

if it be upon his hand, three score pence is to be paid; thirty pence is to be paid if it be upon the foot. If a person be struck upon his head so that the brain be seen, or if he be stabbed in the body, so that the bowels come out, or if the thigh bone, or the arm bone, of a person be broken, for each three pounds are to be paid him; for he is in danger of his life by every one of them" (Dim. Code).

The following had to be paid to a wounded person for whom it was necessary to have medical aid, besides his saraad (*i.e.*, fine for the insult or injury): "Four pence for a pan to prepare medicaments for him; four pence for tallow; a penny for his light nightly; a penny for the food of the mediciner daily; and a penny for the food of the wounded daily" (Dim. Code). For a broken bone of the cranium, four pence had to be paid, "unless," as the Venedotian Code saith, "there be a dispute as to its diminutiveness; and if there be a dispute as to its size, let the mediciner take a brass basin, and let him place his elbow on the ground, and his hand over the basin; if its sound be heard (as it falls), let four legal pence be paid; and if it is not heard, nothing is due." Head bones have gone up since those days. Hanson had the external table of his skull cracked by an iron poker, held by a brakesman, and the railway company had to pay him \$4,000 (62 Maine 84).

By the way, the position, duties, and remuneration of the physician or mediciner were clearly defined in those days; he had his land free, his linen clothing from the queen, and his woollen clothing from the king. He had to administer medicine gratuitously to all within the palace, and to the chief of the king's household; for these services he got nothing except the bloody clothes, unless it was for one of the three dangerous wounds. He was entitled to take an indemnification from the kindred of the wounded person, in case he might die from the remedy used; if he did not take it, he had to answer for the deed. His daily food was worth one penny half-penny; and his fee for an application of red ointment was twelve pence; for applying herbs to a swelling, four pence; and for letting blood, the same (Ven. Cod., Bk. I., ch. 8).

The Gwentian code was more particular about eyelids than the others, which appear to be silent concerning them. It reads, "The worth of a person's eyelid, should hair be thereon, is one legal penny in value for every hair; if a part of it be cut away, the worth of a conspicuous scar is paid" (*i.e.*, six score pence).

Hair was valued excessively, we humbly submit, by the Dimetians. The Venedotian code simply said: "The worth of hair plucked from the roots: a penny for every finger used in plucking it out, and two pence for the thumb, and two pence for the hair." The Dimetian Code, however, said, "A legal penny for every hair pulled by the root from the head, and twenty-four pence for the front hair." Even the hair of a horse was regarded: "Whoever shall borrow a horse and chafe its back so as to cause an ugly loss of its hair is to pay four legal pence to the owner" (Dim. Code, Bk. ii, ch. 28, sec. 28). The mane of a horse was the same worth as his bridle—that is, four legal pence (Ven., Bk. iii, ch. iv., 18). Whoever cut off the tail hair of a horse had to put the animal in a place where it should not be seen, and had to give another horse in lieu of it to the owner, and had to keep the injured nag until its tail had grown as well as ever, it re-