

weeks before, in the presence of Dr. Machell and Dr. Riordan. He had had synovitis and inflammation of the living membrane of the joint, which had almost entirely subsided. No possibility of his having an absolutely permanent disability. Thought the plaintiff had practically recovered; thought so then; thought he had prolonged his disability by laying up too long and not using his leg enough. Had frequently seen other knees or joints in a similar condition. In the great majority of cases, practically in all of a similar type, patients got a functional use of limb. "I think there is no doubt plaintiff would have proper functional use of the joint, perhaps not as absolutely free a joint as if he had never been injured, but would have all necessary motion and strength in the joint for any work he had to do—for all purposes—except perhaps extremes of motion." . . . In cross-examination, did not agree that the man would always have a tender knee. Saw no reason why he should not have all the use of the knee he required at the end of three or four months; quite sure he will not have a stiff leg, and very much surprised that he has one now.

Dr. Primrose, who had made a personal examination of the plaintiff's knee three weeks before the trial, under the authority of a Judge's order, found the circumferential measurement of the knee a quarter of an inch larger and that of the thigh an inch and a half and of the calf an inch smaller than similar measurements of the other leg. Some grating in the joint . . . attributable to roughing in the living membrane of the joint; this would disappear. He would straighten the leg but not bind it completely—a little less than a right angle. The man was gradually recovering from the effects of the injury, and was still improving. He agreed with Dr. Starr and thought there would be complete recovery of the functions of the joint in the course of three or four months—by the end of the year. Had never known a case of that type which had not recovered. Thought there was no possibility of his having a stiff leg. For all practical purposes he would have the same use of his leg as if it had not been injured. Would have almost complete binding. It was characteristic of that type of injury to the knee that complete binding of the joint was not possible. No reason why he should not be able to perform the work of a car-checker, or of lifting sacks or bags, in two or three months.

Dr. Riordan was of opinion, from his experience of other cases, the nature of the injury, and plaintiff's present condition, that he would make a good recovery, would be fit for his former occupation in three or four months. The witness was in the employment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and had some time before the