

natural size, show a few cysts on surface, capsules adherent. Stomach contains food. Intestinal contents of ordinary amount and appearance. Brain, subarachnoid fluid abundant, otherwise normal. Other regions show no evidences of disease. The body throughout shows fatty tissue in normal amount.

*Conclusions.*—1. Death has been caused by pneumonia. 2. There is no proof of starvation or of violence.

Singularly enough in view of this medical statement the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of consumption, and that nobody was to blame.

*CASE 4.—Pneumonia—Suspected Poisoning.*—J. M., a woman aged fifty, of intemperate habits, found dead in bed. For some reason suspicions arose that she had been poisoned.

*Autopsy.*—Jan. 25th, 1893. Body slightly jaundiced. No external signs of violence. Liver extends down to level of umbilicus. Heart muscle brown, valves normal. Right lung emphysematous anteriorly, an area of consolidation found posteriorly, partly in the upper and partly in the adjacent portion of the lower lobe. On section this is found to be grayish in colour, and granular; the surface bathed with a turbid grayish fluid, rest of lung moderately congested throughout but crepitant.

Kidneys small and slightly fibröid. Spleen normal. Intestines normal. Stomach contains a little curdled milk. Liver large, friable, pale and greasy, of orange colour, evidently in advanced stage of fatty degeneration and jaundiced.

*Conclusions.*—There are evidences of a severe acute pneumonia which has lasted several days and is sufficient to explain the death. There is nothing to indicate poisoning.

*CASE 86.*—E. P. æt. 40. A dissolute and drunken woman, arrested for making a disturbance and found dead in the police cell.

*Autopsy,* on Aug. 1st, 1893. Body of a very stout short woman, no signs of injury. Brain—moderate cedema beneath pia; brain substance feels very firm and dense. Lungs voluminous. Soft yellow lymph over the posterior part of right upper lobe. The greater part of this lobe is consolidated and, on section, granular and greyish red in colour. Portions excised sink in water. The rest of lung engorged with blood. Bronchi contain much muco-pus. Left lung intensely congested but crepitant throughout.

Liver large and slightly fatty.

Kidneys large, antero-posterior diameter greatly increased. Capsules thickened and adherent. Cortex, swollen and coarse looking, of an opaque grayish colour. Nothing of note in the other organs.

*Conclusions.*—Death has been due to acute pneumonia. The organs show the effects of usual changes found in chronic alcoholism.

*CASE 43.*—M. R. æt. 64. Said to be in the habit of getting on occasional sprees, in the intervals worked steadily. Died at the end of a few days illness. His wife was supposed by neighbours to have poisoned or starved him.

*Verdict.*—"Death from Alcoholism," (he having been known to drink a moderate quantity of whisky during his last illness.)