

day and then frozen that night. The snow was cut with wheel tracks and frozen into a very rough surface. The distance from the door of the police station to the spot where the prisoner fell, as shown by blood on the ice and snow, was about 240 feet, and the grade about 3 feet rise in 100.

In studying the bullet, there are several things to be considered: The forward motion or velocity of the bullet, the rotation, the heat and impact against the bones of the skull. The initial velocity of a bullet fired from a small revolver is about seven hundred feet per second, the bullet making a complete rotation in every 10 or 12 inches in an axis parallel to the line of motion. The heating of the bullet is caused by the ignition of the powder, resistance of the barrel, and the impact of the bullet against the skull, etc. As a result of these several forces we find a certain amount of deformity of the bullet, either breaking it up into an irregular mass or smashing the conical end into more or less of a mushroom appearance. The bullet which I found in the prisoner's head, and which I have presented you for examination, we find broken partly into an irregular mass and partly of a mushroom appearance due to impact against the bones of the skull. We find also on one side a flattened surface crossed longitudinally by six or eight nearly parallel lines, and to the right a similar but smaller surface with a ragged notch in between. Were these surfaces caused by grazing the bones of the skull or from the bullet glancing from the icy roadway as the officer claimed?

Would any marks upon the bullet or any bullet justify a medical examiner in declaring that the bullet had been deflected from some object before reaching the victim?

A POLISH MURDER.*

BY CHARLES A. ATWOOD, M.D.,
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SEPT. 22, 1907, the dead body of J. C. was viewed by me at 3.20 A.M. in the rear of 32 Jackson Street. The body, clothed, was lying on back about 12 feet from corner of a bake-shop, in a cow shed. There was a pool of blood at the corner of the bake-shop. An autopsy was performed at 10 A.M. There is a large effusion of blood in the skin the size of the palm of the hand over the left clavicle, slight bruise over the sixth and seventh left ribs, small wound $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length over right side lower jaw, three wounds below the outer angle of the right eye. There is profuse bleeding from the right ear. There are three cuts or wounds on the back of the head respectively 1, 2 and 3 inches in length. There is extravasated blood beneath the right temporal fascia, dura, arachnoid and pia, and between the convolutions of the brain. There is a compound fracture of the petrous portion of the temporal bone extending into the occipital fossa through posterior fossa into the foramen magnum. The fracture is rendered compound by one of the cuts on the back of the head and right ear. The fourth, fifth and sixth ribs in left axillary line are broken. There is extravasated blood in the anterior mediastinum. Stomach empty; other organs normal. The man died from cerebral injury

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following fracture of the skull. Around the neck is a strip of cloth with the remains of what may have been a bag. Nothing was found in this piece of cloth.

J. C., a baker, is said to have been a law-abiding citizen, and an honest man. During the day he had attended to his business as usual and nothing was known of the murder until a Pole, who owned the property, 32 Jackson Street, notified the police. This man said he went out to see how his cow was and found the body of J. C. This evening there was a Polish wedding, and a number of people were at 32 Jackson Street, where they were to stop for the night. The police suspected the man, and he, with fourteen other Poles, were carted to the police station. J. C. was known to have a sum of money which he carried in a bag around his neck and which was missing at the time of his death. No weapon was found which could have caused the fatality until a police officer, after several days' hunt, unearthed a small cleaver in the cellar, and the town dog officer, who often finds things, a knife in a neighbor's garden.

My opinion was that death ensued as the result of an attack by a person or persons upon the body of J. C. with a blunt ponderous instrument. The chief of police, after several days, notified me that he had a "find," and submitted a shirt and knife found by dog catcher in neighboring garden, and cleaver. He also stated through his glass he could see blood on the cleaver. I informed him that I would gladly have Dr. Whitney examine specimens, he demurred, but after some time requested that I do so. Dr. Whitney reported that there was not the slightest evidence of any blood upon any articles submitted for examination. The case came to trial and the assistant district attorney told the police properly that he had no evidence to hold the man.

This case, a Polish murder, does not probably differ much from many other murders among our foreign citizens (in fact, nearly like the classical Chinese murder). The people are clannish and it is very hard to get any evidence.

THE MURDER OF LUDWYK KUBEAK.*

BY HORACE K. FOSTER, M.D.,
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THE subject of this report, Ludwyk Kubeak, was a Russian Pole, nineteen years of age, who had lived, as it was reported to me, about one year in the United States, most of that time in Peabody, where he was employed as a laborer in the bleachery.

His employer classed him as a very thrifty, industrious, quiet and frugal young man, always temperate, willing, and ready to do his work well, and often working overtime in order to earn more money — and for that reason was sometimes taunted by his fellow-workmen, and accused of sitting up late at night to count his money.

The first that I had ever seen or heard of the man was on the forenoon of Jan. 11, 1908.

As I was riding along the street on that forenoon, at about ten o'clock, I was hailed by a police officer and

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