

herent to the walls of the chest latterally and posteriorly. In the latter situation the pleuritic adhesions were stronger, more extensive and thoroughly organized, slight congestion of both lungs existed posteriorly, it appeared to be hypostatic and was more apparent in the right one. Otherwise the lungs were in a perfectly healthy state.

*Heart.*—The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The pericardium was loaded with fat and contained about an ounce of serum. The heart was perfectly healthy and its valves were in the normal condition. Both auricles and the ventricles and large vessels were completely empty of blood. It weighed seventeen ounces.

The abdominal cavity was thickly lined with fat and the omentum and intestines were also thickly covered with fat.

*Liver.*—The liver was of the ordinary size, weighing four pounds five ounces. It presented a smooth appearance externally. Its substance was very friable, granular and fatty, the knife after passing through it presented a greasy appearance. The gall bladder contained a small quantity of bile. There was nothing else observable about this organ.

*Stomach.*—The stomach was of the normal size and perfectly healthy; it contained half a pint of solid and liquid undigested food which appeared to have been but very recently taken.

*Kidneys.*—The kidneys were of the natural size and perfectly healthy; each kidney weighed, with the adipose tissue attached to it, nine ounces, and without the fat, five ounces. The intestines and the other organs were in the normal state. There were no unusual appearances noticeable in the spleen, except its being in common with the other organs very pale and exsanguine; it was of the ordinary size. The thoracic and abdominal cavities were yet quite warm.

*Wound.*—The wound was next examined, and a long silver probe having been passed through the course of the bullet from the point of entrance in the back of the neck to the orifice of exit the mouth, the skin and superficial fascia of the right side of the neck were then cut and turned aside, and the muscles carefully dissected down to the probe. The following lesions were found to exist. Externally an oval aperture in the skin on the back of the neck, immediately to the right of the spinal column, having depressed and inverted edges, and nearly of a size to admit the point of the little finger, its longest diameter being a quarter of an inch and its shortest a little less. Internally, fracture of the right transverse process of the third cervical vertebra, division of the right internal carotid artery, jugular vein and pneumogastric nerve and laceration of the back part of the pharynx. There was a small wound in the top of the tongue, and three artificial incisor teeth were broken.