

the mixture were correct, Mrs. Taylor might have taken 100 drops to produce the symptoms. A person accustomed to the use of Battley's solution might take 100 drops quite well.

Dr. Henry D. Littlejohn assisted in the post-mortem examination of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Pritchard, and concurred in the reports. He was of opinion that Mrs. Pritchard's death was caused by antimony administered in small quantities and continuously. In Mrs. Taylor's case he had no difficulty in arriving at the opinion that she died of poison, but he had difficulty in determining the particular poison that killed her. He thought the symptoms were mixed in her case, to some extent, like those of narcotic poison, and to some extent like those of antimony. Antimony in large quantities would produce a burning sensation in the throat. It could be readily administered in a liquid or beat up in egg-flip. It dissolves readily. Lump-sugar, being porous, would easily take up a sufficient quantity of antimony to cause vomiting.

In cross-examination, witness said he had made no special experiments to test this, but, from his knowledge of tartar emetic, he was entitled to make the statement he had done. It was impossible that opium alone could produce the symptoms exhibited by Mrs. Taylor.

Dr. James Paterson stated that the evidence he had heard had confirmed the conviction he held in regard to Mrs. Pritchard's case. He was well acquainted with the symptoms of poisoning by antimony, and those of Mrs. Pritchard indicated chronic poisoning by small and repeated doses. It was his decided impression that she was killed by chronic poisoning by antimony. He thought Mrs. Taylor might have died from opium, but there might be some other narcotic poison. He had made an experiment with aconite, by applying it to the tongue. It produced a strong tingling sensation, accompanied by numbness, which lasted at least four hours. He would never forget the taste while he lived. He had no suspicion of antimony in Mrs. Taylor's case, but he now believed her death had been caused by opium and antimony. A less dose of opium would have a greater effect, seeing the patient was previously under the influence of antimony. The effect would be much more rapid if aconite were also combined.

John M'Millan, assistant to Murdoch Brothers, deposed to having filled a bottle with Battley's solution for Mary M'Leod on the 28th of February. Cross-examined, he said he had previously filled the same bottle for an old lady, the circumstance being fixed on his memory because she told him to cork it well, as she had once lost a quantity of it. The purchase of the solution by Murdoch Brothers was proved by Mr. Barron, of Barron, Harveys, Becketts, and Simpson, wholesale druggists, London,