

fere, unless Dr. Barry consented to my attendance. She said that Dr. Barry had been drinking, and could not be found. I then went with her, and found that McKay was evidently sinking. His skin was cold and clammy. He yawned occasionally. He said that he had the feeling of death upon him, and he expressed a desire to have his urine removed from his bladder by the catheter, as he was unable to void it. The symptoms being those of fatal internal hæmorrhage, and the position of the wound being over the region of a distended bladder, made me feel apprehensive that the bladder might be wounded, and I rather expected to find blood flowing through the catheter, but nothing else than urine came away. I visited McKay several times during the night: consulted with Dr. McKenzie, in presence of Malcolm Cameron, Esq., M.P.P., about the case. Never heard of Dr. Going being in attendance on the dying man. In the morning, about a quarter of an hour before McKay's death, Mrs. McKay came to my house, wishing me to go and draw off his urine, as he felt a great desire to void it, but could not. I replied, that the desire to void the urine arose from the accumulation of blood surrounding the bladder and pressing it. The wound being what is considered fatal, any thing in the shape of the ablest medical skill was of little avail. I thought so as coroner; the jury thought so too; and the object of the inquest medically was to obtain proof that the wound was the cause of death. I summoned Dr. McKenzie, my esteemed friend, a gentleman well worthy the friendship of any man, and whose heart is in the right place. He made a *post mortem* examination of the body of McKay, and testified that McKay died of internal hæmorrhage, caused by the wound in the abdomen. Scrutator finds fault with me for calling in Dr. McKenzie to give medical evidence as McKay's medical attendant. I did not do so, Scrutator. I called him to make a *post mortem* examination, and I preferred calling Dr. McKenzie to Dr. Going, just as the ladies do, "merely because I liked him best."

Upon the evidence submitted to the jury, they found a verdict of wilful murder against Mason. Mason was found guilty by the higher tribunals of the country. Colonel Prince, Queen's Counsel, at the trial, eloquently pleaded from the "map of evidence" submitted by the coroner. The sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner, the whole course of the law and justice was maintained in its integrity, without a plan, and yet one who assumes the power to *scrutinize* the proceedings, is in such a miserable position, as to be found reasoning thus:—

"A coroner's inquest is held, medical testimony is required, medical testimony is procured, by legal practitioners. But Dr. Going is not called upon to give *his evidence*. Therefore, the conducting of the inquest is extraordinary, it is a mockery of justice, and a subversion of the real object of the coroner's inquest."