

blood to the brain, and from this time he gradually sank, losing all consciousness until he expired on Friday the 6th May, at ten minutes to eight o'clock, p.m.

The subjoined notes of the autopsy are from the pen of Dr. John Chiene :

"SECTIO CADAVERIS of the late Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart., at 52 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Sunday, May 8th, 1870, at 2.30 p.m., forty-three hours after death. The *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew and myself, in the presence of Drs. Andrew Wood, Warburton Begbie, and Moir, and Dr. Munro, Sir James Simpson's assistant. The following facts were ascertained. The body was well nourished. Decomposition was commencing in the neck and upper part of the chest. The dura mater was adherent to the skull-cap. There was subarachnoid effusion. After reflecting the scalp, the following measurements of the skull were taken. Circumference round by occipital protuberance and below frontal eminences, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from ear to ear 13 inches; from occipital protuberance to point between superciliary ridges, 13 inches. The weight of the entire brain (cerebrum and cerebellum) was 54 ounces; the weight of the cerebellum, the pons, and medulla oblongata, was $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The convolutions of the cerebrum were remarkable for their number, depth, and intricate foldings. This was noticed more particularly in the anterior lobes and the islands of Reil. The brain-substance was congested, otherwise healthy. There were atheromatous deposits in the arteries at the base. The pericardium and anterior mediastinum were loaded with fat. The heart weighed $18\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; it contained no clot; it was enlarged, flaccid, and pale. Both ventricular cavities were enlarged. The muscular walls of the right ventricle in some places were almost entirely replaced by fat. The tricuspid and pulmonary valves were healthy. There was atheromatous deposit in the septal segment of the mitral valve. The aortic valve was competent; there was atheromatous deposit in one of the cusps and in the aorta, which was somewhat enlarged. In the ventricular septum, close to the apex, there was an aneurismal sac, of the size of a pigeon's egg, communicating by a large opening with the cavity of the left ventricle; it was filled with firm fibrinous coagulum, which projected into the ventricular cavity through the opening. The lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen, were deeply congested, with indications in all of extravasation of blood (apoplexy)."—*British Medical Journal*.