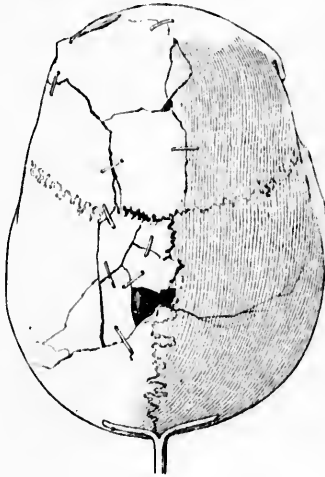


as this was the size of the wound of the face. To prevent the shot from scattering more widely than this, it was found, by shooting at a plank at various distances, that the distance must not exceed three feet.

Having procured a suitable anatomical subject, and taking a somewhat smaller charge of powder corresponding with the thinner skull of my subject, a charge was fired at a range of two and a half feet into the left orbit, imitating as nearly as possible the direction of the wound in the case of Clay. A fracture of the skull (shown in Fig. 2) was produced, which was practically identical with that found in Clay's skull, and the scalp was also found to be practically uninjured, not being perforated by the shot.



(FIG. 2.)

Setting aside the fact that the fracture of the experiment happens to be somewhat more severe than that in Clay's case, as might naturally be expected in dealing with a much thinner skull, there is a wonderfully close resemblance in what I may term the quality of the injury in both cases. Of the eight lines of fracture described above in Clay's skull, no less than seven found their counterparts in the fracture experimentally produced.