

between the excessive and average in day dreaming.

Dreamers, the psychiatrist said, are responsible for most of the trouble in the world - also for most of the progress. Most geniuses are dreamers, he explained - in fact it is doubtful whether dreaming can be considered more than evidence of a healthy imagination. Many die because of their dreams - the artist, for instance, who goes under the struggle of life vainly striving for recognition of his ideals.

The lad who shows more of a tendency to dream than his companions depends for his success in life on making the right adjustments- but the matter is so complicated that probably no expert in the world could tell just what are the right adjustments for a particular individual. It is very much a matter of chance, for thousands of considerations enter into each individual case. While in babyhood and with a nagging governess later on, another dreamer in Loeb's place might have developed into a great poet or inventor. Capacity to dream, generally speaking, increases chances either for success or failure and seldom leads to mediocrity. Loeb, with slight changes in some possible factors, would more likely have become amolycoddle, the psychiatrist said, than a bloodthirsty murderer.

Now as to "diseased mentality" as a reason for mitigation of punishment rather than insanity as a reason for pleading "Not Guilty".

Insanity is not a medical term -rather a loose expression used to cover a wide variety of mental ailments. Proof of insanity in a court consists, the psychiatrist said, not so much on proving a specific condition as in proving a general condition wherein the defendant would not have been responsible for his acts because of some mental failing. This proof usually must be built up on past instances in the life of the accused. This proof must be such as to convince a jury. Thus a person who for a considerable period had acted violently doubtless would be considered "insane" by a jury within the meaning of the law. But a person who, previous to his crime, has shown very slight variation from the normal, such as in the case of Loeb, would have difficulty in convincing the judge of his insanity.

"Mentally diseased" is the correct term, rather than insane. All insane persons are, of course, mentally diseased, but all mentally diseased persons are not "insane" within the meaning of the law.

Take, for instance, a man who must make the rounds of his doors three or four times each night before going to bed because he cannot satisfy himself that he has locked them all. This man probably has a slight mental ailment - an obsession in this one direction. Yet certainly he exhibited no other variations from the normal, a jury would not be likely to hold him insane.

"Mentally diseased" on the proof of which the defense hopes to save the lives of the two boymurderers, is then mental abnormality insufficiently marked to convince a jury of "insanity", but yet having an effect on the murderer's comprehension of the nature of his crime and its consequences.

TABLOID BOOK REVIEW

A TEXT BOOK ON GEOLOGY. By Amadeus W. Grabau, S.B., Mass. Inst. of Technology, D.C. Heath & Company, New York, Two Volumes, \$12.00

This work has also appeared under the title of "A Comprehensive Geology" which is an adequate description of it. It aims to provide a standard work for all to whom the subject of geology appeals. The first volume is devoted to general geology and the second to historical geology.