

1911

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SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS (IN ENGLISH) RELATING TO CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY.¹

I. GENERAL.

Parsons, Philip A. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME. New York: Columbia University, 1909. Pp. 194.

A good first book on the subject. It is not a special study of "responsibility," either on the part of the criminal or on the part of society, but is rather an introduction to the entire subject of criminality and crime, causes, treatment and prevention. For a review of this book see this JOURNAL for May, 1910, p. 148.

Hall, Arthur Cleveland. CRIME IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PROGRESS. New York: Columbia University Press, 1902. Pp. xvii, 427.

An historical and statistical study of the correlation between the degree of civilization and the volume of crime. An inquiry into the evolutionary function and usefulness of crime and punishment. "Society's conflict with its criminal members, due to the enforcement of new social prohibitions, is one of the chief means by which humanity, in every age, has risen from a lower to a higher plane of civilization."

Proal, Louis. POLITICAL CRIME. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1898. Pp. xxii, 355.

A study of political malefactors, or of crimes perpetrated by governments for alleged reasons of state, and by politicians for alleged reasons of expediency or for political advantage. The chief concern is to combat false maxims of government and wrong principles of politicians. "The political question, just as the social question, is, above all, a moral question."

MacDonald, Arthur. STATISTICS OF CRIME, SUICIDE, INSANITY, and other forms of abnormality and criminological studies in connection with bills to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal,

¹We have been asked by several of our readers to publish a brief list of books dealing with the subject of crime in its various aspects, and the above list is hereby submitted. In part, this bibliography is taken from a book published by Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass., 1910), entitled, "A Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects," being a list of books and articles relating to forty-two different subjects, mainly, in social science. The list here given was originally prepared by Mr. Ray M. McConnell, though it has been considerably expanded by the editor, and brought up to date by the addition of books that have recently appeared, and of others not in his list. It contains only books printed in English. Our readers will, of course, understand that the most extensive and, on the whole, the most valuable literature of crime and criminology is to be found in foreign languages, mostly German, Italian and French. Acknowledgment is hereby made of permission to use the list published in the guide referred to above.—J. W. G.

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pauper and defective classes. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903. Pp. 121.

A valuable collection of statistics of the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Austria, with a few short studies in criminology.

de Quiros, Bernaldo, C. MODERN THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY. Translated from the Spanish by Alfonso de Salvio. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911. Pp. xxvii, 249.

This is one of the series of treatises on modern criminology in foreign languages now being translated into English by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. It consists of two parts: one entitled "Criminology," which deals with modern theories concerning the nature and causes of crime, and one entitled "Criminal Law—Penitentiary Science," which deals with modern theories as to the treatment of crime and criminals. Senor de Quiros, the author, is regarded as the leading Spanish writer on criminology. For a review of the work see this JOURNAL for July, 1911, pp. 309-310.

Fenton, Francis. THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPER PRESENTATIONS UPON THE GROWTH OF CRIME AND OTHER ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITY. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1911. Pp. 96.

An investigation of the question of the extent to which newspaper presentations of crime and other anti-social activities influence the growth of crime and other types of anti-social activity. Contains the results of the study of various newspapers, analyses of cases and a statement of conclusions and recommendations.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY. Published by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, 1910. Pp. xxviii, 221.

Contains a stenographic report of the proceedings of an important national conference called to consider some of the problems connected with the administration of punitive justice. See this JOURNAL for May, 1910, pp. 2-5.

Lombroso, C. CRIME, ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES. Translated from the German edition by H. P. Horton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911. Pp. xlvi, 471.

This book is Lombroso's last general survey of the subject and, presumably, represents his latest views. It was originally published in French in 1899, from which a German translation was made in 1902 by Dr. Kurella. The English edition will be reviewed in an early number of this JOURNAL.

Quinton, R. F. CRIME AND CRIMINALS. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. Pp. 259.

An important contribution to the literature of English penal legislation, penitentiary methods and preventive agencies by an English

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writer who has had long experience as a prison official, both as physician and warden. For a review of this book see this JOURNAL for March, 1911, pp. 987-988.

UNITED STATES. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. Special Report. Prisoners and juvenile delinquents in institutions, 1904. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907. Pp. 295.

A very valuable collection of statistical and other important information concerning such matters as number, sex, color, nativity, offenses, sentences, marital condition, literacy and occupation.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION (formerly National Prison Association). Proceedings of the annual congresses from 1870 to the current year.

