

the back, but only at spots upon the front of the body. The chest is covered with almost half an inch, of what is now a fine powder, but was, when laid on fresh, a consistent gummy substance, as its composition shows. And the head and face, upon which traces of bitumen are found, are preserved with the same compound. Under the microscope this powder presents the appearance of yellow crystals of different shapes and density of color. Dr. Anderson was so kind as to analyse 30 grains of it. The result he communicates in the following memorandum :

"I digested the 30 grs. for forty-eight hours in hot alcohol at 90°; the residuum I digested for forty-eight hours more in the same way in water. On filtering there remained matter inodorous and tasteless, evidently vegetable ligneous matter, and weighing 12 grains—thus shewing that *eighteen* grains had been dissolved. The solutions, both in spirits and water, were bright and transparent, and on evaporation some salt of ammonia was carried off. I evaporated the spirituous solution to the consistence of ordinary varnish, and on applying it either to earthenware or wood, it answers as a varnish. That it is a resin and insoluble in water, is proved by dropping it into water which it at once renders milky and turbid. The watery solution is evidently vegetable mucous or gum, mixed with a certain portion of animal mucous or gelatine; the latter probably from some of the insects whose bodies were completely disintegrated."

The wood is probably cassia bark, which was largely used, and with which the whole cavity of the body is sometimes filled.

That the body had gone through the usual salting process is proved by the appearance of netron upon the brain, soon after exposure to the air. The brain had not been extracted. Upon removing the calvaria we found it lying on the occiput in a compact mass, shrivelled to about three and a half inches in its longitudinal diameter, and two inches in thickness. It retains distinctly its shape—the under part exhibiting the division between the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the upper part the division of the hemispheres and the convolutions. The dura mater adhered to the skull and retained, to a certain degree, its toughness.

The viscera were either in whole or in part mummied, wrapped up in cloth and shoved up into the chest, but their remains were undistinguishable. The abdomen was filled with cloth.