

conspicuous weakness of the book, however, is the author's attempt to combine his own thesis as to the existence of a criminal type or types of *character* with the view that regards the extremer forms of criminality as resulting from mental disease. The genuinely new idea of Prof. Lombroso's school, as some of those who have been most influenced by his teaching have pointed out, is really incompatible with the position of the earlier medical theorists who used to speak of "moral insanity". Through the whole of the present book, except the first two chapters (on the anatomical and physiological anomalies of criminals), the mixture of incompatible doctrines may be detected. In view of the divergent practical consequences of the two theses, it is important to insist on this theoretical defect, which, it may be remarked, comes out more strongly in a book that is occupied with general principles than in one that is occupied with the detail of the subject.

*Les Rêves. Physiologie et Pathologie.* Par Le Dr. PH. TISSIÉ, Bibliothécaire universitaire à la Faculté de médecine de Bordeaux. Avec une Préface de M. le Professeur AZAM. Paris : F. Alcan, 1890. Pp. xii., 214.

This book contains an extensive collection of facts relating to the phenomena of dreaming ; many of which are the result of original observations by the author, especially on one particular 'subject' who at frequent intervals falls into a state of "diurnal somnambulism". The facts as regards this 'subject' are given at most length in part ii. ("Influence of dreams on ideation and on the acts accomplished in the sleeping and waking states," pp. 113-175.) Part iii. (pp. 177-205) is a "Résumé"; part i. (pp. 5-111) attempts a general classification and theory of the phenomena. As a theoretical basis for his classification of dreams the author distinguishes between the "sensorial" and the "splanchnic" Ego. The first corresponds to the functions of the epidermic organs of sense and their nervous centres, the second to the functions of the internal organs (heart, lungs, &c.) and the nervous centres more directly influenced by them. The splanchnic Ego is always active, in sleep as in waking life ; the sensorial Ego is "episodal," and in sleep is thrown out of equilibrium. "All combinations are possible between the substratum memories of the splanchnic Ego and the episodal memories of the sensorial Ego." The splanchnic Ego in sleep perceives modifications of organs and systems better than in the waking state, and sometimes reveals them in dreams. Sleep may be "physiological," "somnambulant" or "hypnotic". Associations of ideas, and relations of "suggestion" to act, the author finds, can be established in so many ways among the dreams belonging to these modes of sleep, and between dreams generally and the conscious states of waking life, that we are obliged to regard the difference between one kind of sleep and any other as only a difference of degree. The three modes of sleep in reality form a continuous series, in the order—physiological, somnambulant, hypnotic.

*Gall et sa Doctrine. Justification des Principes fondamentaux de l'Organologie Cérébrale; suivie d'une Etude sur Amnésie, l'Aphémie et l'Aphasie et d'autres Propositions relatives au Dédoublément fonctionnel du Cerveau et à l'Autopsychologie.* Par Le Dr. F. NIVELET, Vice-président du conseil d'hygiène de l'arrondissement de Commercy, etc. Paris : F. Alcan, 1890. Pp. 278.

This book is, in its first part (pp. 6-128), an account of the general doctrine of Gall as to cerebral localisation. The second part (pp. 131-78) deals with the localisation of the power of articulate speech, with special