

Q. You spoke of the shape of the blood spot in the bed, did you notice blood anywhere else on the bed or anywhere else in the room? A. No.

Q. Doctor, when you started to make the autopsy, was your attention drawn to any particular condition, what did you find? A. You mean that she was seven months pregnant?

Q. You found that but before you made any incision in the body, did you notice anything on or about the body, or about her person?

(Objected to.)

A. Oh, yes; we found some mucous discharge over the labia majora between the legs.

Q. You mean the genitals? A. Over the genital organs.

Q. What did you do with that, take any specimen of that? A. We took some slides, we took some specimens.

Q. Do you know what was done with those specimens? A. They were stained, personally I don't know.

Q. You found, you say, she was seven months pregnant? A. About seven months pregnant.

Q. Did you remove the child? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it a male child? A. Male child.

Q. In good condition? A. Yes.

Q. Any evidence of premature birth, anything to indicate that? A. No, sir.

Q. The autopsy revealed what in your opinion, was the cause of the death? A. The cause of death was the result of the blow delivered on the forehead, strangulation and shock.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(Mr. Brady): You say when you went in the house you found the body covered over with a sheet? A. Yes.

Q. You know who had placed that sheet over that body? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any examination of the body for the first time in the house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was with you when you were making that? A. Some ladies in there. I don't know who it was there. There was not any physician with me at that time.

Q. Who was with you when you made the examination of her person? A. Dr. Hopkins was with me then.

Q. I mean first? A. I examined her there on the bed.

Q. Who was present there then? A. These ladies; I don't know who they were. There were some ladies in the room when I got there and examined her.

Q. Who was in the room when you examined the person? A. Oh, nobody. There was no ladies there. We did that at the hospital.

Q. Did you make an examination or did you look? A. No further than the knees, about here (indicating above the knees); that was in the house.

Q. What did you do first after having viewed the body and noted any wounds; what did you call for? A. I saw that she had been murdered and——

(The Court): Strike that out.

(Witness): I called for the policemen—that is, Kerr, I think, outside—and I told him that I suspected that she did not die of her own cause.

Q. I mean, sir, what did you do in your professional way? A. I didn't do anything at all in a professional way; I could not do anything.

Q. Did you call for water? A. No, sir.

Q. I heard several ladies say that you called for water and you wiped the blood from the forehead and wiped the mouth, and so on? A. I don't remember doing that.

Q. Do you remember moving the hair from around the throat? A. Yes; I remember examining her.

Q. You don't remember having done anything other than that? A. I don't remember of having done that; no.

Q. As a physician, would that not be the first thing you would do, having been called in the house and seeing blood on the head or any part of the body, for you to remove that as far as you could in order to see what was the matter? A. It would have been if she was not dead; it would have been my first thing to have done; but after she was dead, didn't have to do that. I did examine the wound with my finger, but I don't remember having removed the blood.

Q. Then the lady, Mrs. Sarles, was mistaken when she said you called for hot water, and she went out to the gas stove to heat the water, and could not get the gas stove to burn, and she brought in cold water, and you took a cloth and washed away the blood on the head and also on the mouth? A. She may not be, but I don't remember.

Q. Did you observe her mouth? A. Yes.

Q. Anything on her mouth? A. Yes; some froth.

Q. Then you may have examined some other parts of the body, and don't remember it at this time, Doctor? A. I don't know that. I would remember seeing the scratches. I may have examined some portions of the body and didn't find anything, but I do remember the scratches and bruises.

Q. How long did you remain in the house after you went there first? A. About half an hour.

Q. What were you doing all that time, it didn't take half an hour to determine she was dead, did it? A. No, sir; I was waiting for the State's Attorney.

Q. Why were you waiting for the State's Attorney, was that your place to wait for the State's Attorney?

(Objected to; objection sustained.)

Q. But you didn't do anything else to determine she was dead? A. Yes, I did something else, I was looking for the instrument that caused death most of the time.

Q. Did you find anything? A. No, sir.

Q. How far did you look? A. Over the house and down the cellar.

Q. Searched it pretty thoroughly, did you? A. Yes.

Q. And found nothing at all that possibly caused her death? No.

Q. Now after the body had been sent to the hospital, what time was that? A. The autopsy was done about twelve o'clock that night.

