

sion of the seizure the body is thrown forcibly back, with very slight arching, and the limbs become rigid. An attempt to protrude the tongue on one occasion brought on a convulsion. The jaws have, however, been firmly set for some hours. A solution of bromide of potash and chloral is ordered to be given by enema.

The patient died on the following night from exhaustion consequent on the convulsions.

The *autopsy*, at which Drs. Mount, Mousseau and Bell kindly assisted, showed the viscera to be healthy in every respect, the membranes of the brain being only slightly congested.

We found it impossible to make a satisfactory dissection of the parts traversed by the bullet on account of their blackened and sloughy condition, but judging by comparison with the other side we thought that the glosso-pharyngeal nerve must have been wounded just about where it lies on the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. The pharyngeal plexus, likewise, could hardly have escaped. Following the line of the bullet we discovered a piece of the paper wad embedded in the internal pterygoid muscle of the right side, which was also blackened with powder. Here the bullet evidently struck the ramus of the jaw, although there was nothing on the bone to indicate the point of impact. Considering the direction of the wound, however, it must have struck the bone at an angle considerably greater than a right angle, and hence we found it exactly where it had been located, namely, near the anterior border of the masseter muscle. It was a bullet of large size, flattened at one part, and corresponded with those found near the place of assault. Another medico-legal point of some interest, is that the wad, before mentioned, was identical with the paper that surrounded the ammunition.

Thus the symptoms during life, and post mortem appearances, it will be noticed, are easily reconciled. Injury to the glosso-pharyngeal nerve and pharyngeal plexus would account for the remarkable reflex phenomena, the branches of communication being so widely extended. The salivation, which proved so troublesome a symptom, was in all probability due to the near presence of the bullet to Steno's duct.