

**CASE 98.—*Extensive General Crushing and Laceration.***—A. B., aged 20, brakeman, fell between cars and was run over by two trains.

*External Examination* made August 17, 1893. The head and right arm have been completely severed from the trunk. The left upper arm is broken in several places. A large area of parchmentation occupies the right side of the chest and abdomen. A transverse lacerated wound penetrating skin and cellular tissue above each knee. The lungs and heart are exposed by the laceration in upper part of thorax.

*Verdict*—*Accidental death.*

**CASE 89.—*Extensive Crush of Chest and Abdomen.***—M. D., aged 25, was run over by a train near St. Henri, while walking on the track. Death was instantaneous.

*External Examination* made August 3rd, 1893, 20 hours after death. Body in state of marked and advanced decomposition, attracting swarms of flies. Rigor mortis in smaller joints. Chest and abdomen greenish. Chest completely crushed in: all the ribs apparently being fractured. Multiple fractures of both legs and arms. A few cuts and scratches about face and head.

*Verdict*—*Accidental death.*

In this case the unusually early and rapid decomposition was doubtless due to rupture of the intestines and escape of their contents.

**CASE 36.—*Crush of Chest.***—H. T. A., aged 35, struck by an engine near Montreal Junction. Apparently paid no attention to repeated whistles blown.

*External Examination*, May 22, 1893. Right side of thorax depressed in the axillary and infra-scapular regions. The tissues in this region felt to be emphysematous. The ribs from the 5th to 8th are felt to be fractured just anterior to their angles. An area of ecchymosis, 3" in diameter, in the right flank. Several deep scratches on forehead and nose.

*Verdict*—*Accidental death.*

Owing to the question being raised of the man being deaf, I examined the tympanum by means of a speculum and mirror, while making the external examination. There was no perforation, but the drum looked dull, livid, and had very much the appearance met with in chronic catarrhal otitis media. On examining, for the purpose of control, the drums of two other bodies lying at the same time in the mortuary (both patients had been treated in hospital and were stated not to be deaf) the same dull and sunken appearance of the drum was noted, so that it appeared to be merely a post-mortem change.