

Ladies who have had their nether limbs injured have, according to the records of the courts, been rather unlucky in their actions for damages; perhaps because the style of dress in vogue among mature women hides from view these most useful appendages, thus inducing judges and jurors to consider that the kind of upright possessed and used by the females of the *genus homo* is immaterial. A dog, at a railway station, took part of the leg of Mrs. Smith between his lips and teeth and nipped it. The jury gave her a verdict of £50 against the railway company; but the court would not let her keep even that small *solatium*, holding that the company was not guilty of negligence in allowing the canine to be on their premises. (L. R. 2 C. P. 4.) A Canadian woman, while walking through a town, in that the season when the wind wails for the summer dead, fell and broke her leg, just above the ankle. The jury who sat on her case assessed the damages against the town at \$800; but a new trial being ordered, the second jury deemed \$150, besides the amount of the doctor's bill, all she was entitled to. A Massachusetts lady spiritualist, however, recovered \$5,000 against a railway company that broke her leg, and the court would not interfere to assist the company in getting the amount lessened. Perchance, this one used spirits on the jurors and thus got them high. A master in Louisiana had only to pay \$1,000 for his servant's negligence in driving a waggon against a woman, fracturing her thigh, shortening one leg, and causing her to be confined motionless for six weeks. (25 C. P. Ont. 420; 27 *Ib.* 129; 109 Mass. 398; 36 La. An. 966.) And yet, men's lower limbs are valued high. One man, who had his thigh broken in two places, got \$7,000; another, in Kansas, got \$12,000 for injuries which necessitated the amputation of his leg; while one in New York got that handsome sum for an injury which only kept him in bed six weeks, suffering great pain, and away from his business several months, and left him lame. In Iowa the courts considered that for keeping a man of fifty-two in bed for a month and a half, and shortening one leg only two and a half inches, \$8,000 was not too much to pay; but, in Illinois, \$10,000 was held to be too much for shortening the leg of a man, of three score and ten years old, a couple of inches. (64 Ia. 568; 33 Kan. 298; 64 Barb. N.Y. 430; 61 Ia. 452; 12 Ill. App. 561.) Verily, judges and juries seem to discriminate against women on this point; perhaps it would be well for legislatures to interfere and fix the price of legs, as they used to fix the prices of wheat or scalps.

In Canada, when the population was smaller than it is now, men valued the legs of their fellow-men at a fancy figure; a bachelor got a jury to give him a verdict of nearly \$25,000, for the loss of one of his, and a few other hurts. The judges, however, interfered and sent the matter back for another jury to sit upon. This was well matched in Montana, where a foot was valued by a jury at \$20,750; but the court considered that at least \$10,000 too much. (5 U. C. C. P. 127; 5 Mont. 257.) In Texas, at times, children's legs are rated as high as children's lives are in the North. One of Simpson's bairns, aged twelve, recovered \$3,500 from the Houston & Texas Railway, which had crushed her leg so that it was permanently injured; and that was exactly the same sum that a New York jury gave against the New York Central for the killing of a little damsel of thirteen summers. (60 Tex. 103; 34 Hun. N. Y. 80.)