These reports contain the most important collection of theories, facts and principles relating to criminology and penology. There is a general index for all the reports from 1870 to 1904. For the reports since 1904 the indexes of the separate volumes have to be consulted.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. Proceedings of the annual sessions from 1874 to the current year.

Consult the "Cumulative Index" (for Volumes 1 to 33, inclusive) and also the "Guide to the Study of Charities and Correction by Means of the Proceedings" (for Volumes 1 to 34, inclusive), in which valuable references may be found on practically all the topics concerning crime and its treatment. For volumes since 1906, the indexes of the separate volumes must be consulted.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS. Reports of the proceedings of the congresses held since the first, in 1872. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872.

The seven or eight volumes in this series contain some excellent articles and discussions by some of the most distinguished jurists, penologists and sociologists of the world.

Bliss, W. D. P. THE NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORM. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1908. Pp. vi, 1321.

Contains good short articles on crime, penology, etc. Consult index for subjects and references.

II. CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Ellis, Havelock. THE CRIMINAL. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903. Pp. xix, 419.

An exhaustive study of the physiological and psychological characteristics of criminals, with a good statement of the results of criminal anthropology and the penal treatment that accords with those results.

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Drühms, August. THE CRIMINAL: HIS PERSONNEL AND ENVIRONMENT. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900. Pp. xiv, 402.

This treatise differs from that of Ellis in that the study of the physiological and psychological characteristics of criminals distinguishes for separate consideration the various classes of criminals (the instinctive, the habitual and the single offender) and considers at much greater length the origins of crime in heredity and in environment, the statistics of crime and the problem of treatment.

Lydston, G. Frank. DISEASES OF SOCIETY. (The vice and crime problem.) Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906. Pp. 626.

An important treatise on the main questions of criminal anthropology and sociology. Some of the most important chapters are: Etiology of social diseases in general, neuroses in their relations to social diseases, anarchy in its relations to crime, genius and degeneracy, physical and psychical characteristics of the criminal, and four long chapters on sexual vice and crime.

Gross, Hans. CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY: A MANUAL FOR JUDGES, PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. Translated from the fourth German edition by Horace M. Kallen. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1911. Pp. xx, 514.

This is a monumental work by one of the most eminent of European criminologists and constitutes the first really objective study of criminal psychology which deals with the mental state of judges, experts, juries, witnesses, etc., as well as the mental states of criminals. The general scope of the work includes a consideration, first, of the "subjective conditions of evidence" as they are reflected in the mental activities of the judges and, second, "the objective conditions of criminal investigation" as found in the mental activity of the witness. The work constitutes one of the volumes in the modern criminal science series now being translated under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The English edition is reviewed in this number of the JOURNAL.

Ferrero, G. L. CRIMINAL MAN, ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF CESARE LOMBROSO. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911. Pp. ix, 322.

A summary by his daughter of the ideas and conclusions of Lombroso in his treatise on the causes of crime and the treatment of criminals. The work is divided into three parts: part I, which deals with the born criminal, the insane criminal and criminaloids; part II, which deals with the origin, causes and cure of crime, and part III, which deals with the characters and types of criminals. There is also an appendix containing eleven summarized selections from the various works of Lombroso. This work is reviewed in this number of the JOURNAL.

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Ferri, Enrico. CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1900. Pp. xiii, 284.

A consideration of the three factors of crime—anthropological, physical and social—with the main emphasis on the social. More than half of the book considers the legal and penal treatment of crime and the criminal, with suggestions of practical reforms. Another English translation of this work is being made by J. I. Kelly for the Criminal Science Series of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. It will be published by Little, Brown & Co.

Lombroso, Cesare. THE FEMALE OFFENDER. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903. Pp. xxvi, 313.

A scientific inquiry into the physical, mental and pathological characteristics of criminal women. An exhaustive account of the peculiarities and anomalies of skull, brain, face, organs of sense, limbs and general physical structure, and also of the mental and moral character. The book is an example of the author's endeavor to account for the criminal as a product of pathological and atavistic anomalies, and to determine a distinct criminal type.

Münsterberg, Hugo. ON THE WITNESS STAND. ESSAYS ON PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIME. New York: The McClure Company, 1908. Pp. 269.

