

He is obligated to tell the truth, the whole truth, which demands the exercise of all the power he possesses to ascertain all the facts bearing on the case that it is possible for *him* to reveal; a lack of fidelity on his part may lead to the escape of the guilty or the infliction of punishment upon the innocent.

On the 10th of October, 1890, I received a telegram from the Crown Attorney of Prescott and Russell, dated Cumberland,—the scene of the noted murder of Mary and Eliza McGonigle—saying: “Wanted—come at once, to make post mortem examination.” On reaching Cumberland, I was met by the Crown Attorney and Provincial Detective Grier, and in the name of the Crown was specially requested to put forth every exertion, so that by my medical evidence I should aid the Crown in a righteous conviction of the guilty party.

Associated with Dr. Fergusson and Dr. Janson I made a post mortem examination on the bodies of both girls:

Mary apparently about 14 years of age, and Eliza 12 years.

*Mary*—From a superficial examination I found on the left side of the crown of the head a cut about 1 inch in length; it penetrated the periosteum of the skull. The skull was not fractured. Under the right eye there were two cuts; the upper was transverse, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. I found it, deepest nearest the eye; the lower cut was oblique, and about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, in form the same as the one above. The cuts on the scalp and face were made by some blunt cutting instrument, similar to wounds I have found in my surgical practice made by a man breaking a heavy water jug on the head of a woman, and another case where the head and face were cut with a lathing hammer. Stones with very sharp edges were found near the bodies.

On the neck of Mary there were deep red discolorations, intensified immediately over the windpipe, on both sides; the small-

est discoloration was on the right side, as if made by a human thumb. Discolorations on the left side were more extensive, as if made by human fingers. Eliza had precisely the same mark on her throat, only they were apparently made by the left hand.

The trachea yielded easily to the touch; the hyoid bone was broken.

The internal examinations of the bodies of Mary and Eliza revealed *similar conditions*: the eyes were infused with blood; the tongues very much swollen, and dark red; the veins in the temporal regions, also the sinuses and vessels of the brain, were very much congested; the lungs were also congested; the right cavity of the heart was full of blood; the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladders, ovaries, uterus were normal.

The external genitals were terribly lacerated, the vaginal canal opened to view. Posteriorly, there were extensive abrasions in sight, the mucous membrane being torn, the capillaries ruptured and blood deposited on the injured surface.

By digital examination of the vagina of Mary I found the canal elongated on the left side and two of the three coats ruptured, a pocket formed by violent pressure.

By a similar examination of the vagina of Eliza, I found similar abrasions in the canal, but discovered an opening about an inch in diameter through its walls into the abdominal cavity between the bladder and the rectum.

We carefully removed the external and internal genitals. I placed them in sealed jars, and upon reaching Ottawa, removed secretions from both vaginas, and made careful microscopic examinations for spermatozoa, and with two associate M.Ds, found them in Eliza, but did not find them in Mary. I saw them on two future occasions in company with other M.Ds., who recognized the spermatozoa at the same time as I did.

I infer Eliza was the first ravished, and male seed left within the vagina; any sur-