

a tribunal will the better procure a satisfactory adjustment of constitutional questions.

"Speaking independently of any party, I say as a lawyer, it seems to me possible and desirable, having in view just a few of the arguments that I have already suggested in connection with our experience under this eminent judicial body, that without yielding one jot or tittle of our self-respect or our rights to self-government, we should hold fast to that imperial link and, at any cost, the advantage to us being absolutely incalculable, and if there could be an imperial tribunal, on a basis satisfactory to the different colonies, satisfactory to the different portions of the different colonies, states or provinces, then, without any sacrifice we could have not merely one flag, one throne, but one real life, and that life guarded under, not merely the flag of the Empire, but guarded and saved by the institutions as they have been handed down to us, construed from time to time by the ablest legal intellects this great Empire can afford."

AMNESIA AND THE LAW—LOSS OF MEMORY— RESPONSIBILITY.

Prisoners frequently make the statement in court, writes Dr. T. D. Crothers in the *March Case and Comment*, that they have no recollection of the acts alleged, and have no conception of why they did certain things, and what their motive was. This appears to unthinking persons to be an excuse for the purpose of lessening the responsibility and diminishing the consequences of punishment, and is always regarded with suspicion. Exact scientific studies shew that it is often a reality which may be confirmed by a great variety of evidence, and direct and indirect experience.

In an experience of nearly half a century, in the treatment and study of drink and drug addicts, I have noted many examples of criminal conduct, due exclusively to this condition. Many of them were homicides, in which no motive or reason could be given for the act; others were frauds in contracts and