

in his pocket, or in any other part of his clothing. He may have had distinct utterance; but he has lost that clear enunciation of words and mumbles them out. He was inquisitive, at one time, as to what was going on around him; he may now listen to a recital of stirring events, and take a momentary interest in them; but it is of short duration. He was active and industrious; but he is now lazy. This recital might be extended indefinitely, but, in short, there is a perversion of the patient's whole character. The medical witness sees a case of dementia, yet, each of the symptoms taken *seriatim*, would have no significance, being without salient points, to an unobservant jury, and even the combined catalogue, would have little force or weight in many courts of law. There may be no delusion apparent; there may be a sense of right and wrong. Sharp questionings may elicit correct and intelligent answers, but a number of changes of character, such as I have enumerated, pronounce an unsound mind; or rather that physical disease has instrumentally impeded the healthful exercise of mental vigor. The ancient aphorism holds true amid all the fluctuations of mental philosophy, *i. e.*, "a sane mind in a sane body." The appearances of disease may be faint, when taken in detail, but to a practiced eye, and to a matured judgment, accustomed to study the faintest outcrop of mental aberrations, those peculiarities tell a tale which may have no weight with the unskilled in the protean forms of insanity.

It is sometimes insisted upon that a categorical answer be given to every question put to a witness. It may be impossible truthfully to do this, because of the form in which the interrogation is put. The examiner is well aware of this fact, hence the bait cunningly thrown out to catch the unwary. For example, were it