Le Sommeil: Pathologie, Physiologie, Hygiène, Psychologie. Par MARIE DE MANACÉÏNE. Paris: Masson, 1896. Pp. 358.

This is a translation from a recent Russian book by a lady whose name is known in connection with numerous interesting investigations in physiology and psychology. As the title indicates, the whole domain of sleep is covered, the work consisting of four long chapters, of which the first deals with the physiology of the subject, the second with its pathology, the third its hygiene, the fourth with its psychology—that is to say, with dream-life. The book is written in a popular and attractive style, but the author is very competently equipped for her task, not only by her own original work, but by her wide acquaintance with the international literature of the subject. On many points of detail it is possible to differ from Mme. de Manacéïne. She puts forth one or two theories that are insufficiently supported, as when she regards excessive sleep as a cause of anæmia by virtue of the albuminuria it sometimes produces. And while she points out, very ingeniously, many of the evils of excessive indulgence in sleep, she does not equally insist on the evils of an insufficient amount. But on the whole it may be said that we have no such attractive and comprehensive study of sleep in English as this of Mme. de Manacéïne's, and it is satisfactory to learn that it will shortly appear in an English dress.

Der Geborene Verbrecher. Von Dr. E. BLEULER. München: Lehmann, 1896. Pp. 89.

Following the example of so many other German alienists, Dr. Bleuler in this little book enters the arena of criminal anthropology. Unlike most of his predecessors, he brings forward no solid contribution of new facts. His pamphlet is merely intended to be "a critical study." As such, however, it is admirable, being simple, clear, and well-reasoned throughout. The criticisms of the Italian school are acute, but Dr. Bleuler tries to avoid the common error of superficial reasoners, who, as the Germans say, empty out the child with the bath. He thrusts aside at once those non-essential points in Lombroso's teaching which have often caused so much fruitless discussion. "The essential point in Lom-

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broso's doctrine is that the criminal, in anthropological respects, differs psychically and physically from the average type of honest and healthy men." He points out—though he is not altogether the first to do so—that even the work of opponents (Baer's, for instance) has really lent support to Lombroso's main thesis. In many cases, indeed, his opponents have strengthened his case by replacing his sometimes hasty and careless observations by fresh facts more carefully observed. The main point is that criminality is not exclusively caused by extra-uterine factors, that it is to some extent *endogenous*, and this is now admitted as clearly by Lombroso's opponents—Baer, Näcke, Kirn, etc.—as by Lombroso himself. "Lombroso's great service," Dr. Bleuler continues, "lies not in the creation of a new idea, but in the attempt to study the criminal in general, anthropologically and biologically, and in fearlessly drawing the consequences of his observations; finally, and not least, by his energy and enthusiasm he has given an unprecedented impetus to this branch of anthropology and sociology, and won attention to his teaching even among ordinary practical men."

In proceeding to expound Lombroso's main thesis, Dr. Bleuler at the same time points out the contradictions, hasty generalisations, and questionable facts by which they are often supported. He thus explains the meaning of the "criminal type," remarking that even racial types are fluid, that we can say positively of no German that he might not be an Englishman, or of no Englishman that he might not be a German. "Lombroso means by 'criminal type' nothing more than that born criminals, regarded as a class, exhibit certain physical and mental anomalies in greater number and in higher degree than average normal men." Lombroso's position is thus in no degree injured by showing that any or all anomalies are found in the honest. Bleuler does not agree with Lombroso that particular anomalies are specially frequent among criminals. Nor does he regard the criminal as an atavistic phenomenon.

The author further discusses the question of moral insanity, pointing out that there is no question as to the reality of the phenomenon, but merely a question of nomenclature. Where one sees a "morally insane" person, another sees a "congenital criminal," a third a person who is healthy but "vicious." To settle the question it must be stated differently. And against those who assert that there can

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be no congenital moral defect or criminality, because morality is not congenital, he acutely remarks: "This is as much as to say that because speech is not congenital there can be no congenital mutism."

Many other points in the theory and practice of criminal anthropology are briefly discussed, and the pamphlet is altogether a pregnant and able contribution to a question of increasing actuality.

It is said that a Neapolitan gentleman once fought thirteen duels in defence of his conviction that Tasso is a greater poet than Ariosto. In the last he was mortally wounded, and with his expiring breath he was heard to murmur: "And to think that I have never read either Tasso or Ariosto!" It is to be feared that many persons who are valiant on the platform or in the press concerning criminal anthropology are in the same case, and have never read either Lombroso or Baer. If they wish to retain that heroic attitude they may find this clear and condensed little book of some service.

La Contagion du Meutre: Etude d'Anthropologie Criminelle. Par Dr. Paul Aubrey. Paris: Alcan, 1896. Pp. 308. Price 5 frs.

This is the third edition of a study of the influence of suggestion and imitation in producing crimes of violence which attracted considerable attention when it first appeared some years ago. The new edition has been thoroughly remodelled, revised and enlarged, and in its present form may be considered a complete and up-to-date account of the matter.

Part I. is concerned with the chief factors of the contagion of murder—family life in common, the spectacle of executions, and the press—a chapter being devoted to each.

Part II. deals with special forms of this contagion. The first place is given to the narration of cases concerned with vitriol-throwing and the revolver, which have occupied a large place in the records of French criminality. Chapters follow on poisoning, infanticide, abortion, multiple murders, rape followed by murder, and murder followed by mutilation. In the last-named chapter the author—with reference to the case of "Jack the Ripper," to which he gives pre-

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