

was to have no food except what they themselves prepared in the rooms. Dr. Humphreys tested some urine and fæces, with a negative result; Dr. Carter tested some Neave's food, with the same result; but in a bottle of Valentine's meat juice he got distinct evidence of arsenic, both by Reinsch's and Marsh's tests. It was too late, however, to save the life of the unfortunate man, who sank and died on Saturday afternoon. On Monday a post-mortem examination was made, Dr. Barron, pathologist of the Royal Infirmary, representing Mrs. Maybrick. There were no indications of any natural cause of death, and the appearances of the stomach, intestines, and rectum were those which would be produced by an irritant poison, such as arsenic. That the cause of death was an irritant poison was the opinion of all the three gentlemen who made the post-mortem examination; but Drs. Carter and Humphreys also expressed a decided opinion that it was a case of death from arsenical poisoning after hearing the result of the chemical examination by Mr. Edward Davies, analyst. That gentleman found arsenic in the liver, in the intestines, and in the kidneys, the total quantity in the abdominal viscera being estimated at one-eighth of a grain. Mr. Davies also found arsenic in the bottle of meat juice handed to him by Dr. Carter, the quantity being about half a grain. He found arsenic in many other articles sent him from the house, including a bottle of mixture made up from Mr. Fuller's prescription by Messrs. Clay and Abraham, a firm of Liverpool chemists, and proved the absence of any arsenic in another bottle of the same mixture found at the deceased's office, as also in all the bottles of ingredients from which the prescription had been made up. In the jug, basin and pan from which the deceased warmed and took his lunch at the office, Mr. Davies found distinct evidence of arsenic, from which he inferred that there must have been a very decided quantity of arsenic in the whole of the food, as he had obtained crystals of arsenic from the small fragment which remained adhering to the jug even after it had been washed. On comparing the specific gravity of the fluid in the Valentine's meat juice bottle with that of a fresh sample, Mr. Davies concluded that the arsenic had been introduced in a fluid form. A basin containing fly-papers soaking in water was found by the housemaid in Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick's bedroom covered over with a towel. It was shown that Mrs.