

wore. When arrested he was very strictly searched, and nothing of a deadly kind was found upon him; nevertheless, in order to make sure that he should not poison himself, the police insisted upon his changing his dress, and after only a careless examination, they compelled him to put on the dressing-gown which actually contained the packet of poison! The duke secretly swallowed the arsenic the same evening, and for two days his medical attendants, relying upon the rigour of the *detective* police in preventing access to poison, were completely deceived respecting the cause of his symptoms, and pronounced *him to be labouring under cholera!*"

6th.—The quantity of arsenic taken was unknown. Death took place in ten hours. Arsenic was detected in the stomach and its contents. Five hours after the poison had been swallowed, there was *no pain*; and instead of a sense of burning heat, there was a feeling of *coldness* at the pit of the stomach.

"With the exception of vomiting, the symptoms have but little resemblance to those commonly observed in cases of arsenical poisoning. There was also an absence of thirst; and the feeling of roughness in the throat, which often characterizes this form of poisoning, was wanting. The symptoms indeed were so masked, that there does not appear to have been any suspicion of the real cause in the mind of the medical gentleman who was first called to the case." "The mucous membrane of the stomach was intensely inflamed throughout, which was more marked at the *pyloric* than at the cardiac end. It is somewhat singular, that the duodenum presented no marks of inflammation."

"The state of the large and small intestines, except the duodenum, is not described."

7th and 8th.—These two cases are remarkable as evincing the great advantage of the *early and free exhibition of tartar emetic*, although this treatment has been severely reprobated by Beck. Case 7, was a child of six years old, supposed to have taken 150 grains of arsenic. Vomiting and a tendency to collapse came on rapidly. She got two doses of the tartar emetic, vomiting was freely excited, the bowels were rapidly opened, and she recovered without further symptoms.

No. 8, twenty-two years of age, took 120 grains in hot water, on an empty stomach, causing "violent pain in the region of the stomach, burning heat in the throat, and syncope." In *half an hour* she had "cold extremities, very anxious look, pulse quick and hurried, violent pain in the stomach and bowels, very much augmented by pressure." She got at first some castor oil and milk, and afterwards sulph. zinci, without effect. This was followed by tartar emetic (6 grs. and 3.) which produced free vomiting and purging, leaving her almost well on the third day!

Tartar Emetic possesses great advantages over the sulphate of Zinc, in being given in much smaller doses, and being more certain in its operation, as well as of acting on the bowels as on the stomach.

9th.—The subject of this case was examined after being buried *twelve months*. She had survived the dose, fifteen hours, during which time she had severe vomiting and purging; and yet, *after twelve months' interment*, about three grains of arsenic were found dispersed over the stomach. *No part of it was converted into a sulphuret*, nor was there the slightest appearance of a yellow colour in any part. The mucous membrane of the stomach still retained an inflammatory redness. "This case is deserving of especial notice, because, on a recent trial, a learned judge, guided by the statement of a medical witness,