

highly characteristic statistical study. As its subject is a distinctively urban population, it offers in itself many interesting peculiarities.

An example will best show wherein Professor Bücher's treatment of the subjects differs from the customary official explanations. In treating the numerical relation of the sexes, he deals with the relation historically, and then as compared with that in all Switzerland and other cities. By the aid of the statistics of births and deaths he shows how a city population must develop an excess of females greater than the general average of the country. The degree of this excess is calculated from the facts for Basel, and the influence upon this relation of growth by immigration carefully discussed. To specialize further would be unprofitable. Suffice it to say that the other phenomena of the population are treated with equal elaboration, and a keen perception of the elements of the problems attaching to them. The student will find here valuable information on the composition of an urban population and the effect of immigration upon it.

The author shows a rare gift of combination in the use of figures. To all students of statistical science the work should have an interest apart from its subject as an example of highly-developed statistical methods.

R. P. F.

PROBLEMS OF GREATER BRITAIN. By the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. MacMillan & Co., London and New York. Pp. 738.

A great English historian has said that "Wessex has grown into England, England into Great Britain, Great Britain into the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom into the British Empire." No part of the history of that marvellous process of growth and expansion is more thrilling or more important than that which embraces the series of adventures and conquests through which English traders and warriors have added to the island kingdom, in compar-

atively modern times, a colonial empire which embraces about one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, and nearly an equal proportion of its population. This vast domain, nearly three times the size of Europe, is chiefly composed of the possessions of England in North America, in India, in Australasia, in South America and in the West Indies. Not until the accession of the House of Stuart did the acquisition of this colonial dominion really begin. During the last days of the Tudors and the first of the Stuarts two charters were issued to two trading companies of English adventurers. Out of the settlements made by the one grew the Empire of India; out of the settlements made by the other grew the Federal Republic of the United States. The first permanent English settlement made in North America was that made at Jamestown, in 1607—a settlement which was followed, in 1611, by the English colonization of Newfoundland. Then, through the results of the French and Indian War, England received, in 1763, under the Peace of Paris, Canada and all the other French settlements in North America. Then came the War of the Revolution, which ultimately deprived England of all this princely domain south of the north boundary line of the United States. In 1757, just a few years before England succeeded in wresting from France her Canadian possessions, Clive, Pitt's "heaven-born general," won the battle of Plassy, which is generally accepted as the real beginning of the English Empire in India. Eleven years (1768) after the battle of Plassy Captain Cook made his famous discoveries in the Pacific, claiming whatever land he touched in Australia and New Zealand in the name of the mother-country. Before the end of the century (1795) England took from the Dutch Cape Town, which gave to her the colony of Good Hope—the nucleus of what has since grown into the vast English settlement in South Africa. Although the title of England to certain portions of her colonial empire is much older, its natural growth has been the work of a century, "and almost of our own time."

The difficulty of holding together, of governing, of defending such vast areas of territory, scattered through every clime and inhabited by so many distinct nationalities, and at the same time of so directing the trade with them all as to make it of the greatest possible profit to the mother-state, has cast upon English statesmen, soldiers and financiers the mighty problems which Sir Charles Dilke calls the "*Problems of Greater Britain*." In order the more clearly to state and explain these problems, the author, who has for years taken an active part in imperial administration and legislation, has visited, with inquisitive and penetrating eyes, all of the British colonies and dependencies which he undertakes to describe. The results of his observations are set forth in a plain and practical manner in the volumes before us. Within the limits of a review nothing more can be attempted than an outline of the several practical systems under which the greater colonial groups are governed.

Before any attempt is made to examine the several colonial systems in detail, it will be well to note the three classes into which the Colonial Office divides all British dependencies, according to their governmental relations to the imperial crown. First come the crown colonies, in which the crown has the entire control of legislation, with the administration in the hands of officers under the control of the home government. Second, colonies possessing representative institutions, but not responsible government. In these, although the crown has only a veto on legislation, the home government retains control of the public offices. Third, colonies possessing representative institutions and responsible government. In these the crown has only a veto on legislation, and the home government no control over any office except that of governor. At the head of this last and most independent class stands the great Canadian federation, to which Sir Charles first devotes his attention.

In 1867-68 the obstacles to Canadian federation, which

for a long time seemed insuperable, were overcome, and the provinces were then drawn together in a federal system, which now governs an expanse of territory as extensive as that ruled from Washington. This new federation, although in form much like our own, is really, in substance, more like that of the German Empire, for the reason that in Canada the central powers, as compared with those of the provincial legislatures and executives, are far stronger than in the United States. Under the Canadian constitution the federation possesses all powers not expressly delegated to the provinces—the reverse of the proposition upon which rests the constitution of our own country. “The Dominion Parliament keeps in its own hands the criminal law and the law of marriage, the appointment of the judges, the nomination of Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, and the militia system, all of which are in the United States left to the various States. The Dominion has a veto—virtually exercised by the Prime Minister, though in the name of the crown—upon the legislation of the provinces, while no such veto, if the local laws be constitutional, exists in the United States. . . . The Canadian constitution follows that of the mother country, and differs from that of the United States in allowing Ministers to sit in Parliament.”

