

his statement quite correct. His explanation, however, is not entirely so; and if he had carried out his experiments they would have led him to a method of preparing some iodine products of the alkaloids—which method (as far as I am aware) is as yet unknown.

The precipitate formed in solutions of sulphate of quinine, in presence of ferric chloride and potassium iodide, is *not* iodine but herapathite—sulphate of iodo-quinine.

1. The precipitate is soluble in warm water; iodine is not so to any great extent.

2. The precipitate filtered, washed and dried, is greenish and not volatile at ordinary temperatures. Iodine is nearly black, and volatile.

3. The precipitate is easily soluble in warmed acetic or dilute sulphuric acid; iodine is not to any great extent.

4. The precipitate when treated with ammonia turns brick red; iodine remains of nearly the same color, forming teriodide of nitrogen.

5. Dissolved in acetic acid it gives a blue color with starch, showing feeble combination of the iodine. There are many other reactions which I have not had time to investigate, but I think that "Monad" has hit upon the best method of preparing iodo-quinine and analogous compounds. It is well known that this body, discovered by Herapath, is a capital substance for polarizing experiments, and has received the name of "artificial tourmaline." The usual method of preparing it has not always succeeded in my hands, but from the few experiments I have had time to make, I think "Monad's" process will prove very effectual.

The subject is one which deserves full attention; all or many of the alkaloids seem to act in the same way; and we have, perhaps, here a method of obtaining the iodo-alkaloids in a very simple manner. Query—Might not iodo-quinine be a valuable adjunct to our Pharmacopœia?

It is doubtful whether these substances—iodo-quinine, cinchonine, strychnine, etc., are really substitution products or merely compounds of the alkaloids with iodine. The dark color and the easy detection and separation of the iodine by starch, etc., seem to favor the latter view. Ultimate analysis can scarcely give a satisfactory result, only a few atoms of hydrogen being replaced by iodine in compounds of such large molecular weights: