

Q. All right. You'd agree with me that that's a superficial injury that on its - on, on - that just directly looking at it would not cause death, agreed?

5 DR. ROSE: A. Yes.

Q. On the other hand that's a superficial injury that could be entirely reflective of a physical struggle or assault, could be?

DR. ROSE: A. Could be.

10 Q. Right and a person who's vulnerable along the lines you've described, a person whose blood alcohol concentration is 233, who's lying beside the Kaministiquia River may have tried to put up struggle, but it might not be much of a struggle and they could be  
15 rolled into the river, yes?

DR. ROSE: A. It's possible.

Q. Right and I want to be clear and responsible as counsel for NAN to the jury and as an officer of this court, I have no evidence, I have no  
20 evidence for example in the case of Jethro Anderson that he was deliberately killed. We just don't know. We just don't know and I'm asking you these questions because there is a limit to the science you're offering today, isn't there?

25 DR. ROSE: A. I've already said that forensic pathology cannot distinguish based on pathology findings between drownings that occur by accident, as a result of suicide, or by someone else by homicide.

Q. In the case of Curran Strang, contusions  
30 to both knees, correct?

DR. ROSE: A. Yes.