

certainty what damages a lady will get for a broken limb, or a man for the loss of his hair. One man in New York got \$12,000 from a jury for a broken leg, and kept the amount; while another, in the same state, was awarded only \$6,000, and yet the court would not let him keep it, thinking it too much. In Iowa the judges thought \$2,500 quite enough for such a limb, although the jurors had said \$4,000. Another New Yorker, who had used his leg for forty-one years, got \$13,500 for it, and the judges let him retain \$7,000. In Ontario when men were scarcer than at present, a jury gave £6178 for a leg; but the judges of the Court of Common Pleas said, "No, about £500 is enough." A Massachusetts lady only got \$5,000 for a similar limb, and yet it is generally supposed that ladies' legs are of finer material than the ordinary male stilt: *Rockwell v. 3rd Avenue Railway*, 64 Barb. (N.Y.) 430; *Clapp v. Hudson Ry.*, 19 Barb. 461; *Lombard v. Ch., etc., Railway*, 47 Iowa 494; *Copping v. N.Y.C., etc.*, 48 Hun. 292; *Bachelor v. B. & B. Railway*, 5 C.P. 127; *Fectal v. Middlesex Railway*, 109 Mass. 290.

It was much better arranged in the old days, when Howel the Good lorded it over the principality of Wales, or a part thereof. He first promulgated his laws in 914, and they prevailed until the independence of Wales came to an end nearly at the close of the thirteenth century. We have them now chiefly in three versions—the Venedotian, the Dimetian, and the Gwentian codes. Under these codes almost every part of the human body was valued, and, when an injury was done, no time had to be spent in assessing damages; the wrong proved, definite compensation had to be given. The nose and each hand, each foot, each eye, each lip, was worth six kine and six score of silver; "the worth of the ear, if it be cut off, two kine and two score of silver separately; if injured so as to cause deafness, six kine and six score of silver" (Ven. C. Bk. iii. 8 ch. xxii.). Howel tells us that the full worth of a cow in his day was three score pence, and Prof. Rogers says that in 1290 the average price of cows was seven and six pence; money then was worth at least twelve times what it is now.

"The tongue itself is equal to the worth of all the other members, because it defends them." So say all the codes. "The worth of one of the small toes is a cow and a score of silver; but that of one of the great toes, two kine and two score of silver." The Venedotian code says: "The worth of a finger is a cow and one score of silver; that of the thumb twice as much; while that of the thumb-nail is thirty pence; that of the upper joint of the finger, twenty-six pence and a half-penny and a third of a half-penny; that of the middle joint, thirty-three pennies and two-thirds of a penny; that of the lowest joint four pence." The Gwentian code, however, makes no distinction between the thumb-nail and any other nail, and puts up the middle joint of the finger to two score and ten pence, a half-penny and two parts of a half-penny; and the nearest joint to four score of silver. The Venedotian code is high in its estimation of teeth. (Perhaps the editor had arrived at that period when, as the preacher hath it, "the grinders cease because they are few.") It says, "the worth of each of the teeth is a cow and one score of silver; the worth of each of the fang teeth, two kine and two score of silver, because they are the guards of the teeth." "The full worth of all the members of the human body, when taken together, is four score