arate footing.

There are no doubt a few other institutions which serve in part at least, some of the functions proper to the psychopathic hospital. Now in Winnipeg is being established another psychopathic hospital which from my information will, in the course of time, take its place amongst the true psychopathic hospitals.

What are the proper attributes of the psychopathic hospital in the sense of the Ann Arbor, Boston and Baltimore institutions? I fancy that many readers well posted in mental hygiene will have been astonished with the frequency with which in the early part of this paper I referred to the "insane." They rightly hold that insanity, a legal concept, has been replaced with mental diseases, a medical concept.

Now the psychopathic hospital is that type of institution which in the quintessential way exhibits the truth of this distinction. No institution is entitled to belong in this group if it does not deal with considerable numbers of patients who are not entitled to the designation "insanity," but are entitled to the designation "psychopathic." For the clarity of my own mind, I often place in an inner circle (1) the insane and medico-legal group of judgemade cases that are committable or certifiable to public institutions. About this inner circle I place concentrically (2) another group of persons who are perhaps the victims of psychoses (to which we might give fairly definite names) but are actually not certifiable and are such that no judge would risk committing them to a public institution, despite the fact that they may or may not deserve that proper medical treatment which could only be accorded them in public institutions or in institutional equivalents. Many of the persons in this circle would be appropriate voluntary cases, or cases for so-called "temporary care," which the laws of Massachusetts and of the City of New York have for some time provided.

Around this second circle of the psychoses not insane, I sometimes for the clarity of my own mind place a third circle of (3) psychopathic persons who cannot be given more or less definite diagnoses and are, however perturbing in the community, not committable.

Of course the word psychopath etymologically ought to and does cover all sorts of mental diseases, definite and indefinite, stretching from the so-called psychopathic personality to the victim of general paresis itself. Psychopathology, the science of psychopaths or psychopathy is nothing but the science of mental disease as a whole; and one could do a grievous damage by trying to exclude the definite psychoses (committable or non-committable) to public institu-