

olfactories act as a stimulant to the salivary glands.

DR. JOHN FUNK, Sworn for the State, in rebuttal.

I am Professor of Pathology and Bacteriologist I was shown by Dr. Harris, sections from the vaginal wall of Mary Phagan, sections taken near the skin service. I didn't see sections from the stomach or the contents. These sections showed that the epithelium wall was torn off at points immediately beneath that covering in the tissues below, and there was infiltrated pressure of blood. They were you might say engorged, and the white blood cells in these blood vessels were more numerous than you will find in a normal blood vessel. The blood vessels at some distance from the torn point were not so engorged, to the same extent as those blood vessels immediately in the vicinity of the hemorrhage. Those blood vessels were larger than they should be under normal circumstances, as compared with the bold vessels in the vicinity of the tear. You couldn't tell about any discoloration, but there was blood there. It is reasonable to suppose that there was swelling there because of the infiltrated pressure of the blood in the tissues. These conditions must have been produced prior to death, because the blood could not invade the tissues after death.

If a young lady, between thirteen and fourteen years old eats at eleven thirty A.M. a normal meal of bread and cabbage on a Saturday and at 3 A.M. Sunday morning she is found with a cord around her neck, the skin indented, the nails and flesh cyanotic, the tongue our and swollen, blue nails, everything indicating that she had been strangled to death, that rigor mortis had set in, and according to the best authorities had probably progressed from sixteen to twenty hours, and she was laying face down when found, and gravity had forced the blood into that part of the body next to the ground, that it had discolored her features, that immediately thereafter, between ten and two o'clock she was embalmed with a