decided in England, the United States, and Canada, upon the important subject of the pecuniary value of the various portions of a person's body. The value of the human form has been considered in many ways and by many people; not only in its dead state by medical students, but in its captive state by slave dealers, but also in its living, free, independent state—and that piecemeal—by jurors unimpeachable, and judges learned and venerable who have viewed it as a corpse and as a captive as well.

To begin with what the Sunday-school boy said was the chief end of man—the *head*. No jury, we believe, has yet been called upon to value the whole head of a living man; and with accidents fatal in their effects, we have nothing to do here. But different parts of the head—inside and out—have been appraised by intelligent jurors. In Maine, a man who could say with Hudibras,

> My head's not made of brass,
> As Friar Bacon's noddle was;
> Nor (like the Indian's skull) so tough,
> That authors say, 'twas musket proof;

had the external table of his *skull* cracked by an iron poker, wherewith he had been assaulted by a brakesman, and in consequence of the injury he was threatened with palsy of the optic nerve. He sued the railway company for the wrong inflicted by their servant, and recovered $4,000 damages; and although the company considered the amount excessive, the court did not. *Hanson* v. *European, etc., Ry.*, 62 Me. 84. But $1,700 was held too much to pay for striking a woman's head with a hatchet; she having been very provoking, and not being much hurt. *Hennies* v. *Vogel*, 87 Ill. 242. When, on a steamboat, a person received an injury, *resulting* in the temporary loss of the sight of one *eye*, and the jury calculated the damage at $5,000, the judges held the amount excessive, and ordered a new trial on that account. *Tenney* v. *New Jersey Steamboat Co.*, 5 Lans. 507. The jury, although not the judges, evidently considered this one of

> Those eyes, whose light seem'd rather given,
> To be ador'd than to adore—
> Such eyes as may have look'd from Heaven,
> But ne'er were raised to it before.

A little boy was kicked by a horse, and his eye, skull and brain were so severely hurt, that the witnesses at the trial considered he would never be able to obtain a living in an ordinary way. The jury granted him £150, as a slight compensation; and although the child died nine days after the verdict, yet the court would not grant a new trial asked for on the ground of excessive damages. *Kramer* v. *Waymark*, L.R., 1 Ex. 241.

Ho Ah Kow sued the sheriff of San Francisco for $10,000 damages for cutting off his *queue*. He had been fined for keeping a boarding-house in a manner contrary to the city by-laws, and in default he had been imprisoned in the county jail for five days; while in durance vile his head was shorn. The loss of his *queue*, he alleged in his pleadings, was a mark of disgrace, and attended with misfortune and suffering, and ostracised him from associating with his fellow-heavenlies here on earth. The defendant set up as a justification an ordinance of the city, authorizing the cutting off of a prisoner's hair. Kow demurred; and the judges were with him on the law, considering that such a rule was contrary to the celebrated fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. *Ho Ah Kow* v. *Nunan*, 20 A. L. J. 250. What the jury said as to the value of the pig-tail, or if they have ever said anything, we do not know.

A judge and jurors attempted to estimate the worth of a man's *brains* in a late case. They calculated the value of that part of the brain that was injured (whether the bump of philoprogenitiveness, veneration or self-esteem, the reporter saith not, but we think it was the first named) at $10,000. Roy was sitting in a Pullman car, and the upper berth fell once and again, the second time striking him on the head, injuring his brain, incapacitating him from the performance of his usual avocations, and necessitating medical treatment. The court held the railway company liable, but granted a new trial solely on the ground that the number and ages of the man's children had been given in evidence, apparently to influence the verdict of the jury. *Penn. Railway Co.* v. *Roy*, 22 A. L. J. 510.

It is a serious matter to touch a person's *face* unless "Barkis is willing." Mitchell, a very rich man, spat on the *cheek* of Mr. Alcorn in a public place; and for thus using the human face divine as a spittoon, a jury of his fellow-citizens mulcted Mitchell in the sum of $1,000. He thought the amount excessive, but the