not analysed, and a small quantity of strychnine obtained from Joutras' stomach were given back to the coroner. The powder contained in the pellet was also analysed by Dr. Girdwood in my presence. With Dr. Bruneau, I analysed the contents of the stomach, the duodenem, a powder containing morphine, six powders of carbonate of magnesia and iron; with Dr. Mignault I analysed a pellet containing strychnine, an arsenic powder, and some sulphate of magnesia. Dr. Girdwood analysed the stomach and gall bladder in my presence, and also a portion of the powder contained in the pellet. He also verified my experiments for arsenic. The colours obtained in testing for strychnine by sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash are seriatim, blue, violet, purple and red. I only saw Joutras after his death; he must have weighed about 140 lbs. I concluded from the whole of my analysis that the viscera given to me contained strychnine. I can not say the exact quantity they contained, but there was a good deal of it. I can not make an exact calculation of the amount of strychnine that would be contained in the whole body. I have heard the evidence in this case, and from the symptoms described in the case, I am of opinion that the deceased F. X. Joutras during his life took sufficient strychnine to cause death, and that his death was caused by that poison. I never saw any natural disease cause symptoms similar to those in the present case, nor do I know of any natural disease that could cause them.

Cross-examined .- The symptoms I have heard described indicate to me, apart from the analysis, poisoning by strychnine. I neverwas present at the death of a human being from the effects of strychnine. I myself poisoned a small dog with strychnine. I did not weigh the dose .- The dog died in about two minutes, the symptoms became apparent about a minute after I administered the poison. The action of strychnine is not instantaneous upon reaching the slomach, it generally operates at an interval of from half an hour to two hours after being swallowed. A large dose might perhaps act more rapidly than a small one, but the size of the dose, as a rule, should make little difference in the time required to produce symptoms of poisoning. This poison would set quicker given dissolved in some liquid than if incorporated with a solid substance. Strychnine is easier dissolved in warm fluids or in alcohol than in other liquid. One grain of strychnine would give a bitter taste to three gallons of water i. e., to a volume of water of 100,000 times its own bulk. There are four hundred and eighty grains in an ounce. The dose to cause death would be from half a grain to five grains; strychnine is absorbed in the blood and tissues, and unless death supervene is eliminated from the system with the other secretions. Strychnine is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon, which are also the principal elements of animal tissnes, but in different proportions. I found my opinion concerning the symptoms, upon what I have read The absorption of the poison commences at once, sometimes a small quantity absorbed quicker than a large one. In a great many poisons the absorption of part of a strong dose might cause death and the remainder would then be found in the stomach. After the first manifestations of poisoning, any one who has taken strychnine either soon dies or gets better. It is not only in poisoning strychnine that nervous twitchings are observed. I have read of cases of poisor ing by strychnine where the face became placid after death. Nearly all author agree in stating that the rigidity of the limbs caused by the last spasms corr tinue after death, but this is not always the case: from rigidity of limbs alout