

that gives this specimen the chocolate brown color. The next one (Defendant's Exhibit 88B) has in it the hot water and the entire vomit and embalming fluid added to it, that is formaldehyde. This cabbage was not well chewed, and looks like it did before it was eaten. She ate it at 5 minutes after 12, and it stayed in her stomach 45 minutes. The next one (Defendant's Exhibit 88D) was a man 25 years old. He did not chew his well. He ate it in 5 minutes. I took it from his stomach 1 hour and 15 minutes later. It was not digested. This next one (Defendant's Exhibit 88C) was a woman, aged 21. She chewed it well, and held it from 30 to 45 minutes. There seems to be something like tomatoes in it which she ate at 6:30 that morning. This last one (Defendant's Exhibit 88E) was a woman, aged 25. She ate cabbage and bread. She did not chew it well, and kept it 2 hours and 28 minutes. You can see cabbage in there. No dependable opinion resulting from the condition of the contents of the stomach irrespective of acidity or the other chemical qualities as to how long cabbage and wheat bread were in the stomach can be given where particles like that (State's Exhibit G) are found. Where a young lady 13 or 14 years old died, her body is embalmed as above described, and a post mortem performed 9 or 10 days after death, and the physician finds epithelium detached from the walls of the vagina in several places, nothing being visible to the naked eye and he takes several parts of the wall of the vagina away and examines them with a microscope and discovers that the blood vessels are congested, that is, there has been a hemorrhage in a number of instances, the blood from those microscopic vessels getting into tissues, the removal of the epithelium could be accounted for by the fact that there has been a digital examination the day after death by inserting the fingers, but in that length of time I would expect the epithelium to shed off. Finding the epithelium missing in several places or separated from the wall of the vagina would not indicate any violence done to the subjects in life. The condition of the blood vessels above described I would expect to result from other causes than violence. The embalming might force the blood through the small capillaries. If the subject had just had her menstrual period and that had come back on her at about the time of death or before, that would account for those distended blood vessels and hemorrhage; but even if violence caused them, you could not tell how long before death that violence had been inflicted, or that it had been inflicted within from 5 to 15 minutes before death. Death by strangulation might have an effect on those blood vessels. If there was no more damage than what I have described I would say certainly there was no violence on the young woman. A bruise or discoloration could be produced on the eye or face any time before the blood coagulated utterly, which may be as long as 8 or 10 or 12 hours after death. A blow on the back of the dead can discolor the eye. Death can be produced by a blow on the outside of the head by concussion without any appreciable lesion on the outside of the head.