Q. Have you described all that you did down there, you and Doctor Hopkins? A. I have described most that we did.

Q. Then, as I understand you in your examination in chief, that you noticed the marks on the body and the marks on the neck, and that the mark on the head, and you said the skin was slightly torn, right about the center, or which side of the forehead? A. Over the center of the forehead.

Q. How deep was that? A. Well, it was down nearly to the frontal bone.

Q. Did it reach the bone? A. I don't know that it reached the bone, you could feel the bone through the cut.

Q. You can feel the bone through here, can't you (indicating)? A. No, sir; not through the skin.

Q. I understood you to say further that you removed the child? A. Yes.

Q. Is that all that was done there at that autopsy? A. We put the fetus back and sewed her up again and that is not all we did. no.

Q. That is what I am asking you? A. We took out the brain.

Q. What did you find there? A. Why, in opening the skull we found quite a dural hemorrhage.

Q. Where, what part? A. Back of the frontal bone anterior portion of the brain, that was outside of the brain covering, the extra dura.

Q. What else did you find? A. I don't know that we found anything else.

Q. That is all you found? A. Yes.

Q. Is that all you did, you put the skull back in place, I suppose? A. We sewed the skin over the skull.

Q. Is that all you did? A. I don't know, that is all we did, we took a record of it, took the slides.

Q. Why did you make that autopsy? A. Because I was asked to do it by the State's Attorney.

Q. Why do you think the State's Attorney asked you to do it?

(Objected to.)

(Mr. Brady): My only reason in asking that question, if he was employed by the State's Attorney, it was for the fact that he was to give evidence here and now he remembers nothing.

(The Court): He could not tell you why the State's Attorney wanted it. The State's Attorney will have to tell you.

(Mr. Brady): I only wanted to know if it was to give evidence to the proper tribunal.

(The Court): I sustain the objection to that.

Q. Where is that report that you made? A. I think the State's Attorney has it, I gave it to him.

Q. You didn't keep a copy of that record, did you? A. No, sir.

Q. You spoke about having found that wound there what could have caused that wound? A. My opinion it was caused by some blunt instrument.

Q. Could Mrs. Brandon have fallen and produced that wound? A. She could not have fallen and produced that wound without having blood somewhere else.

Q. Could she have fallen and caused that wound?

(Objected to; he has answered the question.)

(The Court): Let him answer the question.

Q. Could she have fallen on the bed and produced that wound, on that iron bed? A. If she had fallen——

(Objected to.)

(The Court): The way to answer that is, she could or she could not, either way, he can made the explanation.

(Witness): Well, the condition I found her in——

(Mr. Grason): Answer that yes or no.

(Mr. Brady): Could she have fallen and struck her head on the iron bed and produced that wound? A. She could have, yes; but she could not have in that case.

Q. Could she have fallen and struck her head on a chair? A. Yes, she could have.

Q. It was possible, was it not? A. It was possible to fall, but not in this case to produce the wound with the blood in that condition.

(Objected to; objection overruled.)

Q. The fall could have produced that same effect as you say an instrument could have? A. What was that?

Q. Striking her head against a chair? A. If she had fallen with her head on the chair, she would have been lying where she fell.

Q. I am asking you whether or not the fall, hitting her head on a chair, a bedstead, or any blunt object could have produced that wound and had the same effect? A. I can explain.

Q. You can explain after answering the question? A. She could fall, yes, and have that same wound, but not in this case, she would have been lying where she fell, and instantaneous death.

Q. You say instantaneous death? A. She never moved after she was struck.

Q. What caused death? A. Shock, strangulation and blow on the forehead.

Q. Could the blow on the head itself have caused the death? A. In my opinion I think it is possible that it might.

Q. It is possible that it could? A. Yes.

Q. But you have a doubt in your mind? A. I claim there were three causes.

Q. Now, the neck, the strangulation, do you know whether she was strangled or whether the blow killed her? A. She was not dead when the blow struck her or otherwise she would not have had this profused hemorrhage.

Q. Then the death was not instantaneous? A. Instantaneous, I don't know whether it was instantaneous or not, that is she didn't move after she received the blow.

