

odor. The mucous membrane of the cardiac orifice and large end of the stomach were highly congested and inflamed, with red patches of inflammation along the larger curvature, and at the pylorus. No effusion of blood, ulceration, nor perforation were found in the intestines. The spleen was considerably enlarged, the kidneys appeared of a normal size and healthy, but were not removed from the body.

The lungs were congested, but otherwise healthy. The heart was large, pale, and flabby, and the right auricle was nearly full of very black liquid blood. On opening the head the blood-vessels of the brain were found to be everywhere very greatly enlarged and distended with dark blood; about half an ounce of extravasated blood was found between the hemispheres; there were no adhesions between the membranes of the brain, nor serous effusion in the ventricles.—*Medical Circular*.

POISONING BY DUST OF LEAD.

On Thursday week an inquest was held by Mr. Herford, city coroner, on the body of a young woman, twenty-five years old, named Bridget Connor. The deceased lived in Garratt-street, Oldham-road, and worked as a winder at the mill of Messrs. Armitage and Rigby, bedtick manufacturers, Rodney-street. She had lately complained of pains in the stomach and head, and had lost her appetite. On the 29th ult., the deceased having been away from her employment a week medical assistance was obtained. Dr. Royle said that he observed a blue mark round the deceased woman's gums and teeth, indicating that lead in some form had been absorbed. He had made a post-mortem examination, and had found the brain slightly congested, and the windpipe, bronchial tubes, the inner lining of the stomach, and the first part of the small and large intestines in a state of irritation. The large intestine, which ought to have been three times the size of the small one, had been contracted to a much less size than it. All these appearances indicated poisoning by lead, which might have been taken in through the skin, or inhaled in the form of dust. Mr. William Armitage (of Messrs. Armitage and Rigby) said that some time since the firm was working hanks of an orange-colored dye, which could not be made fast unless it contained sugar of lead. As soon as they discovered its deleterious nature, they worked off all the hanks of that dye that they had, and discontinued the use of it. The winders often objected to having the windows open. Messrs. Armitage and Co.'s foreman corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and said there had been two or three other girls ill. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from lead poison.—*Manchester Guardian*.