I, I.-This compound is the precipitate which falls when the Iodine test is added to a solution of Strychnia. It is not a mere mechanical combination ; because, if so, it would not be formed under so many adverse circumstances; and, as the Iodine test is the Ioduretted Iodide of Potassium, I have thought that the alkaloidal combination was similar. The Iodide of Potassium is a colourless salt, and so is the Iodide of Strychnia: for these reasons I have given this precipitate the abovementioned name. It is easily precipitated from solutions rendered very acid by Sulphuric, Nitric or Acetic acids; also from solutions containing most metallic salts, and even from organic mixtures. When well washed and dried, it is of a reddish colour, and when deposited from the alcoholic solution by spontaneous evaporation, it appears like cubical blocks of a yellow colour when examined by the microscope, but it is not very distinct; generally, it is amorphous. The precipitate is light and bulky, comparatively, and is insoluble in water to any great extent; hence its use as a test. It has a slightly bitter taste. When exposed to heat, Iodine fumes are given off, leaving a dark-colored residue; and, if the heat be increased, disagreeable fumes are given off, and a spongy, charred mass is left, even when heated to redness. It is soluble in alcohol. Diluted Sulphuric, Acetic, Citric and Hydrochloric acids, form mixtures of a light yellow colour, but it is not dissolved. The strong acids decompose it, giving off violet fumes of Iodine. Ammonia and Lig. Potassæ abstract the Iodine and leave the Strychnia free as a yellowish powder. The uses will most probably be similar to those of the alkaloid; but, on account of its very great insolubility, its action would not be considered so violent; but this is doubtful. I gave to a kitten about one-third of a grain, wrapt up in a piece of meat. It caused a great flow of saliva; resulting, I suppose, from the taste. In twenty minutes powerful contractions were caused, but they were scarcely so frequent as when the free alkaloid was given. The respirations became very frequent; but the heart's action was not much increased when compared with that of another kitten of about the same age. The pupils were widely dilated-the irides scarcely to be seen. The veins were all engorged with blood, but the lungs not so to a very great extent. The stomach was found filled with air. The poisonous particles were found lying around the cardiac orifice, very few being at any other part. I think half the amount taken would have caused death, because a very large portion was still rolled up in the bolus with which it was given. Death was caused in forty minutes. Its inferiority in point of poisonous effects are, I think, little, if any, inferior to the free alkaloid. The stomachic mucous membrane did not appear to be the least inflamed where

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