

Upon conversing with the Queen's counsel, Colonel Prince, about the condition of the remainder of the ointment that had been applied to the scalp, and which I had removed from the house of the parents for further examination, Colonel Prince ordered me to ascertain its component parts. To which order I reported as follows:—I scraped the ointment from the chip box and weighed it; it weighed one half ounce, put this into a galipot upon the stove in order to melt the lard—a very small portion only melted. I poured upon the substance a solution of potash, and having stirred the whole, threw it into water; removed the scum, evaporated the water, and found *eighty-seven grains* remaining of a white powder; weighed two grains of this white powder, and dissolved it in water, tested it with sulphuric and muriatic acids, which threw down a white precipitate; continued to pour the acids upon it, and the excess of acids redissolved the precipitate. Took two grains more of the white powder and tested it with the infusion of galls, which produced a dirty-yellowish precipitate. Tested another solution of the powder with the sub. carbonate of potash, which threw down a white precipitate; and, lastly, took four grains of the white powder and dissolved it in water, and passed a stream of sulphureted hydrogen gas through the solution, which produced an orange red deposit; and stated that it was my opinion, as a medical man, that the white powder was tartrate of antimony, and which was mixed with the lard very much over the quantity generally used for external application on sound surfaces, and would produce fatal results if applied to a large raw surface.

I then sent thirty-six grains of the white powder to Professor Croft of Toronto, for analysis; to which he returned an answer as follows:

“TORONTO, 12th May 1852.

“SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing for analysis 36 grains of a white powder, supposed to be tartar emetic. I have applied all the principal tests for antimony and tartaric acid, and have arrived at the same result:

- 1st. The orange sulphuret with sulphureted hydrogen.
- 2nd. Its solubility in hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.
- 3rd. White precipitate with hydrochloric acid soluble in excess.
- 4th. Precipitate after a time with ammonia.
- 5th. Smell of pyro-tartaric acid on heating.
- 6th. Alkaline reaction of residue.