Q. You say there was a great profusion of blood? A. Yes.

Q. The mattress was soaked? A. Yes.

Q. How long would it have taken that quantity of blood to have flowed from the wound, if you know, that you saw there on that mattress? A. That depends on the vessel that was open; I don't know the size of the vessel.

Q. You saw the vessel? A. I didn't see the vessel that was opened.

Q. Didn't you see the vessel that was opened? A. No sir.

Q. Didn't you make the autopsy? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the vessel then? A. No; I saw the blood.

Q. You don't know what vessel that came from--the blood?
A. No; I don't know what vessel it came from.

Q. Suppose it had been an artery, how long would it have taken to have flown from an artery? A. Dependent on the size.

Q. Don't you know the artery there where that wound was?
A. Facial artery; runs up in that direction (indicating)?

Q. Is that a very large artery? A. No; that is not so very large.

Q. Was that artery severed? A. I didn't examine the artery that was severed.

Q. You don't know where the blood came from at all? A. It came from a vessel.

Q. From that facial artery? A. It was either facial or temple. The temple runs up in that direction; possibly it was the temple.

Q. Describe the temple artery, how it runs, as well as you can? A. Well, it is a vessel that runs over the temporal bone.

Q. Can't you give an idea? Take your head and use it as far as you can? A. Well, it comes across here (indicating); the temporal artery comes in this direction (indicating).

Q. Does it go near the wound that you saw? A. Yes; I think it does.

Q. Now describe the facial artery? A. The facial artery comes up in this direction (indicating).

Q. Follow it? A. The pulse. You can feel the facial artery right over the maxillary bone. It comes up in this direction (indicating).

Q. It is as far as you say? A. Well, up you, through here (indicating).

Q. Does it go as far as the wound? A. I don't think the facial artery does go that far.

Q. Then take the other artery. How long would a person have lived to have bled as much as she bled? A. That condition—she may not have—the shock may have killed her, have a tendency to kill her along with the bleeding. I could not say how long she lived after that blow was delivered.

Q. A person never bleeds after the death? A. He does sometimes; not very long.

Q. How long; two seconds, three seconds? A. Well, the blood may ooze out from the artery.

Q. It will come out? A. Yes; it may run out.

Q. You say there was a great quantity of blood there? A. Yes.

Q. Can't you give us some idea how long a person would have lived to have bled so much, having received a blow of that character? A. Not after being choked and the shock, too; no.

Q. She was living, was she not, when she bled so profusely? A. My opinion is that she was when she received that blow.

Q. Do you know whether she was choked after or before the blow was delivered; that was testified to; rather, that she received the blow? A. I think she was choked before.

Q. Now, Doctor, was the bone fractured? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any concussion of the brain? A. I didn't notice any; no.

Q. The hemorrhage that you spoke about was between the frontal bone and the lining of the brain? A. Between the brain itself, the outside covering of the brain—extra dura.

Q. Do I understand you to say that is as far as you went in your autopsy at the hospital in the City of Annapolis, that you removed the skull? How much of the skull, I will ask you first, was removed? A. About half of the occipital bones and two occipital—I mean half of the two parietal bones and occipital bones.

Q. We don't know what that means? A. Right across this way and back (indicating).

Q. Did you go all the way around? A. No; here—from here down and then back, and that portion was removed.

Q. That is all you discovered on that brain, that hemorrhage there? A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine any other part of the brain? A. Yes; we examined the brain.

Q. What did you do when you examined it? A. We just examined it.

Q. What did you find? A. We did not find anything; found a normal brain.

Q. How did you determine it was a normal brain? A. That we saw no clots, congestion, edema, or anything of that kind.

Q. In making your examination, what did you do in order to determine that? A. Well, we had to take it out of the skull and look between the lobes.

Q. Did you do that? A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any section of it? A. No; made no section; no.

Q. Then you examined the brain; you looked at the scraping on the head or the wound on the head; you examined the throat,

and you took out the child, and that is all you did at the hospital in the City of Annapolis? A. No; we took some specimens from that mucous discharge and made some slides.

Q. You stated in your examination in chief that these marks on the neck would have had to have been caused by grabbing her by the back of the neck, is that right? A. In my opinion, they would.

