

station, earning only some \$11 a month. She says that she lost \$16.50 by reason of her being laid up with the accident, and she paid \$21.50 for board; the doctor's bill \$45; \$5 for a nurse, and \$1.80 for medicine: making a total out of pocket expenditure of \$89.80.

Then, one of the bones of her wrist was broken; she apparently has had a good recovery. There is, doubtless, some permanent stiffness, but to all intents and purposes Dr. Dowling says it is practically, for working, as good as ever, although doubtless she does, as she says, suffer some inconvenience. The doctor said that the break would cause considerable pain, and doubtless she did suffer, as we know all people do who receive injuries of that character. But fortunately there is no permanent injury other than possibly some little inconvenience. I think, under the circumstances, the assessment for pain and suffering and other loss of a sufficient sum to make the whole compensation \$250 would not be unfair to both parties to the litigation.

There will therefore be judgment in favour of plaintiff for \$250, together with the costs of the action.

HODGINS, MASTER IN ORDINARY.

JUNE 12TH, 1906.

MASTER'S OFFICE.

RE CEMENT STONE AND BUILDING CO.

EGAN'S CASE.

Company—Winding-up—Contributory—Director—Entries in Register—Resolution of Directors—Attempt to Get Rid of Liability.

Upon a reference for the winding up of the company it was sought to make Samuel Egan liable as a contributory in respect of 10 shares of the capital stock of the company.

THE MASTER:—In this case the director-contributory Egan originally signed in April, 1904, for 5 shares in the capital stock of this company. He subsequently applied for 10 additional shares under the following circumstances: