

fairly regular, lozenge-shaped piece of bone, composed of two triangles, base to base, in the sagittal suture, and taken entirely from the parietals.

(2) *Damage to the base.* The damage to the base was as widespread as to the vault. A feature that strikes one instantly is the fact that both occipital condyles are damaged, the left being broken completely out and the right fractured transversely across in the centre. On the left side a gap is seen in the base, running from behind forwards, and representing the situation of the petrous portion of the left temporal bone. This is one of the most noteworthy fractures of all, the dense piece of bone being cut completely out, almost as by an instrument. The greater part of the temporal bone of the left side—minus the petrous portion spoken of—has been separated from the other bones by lines of fracture running through the squamous part parallel to the suture, with parietal by-lines running down into the base and lines running fore and aft in the base. The zygoma on this side has been disarticulated from the malar, and remains attached to the temporal.

(3) *Damage to the face.* Both zygomatic arches are destroyed, the right by fracture and disarticulation, the left by disarticulation only. The malar bone of the right side is separated from the superior maxilla by fracture through the maxilla, just below the suture between the two. The superior maxilla of the right side is badly comminuted, the nasal process being completely separated and the antrum destroyed. The superior maxillæ are separated in the midline in front, and the fracture runs back through the palate on the right side. The left superior maxilla is also damaged, but not to so great an extent as the right. The nose is completely disorganized, all the bones being separated and more or less comminuted.

The internal angular process of the frontal bone on the right side has been broken off. (Great stress was laid upon this by some medical witnesses, as showing that a front blow had been struck, it being held that this fracture could not have been otherwise produced, looking to the condition of the skull as a whole.)

One very curious injury is a green-stick fracture through the left ascending ramus of the lower jaw. The break is from without inward, just across the neck of the articular condyle. There is no other injury to the lower jaw.

The ground taken by the Crown was that more than one blow was necessary to cause all the injuries found. The defence held that one crushing blow might have produced them, and that, if more had been inflicted, the record was destroyed by the crushing force.