

The distinction is important, because, so far from being identical, they may even be opposed. A large brain is not a sign of inferiority, since a progressively larger brain marks advance in zoological rank ; but it is an infantile characteristic. In the same way many human characteristics mark the young ape, but are lost in the adult ; they are in the ape infantile, but we cannot call them inferior. This confusion somewhat vitiates Dr. Giuffrida-Ruggeri's otherwise excellent argument. He warmly repels the statement that women are morphologically inferior, but he fails to see that in asserting unconditionally that women show no signs of infantilism he may have become an unconscious advocate of the inferiority of women.

The infantilism of the lower races is then discussed, and the author points out that in dealing with such races the infantilism they exhibit is rather comparative than real, and that we must distinguish between the pathological infantilism found in the isolated individual of a higher race, and the infantilism "in a philosophic sense" which we may trace in various races of savages.

In a subsequent study on "the plasticity of human varieties," the author discusses the question whether, or in what degree, the skull form is capable of modification. It is a point on which anthropologists are by no means agreed ; some consider that the skull shape of a race may be indefinitely modified, others that it never changes and that intermixture can only lead to the production of the two varieties side by side, failing to produce any intermediate forms. Starting from this last standpoint, the author considers that it is no longer possible to retain it quite absolutely. He brings forward more especially the case of Italy. The northern half of the peninsula is brachycephalic, the southern half dolichocephalic, but at the point of junction the mesocephals prevail ; this phenomenon is considered to be best explained by supposing a mixture of the two races with tendency to convergence of the opposed head shapes, in harmony with the conclusions of Nyström in Germany, according to which the children of parents with unlike cephalic indices themselves in the majority of cases have unlike indices, but that in a small number of cases they show an intermediate index. The cranial invariability asserted by Sergi, Kollmann, etc., must not therefore be understood in too strict a sense ; this invariability tends to persist, but mixture produces a gradual modifying influence.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

*Artificial Deformity of the Skull* [*Les déformations artificielles du crâne en France*]. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anth. de Paris*, 1902, fusc. 2.) Delisle, F.

Dr. Delisle has for many years been an authority on this subject, and in the present monograph he treats it in a more exhaustive manner than he has hitherto done, and also presents a map showing the distribution of deformity in the various departments of France. Although the practice is slowly dying out, it still persists to a surprising extent, and may be found, the author remarks, in many Parisians of intellectual distinction. It is least prevalent in the eastern third of France. The author concludes that it shows no tendency to become hereditarily impressed on the race, and that there is no sufficient evidence to

support the belief that any arrest of physical or mental development is caused by the practice, or that the individuals subjected to it show any unusual tendency to insanity.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

*Physical Anthropology of the Jews. (American Anthropologist, 1902-3.)*  
Fishberg, Maurice.

Dr. Fishberg, of New York, is publishing a valuable series of studies of Jewish anthropology, and of these the first two, dealing with the cephalic index and with pigmentation, have already appeared. America is a good field for the study of Jews, on account of the large number now reaching its shores from very various parts of Europe; and the study is one of considerable interest, as it is calculated to throw light on various important problems of general anthropology.

The cephalic index among 500 Jews was found to be, taking the arithmetical average, 82.12, or, taking the median, 81.77, coming, therefore, in the sub-brachycephalic class. In order to ascertain whether his results show a homogeneous or a heterogeneous race, the author arranges them in a curve; it then appears clearly that this curve has but a single definite apex corresponding to the average and the median, and the conclusion becomes probable that the Jews are an unmixed race—unmixed, indeed, it would seem, to a degree not found in any other civilised race. The Jews are usually looked upon as Semites; the other Semites are, however, mainly dolichocephalic, and Fishberg seems to incline to the opinion of Luschan and others, according to which there was originally a large Armenian element among the Jews.

Pigmentation is the subject of the second study. The results here obtained do not altogether accord with those reached in the study of the cephalic index. There is much more evidence of mixture of race. While 56 *per cent.* were of brunette type, having both hair and eyes dark, 12 *per cent.* showed blonde hair combined with blue eyes. Fishberg is inclined to attribute this, it would seem, in part to the blending of races which there is some reason to believe took place at an early period in Jewish history, and in part to modern intermarriage. If this is the case, we have to suppose that the mixture of race has been effective in influencing pigmentation, but has not succeeded in influencing head form. It may be added that this apparent discrepancy possibly gives force to an argument of Giuffrida-Ruggeri, who in discussing Fishberg's conclusions is inclined to attribute the presence of a single apex in the curve of the Jewish cephalic index not to unity of race, but to a phenomenon of convergence by which opposing head shapes have slowly merged into a predominance of the intermediate sub-brachycephalic form. In either case, however, some discrepancy would remain between head form and pigmentation.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

*A Consideration of Labour among Primitive People. (Glas. Med. Journ., June, 1903.)* Jardine.

In this inaugural address, Professor Jardine gives a short sketch of some of the beliefs and usages prevalent amongst uncivilised peoples with regard to parturition, dealing with the matter mainly from the