

commence at the bottom and bandage upwards, but they all say that it is immaterial in which way it is done, so long as there is no undue pressure of the bandage on the splint, so long as there is no pressure that would prevent free venous circulation. Dr. Conerty says that he did not adopt either of these methods. He commenced in the middle of the splint with the bandaging and proceeded to the top of the splint and then down to the middle of the hand. There was a good deal of evidence given by Jacobs and Hill as to the position in which the thumb was when the hand was bandaged. They say that it was bent in on the palm of the hand, and that that was the position in which the surgeon bandaged it. Dr. Conerty stated that he adopted the course sometimes adopted in cases of this kind, and bandaged the thumb on a line with the index finger. Most of the surgeons who were called both on behalf of the plaintiff and for the defendants say that it is an unobjectionable course, but the majority of them prefer the other method. I think one of them, Dr. Sheppard, said he had heard of it, and he knows that the system is spoken of in the books on surgery. However, they all concur in stating that unless the bandage was so tight as to cause pressure on the thumb and bring it in, that no evil results were likely to follow or should follow from the treatment.

The splints were allowed to remain on the arm for some twenty-three or twenty-four days. When the splints were removed it was found that there was a complete knitting of the bones of the arm, and that with one exception, no trouble was expected to arise from the condition of the hand. The plaintiff, or his mother or father, do not complain of the condition in which the arm which was fractured was found when the splints were removed. The result was all that could be desired. It is as to the condition of the palm of the hand at the ball of the thumb. The doctor says that when he saw the boy first there was, according to his observation, a slight swelling, and some redness in the vicinity of the ball of the thumb, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and it was stated that the injury was situated in a place where it was likely to have been the result of the impact when the boy fell. That is the place likely to be injured when a Colles' fracture takes place. Dr. Conerty did not apparently regard it as at all serious. Perhaps there was no indication that there was any great injury to the hand and with that idea he treated the hand as if no serious result was likely to follow from bandaging it in the manner stated. When the splints were removed it was found that in the region of the ball of the thumb where the injury was caused, there was a deadening of the tissue and a cicatrix has formed, and the doctor finding that, took upon himself, as he was obliged I think to do under the cir-