

g. However incorrigible the thief, however numerous her faults, she could not commit them and repeat them at all hours like the prostitute, it being granted that thieving and sexual vice are equal units—admitting for the moment that the two faults are of equal value. In every case the thief only steals at intervals, with the opportunity; while the prostitute traffics with her body without respite, and abandons the right to choose or to refuse—she does not wish to change her abject occupation.

8. Anthropometric results, as well as researches into their heredity, the circumstances of their birth, their subsequent social life, as well as the study of their intellectual and moral level, concur unanimously in proving that prostitutes and thieves belong to a class of women which is abnormal, degenerated, or degenerating. They are the products of the lower strata, of the refuse of society, and their number diminishes in proportion as evolution ameliorates mankind.

The work of Dr Tarnowsky has cost him great labour and much time, and if it has not led to the results desiderated by the author, it nevertheless constitutes a highly meritorious production. It is apparent that these studies deserve every encouragement, and are of great importance from a medico-legal point of view.

La Folie à Paris. By Dr. PAUL GARNIER. Published by Baillière et Fils. Paris, 1890, p. 421.

This is a statistical, clinical, and medico-legal study of insanity, as seen in Paris at the special infirmary, du Dépôt de la Prefecture de Police.

The statistics show that insanity has increased in Paris 30 per cent. between 1872 and 1888, that there is a great predominance in the prefecture cases of the male insane, and that this is rapidly increasing. The two essential factors of increase are alcoholism and general paralysis, other forms resting almost stationary. The largest number of cases are received in April and May, of general paralytics in June, and of the alcoholized in July. The alcoholic cases are of a more severe type than formerly, and this is attributed to the greater toxicity of the popular forms of alcoholic beverage—absinthe, vermouth, etc.

The clinical section is interesting throughout, but especially in the alcoholic cases. The author gives

examples of drunkenness, which he describes as α Excitomotor (maniacal, furious, convulsive); β Hallucinatory; γ "Delirante" (psychic). These he considers to be complicated or anomalous forms of alcoholism.

In the medico-legal division of the work, Dr. Garnier makes the satisfactory statement that in Paris the weight accorded to the opinions of the medical expert by the legal authorities is scarcely inferior to that which could be legitimately expected.

The author is especially impressed with the difficulty of dealing with the alcoholic insane, who oscillate between the prison and the asylum, and whose detention is of insufficient duration to effect any real improvement under existing conditions. He advocates a special asylum for the criminal insane and the "instinctive" criminals.

The "instinctive" criminal Dr. Garnier illustrates by the case of I. Lepage, *æ*t. 16, who murdered a sleeping woman to obtain a purse containing a few francs. In the medico-legal report on this case the opinion was expressed that Lepage was not affected by mental disorder, but presented in his disposition and tendencies the defects (the anomalies of feelings and inclinations) met with in the instinctive criminal.

This youth was condemned "aux travaux forcés à perpétuité."

Lepage was not, says Dr. Garnier, a born criminal (*criminel-né*), since he showed no criminal tendencies until the age of fourteen, but had latent "evil instincts" in his organization, derived from an intemperate father.

Lepage had not the anatomical characters of the born criminal of Lombroso, and does not appear to have had the defective appreciation of the moral insane; he rather took pride in the immorality of the act and the consequent publicity.

The term, says Dr. Garnier, contains its definition in itself, but it is doubtful if this or the description given is quite satisfactory, even if the type be accepted.

The work terminates with a number of medico-legal cases, some of great interest. It is well worthy of perusal, and of a place on the book-shelf of the medico-psychologist.
