man, 1885, death; Mikhailov, 1885, death; Gussenbaum, 1885, recovery; Rouse, 1887, recovery; Underhill, 1887, death; Larkin, 1888, death; Halsted, 1890, death; Delorme, 1890, death; Davidson, 1890, death; Davidson, 1890, recovery; Teale, 1890, death; Deacon, 1890, death; Sievers, 1892, death; Korte, 1891, death; Eiselberg, 1894, recovery; Edwards, 1892, death; Jacobson, death; Gabszewiez, 1892, recovery; Robinson, 1893, recovery; Marsh, death; Klefberg, death; Bohm, 1894, recovery; Allen, 1892, death; Stoker, 1892, death; Björkman, 1895, recovery; Porter, 1895, recovery; Garber, 1897, recovery.

PROCEDURE IN POST MORTEM MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

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CASE III.

The next case in this series is that of a fracture of the base of the skull, the result of a blow on the point of the jaw by the fist of an assailant.

This was one of two similar cases occurring within a short period, and has been selected for illustration for the reason that the fracture is not complicated by any other fracture which might have been caused by a fall on the ground—a condition present in my other case.

The injury was the result of an altercation in the street between two working men, the assailant a burly powerful man of six feet in height, and the victim, though muscular, somewhat smaller and weaker. Several blows were exchanged.

The description is as follows :---

The body was that of a young man, 25 years old, of spare muscular power, 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with dark hair and brown moustache. Eyes brown in colour and pupils moderately dilated. Rigor mortis present; hands clenched. The left eye was ecchymosed, and at the external angle there was an irregular lacerated wound $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter. There was clotted blood in both ears. On the left cheek, opposite the angle of the mouth, there were two abrasions 1 in. and $\frac{1}{4}$ in.