

roborated the testimony of the Sexton, as far as relates to having the coffin opened and the contents found therein.

Mr. Burns, the door-keeper and Apothecary at the Asylum, deposed that the parts of the body exhibited were the body of a patient of the name of George Andrews, who died in the Asylum—that an inquest was held upon the body, at the Asylum, on Sunday morning—that no *post mortem* examination took place, either before or after the inquest—that a *post mortem* examination did take place on Monday morning, and that Dr. Scott cut off the head and limbs for anatomical purposes—that the head &c., were not sent for interment, till after they had learned that the other portion of the body had been discovered as sent from the Asylum.

Upon the Coroner reading over the statement of this witness, Dr. Scott, who had been summoned, said that some parts of it had not been made by the witness, when the Coroner went through it again, asking the witness to notice if anything had been wrongly inserted. The witness, after listening attentively to his evidence being read over, said that it was correct, and signed it.

Dr. Scott then requested the coroner to take his evidence in the matter, saying that he was sorry there were such rumors abroad as there appeared to be concerning the Asylum, and that he thought if he were allowed to give his testimony, it would go a great way towards dispelling any erroneous ideas that had been entertained.

Dr. King replied that evidence had been given that an inquest had been previously held on the same body, and that, as he understood from Coroner Duggan that he was prepared to substantiate that portion of the door-keeper's evidence, he should take his evidence concerning the subject before the jury. It was an unpleasant task to him to have to act in this matter, and he would remark that it was necessary that every latitude should be given to the Medical Superintendent of such an institution to examine into the cause of the death of patients, in order that he might be better qualified to treat the living; but this was a different matter from dissecting a body in the manner the one they had just seen had been. He was determined, however, not to be interrupted, and while he sat there as a coroner, he would not allow Dr. Scott or any one else to accuse him of entering evidence which had not been given. If Dr. Scott would write down what he wished to say, Aldermen Kneeshaw or Whittemore, both of whom were present, would swear him to it, and he (Dr. King) would return his statement, with the evidence taken, to the Police Magistrate.

Coroner Duggan being sworn, testified that he had held an inquest on the body of a patient named George Andrews, at the Asylum, and recognized the body on view as the same. He

read the verdict of the jury on that inquest, to the effect, "that the deceased had died of disease of the lungs and stomach." Mr. Duggan then went on to say, that no one had any right to bring the body from the county to the city for the purpose of holding an inquest upon it, as though he was not competent to conduct an inquest, when Coroner King intimated that he would not permit this, and as it was unnecessary to go on with the matter further, should dismiss the jury.

John Roaf, Esq., Solicitor, who appeared on the part of Dr. Scott, contended that Dr. King could not refuse the evidence of Dr. Scott or any one else who wished to testify anything concerning the inquest, and insisted that the coroner should receive Dr. Scott's statement.

Dr. King remarked that he had already decided that the inquest could proceed no further, undoubted evidence having been given that an inquest had already been held, and a verdict rendered on the same body, but that he would put it to the Jury to say whether they would hear Dr. Scott.

The Jury having signified that they did not wish to hear him, the Coroner declared the inquest broken up, in consequence of it having been clearly shown that there had been a finding already in the matter.

The Jury then retired, and the remains were sent back to Potter's field for re-interment.—*Toronto Patriot*.

(We would strongly recommend the Board of Commissioners to look after the interests of the Asylum. The Superintendent should dissect other subjects than his own patients.—*Ed. B. A. J.*)

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL MEN AND THE COMING ELECTION.

"7. Resolved, That we will not hereinafter vote for a member of the House of Assembly who will not pledge himself to use his influence to obtain the repeal of the present laws regulating the practice of medicine.

8. Resolved, That the Editor of the *North American* is requested to add to his platform another plank, namely, **MEDICAL TOLERATION**—the expunging from the statute books of all protecting and prohibitory enactments in relation to Medical practitioners."—*Eclectic Medical Association, Brockville, Sept. 24, 1851.*

On the eve of a general election, and with the experience before us, in the late