

eye as defendant. In this action, curiously enough, both plaintiff and the defendant claim not only an equitable title but also actual possession. Neither of the litigants complains of a disseisin. The plaintiff's declaration, which he calls a plea, claims that :

" My heart doth plead that thou in him dost lie." (1)

Thus claiming not only title, but possession as well. To this the defendant answers, saying :

" But the defendant doth that plea deny." (1)

Thus entering a general denial of the plaintiff's declaration, and then goes on :

" And says of him thy fair appearance lies." (1)

Thus claiming not only title, but possession as well in himself. To decide this issue a jury is empanelled, being :

" A quest of thoughts, all tenants to the heart." (1)

Here we are treated to the extraordinary procedure of drawing the jury from the tenants of the plaintiff, from whom they derived their titles and with whom they were all parties in interest. Needless to say that such a procedure was a travesty on justice. However, the jurymen seemed to have duly qualified, notwithstanding their apparent bias, and rendered a verdict in the case, apportioning the lady between the litigants as follows :

" Mine eye's due is thine outward part " (1)

for the defendant and

" My heart's right thine inward love of heart " (1)

for the plaintiff ; being an award of exactly what each claimed in the beginning. We are not told by