

of the left antrum are completely broken out, the fractures being along the corresponding surfaces of the bone.

(11) On the right side still more of the antrum and surfaces are broken off.

(12) The nasal bones are completely separated from the superior maxillæ. The teeth had been all present save the first molars, as evidenced by the fully developed sockets; and the atrophy in the alveolar process, with an indication of a socket at the site of the first molar, indicates that it had been present, but had been extracted.

The remaining facial bones are completely broken out, so that the lines of fracture cannot possibly be traced. The following bits of bone can be recognized:

(1) Nasal process of the right superior maxilla.

(2) The same of the left side.

(3) Portions of the great wing of the sphenoid of the right side carrying the orbital and part of the temporal surfaces, and part of the cerebral surface.

(4) A portion of bone carrying the lesser wing of the sphenoid of the left side, part of the orbital process of the frontal, some sphenoidal cells, and the optic foramen.

(5) A similar portion of bone of the right side.

(6) The portion of bone of the left side comprising a part of the orbital and zygomatic surfaces of the superior maxilla, plus the orbital plate of the ethmoid, and the maxillary and sphenoidal process of the palate.

(7) The petrous portion of the left temporal bone.

(8) The posterior and upper portion of the vomer, to which is attached a portion of the rostrum of the sphenoid.

(9) A portion comprising a part of the orbital surface of the ethmoid of the right side and of the orbital surface of the superior maxilla.

(10) A fragment comprising both nasal bones, which have not been separated from one another.

(11) Inferior turbinated bone of the left side, with some points broken off.

(12) Hamular process of the right internal pterygoid plate.

(13) A portion of bone with the alæ of the vomer.

(14) A portion of the spongy portion of the ethmoid.

(15) One styloid process.

(16) The lachrymal bone of the right side.

(17) Five portions of spongy bone unrecognizable, probably portions of the turbinated bones.

(18) The body of the hyoid bone.

(19) The right greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

(20) The lower and anterior portions of the vomer.

(21) Five separate teeth including the two canines, one incisor, and two bicusps.

Viewed from the inner surface of the cranium, certain of the fractures run further on the inner table than on the outer. Thus fracture described as (*h*) instead of terminating at the same point on the inner side as on the outer, extends right across the coronal suture to join (*d*), when examined on the inner surface. Another indication of the greater extent of fracture on the inner side than on the outer side is in the fracture described as (*s*).

VERTEBRÆ.

The atlas, axis, the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ are all intact, no fracture nor abnormality detected.