

Appeal, to which the defendants went, would not take that sum away from them. 37 U. C. R. 100.

A school teacher was allowed to keep \$8,958 given for a permanent injury to her spine. *Ill. C. R. v. Parks*, 88 Ill. 373.

*Arms*, both male and female have been valued. The case just about to be cited must not be taken as a ground for arguing that a lady's arm is worth more than a similar lateral appendage owned by a gentleman. A Miss or Mrs. Sweely (we are not sure which, but judging from her influence on the jurors, we fancy she must have been married) was walking in the town of Ottawa and was severely injured through a defect in the sidewalk. Her arm was hurt so that the muscles gradually wasted away until she completely lost its use, and the wearing away was accompanied by constant pain. She sued the town, and the jury rendered a verdict in her favor of \$3,200, and this the court considered not excessive. *Ottawa v. Sweely*, 65 Ill. 434.

Another woman, through a railway accident, lost one arm and the use of the other, and was withal so bruised, battered, blackened and injured, that she was in constant pain, and suffered from impaired health and memory; she sued the company for damages. The jury at first took a moderate view and gave her \$10,000; the company cried "Pshaw! that's too much," and the court, thinking it exorbitant, directed a new trial. The second jury awarded \$18,000; the company and the court thought as before, and a third trial was ordered. The jury took the bit in their mouths and assessed the injuries of the damaged lady at \$22,500. The company more dissatisfied than ever, again appealed to the court, but the judges (doubtless impressed with the more than sybilline character of the proceedings) declined to interfere, and allowed the suffering—but persistent—woman to keep the money. *Shaw v. Boston & W. Ry.*, 8 Gray, 45.

Mr. Drysdale was (perhaps is) a clergyman, enjoying a salary of \$1,400; while travelling on a half-fare ticket (one of the numerous little perquisites of the cloth) he tried to shut a window in the car, and his arm was broken by the standard of a lumber car standing upon a side track. He was detained from his duties for eight weeks (whether either he or his people lost anything by this does not appear), and suffered great pain from time to time for eight

months (perchance his flock suffered similarly on Sundays, only longer). He sued the railway company and recovered a verdict for \$3,000. The company considered, and we think rightly, that this was too large a sum to be compelled to pay for breaking a part of a parson, and applied to the court to set aside the verdict. The court, however, deemed the figure not so exorbitant as to justify a reversal. This was in Georgia where ministers may be scarce; nearer home, we fancy, they are not so highly prized. *Western, etc. Ry. v. Drysdale*, 51 Ga. 646.

Query—Do ladies serve on juries in Georgia as they do in Montana (we believe)? If so, and Mr. D. was unmarried, young and good looking, we understand the verdict.

We are not left entirely in the dark as to the value of a Canadian's arm. One Watson, in 1864, was journeying on the Northern Railway, and went into the express car, where he should not have gone, but the conductor who saw him there did not tell him to leave. There was a collision, and W.'s arm, the right one, was broken; no one in the passenger car was seriously hurt. The injured man was in the house four and a half weeks and attended by two doctors; he suffered a good deal, kept the arm in a sling for some time, and then found it smaller than the other and scarcely fit to use. The jury gave \$2,000. The court said that the company might have a new trial upon payment of costs as they were not quite satisfied as to the extent of the plaintiff's injuries; and to the chief justice the damages appeared extremely large. *Watson v. N. R. Co.* 24 U. C. R. 98.

Coming down still lower we find what some people think should be paid for a broken wrist. Mrs. Jones was a nurse, and through a broken board in the sidewalk she stumbled and fell and fractured her right arm at the wrist, and for this the metropolis of the Prairies had to pay her \$1,000. *Chicago v. Jones*, 66 Ill. 349.

In Kansas, the court decided that \$5,000 was an excessive amount for the railway company to be compelled to pay for an injury causing a deformity of the right hand. *Union etc., Ry. Co. v. Hand*, 7 Kan. 380.

*Fingers* even have been valued. Fordham was getting into an English railway carriage. The door being at the side and opening outward, and having a parcel in his right hand,