

million border and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Then the upper lip was torn through in a perpendicular direction to the opening into the right anterior nares, and from here upwards to near the inner canthus of the right eye there continued a superficial abrasion of the skin running perpendicularly. The nasal bones were fractured, and the soft parts of the nose loosened from the bony base. The right central incisor was broken off horizontally about its middle. From the appearance of these injuries it appeared that the injury came from below and travelling upwards caused these several injuries. From the mouth and nose exuded a bloody fluid.

On opening the thorax the lungs were very voluminous, appearing somewhat like those of a drowned person, so I immediately opened the trachea in situ and found the trachea filled with fluid and frothy blood, and on inserting the finger upwards I found a hard substance just below the vocal cords. I then removed the tongue, soft palate, pillars of the fauces, larynx, trachea and esophagus *en masse*, and on investigating the larynx found this piece of wood lying loosely just below the vocal cords. You will observe that it has two planed surfaces, the other surface being shelving and rough, and that the outline of this surface is somewhat of a segment of a circle corresponding almost to that of the upper row of teeth in the human jaw at its anterior portion. The nature of the wounds on the face and the broken tooth would seem to indicate that this piece of wood was cut from some of the joists that he passed on his way down, and as the question of the manner in which he came to fall, whether from a broken plank or a stumble, was likely to arise in a civil suit for damages, it was of importance to know whether such was the case, and if so from which joist this piece was cut. Dr. Riches, who had charge of the case, was good enough to have a carpenter examine the joists on the different floors and he found that a joist on the second floor up was damaged and he removed this part from the joist, and I think that if you will examine this piece of wood that I will now pass around and compare it with that found in the trachea you will come to the conclusion that they correspond exactly.

This, of course, would be very good evidence that he fell feet first, at least during this portion of his descent, and this would, perhaps, lead to the presumption that his fall was due to a breaking plank rather than a stumble.

This case shows the wisdom of doing any post-mortem thoroughly even when the cause of death is apparently clear.

One other subject I should like to take up very briefly, and that is the subject of the "Identification of Human Blood-stains."

Until two years ago the medical expert was not able, except