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mains were removed by the widow, and placed in another lot in the same cemetery. His daughter filed a bill in equity to compel the restoration of the remains to their first resting place. The widow demurred to the bill for want of equity. The other defendant submitted to such order as the court might make in the case. The court, in overruling the demurrer, was of opinion that the remains should be restored to the place from which they had been taken. The view taken was that the person having charge of a body (in this case the corporation defendant) holds it as a sacred trust for the benefit of all who have an interest in it from family or friendship and that a court of equity will regulate this trust and change the custody if improperly managed. In this view, it was said, that it was not necessary to decide what might have been done had the child assented, or what the child might do of herself; and further that, although a body is not property, it may be considered a sort of *quasi* property to which certain persons may have rights, as they have duties, towards it arising out of common humanity. This case contains a very full discussion of the question.

The latest case we have found, except the principal case, is *Secor's Case*, 31 Leg. Int. 268. There it appeared that the widow of the deceased had decently interred her husband's remains, when his son, who averred that he had purchased a lot of ground pursuant to the instructions of his father (for a family burying-ground) insisted upon that being the proper place of interment. The Supreme Court for King's county, New York, upon motion of the widow, granted a perpetual injunction to restrain the son from removing the remains of his father. Pratt, J., in delivering judgment, said: "A proper respect for the dead, a regard for the tender sensibilities of the living, and the due preservation of the public health, require that a corpse should not be disinterred or transported from place to place, except under extreme circumstances of exigency." This ruling was sustained on appeal.

## REVIEWS.

**A KEY TO EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.** Containing over eight hundred questions. Designed for the use of Law Students. By R. S. Guernsey, of the New York Bar. Diossey & Co., 86 Nassau St., New York.

This work is for the express purpose of aiding law students in the study and to clearly understand this great branch of the law as a system, and as founded upon logical and scientific principles. The idea is novel, but has the great advantage of making the value of the book depend mainly upon intelligent industry of the student.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence, upon which this analysis and questions and alphabetical index are founded, is referred to by the chapter and titles containing the subjects and answers to the questions used, and is for the purpose of requiring the student to make a note on the margin and space for that purpose, briefly stating the answer to each question, and showing where it can be found.

This edition of the work contains a blank page to each page of questions, and allows more extended notes of references, or answers and an analysis, to be made in the course of reading or actual practice, and thus it will serve as a general index of notes and references to authorities, leading decisions, statutory alterations, &c., making a useful and practical index legum, or Lawyer's Common-place Book on this branch of the law.

The arrangement is such that the chapters and questions comprise an outline and skeleton analysis of the entire system of Equity Jurisprudence, and the student may use any one or more standard works to fill up the subject.

INFORMATION FOR ASSESSORS. Barrie, Wesley & King, publishers, 1877.

This is described as being "the substance of an address, and extracts from the pamphlet and papers on the duties of municipal officers, issued by their Honors, the judges of the County of Simcoe; with additions and references to recent enactments. Compiled by order of the County Council."