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 Luschian 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