In 1885, in obedience to the spirit of the federal age in which we live, were laid the foundations of Australasian federation, the term “Australasian” now being used to indicate Australia, with Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji attached. This federal system, if system it can be called, which embraces neither New Zealand nor New South Wales, is still in a very inchoate form. The governing body is the Federal Council, and “The Federal Council, as it stands, is little more than a periodical conference of some of the leading statesmen of six out of the eight South Sea colonies. . . . The Council can legislate directly with regard to the relations of Australasia with the Pacific, the fisheries in Australasian waters, the enforcement of the

law by service of process beyond the colony in which it issues, as to extradition, and for preventing the influx of criminals. As regards defences, corporations and joint-stock companies, the uniformity of weights and measures, as to patents, copyright and bills of exchange, and all other matters as to which the colonies themselves can legislate, and which are of Australasian interest, the legislation has to be initiated by two colonies, and then the Acts of the Council extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matters have been referred to it. . . . It is all but certain that a fuller federation, when it comes, will come with customs union and with protection at all the ports."

Lack of space forbids the attempt even to outline the various inchoate forms of government which exist in "The South African colonies," a term which embraces not only the old colonies of the Cape and Natal, but many others which lie north of them and south of the Zambesi River. The vastness of the districts to be governed, and the sparseness of the white population in most of them, force our author to admit that "the problem is the hardest which arises in connection with any of our colonies, for the greatest difficulties in the government of dependencies are blended in South Africa, and make the task of ruling it all but impossible."

If one desires to know how England conquered India, and how she governs it, he had at once best go to the work of Prof. Seeley, entitled "The Expansion of England," where he will find the miracle fully explained. Our author is not inclined to specially discuss the question of government in India, because, he says, "It is of little use for us to concern ourselves with improvements in government if we cannot retain the country in our hands." How to defend India, how to save it from Russian aggression, is the supreme question, for the reason that "from the larger or British Imperial point of view, the loss of India would be a crushing blow to our trade, if our rule were succeeded by that of a protectionist country or by a period of anarchy.

It would constitute, moreover, so grave an encouragement to our enemies in all parts of the world that we might expect a rapid growth of separatist feeling in Canada, South Africa and Australasia, *and a general break-up of the British power.*" Here, then, we find, in the danger which menaces India, the supreme problem of Greater Britain. If the dam breaks at that point, the consequence might be "a general break-up of the British power." The most dangerous foe of England is Russia, and our author is careful to state in his Introduction that the future of the world seems to lie between the British Empire, the United States "and the Russians, who alone, among the continental nations of Europe, are in possession of unbounded regions of fertile lands outside Europe, but in climates in which white men can work upon the soil." In the comparison which he then institutes between the natural resources of the three great world powers, it is pleasing to note the splendid place awarded to the United States. In silver and in cattle we stand first, in gold we are equal to the British Empire; we will soon pass her in iron; in wheat production we are nearly equal; in railway mileage we are far ahead of all. "On the whole, then, we may consider that for the present the British Empire holds her own against the competition of her great daughter, although the United States is somewhat gaining on her."

The substance of Sir Charles' book is far better than its form. He writes as a man might talk, upon his return from a journey around the world, to a familiar friend, who chose to make each country which he had visited in turn the subject of a series of miscellaneous questions. He has none of the captivating art of the story teller. Although he follows the great literary canon of Mr. Chucks, in "Peter Simple," who tells you "to spin your yarn in plain English," he refuses to follow the equally important canon laid down by an Alabama farmer, who told a circuit judge that a charge to a grand jury was something which should be "compiled, compacted and delivered in a regular rotation." And yet,

in spite of all defects of arrangement, "Problems of Greater Britain" is a book full of value and of interest to anyone who desires to comprehend the present material status of the British Empire.

HANNIS TAYLOR.

THE CRIMINAL. By Havelock Ellis (The Contemporary Science Series). Scribners: New York. 1890. Pp. 337.

As the author says in his preface, his work is a critical summary of the results of the science of criminal anthropology. The social relations of such a study are brought out. There are varieties of criminals, the political criminal, who does not come in for consideration in this work, the criminal by passion, the insane criminal, and other well-marked types, besides such as seem to belong to the border-land between the groups. Between the terms born criminal, congenital criminal and instinctive criminal, the last seems to be safer, since it is not always possible to estimate the congenital element. The instinctive criminal is a moral monster in his most developed form; the absence of guiding or inhibiting social instincts is accompanied by an unusual development of the sensual and self-seeking impulses. The occasional criminal is one who, when circumstances are unfavorable, succumbs to temptation. Weakness is his chief characteristic. He is more like a normal person. Occasional crime is the most common; it is that for which society is most responsible, and in many instances it could be called social crime. Illustrations of the various types of criminal are given.

Causes of crime are cosmic, influences of unorganic nature, of temperature and diet; they may be biological, when physiological and psychological peculiarities of the individual are considered. Again, criminal sociology treats of the production of crime by social influences and economic perturbations. This book studies the criminal man as the product of the various influences. The problem of criminality merges itself very largely into all the problems of our social life that are now pressing for solution. The