each part generally contains a chapter on the nature, history and office of the writ, a chapter on grounds for issuance or refusal, one on jurisdiction, pleading, practice and procedure, and a final chapter containing illustrative cases. The work is inadequate in its treatment of many subjects, and wholly fails to discuss many questions of importance. Altogether, the work is more of a condensed narrative of the main features of the law of the five extraordinary legal remedies discussed than an illuminative treatise.

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