

violent vomiting. Her attempts to speak were unintelligible sounds, having *lost her power of articulating*, but not her consciousness. She had no cramps, spasms or convulsions. The hearing was unaffected: sensibility of the body was greatly impaired, her face and throat were almost insensible to touch. She felt very giddy, but was neither *delirious nor sleepy*. She was frequently *pulling her throat about*, but she knew not why. The child was similarly but more slightly affected, except that she evinced a slight tendency to sleep. Like the others she was constantly *putting her hands to her throat*. The same authority says, (17) when the root or its tincture is swallowed, the most marked symptoms are, numbness and tinglings of the parts *about the mouth and throat, and of the extremities, vomiting, contracted pupil, and failure of the circulation*.

Dr. Fleming's (18) inaugural essay, which obtained a gold medal from the University of Edinburgh at the graduation in 1844, gives *warmth in the stomach* in doses as small as five drops of the tincture of aconite, increasing in intensity with the increased dose; and after describing four degrees of operation under experiments which do not terminate fatally, he says, when the action of the drug is carried to a fatal extent, the individual becomes entirely *blind, deaf and speechless*. He either retains his consciousness to the last, or is affected with slight wandering delirium; the pupils are dilated; *general muscular tremors*, or even slight convulsions supervene; the pulse becomes *imperceptible both at the wrist and heart*, the temperature of the surface sinks still lower than before, and at length after a few hurried gasps, *death by syncope* takes place.

It will be superfluous to cite more symptoms of poisoning by aconite, having already given enough to shew, that *the only symptoms clearly characteristic of poisoning by aconite in this case was numbness*, which the lawyer persisted in calling tingling. I think also, that I have established circumstantially, but clearly, that only *a very small quantity of tincture of aconite*, could have been given, if given at all. I will now by the same sort of evidence, before referring to the symptoms, demonstrate the *probability that a poisonous quantity of digitalis was used*. The tonic was composed of half an ounce each of the tinctures of cardamons, cinchona, gentian and ginger, besides aromatic spirit of ammonia. Mr. Murney, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Scott, declared, that one of the bottles used for the tonic contained a black liquid, and *was nearly full*. That could not by any possibility have been any of the above, because the tincture of cardamons was hardly *one third full*, and evidently *not so dark* as the cinchona, or digitalis. It could not have been the cinchona be-