

precipitation from a soluble salt of Strychnia and Ferrocyanide of Potassium. It is an amorphous white powder, which becomes greenish when in contact with iron and the air; it is inodorous, and insoluble in water; the taste is more metallic than bitter. Its effects and uses will be similar to those of the alkaloid.

HYDROSULPHOCYANATE OF STRYCHNIA.— $\text{St}(\text{HC}^2, \text{NS}^2)$  or  $(\text{C}^{42} \text{H}^{22} \text{N}^2 \text{O}^4)(\text{HC}^2, \text{NS}^2)$ . This is mentioned by Kane, but I prepared it before I was aware that he had referred to it. It is easily prepared by precipitation from the Sulphate of Strychnia and Sulphocyanide of Potassium. It is a crystalline powder, which forms radiated four-sided needles. It has been considered to be the best medicolegal test for the alkaloid, as it will detect 1 part in 375 of water. It has a slightly bitterish taste. Its uses will be similar to the base.

STRYCHNIA WITH THE METALS.—These compounds form two classes of salts—those in which the metal acts as an acid, and those forming double salts, the alkaloid and metal being united with an acid or halogen radical. I have not been able to enquire fully into this department, but will describe a few compounds.

1. THE METAL ACTING AS AN ACID. STRYCHNIA AND ANTIMONY. ANTIMONIATE OF STRYCHNIA.— $\text{St} \text{SbO}^5$  or  $(\text{C}^{42} \text{H}^{22} \text{N}^2 \text{O}^4) \text{SbO}^5$ . This salt is easily prepared by precipitation from a solution of Sulphate of Strychnia and Antimoniate of Potash. It is amorphous, tasteless, and insoluble in water. This salt, I would suppose, might be of some use as a therapeutical agent if it were enquired into. The Antimonite has not been prepared, and it is difficult to say what compound it would form.

STRYCHNIA AND ARSENIC. ARSENITE OF STRYCHNIA.— $\text{St} \text{As O}^3$  or  $(\text{C}^{42} \text{H}^{22} \text{N}^2 \text{O}^4) \text{As O}^3$ . This salt is easily prepared by double decomposition from Sulphate of Strychnia and Arsenite of Potash. It is amorphous, and requires a large quantity of water for solution; it has no taste, or if any, very slight. What the therapeutical powers of this salt may be has not been yet fully proved by experience. There seems reason for considering it to be a useful Antiperiodic Tonic. The Arsenite of Quinine is much recommended in intermittent fevers, and it is almost insoluble and from analogy we might suppose that its effects would be somewhat similar.

ARSENATE OF STRYCHNIA.—This is easily prepared by dissolving Strychnia in Arsenic Acid. It is a very soluble salt, I did not crys-

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