

testines. I also observed that the blood had a dark fluid appearance, and presented the usual appearances of poisoning by strychnine. The bladder was full, which is not common. Taylor reports that the bladder has been found full, as on this occasion. Upon removing the stomach and intestines, I put them in a jar, and conveyed them to Professor Croft for analysis. I was present at the analysis of the stomach, and while Professor Croft was testing the powders. The contents of the stomach were examined on the 21st. The stomach was found to contain strychnine. It was easy of detection, and there seemed to be a large quantity present. There was more than half a grain of strychnine found in one of the powders. There appeared to be more left in the powder. The sixteenth part of a grain has killed a child between two and three years in about twenty-five minutes. Half a grain has been known to kill an adult. The symptoms described were the usual marked symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. I consider that the child died from the effects of poisoning by strychnine. I think the prescription of defendant for worms was, 6 grains of santonine, 6 grains of scammony, 2 grains of jalapine, with 10 or 12 grains white sugar to be made into four powders, one to be given every five hours, to be followed by a dose of castor oil. I suppose that strychnine must have been taken for santonine by Dr. Hoare.

To Mr. CAMERON.—I cannot speak as to the importation of strychnine. I have only seen it in the powdered state. I do not dispense medicines, but I am well acquainted with it. It has generally what I would call a "dim" or "dirty" white appearance. Santonine is also a poison in large doses. Santonine is vegetable, and is extracted from a worm seed.

Prof. Croft said—On the evening of the 21st; I received a small package from Constable Williams, containing three powders, with a request from Coroner Scott to have them analyzed. Dr. Richardson left me the contents of the stomach in a sealed up jar on the night of the 19th. I made a chemical examination of the contents of the stomach of the late Franklin Alfred Taylor, and of some powders said to have been administered to the deceased. The contents of the stomach were small in quantity, thick and ropy, from the presence of a quantity of mucus and undigested food. The whole was digested with water and a little acetic acid and filtered. The filtered solution, made alkaline by ammonia and shaken with ether; the ethereal solution drawn off and evaporated. The residue was tested for strychnine by means of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassa. Unmistakeable evidences of the presence of strychnine were obtained. No attempt was made to determine the quantity procured, on account of want of time. One of the powders was digested with alcohol. The alcoholic solution left on evaporation a residue weighing rather more than three grains. The residue was tested with water and left an insoluble resinous substance. The filtered solution was tested with ammonia and ether as in the former case, but owing to want of time the whole of the substance soluble in ether was not extracted. The ethereal solution on evaporation left a residue weighing about half a grain. This residue was proved to be strychnine by the same test as that applied to that extracted from the contents of the stomach, and also by the oxide of manganese test. As before mentioned there was not time to extract from the aqueous solution the whole of the strychnine or other poisonous substance by means of ether; a white substance was left, which on examination proved to be strychnine, or at least to contain a considerable quantity of that substance. The quantity of strychnine from one of the powders if carefully extracted must have been considerably over half a grain. I extracted $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnine from one of the powders. I could have extracted more from the intestines than I did. Strychnine rapidly absorbs, and is found in the tissues. From the quantity found in the stomach, I could not state the quantity administered, as it is rapidly absorbed. There was sufficient found to cause death. Santonine is almost always crystallized. The usual form of strychnine in the drug shops is in a powdered state. It is also found in a crystallized state.

This closed the case for the Crown.