

arrival, less than one hour from the time of taking the fatal dose. When seen one hour after death, cyanosis was intense over face and neck, and pupils were widely dilated. Autopsy performed forty-eight hours after death. Intense purplish-blue lividity of face and upper part of neck; pupils contracted to a pin's point. Post-mortem rigidity present in all the joints, and very marked. Bright yellow staining of skin around mouth and nose, and on hands. Anus smeared with yellow fæces. Cerebral sinuses and veins of pia mater, which were distended, contained dark chocolate-brown blood of a syrupy consistency, and without clot. Brain substance and membranes normal. The peritoneal cavity contained an ounce of dark-brown fluid. The liver was of an intense purplish-blue color, and hyperæmic on section. The spleen was dark-red and firm. The capsule of the kidneys was non-adherent, and the parenchyma dark purple-red and very hyperæmic. The small intestines were moderately distended, and contained a quantity of olive-green, tenacious mucus, with shreddy pieces of a yellowish color. The mucous membrane shewed evidence of irritation, but nowhere was there loss of substance. The large intestine was very firmly contracted, and contained only a little mucus. The stomach contained a considerable quantity of greenish-yellow, ropy mucus, the mucous membrane being stained a deep olive-green color, and covered in places with a loose membrane which came away in flakes, and under the microscope was found to consist of masses of cylindrical epithelium. No undissolved bichromate was found in the stomach. The bladder was firmly contracted and quite empty. The lungs, which were of a dark blue-black color externally, were crepitant, and contained little blood, also of a dark chocolate-brown color. The cut surface was dark brown and very frothy. The right auricle and ventricle were moderately dilated, and the left ventricle was contracted. The heart contained three ounces of dark chocolate-brown fluid blood, but no clots. A crystal of bichromate of potash, about the size of a split pea, was found on the right side of the upper part of the œsophagus, and a smaller one on the opposite side at the same level. The tongue and the anterior surface of the œsophagus were stained