Q. You said they could have been produced that way or that way (indicating)? A. Could have been produced this way (indicating)? No, not very easily.

A. It could have been done, couldn't it? A. It is possible, but not probable though.

Q. Did you examine the hands and found one scratch or two scratches, which did you say? A. Found—you mean the hands?

Q. Yes? A. Found the scar on the back of the left hand, found a scratch between the first and second knuckles

Q. Do you know how long those wounds had been there? A. No, I don't know how long they had been there.

Q. Could not tell that? A. No.

Q. Might have been there the day before? A. It is possible.

Q. Did you go any further in your examination of those hands? A. Those bruises might have been there, but not the scratches.

Q. How long do you think the scratches were there? A. The scratches if they had been a day there would have had a scab on them, where the skin was broken of course.

Q. Some skins heal quicker than others, don't they, form scabs? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about Mrs. Brandon before? A. No.

Q. You were never called in or never knew her, never knew anything about her condition? A. No.

Q. Could not those wounds have been there? A. The bruises could have, but not the wounds.

Q. That was nothing more than a scratch you say? A. I said these were bruises on the back of the hand.

Q. I am talking about the scratches? A. The skin was taken off the knees of both the legs.

Q. I am asking you about the hands? A. No scratches on the hands.

Q. Then the wounds or marks on the hands could have been there several days? A. Possibly that bruise could have been there, yes.

Q. Now about the limbs, how about those bruises? A. The skin was taken off both knees, just below the knees.

Q. How do you think that happened, have you any idea? A. It happened by her knees coming in contact with some object, some hard substance.

Q. She could have fallen and produced those, could she not? A. Could have, yes.

Q. Didn't look like scratches, did they? A. The skin was rubbed off.

Q. Was not a scratch? A. Not a scratch no.

Q. If she had fallen on her knees, she could have produced those wounds, could she? A. If she had fallen hard enough she could, take the skin off.

Q. Did you observe any froth on her mouth, you said you did? A. Yes.

Q. What does that indicate to you? A. That is nothing more than the air from the lungs going through the mucous.

Q. What caused that? A. Bubbles, air in the mucous.

Q. What causes that? A. The air from the lungs.

Q. What generally produces it, what causes the froth on the mouth? A. The air from the lungs going through the mucous, I don't know what you want to know.

Q. In what condition would we generally find a person with froth on the mouth, what is their conditions? A. I don't know that would indicate anything especially.

Q. Doctor, in your autopsy at the Emergency Hospital, did you examine the lungs? A. No.

Q. Did Doctor Hopkins—he was there all the time? A. Yes.

Q. You didn't examine the lungs? A. No.

Q. Did you examine the kidneys? A. Not at Annapolis, no.

Q. I am confining myself to the Emergency Hospital autopsy? A. You mean at Annapolis?

(Mr. Brady): That is the only one I know of, I don't know of any other one in the world. Did you examine the liver?

A. Yes.

Q. You examined the liver where? A. Yes.

Q. Where? A. At the Annapolis hospital.

Q. Why didn't you tell me when I asked you?

(Objected to.)

Q. How far did you examine the liver? A. We just looked at it, we didn't make any incisions or anything of that sort.

Q. Just looked at it? A. Yes.

Q. Take it out? A. We didn't remove it, no, didn't remove it, it was open; didn't have to remove it to see it.

Q. Make any section of it? A. No, sir.

Q. Examine the kidneys? A. No, sir; not then.

Q. I am asking you about then, not "over there," but there?

(Mr. Hartman): He told you.

Q. Did you examine the urine? A. No.

Q. What are the most dangerous conditions that the obstetrician, or a doctor, has to deal with in women in pregnancy?
A. What are the most dangerous conditions?

Q. Yes? A. Well, several things we have to do in pregnancy,

Q. The dangerous conditions I am asking you that you find in pregnancy, that you have to contend with? A. Well, the urine of course has to be looked after, the principal thing, the examination of the urine.

Q. You can't recall to mind any special trouble, disease and so forth, poison? A. Yes, I know somethings caused by the poisons from the excretions from the fetus in the cells.

