

be such at the time
gun, and buried for
cotton cloths were
the three teeth may
as well as the ribs,
he notes at Jallies
vance of one or two
that exist between
ich are to be found
at the soles of the
Orfila and Devergie.
erved without their
Beek, Orfila and
rd. When decom-
en arrested by the
ant the tissues are

the snow a corpse
s great, of various
umber, and stopped
he body had been
y the Gagnons, the
ioned, especially if
skin in such case
omposition would
ave been gone.
ody that is to say,
above the breast,
becomes greenish
parts of the body.
The green color
the middle that the
sists of the epi-
of the skin which
disappears during
author quoted by
omposition. The
asses from red to
agnons is not the
ade use of by the
idermis was not
For my part, as a
rdinary language
ord ruddy means
ot know Gagnon

agnon's position
it not the sense
se that people of
y to it.

Justice I would
Gagnon himself
evidence, I am
made use of in
dermis and that

he body was not
ruddy (*vermeil*)
is although by
gns to medical
rk, but which he
red color of the

d he said so, he
ferred that the
two witnesses
the first coat or

be occasioned,
he heard some
mpressed air of

the lungs which issues by the mouth in the case of an undecomposed sub-
ject would not have that smell peculiar to a corpse in course of decomposition
like the gas which issued from the mouth of the corpse when Gagnon trod
upon it.

The Gagnons, if they had examined the region of the heart would neces-
sarily have seen a wound, which had been inflicted in that region. So long
as the snow had not disappeared, that snow necessarily tended to prevent the
decomposition, whatever the depth of the sand might be; but when the snow
is gone decomposition in the sand is more rapid than in clay, and especially
in this case, in view of the thin covering of sand.

Re-examined.

A person may die a violent death, without any traces being left on the
bones, either by the hand around the throat, or by the knees on the chest and the
hand on the mouth, or by strangulation with a cord, hanging or upon the
ground; a person may also die without there being any traces upon the bone,
by poison; by a wound with a cutting instrument in the throat, on the right
side, as on the left side, in the abdomen; or by a wound inflicted in some
great vein or artery.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1869.

Evidence for the defence.—

ILDEBERT GIRARD.—I was present in court when Hector Huot appeared.
I saw him the second time that he brought the accused. I brought him in my
vehicle as far as Joseph Dufourd's, his son-in-law. On the way thither Huot
said that they were going to prove that it was Ouellet who had been found,
because he had his fingers wrapped up with cloths; saying, "Here they
are." He shewed me two small cloths, one ten or twelve inches long
and an inch or an inch and a quarter wide; the other four or five inches
long and an inch wide. They were wrapped up in a piece of paper. By
my conscience, they are those produced. I put no special mark upon them, I
only glanced at them.

FRANCOIS XAVIER DE SALES LATIERRE.—I am a physician. I was here in
court when Mr. Riverin gave his evidence. According to that evidence, in my
opinion, it was impossible to say that a corpse could be preserved without a tolera-
bly advanced stage of decomposition having begun, from September to the middle
of November.

In my opinion, at the time when the Gagnons found the body, it must be that
the corpse, from their description, had been there but a short time and could not
have been there during the winter. They would have found some livid blackish
spots and the skin of the belly greenish or of a dark green.

The deposition of Dr. Hamel, as to the decomposition of which he speaks,
would agree with the temperature described by Dr. Hamel upon the information
furnished by the Gagnons. Frost would also stop the decomposition; a corpse
frozen and thawed rots rapidly. A body buried in the spring (22 days after St.
Peter's day) would be decomposed about as the Gagnons describe. The word
ruddy (*vermeil*) according to the language of the country people, is applied to a
condition of preservation.

Cross-examined.

When the epidermis is gone the corpse assumes a deep red color and that is
a sign of the commencement of putrefaction. When putrefaction has begun there
is no rigidity; if such be present, anchylosis must be assumed to exist. The
corpse of a person *assassinated with effusion of blood* is preserved longer than that
of a person who has died from illness.

The ordinary red color of a corpse is not the red color of a living person;
after death the red color is nothing other than what supervenes after the fall of the
epidermis.