External Examination.—Both legs lacerated and crushed, being nearly detached from body. Body and arms uninjured. Thin, reddish, bloody fluid oozing from right ear. Laceration of scalp in right posterior region, beneath beneath which mobility and crepitus of the parietal bone can be felt. Tissues about left orbit ecchymosed.

Verdict-Accidental death.

Apparently the blow on the left side of the face caused him to lose his balance and fall between the cars, the skull being fractured in striking the floor of the bridge, and the wheels passing over the legs.

Case 12.—Tobogganing Accident—Fracture of the Base.—J. C., a girl aged 16, thrown violently against a telegraph pole on Côte des Neiges Hill, Feb. 11, 1893.

External Examination.—Bloody fluid oozing from nose and right ear. Marked cutis anserina. No crepitation can be felt in cranial bones. Slight prominence of second curvical vertebrae, with increased mobility of neck. No dislocation made out. Diffuse exchymosis over right mastoid region.

Verdict-Accidental death.

In this case death was stated to have been instantaneous, which is rare in fractures of the base of the skull.

CASE 15.—Elevator Accident.—J. C. B., male, aged 59. Head caught between elevator and wall of shaft, March 1st, 1893. Fell downwards into lower compartment of elevator, where the body was found.

External Examination.—Blood stains about head and hands; clothing blood-stained. In right temporal region extensive ecchymosis; an extensive depressed fracture felt at junction of right frontal and temporal bones. In the occipital region a large (4" diameter) triangular map of the scalp is torn nearly off, being attached by its apex only. Left thumb nearly torn from the hand.

Verdict-Accidental death.

Being asked in what precise phases of the accident the various injuries were received, I had to decline to make any positive statement from external examination only.

CASE 70.—Fracture of Skull—Dural Hamorrhage—Electric Shock (1).—A. B., aged 40. Motor-man on Montreal Street Railway. While climbing to the roof of a standing trolley car to make some repairs, was seen to let go his hold and fall backwards, striking his head on the ground. Went home and told his wife that he had received an electric shock, which caused him to let go. Soon afterwards became comatose, and died within 24 hours of the accident.

Autopsy 40 hours after death, July 3, 1893. Body a good deal decomposed. Veins of skin form distinct blue-black lines, especially in the upper part of body. Tissues about neck, crepitant. In right occipital