

an English shilling over the convexity of the left hemisphere of the brain, and a similar one on the right; both of these ecchymosed spots or patches of *ecchymosis* were in the arachnoidean cavity, and were recent. The substance of the brain was healthy. The body presented abundant evidence of having been grossly maltreated.

The injuries to the brain, though not severe, as also the injuries to the lungs and liver were, in my opinion, caused by external violence. All these injuries collectively might have caused death—death was probably caused by external injuries and shock to the nervous system. This opinion is strengthened by the absence of natural causes sufficient to account for death. The maltreatment which the deceased received, even if she had not been in a state of pregnancy, might have been sufficient to cause death. Injuries received during pregnancy are more dangerous. I don't think that a person under the influence of liquor could have received so many injuries by falling.

*By the prisoner.*—Doctor, did you consider that the deceased drank liquor?—At my first visit I perceived that the deceased had taken liquor; the second time I did not notice that she had taken liquor.

The prisoner states that he has no other question to ask the witness.

This information having been read to the witness, he declares it contains the truth, persists therein, and has signed.

(Signed,) WM. H. HINGSTON, M.D.

Sworn before me, Joseph Jones,

Coroner, &c. &c.

(Signed,) JOSEPH JONES,

Coroner.

The membranes of the brain were pale and healthy, an extravasation about the size of a sixpence was observed in the arachnoid sac, corresponding to the injury over right ear, and a similar one upon the left side. The substance of the brain, like the membranes, was pale and healthy. [The external injuries have evidently travelled and multiplied at the expense of the membranes and the ecchymosis in the arachnoidean cavity, for the former are now pale, and the latter, from having been originally as large as an English shilling, have now dwindled to the size of a sixpence.] Muscles covering larynx natural, larynx and trachea uninjured. Lungs healthy, except a small patch of congestion at lower lobe of left; there was also an old but unimportant pleuritic adhesion on this side. Heart normal, containing usual quantity of blood. Liver paler and somewhat more friable than usual; an ecchymosis about the size of a shilling on lower surface of left lobe. [This ecchymosis at the inquest was the size of a crown piece, and the trachea and bronchi were then congested. The change is, no doubt, due, as before, to the great increase in the external bruises.] Stomach slightly congested at the cardiac and pyloric extremities. [At the inquest it was considerably congested.] Intestinal tube empty and natural. Small ecchymosis in front part of uterus, [of course not likely to be due to Dr. Hingston's operation;] other abdominal viscera healthy. She was about four months advanced in pregnancy. After a description of the marks discovered on the body of the deceased during the *post mortem* examination, [and, I would add, during the eight months succeeding the examination,] Dr. Hingston came to the conclusion that death was probably caused by external violence, causing a series of lesser shocks to the nervous system.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Devlin.*—Did not believe the discolouration of the skin could have been produced by falls. They were too numerous, and most of them on parts of the body least likely to be injured by falls. A fall down stairs would not cause such appearances as he found upon the body. Would not a few blows or falls have produced many discolourations?