Popular sketches dealing essentially with the mind of the witness on the witness stand. The topics of consideration are illusions, memory of the witness, detection of crime, traces of emotions, untrue confessions, suggestions in court, hypnotism and crime, and prevention of crime. This is a very successful attempt to show how psychology must be made of service in the practical needs of legal procedure. See a review in this JOURNAL for November, 1910, pp. 660-662.

Mercier, Charles. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1905. Pp. 232.

Holds that the works by jurists need to be complemented by the studies and investigations of professional psychologists. Gives an analysis of the state of mind which accompanies the outward act of the criminal.

Kellor, Frances A. EXPERIMENTAL SOCIOLOGY. Descriptive and analytical. Delinquents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901. Pp. xvi, 316.

A study, with laboratory methods, of the character of convict women. The results (anthropological, psychological, sociological) are presented and discussed thoroughly. In addition to this primary interest, there are important chapters on laboratories for child study, relation of environment to criminality, penal systems of northern and southern states, defects in penal treatment and suggestions for improvements. The book is in large part a very careful study of the negro and southern conditions.

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III. LEGAL ASPECTS.

Kenny, Courtney Stanhope. OUTLINES OF CRIMINAL LAW. American edition. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907. Pp. xxi, 404.

While the body of the book is concerned with "definitions of particular crimes," there are a good many chapters which are of general social interest. These discuss such topics as the nature of a crime, the purpose of criminal punishment, the mental element in crime, exemptions from responsibility, the possible parties to a crime, the classification of crimes, modes of judicial proof, rules of evidence, and limitations on criminal jurisdiction.

Russell, Sir W. O. A TREATISE ON CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS. Seventh edition. Three volumes. London: Stevens & Sons, Limited, and Sweet & Maxwell, Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company, 1910. Pp. xv, 2377.

This has long been the leading treatise on the English law of crimes. See a review in this JOURNAL for May, 1910, pp. 151-152.

Tucker, G. F., and Blood, C. W. THE FEDERAL PENAL CODE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1910. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1910. Pp. LIII, 507.

This is an annotated edition of the nation's first penal code. The federal penal laws now in force are arranged in fifteen chapters and there is an appendix containing all other federal statutes which have penal provisions, these being arranged under sixty-seven titles. Wherever a change has been made in the existing law the fact is noted, but it is to be regretted that the annotations do not always indicate the nature of the change. Under each section is given the citations to the more important cases, together with full explanatory notes of the important points decided. For a review of this work see this JOURNAL for March, 1911, pp. 993-996.

Barrows, S. J., editor. PENAL CODES OF FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, AND JAPAN. Reports prepared for the International Prison Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901. Pp. x, 158.

A collection of monographs on the penal codes of the countries named, prepared by specialists distinguished in their respective countries for their knowledge of criminal law and procedure.

Train, Arthur. THE PRISONER AT THE BAR. SIDELIGHTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906. Pp. xiv, 349.

A highly interesting narrative by an assistant district attorney of New York City. Gives a concrete idea of the actual administration of criminal justice in ordinary cases. Some of the topics are: crime, the real criminals, the arrest, the police court, the trial of misdemeanors, the trial of felonies, the judge, the jury, the witness, the verdict, and the

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sentence. See, also, his "TRUE STORIES OF CRIME." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908. Pp. 406. This book contains thirteen stories about spectacular crimes. Reviewed in this JOURNAL for May, 1910, pp. 161-163.

Parmelee, Maurice. THE PRINCIPLES OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY IN THEIR RELATIONS TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908. Pp. viii, 410.

An excellent statement of the methods and results of criminal anthropology and sociology and a proposal in outline of a scientific procedure based thereon. The discussion shows a thorough acquaintance with both philosophical theory and scientific practice in the sphere of crime. See a review in this JOURNAL for November, 1910, pp. 672-674.

IV. POLICE.

Fuld, Leonhard Felix. POLICE ADMINISTRATION. A critical study of police organizations in the United States and abroad. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909. Pp. xix, 551.

A systematic and thorough exposition of the principles and practice of police administration. Some of the topics considered are functions of police administration, history, officers, selection of patrolmen, regular and special duties of policemen, discipline, equipment and records, control of vice, and police problems.

Freund, Ernst. THE POLICE POWER. Public policy and constitutional rights. Chicago: Callaghan & Co., 1904. Pp. xcii, 819.

