

deceased. With the assistance of a man each side of him the deceased walked into the hall. After a time he was conducted to the car again and was taken to the camp at Chickerell, where he was put in the guard tent, he walking to the tent with the assistance of two men. Witness had heard more than one of the men who first came to help say "It was not your fault, he was lying in the road." The car was not going beyond six miles an hour, and it was quite impossible to avoid the accident.

At the request of Superintendent Sprackling witness produced his licence, which showed that he had been licensed to drive a motor-car from 1st September, 1913, to August 31st, 1914. You are aware, said Mr. Sprackling, that you have not had a licence to drive a motor-car since the 31st August last?

Witness: I quite forgot it until last night.

Superintendent Sprackling: Here is the renewal form which has not been taken up.

The Coroner: So you have been driving a motor-car since the 31st August without a licence?

Witness: Off and on, sir.

The Coroner: Of course that does not really concern us, but it shows that you have not been asked for your licence by the police, and that consequently your record has been very clear.

PRIVATE SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Private Munns, of the Northants Regiment, stated that, in company with Privates Talbot and Brayne, he was returning to Weymouth from Chickerell at the time stated, and when near the Cemetery they met a Scots soldier walking along the road. The man passed witness, at which time he heard a motor-car about 15 yards behind. Then he heard a thud, and the car driver called out "My God, there's a man under my car." The deceased was got from under the car. Witness heard the driver say that the man was lying in the road, but witness had not seen anyone in that position. It was quite light enough to see anyone lying in the road. The man who walked by witness did not give any evidence of being intoxicated at all. The man who was walking might, on seeing a motor-car approaching, have crossed the road to get on his right side, and so passed in front of the car.

Private Talbot gave corroborative evidence, and added that he heard the driver say that the accident would not have happened if he had had his head light on.

Private Brayne also corroborated. The deceased he said, smelt of drink, but that did not say he was intoxicated. Witness had some knowledge of first aid work, and after the man had been got from under the car he bandaged up, with two handkerchiefs, a wound in his forehead and went with him to the Sidney Hall. As far as witness could ascertain there were no bones broken, but there was a wound in the forehead, and the man complained that his legs were hurt. At the Sidney Hall they practically carried the man inside. The bandage was taken off the man's forehead in order that the Sister might see the wound. The Sister said the

man had had drink, and she told the sergeant orderly to bandage the wound up and to send the man home. Witness told the Sister that the man had complained that his legs were hurt, but the Sister ignored this statement. Two orderlies took the deceased back to the camp in the motor-car, and witness went with them as far as the Adelaide Arms. The orderlies treated the man as a drunken man, and not as a man who had met with a serious accident. Witness was positive that he told the Sister and the sergeant at the Sidney Hall that the man had been run over by a motor-car.

PELVIC BONE FRACTURED IN THREE PLACES.

Dr. F. H. R. Heath stated that, in the presence of Dr. Manning and Dr. Lochrane, he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. There was a deep cut on the left side of the forehead, about 1½ in. long, but there was no injury to the bone. There was no gross injury to the brain, but there was a quantity of fluid, consistent with a blow on the head, which might account for semi-unconsciousness. On the left hip there was extensive outside bruising, and the right hip was also bruised. The right thigh bore an abrasion 3 in. long. The lungs and heart were normal. The left side of the intestines were bruised, and there was an effusion of blood. There was also an effusion of blood into the tissues of the pelvis, which was very marked. There was a considerable amount of smashing of the pelvis. The pelvis bone was broken into three, and there were several splinters of bone about, which showed the violence of the injury. Death was due to shock and heart failure, following the internal injury. He (witness) did not think he could have relied on being able to discover that there was fracture of the pelvis without deceased's clothes had been taken off. It was difficult to understand that the man could have sufficiently supported himself as to walk, but he might have got along if he dragged his feet, with a man on each side of him. If the deceased had been examined properly by a medical man the injuries ought to have been discovered. In witness's opinion the injuries might have been caused by the axle of the car and not the wheels at all. Even if medical aid had been provided at the Sidney Hall or the camp he did not think the life of the deceased could have been preserved.

DIED ALONE IN GUARD TENT.

Dr. Neale Lochrane, surgeon at the Royal Scots camp, stated that on Saturday morning, at five o'clock, he was called to a man who was reported as having died in the guard tent. He examined the body, but could form no opinion as to the cause of death. He was present when the post-mortem was being conducted by Dr. Heath, and he agreed with his evidence. When a case was sent from the Sidney Hall to the camp it was generally assumed that it had been seen by a surgeon, and the orderly would not need to send for him unless a special message had been sent.

Dr. Manning observed that the pelvis bone was the strongest bone in the human body, and he did

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