Q. What would they be? A. They would be eclampsia.

Q. Anything else? A. That is about the most dangerous thing.

Q. How about uremic poison? A. Well, that is from the kidneys, uremia is a condition of the kidneys.

Q. Eclampsia is not? A. Eclampsia is caused by the condition of the kidneys.

Q. Only the kidneys? A. The kidneys become congested and the lungs and that results from not excreting.

Q. You say eclampsia is caused by the lesions of the liver?
A. Congestion of the liver.

Q. Congestion of the lungs? A. Yes and the brain and the congestion of the kidneys.

Q. Which organ is most affected, which organ is most apt to show the lesion than any other? A. The liver will show it.

Q. How will it show it? A. Congestion.

Q. With the naked eye? A. It will be clear, yes.

Q. Now the lungs?

(Mr. Green): We think in the interest of time we ought to object to anything further in this line, unless the object of the defense is disclosed in continuing this examination along this line at this time.

(The Court): I think I see the purpose, let him proceed.

(Mr. Green): All right, sir.

Q. Now the lungs? A. The lungs are congested.

Q. Now the brain? A. The brain is congested.

Q. When is the eclampsia more apt to be found, eclampsia more apt to develop in a pregnant woman? A. When?

Q. When, in what period? A. Towards the latter part.

Q. I understood you to say that Mrs. Brandon was about seven months pregnant? A. Approximately, yes.

Q. At that period is it not very apt to develop? A. It is possible to develop.

Q. What is the earliest stage when it develops, eclampsia develops? A. Well, the most that I have seen in the latter part, from seven months on.

Q. Now, I am asking you, you said it was possible for it to appear at the period of seven months? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want to know what is the earliest period that it is possible for it to appear? A. Well, it can occur any time that the organs of the mother refuse to act properly.

Q. But nearer the birth of the child the more dangerous it becomes? A. Yes.

Q. Now, Doctor, what are the thrombosis symptoms of eclampsia? A. You mean at the time, the principal things are convulsions.

Q. How is that? A. The principal symptoms are convulsions.

Q. You call those convulsions what seems to be eclampsia, ever call them eclampsia fits? A. I don't know that they call them eclampsia fits, they may be spoken of by that term.

Q. I am now reciting our friend, Doctor Williams of Baltimore City, that is my authority, you recognize that he is one of the greatest in the country? A. Yes, he is a fine obstetrician.

Q. You didn't make the examination of Mrs. Benson in your autopsy sufficient for you to determine whether or not she was suffering from eclampsia? A. Well, in examining the liver, the brain—

(Mr. Grason): We ask the question be answered yes or no.

(Witness): I think we did.

(Mr. Green): Let one counsel examine the witness at a time.

(Mr. Brady): Tell us where you examine into it in your autopsy, in your diagnosis, did you go in sufficiently to know that Mrs. Brandon before her death was suffering from eclampsia? A. Yes, we examined the liver and the lungs I mean the liver and the brain.

Q. You say you only looked at it, at the liver? A. We examined it, I said.

Q. Did you take sections of it? A. No.

Q. Now, in order to determine that would not you necessarily have to take sections of it? A. Not necessarily, no.

Q. How? A. No, you would not have to take sections of it to determine it, you could tell by the looks of it.

(Mr. Hartman): Now, there is Doctor Williams' book, now find it.

(Mr. Brady): We object to that going across the table.

(Mr. Hartman): I want my brother to find eclampsia in Doctor Williams' book.

(Mr. Brady): I will show it and further.

(The Court): Go on with the witness and then tell about it.

(Mr. Grason): It would be better to find the murderer.

(Mr. Green): We have found the murderer.

(The Court): Now, we have gotten along very well, now you know that is not proper. If anything to be said outside the witness, please arise and speak to the Court.

(Mr. Brady): Now, Doctor, you say you only looked at the liver did you inspect it closely?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you looking for eclampsia? A. We were looking for anything we could find that was abnormal.

Q. Now, in order, if you were looking for eclampsia, don't you know that sometimes it can't be seen by the naked eye and has to be seen by a microscope? A. Not necessarily so, no.

Q. Don't sometimes eclampsia develop in a very dangerous form, and it can't be seen unless the microscope is used? A. It would be congested.

