

the process was continued without interruption to the end, it was about half past ten a.m., when I commenced and I finished before sun down. I speak about my process on the stomach, I think I examined the gall bladder the following day. I left everything with Dr. Provost except my apparatus. I did not make any physiological test of the contents of the stomach, except by tasting it, and I then found it bitter. I would have done so, but at this season of the year it is impossible to obtain a frog. The yellow substance on the glass capsule produced is organic matter. It takes about twenty seconds to pass strychnine from the stomach to the urine and I think about the same time to absorb and carry it to the gall bladder. I have never seen a case of idiopathic tetanus, but I have seen several cases of traumatic tetanus. Whilst the trial of Palmer was going on, Mr. Rodgers and myself had not yet completed the process which we discovered for the detection of strychnine, it was only completed by us after he had given his evidence at that trial. It is the series of colours, blue, violet, purple, and red, which prove the presence of strychnine. I have examined more than 200 human bodies and never before met with the same series of colours. I have often obtained strychnine from the bodies of animals, but have never before had the opportunity in the human subject. I have discovered it in the urine of persons taking it medicinally, I have in these cases found the same series of colours. In the trial of Palmer, Dr. Taylor asserted that the presence of strychnine could not assuredly be detected. It was in consequence of this statement that Mr. Rodgers and myself set to work to discover a process by which it could always be detected, and the result of these experiments was the discovery of the process, I have described. Although there are persons who deny that the colour test will prove the presence of strychnine, there are none who deny, that when the series of colours are produced under these circumstances, that they are not evidence of strychnine. I consider that it is a point undisputed in medicine, that this series of colours thus produced is a certain indication of the presence of strychnine. Where arsenic has been absorbed in the body you may discover all that has not been eliminated, arsenic is eliminated like strychnine. As a general rule nature tries to get rid of poisons as soon as possible.

*Re-examined*:—When Dr. Taylor at the trial of Palmer, said that other substances could produce the same colours, it only showed that he did not know what he was talking about, as these colours are not produced by other substances under the same circumstances.

This closed the case for the crown.

*Note*.—We will give the medical testimony taken on the defence in the next number of the journal.

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It is with sincere pleasure we announce that our worthy old friend and fellow-student, George Duncan Gibb, A.M., M.D., L.L.D., has succeeded to the baronetcy of Gibb, of Falkland Fife. Sir George D. Gibb is at present physician to the Westminster Hospital, and lecturer on Forensic Medicine. There has just issued from the London press the second edition of his work on the Laryngoscope.