

are conveyed by an ambulance or stretchers to the dressing station, which is placed about 2,000 yards in rear of the fighting line. Here one or two surgeons, ten men and a cook of the Medical Staff Corps are stationed. This constitutes the *first line of assistance*. From here the wounded are conveyed by rail or road in ambulances to the field hospital; which is placed beyond the range of fire. Here are stationed an ample number of surgeons and members of the Medical Staff Corps. This constitutes the *second line of assistance*. From this point those who are very severely wounded are forwarded to the base or general hospital, and others retained for a temporary time under treatment and sent back to the front. At the general hospital are the superior officers of the Medical Staff and others. Medical Boards are held here, and the wounded are either returned to the front or sent to their homes or a hospital for their future care.

In this lecture I have endeavored to give you as far as I can a fairly correct history of the organization of Hospital and Ambulance Corps, and in the latter part a description of how to handle and treat the wounded on the field. This is partly from my own experience and otherwise, which I hope may be of some use as a guide and help to the inexperienced who may in the future have to undergo the responsibilities in field work in the time of war.

PROCEDURE IN POST MORTEM MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

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CASE IV.

The following case is one of presumed abortion, and is of interest as showing one of the difficulties encountered by medical jurists—that of deciding whether the death was due to criminal interference or to natural causes.

The body was that of a female, aged 26 years, 5 ft. 1 in. in height, hair brown, eyes blue, pupils dilated. The body was thin and the eyes sunken in the orbits. Rigor mortis