

commencement of putrefaction, and *ecchymosis* the result of violence, deserves notice.

“*Sugillation* is marked by livid, dark-coloured spots.—Thus, on a person hung, an *ecchymosis* marking the course of a rope, at the neck or on the extremities, is a certain proof that the injury has not been inflicted on a dead body.”

“It should also be remembered that blood is sometimes found extravasated in one or more of the large cavities, and is to be considered as a natural appearance, unless we find some of the blood vessels injured.”

“*Wounds* received before death are marked by red, bloody, and separated edges. Those inflicted afterwards are livid, and their edges close to each other. Similar appearances characterise contusions or blows, in which there has been no solution of continuity; and, on dissection, they are, if inflicted on the living, found to be sub-cutaneous wounds: vessels are seen torn and fluids extravasated, and the whole exhibits the marks of tumour, in its elastic and circumscribed shape. Violence to the dead body can only produce livid flaccid spots, unattended with engorgement or tumour. Gangrene also is marked by its being surrounded with a red edge: putrefaction is not, and the spots caused by the latter are of various colours. Dry gangrene cannot take place on the dead body, since there is no heat, or action of vessels to produce it, but the disorganization observed is of a humid nature.”

It is here remarked that extravasated blood is sometimes found on the body of persons dying in a state of intoxication, and which may not be the result of violence or blows.

Carbonic acid gas, which is so pernicious to life, may be generated in narrow and unventilated places crowded with people. It arises from burning charcoal, lime-kilns, and cellars, where beer, wine, or other liquors are in a state of fermentation. It is also frequently produced in wells, marshes, and mines. The fumes of a candle, according to the