

wished to help me in my work. Dr. G. P. Girdwood was the person named That at least was the substance; I made no objection with the proviso that all his experiments should be made with my consent and in my presence. This was on a Friday, in February. I gave Dr. Girdwood the stomach, and gall bladder which were in separate glass bottles, and sealed (I had on the 7th of January, placed the viscera in four different bottles), to analyse them in my presence. (Description of process overruled). The duodenum I treated by another process which I found was much quicker (for strychnine). The basis of this process is the use of hydrochloric acid and chloroform, instead of acetic acid and ether. The mode of acting was this; I first chopped up the duodenum, which was placed in distilled water, with one-sixth of its weight of hydrochloric acid. This mixture was heated on a vapour bath, until dissolved. I then let it cool to separate the fat, and then filtered it; the residue was washed in distilled water, and the liquid obtained by filtering, was treated with excess of ammonia and sulphate of magnesia, refiltered and treated with chloroform, and shaken up. I then drew off the chloroform, evaporated it on a dish, and treated the residue with concentrated sulphuric acid which was treated for several hours to destroy organic matter; it was then diluted, refiltered and more chloroform added; this was then evaporated on a dish, and then tested with sulphuric acid, and bichromate of potash and binocide of lead. The same series of colours were produced as by Staas process, *i. e.*, blue, violet, purple, and from these to red. I came to the conclusion from this that the duodenum contained strychnine.

DR. TURCOTTE.—At the same time, that I gave Dr. Provost Joutras' viscera, I gave him a packet containing six powders that I had received from him, and which I asked him to analyse; this was all I gave him.

DR. PROVOST.—The coroner on the 7th January, gave me a packet containing six powders, of a red and white mixture, and another small white one; the small one weighed one grain and three-quarters, had a bitter taste and no crystalline appearance. I treated this powder with nitric acid, and it gave a precipitate of a red orange colour, which became darker upon adding ammonia; upon adding chloride of gold it gave a pretty yellow, with perchloride of iron a blue; which led me to the conclusion that it was a preparation of morphine. The other six powders were carbonate of iron and magnesia. On the 24th January, I was given some things to analyse, and among them was a packet that the coroner told me contained some things found in Joutras' house.

DR. TURCOTTE.—On the 24th January or thereabouts, I gave Dr. Provost a bottle containing a sprig of absinthe, and also a packet containing two powders and a pellet of grease.

DR. PROVOST.—This packet was given to me and Dr. Mignault of St. Michel de Yamaska; upon opening this packet, we found two powders, one of which was sulphate of magnesia, which we tested for strychnine and found none. The other powder was smaller than the first; it weighed eight grains, and was neatly folded up as if by a Doctor. The powder was white, and under the microscope showed octohedral crystals. This powder was proved to be arsenic; we tested it for strychnine but found none, the pellet which the packet contained was composed of two pieces of suet stuck together, and upon being opened we found in the centre about one grain of white powder of a bitter taste which turned out to be strychnine; these powders, as well as part of the intestines, that were