An exhaustive legal treatise on the power of promoting the public welfare by restraining and regulating the use of liberty and property. Part I, on the nature and general scope of the police power, assigns to the police power its proper place among governmental powers. Part II, on the public welfare, defines the conditions and interests which call for restraint or regulation (such interests as peace and security from crime, public safety and health, public order and comfort, public morals, prevention of fraud, and regulations of combinations of labor and capital). Part III, on fundamental rights under the police power, considers liberty, property and equality.

Mitchell, C. A. SCIENCE AND THE CRIMINAL. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911. Pp. xiv, 240.

A description by a Scotland Yard official of the ways in which science has been utilized in the detection and identification of criminals. Some of the topics discussed are: detection and capture of criminals, systems of identification, handwriting evidence, forged documents, use of poisons, and the like. Accounts are given of several notable English criminal trials, among them that of Mrs. Maybrick. See review in this number of the JOURNAL.

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Wooldridge, C. R. TWENTY YEARS A DETECTIVE. Published by the author, Chicago, 1908. Pp. 608.

Contains an account of the experiences of a successful detective in the "wickedest city in the world," and gives an insight into the ways of criminals, forms of crime and methods of detection and punishment.

Gross, Hans. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR MAGISTRATES, POLICE OFFICERS AND LAWYERS. Translated into English by John and J. Collyer Adam. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1906. Pp. xxviii, 889.

Contains a mass of information in regard to the detection and identification of criminals, examination of witnesses, expert testimony, psychology of evidence, the ways of criminals, and some discussion of general principles bearing upon criminological problems. See review in this JOURNAL for May, 1910, pp. 156-157.

McAdoo, William. GUARDING A GREAT CITY. New York: Harper & Bros., 1906. Pp. vi, 350.

An interesting account, by an ex-commissioner, of the police administration of New York City. An instructive portrayal of the merits and defects of the system, and an impartial discussion of shortcomings and of reforms needed.

GREAT BRITAIN. Report of the royal commission upon the duties of the metropolitan police, together with appendices. Three volumes. London: Wyman & Sons, 1908. Pp. lxii, 1924.

Volume I contains the report, while Volumes II and III contain the minutes of evidence and other appendices. Volume I contains many valuable facts concerning the regular duties of the police, the manner in which the police actually deal with drunkenness, disorder and solicitation in the streets, and the commission's conclusions and recommendations.

V. PENOLOGY.

Poies, Henry M. THE SCIENCE OF PENOLOGY. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. xvii, 459.

A full and satisfactory account of the scientific treatment of criminals. The best methods are adequately described and ways of improvement pointed out. The discussion is never repellent or morbid. It is always clear, thorough, sane, practical and optimistic.

Henderson, C. R., editor. CORRECTION AND PREVENTION. Four volumes prepared for the Eighth International Prison Congress. New York: Charities Publication Company, 1910.

These volumes were published under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation on the occasion of the meeting of the Eighth International Prison Congress in Washington in 1910. Volume I, pp. 320, entitled "Prison Reform," contains a series of essays by different writers

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on various penological topics, together with a survey of the criminal law and procedure of the United States, by Eugene Smith of New York. Volume II, pp. 350, entitled "Penal Reformatory Institutions," contains sixteen papers by prison officials and penologists on a variety of subjects relating to prison administration. Volume III, pp. 440, entitled "Preventive Agencies and Methods," by Prof. C. R. Henderson, contains a detailed discussion of the various methods by which crime may be lessened or prevented. Volume IV, pp. 420, entitled "Preventive Treatment of Neglected Children," by Hastings H. Hart, deals with the treatment of neglected children and was intended to furnish the foreign delegates to the Prison Congress with information concerning American progress and methods in the field of prevention and correction. For a review of these volumes see this JOURNAL for May, 1911, pp. 149-151.

Wines, Frederick H. PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION. A study of the penitentiary system. New, enlarged edition. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1910. Pp. xv, 387.

"Its aim is to give to the ordinary reader a clear and connected view of the change in the attitude of the law toward crime and criminals." While the greater part of the book describes systems of prison discipline and reformation, a large part discusses the more general problems of causes of crime, theories of punishment, responsibility, and prevention of crime.

Anderson, Sir Robert. CRIMINALS AND CRIME. Some facts and suggestions. London: James Nisbet & Co., 1907. Pp. xii, 182.

A popular treatise on "professional" criminals. An arraignment of the present punishment-of-crime system or short-sentence system, and a plea for a treatment-of-the-criminal system, trial of a criminal for what he is rather than for the crime which led to his arrest. An advocacy of certain reforms for ridding society of the "professional" criminal.

