

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

are. A person may have eclampsia and fall unconscious for a minute and get up and have another one. When any one has eclampsia convulsions, as a rule get well or they die with the one convulsion.

Q. Doctor Williams is quite an authority on obstetrics? A. On obstetrics he is our authority.

Q. He says a woman suffering from eclampsia, could have a hundred convulsions, one after the other? A. Seizures, but not continuous and be able to walk between each one of those convulsions seizures.

Q. As I understand reading him, he says she could fall in coma or fall and become unconscious and lie there in sort of coma and get up and regain consciousness and fall again and regain consciousness and have those convulsions until death intervened. I am speaking of what I read or what I remember reading? A. You do not qualify the length of time between the convulsions, because you would not get over eclampsia convulsions as you do over an attack of sneezing, if you string it over a day or two days, or six or seven hours.

Q. I am talking about eclamptic fits? A. It would be sufficient to render you unconscious you would not recover from them in a minute or a matter of minutes, it would be a matter of hours; you might recover and never have but the one and might have another one and if a pregnant woman goes on and has a series of convulsions, you remove the child and she gets well, I have had a good many and have done that and they get well, but it is a different matter where you fall and get up and fall again, it takes some time to get well from that convulsion, it renders you unconscious, particularly an eclampsia convulsion, it causes a sufficient blow to the nervous system to cause coma, and that cannot pass away in a matter of minutes I would not indicate the time, but it is not a matter of minutes.

(Mr. Green): If you regain consciousness?

(Mr. Brady): That is what I mean and have as many as a hundred, one after the other.

A. Probably if one had a hundred it is a condition of status epilepticus, that is continuous fits and they are not walking anywhere.

(Examination concluded.)