Q. I don't want to take advantage of you, Doctor, and I will let you refresh your mind by looking at Doctor Williams.

(Mr. Grason): We want an answer yes or no.

(The Court): Answer the question, yes or no, if you can.

(Witness): Well, I would not like to answer that question.

Q. Now, you didn't examine the lungs at all, did you? A. No.

Q. You didn't examine the brain sufficiently to say that there were no lesions of the brain there? A. Yes, we did.

Q. Was a microscope used? A. No.

Q. Don't sometimes microscopes have to be used to find lesions of the brain as well as the liver? A. Some lesions yes.

Q. Now, Doctor, answer my question in regard to what I asked you a few moments, about the thrombosis symptoms of eclampsia, what is it first examined? A. Why usually by the examination of the urine.

Q. Where do you start in, Doctor, to see if she may be suffering from it? A. Eclampsia comes, or the usual signs are very spasmodic condition of the muscles.

Q. The face? A. Almost all the muscles of the body are contracted.

Q. A person dying from eclampsia, what is the general cause, the direct cause of the death? A. Generally, the nervous system is the principal thing involved in eclampsia.

Q. Well, the heart, the contraction of the muscles, is that the cause of death? A. No, the heart stops beating is the cause of death.

Q. If I were to say to you that Doctor Williams says from his examination that the two chief causes of death is apoplexy and edema of the lungs now do you recall it? A. Well, apoplexy is the bursting of the blood vessel in the brain itself, that will cause death, yes.

Q. And edema of the lungs is the second cause, is it not? A. Edema of the lungs will cause death, yes.

Q. Those two, apoplexy and edema of the lungs are the two chief causes of death from eclampsia? A. They will cause it.

Q. I am saying from Doctor Williams, he says those two are the main causes of death? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the edema of the lungs, Doctor, what is edema anyhow? A. Fluid.

Q. Is it not a swelling? A. Yes, the fluid causes the swelling.

Q. Now the lungs, when a person dies from eclampsia, from edema, what are the causes? A. What is that?

Q. When a man dies from edema of the lungs, how do they die? A. How do they die?

Q. Yes? A. I don't know how they die.

Q. Don't they die of strangulation, they choke very often, die from suffocation, in other words, they are drowning in their own fluid? A. Their lungs fill up.

Q. They are drowning in their own fluid? A. The lungs are filled so they can't get the proper amount of air.

Q. That causes suffocation and choking, is that right? A. Yes, they first feel as though they are choking, scarcity of air, feels as though they are choking.

Q. Don't they choke and don't they strangle to death and suffocate? A. Yes.

Q. A person strangling and suffocating and beating for air what part of their body are they most apt to use their hands on? A. I don't know what part they are most apt to use their hands on.

Q. Don't they go immediately for their throat and grab at it like that, grabbing for air and to open up the throat in order to breathe? A. I have never seen it.

Q. I didn't ask you that question, I have seen them myself and am not a physician?

(Objected to.)

Q. Is that not the way? A. It is possible.

Q. Then it is possible for Mrs. Brandon when suffocating and strangulating, if she was suffering with eclampsia and possible and probable she would grab at her throat and try to get air? A. In that case I don't think she could because the scratches were in a different position in my opinion.

Q. Now, I will ask you what causes the froth and foam to come to a person's mouth? A. Air in the mucous.

Q. You told me that, but is it not more apt to come in a fit or convulsion? A. It very often does!

Q. Is it not more apt to come from that than any other cause? A. It may come that way or from air in the mucous, that is what it is bubbles.

Q. And all you say, if she was suffering from eclampsia and had edema of the lungs by reason of eclampsia, that it would cause a swelling, which in itself would cause a suffocation and choking as if they were drowning in their own fluid, is it not? A. Yes and suffocation.

Q. Then Doctor that foam on the mouth would show convulsions or fits? A. No, it don't show convulsions, because it might be in other things.

Q. Show a fit? A. No.

Q. Didn't you say awhile ago it would? A. It may be caused by other things than fits.

Q. Tell me what? A. Drowning person and any eclampsia of lungs, if lungs full of air and mucous in the mouth and the lungs collapse the air comes out and causes bubbles.

