a visit that he had had from the devil in the night. Dr. Weatherly gave similar evidence. On the other hand, Dr. Good, the surgeon to Dorchester Prison, who had had the prisoner under observation for four months, could detect no insanity in him. The judge here asked the jury whether they were satisfied that the prisoner was insane at the time that he committed the offence; and the jury, after some hesitation, replied that they were. His lordship said that he agreed. It would be too terrible, after what they had heard, to come to any other conclusion. Guilty, but insane.—Dorchester Assizes, Mr. Justice Bucknill.—*Dorchester Telegram*, June 10th.

It will be observed that there was no certain proof that the conviction of the prisoner that he was impotent and not the agent of his wife's pregnancy was a delusion. The deceased seems to have been a modest, well-conducted woman, and the strong probability is that the belief was a delusion; but its delusive nature was not susceptible of certain proof, and Dr. Good, who had the best opportunity of acquainting himself with the prisoner's state of mind, did not regard it as a delusion. Even if the belief was erroneous and the woman innocent, it by no means follows that the belief was a delusion. It may have been a sane mistake. But the judge took a strong course, and practically directed the jury to find a verdict of insanity. The verdict was probably right, but the evidence upon which it was founded was so slender as to justify fully the conclusion of the Committee of this Association that in practice the law does not press hardly upon prisoners with respect to whom the plea of insanity is raised.

LABORATORY OF THE SCOTTISH ASYLUMS.

The pathologist, in the Fifth Annual Report, gives in an appendix the following list of publications (continued from the Fourth Annual Report) containing records of researches carried out in the Laboratory, or in association with it:

W. Ford Robertson and James H. Macdonald; "Methods of rendering Golgi-sublimate Preparations Permanent by Platinum Substitution."—*Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1901.

Chalmers Watson: "A Contribution to our Knowledge of Disease of the Nervous System in Horses."—*Veterinary Journal*, March, 1901. "On Disease in the Nervous System of Horses."—*Veterinary Journal*, June, 1901. "The Pathogenesis of Tabes and Allied Conditions in the Cord."—*British Medical Journal*, June 1st, 1901.

Lewis C. Bruce: "Clinical and Experimental Observations upon General Paralysis."—*British Medical Journal*, June 29th, 1901; and *Trans. of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*, Edinburgh, 1900–01.

W. Ford Robertson: "Observations bearing upon the Question of the Pathogenesis of General Paralysis of the Insane."—*British Medical Journal*, June 29th, 1901; and *Trans. of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*, Edinburgh, 1900–01. "The *Rôle* of Toxic Action in the Pathogenesis of Insanity."—*British Medical Journal*, October 26th, 1901. "Platinum Method for the Central Nervous System."—*Proceedings of the Scottish Microscopical Society*, vol. iii, No. 2, 1901.

A. R. Urquhart and W. Ford Robertson: "A case of Epilepsy following Traumatic Lesion of Pre-frontal Lobe."—*Journal of Mental Science*, January, 1902.

Sir John Batty Tuke and W. Ford Robertson: "The Pathology of Insanity."—*Quain's Dictionary of Medicine*, 3rd edit., 1902.

W. Ford Robertson and J. S. Fowler: "Researches on the Channels by which the Cerebro-spinal Fluid escapes from the Intra-cranial Cavity, by the late Dr. George Elder."—*Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*.

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