

here observed that Möbius, far from giving way to the commonplace of taking the woman's side in all questions, mostly does the reverse. In his learned chapter on the zoological and historical aspects he starts the question why women are fonder of finery than men, while in the lower animals the male is generally decked in gayer colours than the female. Our author thinks it likely that in the early stages of human life both men and women alike decorated their bodies, but that the higher intelligence of the men prompted them sooner to give this up, leaving the women still to indulge in the old love of adornment and gay colours. We may observe, however, that in these primitive times, while it was for the interest of the women to look beautiful, it was for the interest of the men to appear strong and terrible. Möbius remarks that the love of the beautiful is heightened by sexual feelings, but it goes far beyond. "All Nature strives after beauty. There is beauty in the crystal shut up in the mine, in the forms of ice, in the aspects of the heavens, and we can perceive this objective beauty because we have a sense for appreciating it."

The book is full of pregnant remarks, which excite thought and invite discussion. The author shows great power of analysis, and a wide culture, combined with a forcible and pleasing style.

WILLIAM W. IRELAND.

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*Dreams and their Meaning.* By H. G. HUTCHINSON. London: Longmans, 1901. Octavo, pp. 320.

Some books, like leaden razors, are made to sell, and this would appear to be the objective of *Dreams and their Meaning*, since no other can be discovered after a careful perusal.

A number of dreams of falling, flying, being unclothed, of being pursued, etc., are given without any attempt at explaining their psychological origin or significance. The only "meaning" attached to dreams is copied from an older authority, to whom Zadkiel and other almanac prophets are indebted for their very similar interpretations.

Dreams, supposed to be illustrative of telepathic and dual personality and of premonition, are quoted from the records of the Psychical Research Society. All that need be said of these is that the evidence would not satisfy anyone with any critical faculty, and that if they are the best examples that can be put on record after years of patient and apparently strongly massed research, they are the strongest evidence that could be adduced against the allegations they are so boldly asserted to prove.

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*La Puberté.* Par A. MARRO. Paris: Schleicher Frères, 1901. Pp. 536, large 8vo. Price 10 f.

Attention was called to this important work when it first appeared in Italian three years ago. In this French translation (well executed by Dr. J. P. Medici, under the direction of Dr. A. Maric) it is brought

within reach of a wide circle of readers. The translation is founded on the second Italian edition, which has been considerably changed and enlarged, some of the chapters arranged in different order, new facts and observations added, as well as a new chapter, dealing more fully with the special environment of women. As it stands, the work is in its own department unrivalled—whatever dispute the reader may have with Professor Marro at special points—as regards its useful summaries of the work of others, the very large body of original facts presented, and the author's subtle and profound observations and suggestions. As Professor Magnan, who writes an introduction to this translation, truly remarks, "this magnificent study of puberty, abounding in curious documents, concerns not only physiologists and alienists, but magistrates and anthropologists, while every doctor will find in it information that will be useful to him." HAVELOCK ELLIS.

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*Centralblatt für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte.* VI Jahrgang, 1901. Costenoble, Jena.

This useful and ably-conducted journal has now completed its sixth year under the editorship of Dr. Buschan, who is well known as an indefatigable worker in many fields of anthropology, especially those which touch on medicine and psychiatry. The attention of our readers was called to the *Centralblatt* some years ago (April, 1897), and since then several of the more important original articles that have appeared in it have been summarised here. While every number contains an original article by some leading anthropologist, the chief value of the *Centralblatt* is due to the excellent and concise summaries and reviews, executed by a highly-competent staff, of articles, memoirs, and books coming within the field of anthropology. Many interesting investigations are thus rendered easily available, and due attention is given to work appearing in the less known languages, Russian, Hungarian, Bohemian, etc.

We regret to learn that the publisher of the *Centralblatt* finds that the support given to the journal does not warrant him in continuing its publication. At this juncture, however, Dr. Buschan has come to the rescue with characteristic energy, and from the beginning of the new year proposes to carry on the *Centralblatt* at his own risk. It is to be hoped that he will be encouraged in this determination to continue a review which has a place of its own, and which he has shown himself so well able to conduct. Certain aspects of anthropology have a very intimate bearing on psychology and psychiatry, and the importance of this connection is constantly becoming more widely realised. Anthropology is duly recognised in the epitomes furnished by the *Journal of Mental Science*, but except in a journal specially devoted to the subject, it is obviously impossible to keep fully abreast with the large amount of anthropological work bearing on the brain and nervous system. The *Centralblatt* is published every other month, and the subscription is twelve marks; with postage, thirteen marks, twenty pfennigs. Dr. Buschan's address is 7, Friedrich-Carlstrasse, Stettin.