Barrows, S. J., editor. PRISON SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES. Reports prepared for the International Prison Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900. Pp. 157.

Contains instructive accounts of the federal prisons system and of the prison systems of eighteen states, prepared by the commissioner for the United States and by associate commissioners in various states.

Henderson, Charles Richmond. MODERN PRISON SYSTEMS: THEIR ORGANIZATION AND REGULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. Report prepared for the International Prison Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903. Pp. xxxvi, 319.

A careful collection of facts, arranged on a uniform plan, concerning the actual methods of administering prisons and reformatories in civilized nations. Of great practical value for comparative purposes and for suggestions of improvement in methods and practices.

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UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR. Twentieth Annual Report. Convict Labor. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906. Pp. 794.

Reports from 296 institutions (prisons, reformatories and convict camps) under federal, state, county and city control, showing commercial effect of the competition of convict-made goods; general tables and statistics of institutions, employes, contractors and lessees; number and employment of convicts; systems of work; industries; value of goods and labor; description and quantity of goods made or work done; disposition of goods made; receipts; expenditures; value of prison property; cost of maintenance, and convict-labor laws of all the states.

Oppenheimer, H. THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF LUNATICS. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited, 1910. Pp. V, 275.

Contains a discussion of what is criminal responsibility and a general summary of the English and foreign laws relating to the responsibility of lunatics for criminal acts. It is largely a defense of the knowledge test and the formulation of the law as it stands since the MacNaghten case. It "presents a legal argument with little sympathy for the law as it ought to be, and without casuistic material of the actual working of the conflicting principles in comparable cases, with contrasts and concrete discussions of facts." See a review in this JOURNAL for September, 1910, pp. 506-511.

Masten, V. M. THE CRIME PROBLEM: WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT AND HOW TO DO IT. Elmira: The Star-Gazette Company, 1909. Pp. 156.

An attempt to outline a system of penal and correctional treatment based on the essential ideas of the British system. Suggests five sets of institutions to deal with criminals: (1) "primary industrial schools;" (2) "secondary industrial schools;" (3) reformatories; (4) "convict prisons," and (5) "houses of reception." Reviewed in this JOURNAL for July, 1910, pp. 158-159.

Fanning, C. E., compiler. SELECTED ARTICLES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1909. Pp: viii, 171.

"The best articles on the subject have been collected and reprinted entire or in part, the aim being to furnish the best available material on both sides of the question without unnecessary repetition." A very good work. Contains also a valuable selected list of references to books and magazines in which the subject is treated.

VI. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Morrison, William Douglas. JUVENILE OFFENDERS. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1897. Pp. xx, 317.

Shows how habitual crime may be diminished by better methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. In the first part of the book the conditions which produce the juvenile delinquent are divided into two funda-

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mental classes: individual and social. The second part of the book considers how far it is possible to minimize and remove the causes which produce juvenile delinquency. Punitive methods are found to be of little worth. Ameliorative methods must deal not only with the individual, but also with the general conditions which account for the individual. The statistical matter is now quite old.

Travis, Thomas. THE YOUNG MALEFACTOR. A study in juvenile delinquency; its causes and treatment. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1908. Pp. xxviii, 259.

Criticizes the Italian school, and maintains that more than 90 per cent of first-court offenders are normal. Juvenile delinquency is accounted for mainly by environmental causes: physical, economic, and social. The concluding chapter gives a sketch of what is to be done. The various parts of the book are of quite unequal merit. Reviewed in this JOURNAL for July, 1910, pp. 163-165.

Russell, C. E. B., and Rigby, L. M. THE MAKING OF THE CRIMINAL. London: Macmillan & Co., 1906. Pp. xvi, 362.

Concerned almost exclusively with the treatment of "juvenile-adults." It shows how various types of youth sink to the verge of criminality, how they are treated, with what results, and how present methods may be improved. There are valuable comparisons of the practice of European, Australasian and American countries in the matter of arrests, trials, sentences, detention homes, truant schools, industrial schools, reformatories, parole, aid for discharged prisoners, juvenile courts, probation, etc.

George, William R. THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC: ITS HISTORY AND IDEALS. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910. Pp. xv, 326.

