

deceased's bowels open; gave him the mixture in the bottle; cannot tell what were its proportions. It was a camphor mixture, and Epsom salts in a quart of water. Thinks there was one ounce of tincture of hyoscyamus, does not know of what strength, and from two to three grains of camphor in the bottle; deceased was to take two or three spoonful every four hours; gave him also calomel pills. Did not object to Dr. Turquand, Dr. Watt, or any other regular medical practitioner being called in, but said the two former would not meet him there.

Freeman B. Schofield sworn: Was in the house with deceased very often during his illness; in fact several times every day. Deceased appeared to be in great pain from the first; passed his nights restlessly; said he felt very miserable; slept on the third day after the accident, about twenty minutes; about the last of Mr. Scott's attendance, deceased was very much purged; Mr. Scott always appeared to think he would get well; witness was present when Dr. Turquand first visited deceased; he appeared sorry that Mr. Scott had left; he only wanted another medical man to advise with Mr. Scott; witness had heard that Mr. Scott would not meet with Drs. Turquand or Watt: was present when deceased was bled; thinks he was bolstered up on both occasions.

T. J. Cottle sworn: Heard the evidence of Mr. Scott and Dr. Turquand; is a member of the College of Surgeons; saw Davis on Saturday last; found him very much prostrated; pulse thready; hardly perceptible; tongue thickly coated; thought him sinking. Examined the foot; thought there were slight symptoms of gangrene. (Witness then described the treatment necessary for punctured wounds; which was directly opposed to that pursued by Mr. Scott in the case of the deceased); said to Mr. Fauquier that deceased was in a very dangerous state; would not have bled deceased; the wound in the foot should have been dilated. With the amount of irritation which has been described, he would have thought it necessary to dilate the wound to the bottom; is of opinion that there was bad practice at first; that the sins of omission on the part of Mr. Scott were greater than those of commission. The wound ought to have been laid open; the patient ought decidedly to have had anodynes regularly; would have preferred opium to hyoscyamus; the incisions made in the foot by Dr. Turquand were absolutely necessary. Thinks that deceased came to his death by constitutional irritability caused by the wound.

Mr. T. H. Watt, sworn: Is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; has heard the whole evidence: there must have been great inflammation to warrant general bleeding; the bleeding should have been local, i. e., in the region of the wound; as it was,

the bleeding was bad practice; it might have produced more irritation; if the wound was irritable, general bleeding was highly injurious; the wound should have been dilated as soon as the nervous irritation appeared; had probed the wound and found it open to the bone; the antimonials and cold lotion administered and applied by Mr. Scott, were wrong, when the skin and pulse were in such a state as he has described them; if Mr. Scott has stated his treatment correctly, it was decidedly wrong; the cold lotion evidently produced the irritation; the wound should have been soothed as much as possible; Dr. Turquand did everything he could under the circumstances.

Mr. P. G. McKenzie, sworn: Has heard the statements of the other medical men present; Dr. Turquand's treatment was most proper for a punctured wound; witness is a licentiate; does not consider Mr. Scott's treatment proper; would certainly have dilated the wound on the second day, or as soon as symptoms of irritable fever appeared.

The testimony was then closed, and Dr. Turquand read an extract from Gibson's Surgery, on the treatment of punctured wounds, which perfectly agreed with that described by the medical men present. We should observe that the work in question is an indisputable authority in all such cases. The coroner then summed up the evidence, and the jury retired for a short time, when they brought in the following verdict, "We do agree, that the deceased, Asa Davis, came to his death for want of proper medical aid."

(Signed) JOHN FIELAN,
Foreman.

—British American, (Woodstock, C.W.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

August 29th, 1851.

The following bills were read a third time:
To regulate Private Lunatic Asylums.—
Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald.

To amend Act incorporating the Medical Profession in Lower Canada.—Mr. Sanborn.

Dr. Laterriere's bill to amend the law relative to the practice of medicine in Lower Canada, was passed through Committee and ordered to be engrossed.

It was then read a third time by a majority of the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Bill was variously resisted.

An amendment of Mr. Robinson to give it the three months hoist was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The discussion was of the most irregular kind, and consisted, for the most part, of personal sallies, which were occasionally cheered and laughed at by the crowd in the gallery. Dr. Fortier frequently interrupted Mr. Mackenzie, telling him that "he did not