

time he readily admits "that nearly everything in human decisions depends on character, education, and external circumstances, . . . and that consequently our freedom is very limited in range". Regularity in social action, as shown by statistics, e.g., in those of thieving, only proves the existence of *approximately* constant quanta of need, of needy persons, of opportunities, and of moral strength and weakness. Social statistics reveal unquestionably the prevalence in every direction of law, but this proves, not determinism, but the existence of an Orderer who is able to combine in the same universe both liberty and law. The procedure in the book is a detailed review and criticism of the theories of the Lombroso school, the physiological psychologists, and of some modern Determinist metaphysicians, viz., Schopenhauer, Rée, Paulsen, and Höffding.

*Lo Studio della Delinquenza e la Classificazione dei Reati nella Statistica penale.* AUGUSTO BOSCO. Roma: Tipografia Nazionale, 1892. Pp. 50.

Dr. Bosco is an eminent official in the statistical department of the Italian administration, and the essay before us is a very able exposition of the method in which criminal offences should be classified so as to extract not merely their judicial, but also their social, psychological, and ethical import. It is impossible to summarise Dr. Bosco's views and arguments as they are already presented in a very compressed form. In dealing with the English statistics of theft he incidentally illustrates the truth of a statement made by me in the *Nineteenth Century* for June, 1892, that the decrease of indictable offences in England is due to changes in judicial procedure, and not to a real decrease of offences against property. In order to eliminate as far as possible the effects of changes of procedure, Dr. Bosco classifies all kinds of theft together, and shows that whether we take a period of five years or a period of ten years the number of convictions for offences against property is greater now than ever. For the five years 1866-70 the convictions for theft were 88,468; for 1876-80 they were 87,414; for 1886-90 they were 40,570, annually. These figures take no account of the large number of juveniles now committed to industrial schools for theft or liberated after remand. In so far then as Dr. Bosco deals with English crime he unconsciously answers the attack which Sir Edmund Ducane has made upon me in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Impartial testimony of this kind is better than columns of official optimism, in which convictions are confounded with cases tried, and scientific method is cast to the winds.

W. D. MORRISON.

*Les Applications de L'Anthropologie Criminelle.* CESARE LOMBROSO. Paris Félix Alcan, 1892. Pp. 224.

This book Professor Lombroso tells us is an answer to the reproach that the investigations of the anthropological school of criminalists possess no practical utility. At the same time he enters a protest against the idea that a knowledge of the true should always be susceptible of immediate application to the everyday affairs of life. In the first chapter Lombroso deals with the criminal type among political offenders. He states that true revolutionists have a harmonious physiognomy: the Italians who revolted against Austrian domination, and many of whom Lombroso has examined, present a smaller proportion of individuals of the criminal type than is to be found among the ordinary population. Among nihilists on the other hand there is a larger admixture of the criminal type, whilst almost all regicides are distinctly criminal in type.