An intensely interesting story, by the founder of the republic, of how boys and girls are trained in citizenship in this self-governing community. A delightful portrayal of boy and girl nature and an instructive lesson in how youths may best be prepared for the responsibilities of manhood. Reviewed in this JOURNAL for May, 1910, p. 146.

Barrows, S. J., editor. THE REFORMATORY SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. Reports prepared for the International Prison Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900. Pp. 240.

A very interesting and instructive account of the reformatories and reformatory methods of the United States, prepared by the editor, with the coöperation of superintendents of reformatories and other recognized authorities on the subject.

Snedden, David S. ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATIONAL WORK OF AMERICAN JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOLS. New York: Columbia University, 1907. Pp. 206.

A splendid description of the educational ideals, methods, and results of juvenile reform schools.

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Rhoades, Mabel Carler. A CASE STUDY OF DELINQUENT BOYS IN THE JUVENILE COURT OF CHICAGO. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1907. Pp. 25. (Reprinted from the *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. XII, No. 1, July, 1907.)

A statistical investigation of 100 cases of delinquent boys, and of the family conditions in each case, as casually affecting the conduct of the child. The bulk of juvenile delinquency is almost entirely explained by loss of parents and by internal home conditions.

MacDonald, Arthur. A STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL, PAUPER AND DEFECTIVE CLASSES. Statement before the Committee on Education and Labor, United States Senate, 1907-8, in support of the bill to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908. Pp. 125.

Almost wholly concerned with juvenile delinquents. Discusses the study of juvenile criminals, decay of family life and increase of child crime, reform of juvenile criminals and wayward youth, statistics of juvenile crime, and reformatory statistics. Especially valuable on account of the thorough statistics gathered from nearly all the states of the United States and also from foreign countries.

Perkins, Richard Roy. TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1906. Pp. 77.

Both historical and critical. It first considers the juvenile delinquent in the absence of special legislation (in ancient civilizations and among primitive peoples), and then sketches the development of special legislation in various countries. The great part of the book, however, is devoted to a description of the apparatus for the treatment of juvenile delinquents (juvenile courts, probation system, child-saving institutions, etc.), and a critique of principles, means and methods.

Hurley, T. D. JUVENILE COURTS AND WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED. Chicago: The Visitation and Aid Society, 1904. Pp. 113.

Tells carefully what the juvenile court is, what its origin was, and what results it has accomplished. Describes procedure in the court for dependency, for delinquency, and for truancy. Reproduces the text of the Illinois Juvenile Court Law, the first juvenile court bill, and the blanks used by the Chicago juvenile court.

Stephens, George Asbury. THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM OF KANSAS. Topeka, Kan.: G. A. Stephens, 1906. Pp. 122.

Gives the results of the working of the juvenile court in Kansas. Reports the criticisms from the people charged with the practical administration. Subjects the present law to detailed criticism and proposes a new law at full length, based on the best laws of other states and intended as a model law for juvenile courts.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE CHILDREN AND HOW THE STATE OF COLORADO CARES FOR THEM. Denver: The Juvenile Court, 1904. Pp. 222.

Contains chapters by Judge Lindsey on "The Fight for Childhood," "The Law and the Court," and "The Administrative Work," and chapters by the probation officers of the Denver juvenile courts on "Facts and Figures," "The Expense," and "The Court Approved."

(Practically the whole of this book is incorporated in *S. J. Barrows' "CHILDREN'S COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES,"* a report prepared for the International Prison Commission. See title later in this section.)

Lindsey, B. B., compiler. THE JUVENILE COURT LAWS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, AS IN FORCE AND AS PROPOSED, AND THEIR PURPOSE EXPLAINED. Denver: The Juvenile Improvement Association, 1905. Pp. 80.

Gives the text, with explanatory comments, of the delinquent law, detention school law, child labor law, compulsory school law, parental school law, appointment and powers of probation officers, anti-tobacco laws, juvenile dependent law, and support of children by parents' law.

Barrows, S. J., editor. CHILDREN'S COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Their origin, development and results. Reports prepared for the International Prison Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pp. xvii, 205.

Contains an introduction by the editor and articles by prominent leaders in juvenile court work concerning law and procedure in New York, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Indiana and Missouri. The appendix gives copies of the juvenile court laws of several states.

Excellent discussions of the subject of juvenile courts by judges and probation officers are given in a special number of *The Survey* for February 5, 1910. Good articles are to be found also in the recent volumes of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and in some of the weekly and monthly magazines. (Consult an index to periodical literature.)