

inal pains, extreme pallor of countenance with anxious expression, cold clammy skin, feeble rapid pulse, made scarcely any complaint, in fact did not speak unless addressed. After each attack of pain he vomited freely, then complained of thirst. The vomited matter was bright green and there was considerable sediment of Paris green at the bottom of the vessel.

The emesis began thirty minutes after taking the poison, partly no doubt from the action of an emetic of mustard his wife had induced him to take. Treatment consisted in giving good doses of dialyzed iron, large quantities of milk and eggs, keeping up free emesis until the green hue disappeared altogether. After that he became quite easy, but slightly stupid, pulse firmer, slower and skin warmer. Improvement lasted for more than an hour, when all the symptoms returned with much greater severity. His sufferings now were intense, great tenesmus, no diarrhoea, although bowels moved frequently, constant desire to void urine. He grew worse rapidly, and expired five hours after drinking the fatal potion.

Case II. In each of the cases related, the kind of poison taken was known, in the one ~~to be~~ *reported*, the toxic agent had to be decided from the symptoms manifested.

Case III. In the small village of S— resided a Mr. T. and family, consisting of a wife and two daughters.

Mr. T. was a delicate man, *æt.* 53 years, the elder daughter, *æt.* 26 years, a very delicate girl, having had several attacks of pneumonia; the younger *æt.* 19 years was in the enjoyment of very good health.

On the evening of November 13th, 1882, the father and daughters were attending choir practice at a neighbouring church, leaving their mother at home, who, in their absence, busied herself in preparing some herb-tea for all to partake of, as they were suffering from severe colds.

The herbs were supposed to be only those they were constantly in the habit of using,

viz., smart-weed and mullein leaves: On returning home at 10 p.m., the father and daughters drank freely of the infusion, the mother only tasting it, as there was scarcely enough for all. The father went immediately to bed, the others remained up for a time. In a few moments all began to complain of dryness and burning sensation in throat and mouth; soon the elder daughter grew dizzy, began laughing and acted like one intoxicated, then became delirious; the father and young girl complained of sickness, nausea, dizziness and strange feelings, and by the time the mother got a neighbour aroused and in the house all were insensible.

I arrived at 11.30 p.m., found Mr. T. lying in bed in a state of coma, breathing very heavily, tongue extremely dry and swollen, unable to swallow, entirely unconscious, no sensation whatever, at intervals a convulsive movement passed over his frame.

The sisters were in an adjoining sitting-room lying on beds hastily spread on the floor by the neighbors. Both were unconscious and swallowed with great difficulty anything given them. They retained some sensation. They had severe convulsions at intervals. In all three cases the countenances were of a dusky hue; the pupils of the eyes were dilated to the full; scarcely any of the iris could be distinguished, also strong external strabismus. From the marked mydriasis, together with the other symptoms present, it was evident the poison was one of the solanaceæ, and I was fully convinced that it was either belladonna or its alkaloid, an opinion, I think, pretty fully corroborated by the facts afterwards ascertained.

The stupor exhibited by all the patients was most profound, in fact the whole nervous system was prostrated and paralyzed. Sharp emetics were given to the girls, but the elder one did not vomit as freely as her sister. I gave all the patients three $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses of morphia subcutaneously, at intervals of an hour, and after the first injection the convulsions ceased, and after the third the