Q. Now, as I understand you to say and admit that apoplexy and edema are the chief causes of death from eclampsia? A. Yes, very often the cause.

Q. In thrombosis cases is a bursting of an artery or blood vessel in the brain, forming clots, is that right? A. Yes.

Q. And edema of the lungs which is the other cause of suffocation and strangulation? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want you to answer this question: If Mrs. Brandon—do you know or can you say whether Mrs. Brandon had eclampsia or not? A. Could I say now?

Q. Yes? A. Yes, I could say no, that she didn't.

Q. You didn't examine the lungs? A. We examined some other things later on though.

Q. I am asking you about the hospital at Annapolis? A. You asked me now.

Q. I am asking you about the examination in the City of Annapolis, the autopsy you made there.

(Mr. Brady walks around the table over to the witness.)

(Mr. Green): I think counsel ought to sit at the table.

(The Court): Of course we don't want to get excited any of us, we want to keep perfectly calm.

Q. I am asking you the question, all of my questions are put to you in regard to the examination at Annapolis, in the City of Annapolis?

(Question repeated.)

(Mr. Brady): I was confining myself to the autopsy in the City of Annapolis. At the autopsy in the City of Annapolis, can you say now whether Mrs. Brandon was suffering from eclampsia or not?

A. I will say we found nothing abnormal, we came to the conclusion then that she didn't.

Q. Will you answer my question, yes or no, you didn't examine the lungs, you didn't put the liver under a microscope investigation, you didn't examine the brain? A. Yes, we did; we examined the brain, if the eclampsia was there you would have found edema of the brain also.

Q. Now, I am asking you, your only examination there is at Annapolis, I am asking you whether or not, you could say she

was suffering from eclampsia? A. In my opinion I would say no.

Q. You will say in your official opinion and not having made the thorough examination, is that right? A. We examined the brain and the liver would have shown in my opinion if she had the eclampsia.

Q. If I tell you Doctor Williams says it is very apt to be found in the lungs? A. Also there, but apt to be found in the brain and lungs also.

Q. You didn't examine the lungs? A. No.

Q. Would it have shown there? A. It was possible to have shown there.

Q. Then, if you didn't examine the lungs, she may have suffered from eclampsia? A. I examined the brain and liver. If one would show, then all would show it; if the lungs show it the brain will show it, the brain will show it the lungs will show it.

(Mr. Hartman): And likewise the liver? A. Yes.

(Mr. Brady): Is it not sometimes found in the lungs alone? A. Not very often.

Q. I am asking you, sometimes? A. The books I have read say no.

Q. How about Dr. Williams? A. It says the congestion of all the organs.

Q. How about Dr. Williams? Do you consider him an authority? A. Yes. Does he say so?

Q. I am under that impression, that Dr. Williams says that sometimes shows a certain per cent. in the lungs and a certain per cent. in the brain and certain per cent. in the liver.

(Adjourned for recess.)

AFTER RECESS.

Q. Now, Doctor, it has been said in most occasions that the pathological finding in the brain that certain lesions were characteristic of eclampsia, and you assured me in looking over the brain—in looking at the brain that you found it normal; is that right? A. Yes.

Q. What other lesions are to be found in the brain in an eclampsia woman? A. Congestion and edema.

Q. Edema and congestion; anything more? A. Those are the two principal things.

Q. How about thrombosis? A. You mean, after death; yes. Thrombosis may cause the blood and blood clots.

Q. Thrombosis; what is that? A. Clogging of small vessel by some foreign particle.

Q. Would you have been able to say after the examination of the brain, as you did at the Emergency Hospital in the City of Annapolis, that there was no thrombosis there or any clots of the brain cell? A. Well, if they had been there, of course we would have been able to see them.

Q. You didn't see the brain? A. Didn't make any cross-section.

Q. Well, was that not the only way you could have found thrombosis? A. No.

Q. What other method? A. You could see the color of it; it would change the color of the area that was covered by the vessel that was cut.

Q. But you could not satisfy yourself it was not there unless you did cut the brain? A. I would not say positively it was not there if in an internal section.

Q. You could not say it was not there in the internal section? A. (No answer.)

(Examination concluded.)