

Maybrick had purchased fly-papers from several chemists, alleging that the flies were beginning to be troublesome, which was not correct. Arsenic was also detected on the front and in the pocket of a dressing-gown, on a handkerchief, and a bottle contained liquid with from twelve to fifteen grains of solid arsenic, also water and powdered charcoal. It was identical with some powder found in a packet and labelled "Poison for cats." A tumbler containing milk and a handkerchief was found to have between twenty and thirty grains of arsenic in it. A bottle of Price's glycerine also contained arsenic. Mrs. Maybrick was seen by one of the nurses to remove the bottle of Valentine's meat-juice into another room—afterwards found to contain arsenic,—to return with it in a very suspicious manner half hidden in her hand, and to replace it on the table. The nurse gave it to Mr. Michael Maybrick, who delivered it to Dr. Carter. The lunch taken on May 1st was wrapped up in brown paper and given by the prisoner to Mr. Edwin Maybrick, who gave it to his brother. The latter ate it in his presence, and complained of it as having made him ill. It was in the remains of this that Mr. Davies found the arsenic.

Dr. Stevenson, Professor of Forensic Medicine in Guy's Hospital Medical College, and Analyst to the Home Office, received some of the viscera to examine, and was the last witness called for the prosecution. His analysis confirmed that of Mr. Davies, with the exception that he estimated the proportion found in the liver as larger. He expressed his opinion that death resulted from poisoning by arsenic.

For the defence, Dr. Tidy, the Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the London Hospital Medical College, who was called on the same day as Dr. Stevenson, contended that it was not a case of arsenical poisoning. He argued that the four symptoms—vomiting, purging, pain in the stomach, and soreness of the eyes—were absent, and that the small quantity of arsenic found in the body of the deceased was accountable for by the alleged habits of the deceased. Evidence from America was brought by two witnesses, who testified to the deceased having taken arsenic some years ago, and by a retired Liverpool chemist, who identified the deceased by means of a photograph, who deposed to the fact of the deceased having gone to his shop to have "pick-me-up's" containing doses of Fowler's solution. Dr. Rawdon Macnamara, of Dublin, also