

section is devoted to criminal anthropology and allied aspects of criminality.

Memory and its Cultivation. By F. W. EDRIDGE GREEN, M.D., F.R.C.S. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co. (International Scientific Series), pp. 310. Price 5s.

The greater part of this book is occupied by a psychological description and explanation of memory. Less than sixty pages are devoted to the subject of the cultivation of memory. The book must, therefore, be judged almost entirely from a psychological standpoint; and on that ground it must be admitted that it falls lamentably short of modern standards. So far as the author is concerned, physiological psychology might never have existed; not only so, but he proclaims, without any apology, his adherence to the phrenological classification, which he declares to be "the best system extant, so far as the discovery and definition of the ultimate mental faculties is concerned." The usual well-known list of phrenological mental qualities follows, and they are seriously, though briefly, discussed *seriatim*. No definition of the term "mental quality" is attempted; but we are informed that "there is not sufficient evidence at present to admit of the various faculties of the mind being localised in definite portions of the cerebrum" (p. 246); although in another part of the book the probability of such a localisation is, on the analogy of Ferrier's motor areas of the cortex, not regarded as utopian. Nor is there any explanation given of the relation which the author conceives to exist between the so-called mental qualities and the process of memory. We are only informed that there is a motor and a sensory memory; that the former has its seat in the corpora striata, and the latter in the optic thalami; and that when any of the mental qualities are specially developed the corresponding memory is increased in a similar degree. The theory bears a fantastic resemblance to Wundt's apperception theory, but is entirely unsupported by any argument or evidence beyond the author's assertion.

The peculiar psychology of the book may be illustrated by the following quotations, taken at random from among many others that might be selected:—"The difference in function" (between the ultimate faculties of the mind) "is so great that we should as soon think of the liver taking on the function of the stomach as the portion of the brain devoted to the senti-

ment of love perceiving a tune" (p. 45). . . . "In the insane it is rare to find all the faculties equally disordered, and it is very common for a single faculty to be specially affected, as in many varieties of monomania" (p. 45). . . . "Nervous force is a product of the cerebral cells in the same way that bile is a product of the liver cells" (p. 52). . . . "A child, when born, is in possession of the higher faculties, and these have the same functions then as in after life. . . . Sucking is a very simple movement, and one which, the sense of taste being in the tongue and palate, consists in getting those parts as close as possible to the object desired. . . . Having found that sucking its hand is unsatisfactory, it will suck some other object applied to its lips, as the nipple or the teat of a bottle. The successful result of sucking these objects is remembered;" &c. &c.

While a description of the operation of sucking is, in itself, interesting and perfectly permissible, an attempt to found, upon a teleological unconscious instinct, any explanation of conscious thought phenomena is palpably absurd.

The short portion of the book devoted to the subject of the cultivation of memory will be found by those interested in it to contain many useful and curious suggestions.

Crime and Criminals. By J. S. CHRISTISON, M.D. Chicago: The W. T. Keener Company, 1897. Pp. 117.

This book is not a scientific work, but of the order of "pot-boilers." It is conceived in execrable American-English, and teems with slang terms redolent of the Bowery.

Dr. Christison founds his generalisations on a study of twenty-three criminals, the description of each being, as we are assured on page 9, the product of an examination of two or more hours' length. At this rate he must have wasted at least forty-six hours in compiling this unnecessary work.

He finds that "with prison inmates the forms of head and the expressions of face, in the great majority of cases, will be seen to differ in some respects from the normal type"—the normal type being represented in the frontispiece by the head of that intellectual giant, Ian Maclaren. The foregoing discovery is not phenomenally new, but it is at least true, and is well shown in the photographs given of the author's cases, all of which exhibit the ill-developed occiput characteristic of low-type skulls according to Crochley Clapham.

Two other discoveries Dr. Christison is responsible for: (1)