

a seven months and a half pregnant woman more susceptible to shock than a normal woman and that an injury such as she received might not injure a normal woman, but would undoubtedly injure her, she had the blow on the head and had evidently been choked and those other conditions and I think she died from shock caused by an accumulation of injuries.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. What layer did you say pigment was found? A. I said it was found in the reti malpighii.

Q. How many layers of skin are there? A. A flat horny layer, the reti malpighii and under the squamous layer, the epithelial cells have a tendency to round out more and under the three or four layers and under that the papillary layer, in which you find the small blood vessels and you get down to the muscle layers, and so forth.

Q. Now, Doctor, you say that pigment or the same as you found could be found in a dark complexioned person? A. Well, it depends of course in what you call a dark complexioned person.

Q. I would say a white person of the Caucasian race with very dark complexion? A. No, sir.

Q. It would not be found there? A. Not to that degree, every one has some pigment or they would have perfectly dead white color.

Q. From the outer surface to the place where you found that pigment what would be the thickness? A. Several millimeters.

Q. What is that? A. About one sixty-fourth of an inch.

Q. You say about sixty-fourth of an inch? A. It depends a good deal on the texture of the different skins, it is a very short distance.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you could indicate the difference between the beard of a white man and that of a black man? A. You did not.

Q. You could not indicate that? A. No, sir.

Q. Then how many hairs did you find there? A. Three or four.

Q. Then you don't know from what face that hair came? A. Absolutely no.

Q. Whether it be a white man or black man? A. No, not that; I do not know where that pigment epithelium came from, I know where it is found, that is all.

Q. In the examination of the interior organs of Mrs. Brandon, did you apply the microscope to the liver? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Then you can't say whether there was any lesion or area that caused eclampsia, can you? A. All of the organs—I think I can save you some time; the brain, the heart the lungs, the liver and the spleen were examined and were found normal.

Q. You won't say on account of not having thoroughly examined these organs under the microscope, you can't say whether there was an eclampsia condition? A. I would not say had I examined them under the microscope that there was not such a condition.

Q. She may have been suffering from eclampsia and probably to uremic or eclampsia trouble? A. If I had been able to examine her urine I would then have found more fully from that than all the other examination.

Q. On account of the embalming fluid you were not able to examine that? A. No, sir.

Q. That more or less destroyed part of the evidence that may have had to show conclusively whether she was suffering from eclampsia? A. It is the best single test.

Q. If she had been suffering from eclampsia, I would say, and have had one of those epileptic convulsions, could she not have fallen, striking her head on the iron bedstead, laid there in a coma and death intervened? A. The picture is possible,

generally speaking at least, for a woman to have convulsions, strike her head and be rendered unconscious, and subsequently die is possible.

Q. Is it more liable to happen in an eclamptic woman than it would be in a woman who has not been suffering from that disease before that? A. We know that a pregnant woman is more susceptible to shock than a woman not so delicate.

Q. Did you examine the lungs thoroughly? A. I did.

Q. Was there any edema there? A. If you recall—I am trying to save time, everything I examined was normal by the examination I made.

Q. Was your examination complete? A. It was, I will say there was no edema.

Q. You say there was a slight rupture in the brain? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you say? A. I said the brain was normal with the exception of a slight area of softening under the center of this wound in the forehead which I said was due to some slight tissue degeneration, which cause this premature softening when the rest of the brain was normal.

Q. Then as I understand you to say, that neither one of these wounds of itself would cause death, that altogether the cause of shock caused death? A. I did not say and I don't want it to be considered that one of those wounds might not have caused her death: I would not say which one. I believe that her death was due to shock as the sum of several different injuries, the choking, the blow on the head, all taken into consideration.

Q. Would you distinguish between shock and the epileptic convulsions when I state to you that there has been evidence given that there was froth around the mouth when the body was found? A. You mean before or after death?

Q. When you examined it? A. I don't know, I can distinguish before death very easily.

Q. But you could not now distinguished? A. The froth on the mouth would not even be considered in forming my opinion as I don't consider it of any value one way or the other.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Q. You recall the wounds that the body showed, the bruise from the blow in the forehead, the bruised arms, both sides of the neck, the wounds on both knees and on the ankle and her hands, on her elbow, in your opinion, would those bruises have been caused all at one time, by one fall? A. Why there are some of those wounds that could not have been caused by a fall.

Q. Which ones are they? A. The wounds on the neck would never have been made by a fall. They are wounds caused by pressure, my opinion they were wounds due to some one grasping the woman around the neck and choking her.

Q. Much pressure? A. Sufficient to cause considerable contusion and some slight abrasions.

Q. From the location, nature and shape of those wounds would the party grasping that neck be relative to the subject? A. Behind.

Q. They would be behind? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your opinion from the nature and appearance and construction of those wounds, would it be possible for Mrs. Brandon to have made those with her own hands? A. Impossible.

(Mr. Hartman): Impossible did you say?

A. Yes, sir.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. A person being attacked with eclampsia, supposing that she was sitting from here to that gentleman over there (indicating) and she had one of those convulsions, falling to the floor very hard, produce those wounds on the knees and then gotten up and had another fall again and then have another, until she reached that bed? A. An eclampsia convulsion there and another one here and another one here followed right along, I don't believe you gentlemen know what eclampsia convulsions