

tiaries cannot be used with him. For all these reasons this unfortunate should be transferred to a lunatic asylum.

Case No. 2. C. L. is almost an imbecile, or, at best, weak-minded in a very marked degree, the inconsistency of his language betrays the want of co-ordination in his ideas, and the weakness of his intelligence. In his case this state is permanent, and it existed at the time he committed his crime, during his trial and when he was sentenced.

In consequence of the weakness of his intellect, this person should not be held accountable for his actions. And as he consequently cannot take care of himself, and as it is dangerous, not only for himself, but also for others, that he should be at large, he should be confined in a lunatic asylum until he can be liberated on condition that a proper watch is kept on him to prevent a repetition of the same acts.

Case No. 3. A. P. The same remarks applied to this patient. He is of weak mind, irresponsible, and incapable of taking care of himself. He should be confined in an asylum. His malady is due to an arrest of his intellectual development.

Case No. 4. T. C. is an imbecile. His intelligence shows much to be wanting. He is irresponsible and not able to take care of himself.

Case No. 5. H. L. shows mental enfeeblement in a marked degree. In his case it is either congenital or terminal. He, moreover, shows delusions (false ideas of persecution) and sensorial troubles (hallucinations of hearing and of general sensibility). These delusions and hallucinations were pre-existent to his crime, and certainly existed at the time of his trial; he then also showed the same intellectual weakness. This patient should be transferred to and kept in an asylum, until all the delusions which now trouble him have disappeared, or given his liberty when sufficient guarantee is given that he will be well watched, so that he will be prevented from repeating his former crimes.

Case No. 6. F. D. is weak-minded, and has delirious ideas and hallucinations of hearing. This weak-mindedness is probably due to an arrest of intellectual development. This is a permanent and definite state, existing previous to his crime and trial. This person should be transferred to a lunatic asylum. He should not be given his liberty unless the assurance was also given that he would be well watched and prevented from doing harm.

As can be seen, all the patients whom I have mentioned, with the exception of T. P., who is suffering from a fixed delirium of persecution, show a marked degree of weakness of the intellect, probably due, for most of them, to an arrest of intellectual de-