

complex dramas and romances. It must, of course, be remembered that since the hysterical cases were chiefly women and the epileptic chiefly men, some of these variations, when real, are probably due more to sexual than to pathological differences.

The author considers various other points arising from his investigation—the memory of dreams, the influence of the emotional tone of dreams on the waking emotions, the relationship between the activity of sleep and hysterical or epileptic fits—and concludes that the study of these aspects of hysteria and epilepsy are really of diagnostic value. Incidentally, full bibliographical references (not always quite exact) are given in foot notes, and the author exhibits an exhaustive acquaintance with the literature of his subject.

Juvenile Offenders. By W. D. MORRISON. London: Fisher Unwin, 1896. Pp. 317. Price 6s.

This book, written by the editor of the Criminology Series, is the third volume of that series. It has not been possible (as we have before pointed out in a wholly friendly spirit) to praise without reserve the manner in which the two earlier volumes were presented to the limited circle of English readers who are interested in the problems of criminal anthropology. It is, therefore, with the greater pleasure that we find ourselves able to speak of the present volume with unqualified approval and admiration. Mr. Morrison is a clear and vigorous writer; he is very well informed concerning the state of criminological science abroad, and he is unquestionably familiar with the problems of juvenile criminality in England, with which he makes it his chief concern here to deal, as well as with all the fallacies in which the data are entangled. In some respects Mr. Morrison's work is less comprehensive than Ferriani's larger book on the same subject (though in both the anthropological side of the subject is but slightly treated), but it would be altogether inadequate to say that this book is the best on the subject in English; so far as we are aware there is no other that can even be compared with it.

The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with "The Conditions of Juvenile Crime," the second with "The Treatment (so in 'Contents,' in body of book 'Repression') of Juvenile Crime." The opening chapter is concerned with the extent of such crime, and Mr. Morrison ably marshals

the facts and considerations which tend to show that it is not diminishing; whether "we look at the old world or at the new, we find that juvenile crime is a problem which is not decreasing in magnitude with the march of civilisation." In the second Chapter, on the distribution of juvenile crime, it is pointed out that criminality, whether in the young or the old, follows the same laws, since it depends on the same conditions, and is therefore more abundant in dense urban populations; here a plea is entered for the development of rural life: "It is the country which contains the most vital elements of the population, and the supreme aim of statesmanship at the present time should be directed towards the establishment of a hardy and enterprising race upon the soil." It is further pointed out that where there is most pauperism there is least crime. Chapter III. deals with juvenile criminality according to sex, and due stress is laid upon the biological factor in decreasing the liability of girls to commit crime, a factor which is sufficiently demonstrated by the early age at which the sexual difference in criminality begins. In the next Chapter, dealing with age, it is shown that nearly everywhere criminality reaches its maximum between the twentieth and twenty-fifth years, and incidentally the relationship of criminality to intemperance is discussed with a temperance very rare among those English writers who are accustomed to lay down the law as to the causation of crime by alcohol. Chapter VI. deals with "The Physical Condition of Juvenile Offenders;" it is wholly statistical, and Mr. Morrison skilfully weaves together the threads of evidence furnished by the death-rate and illness-rate of children in industrial and reformatory schools, by the large proportion of such children descended from short-lived parents, by the average weight and stature, and by the results of Dr. Warner's enquiries, reaching the conclusion that "among the many causes which produce a criminal life the physical inferiority of the offender is one of the most important." In the following Chapter on "The Mental Condition of Juvenile Offenders," Mr. Morrison is clearly embarrassed to find direct statistical data to work upon. Using chiefly indirect evidence he concludes that the mental condition is abnormal, and for details refers us to Strümpell, Clouston, Ferriani, Warner, etc. Chapter VII., on "Parental Conditions," contains an excellent discussion of illegitimacy and the facts which complicate its significance, such as the normal prevalence of illegitimacy in rural districts where the social conditions are normally opposed to

crime: it is shown that "51 per cent., or more than one-half of the inmates of industrial schools, is composed of children who are either illegitimate or have one or both parents dead, or are the offspring of criminals and parents who have deserted them. In other words, more than one-half of the population of industrial schools are in an abnormal parental condition." Putting all the facts together, even as regards the delinquent children who live at home and have both parents alive, "in a very small percentage of cases is the character of the parents fit to bear examination. At the very least eighty of them in every hundred are addicted to vicious, if not criminal, habits." Chapter VIII. shows the bad economic conditions under which juvenile crime occurs, and the author remarks that "at present the community confines its operations to bestowing industrial training on children who have actually fallen; it is probable that it would be a wiser, and in the end a more economic, policy to bestow a similar training on those who are likely to fall."

Part II. occupies somewhat less than half the volume, and discusses equally well the methods of treating juvenile crime. The chapters in this part deal successively with "Admonition," "Fining" (in which is also advocated compulsory labour without detention for petty offences), "Corporal Punishment" ("it is perfectly safe to remark that neither imprisonment nor corporal punishment possesses much value in preventing a repetition of the offence unless other conditions of an entirely different character are brought into operation"), "Imprisonment" ("wherever an alternative penalty can be adopted as a substitute it is a clear gain to the community as well as to the delinquent") and "Corrective Institutions."

Mr. Morrison will be a fortunate editor if he can find writers to discuss the other aspects of criminology for the English reader with a mastery of the facts and a power of presentation equal to his own.

Alkohol, Trauma und Epilepsie. By Dr. WILDERMUTH.
Reprint from the *Zeitschrift für die Behandlung Schwachsinniger und Epileptischer*, 1897, Nr. 4. Pp. 11.

With admirable clearness and brevity, Dr. Wildermuth examines the question how far intoxication and injuries to the brain have an influence in causing epilepsy. His own observations do not lead him to believe that the abuse of