

muscles, glands, internal organs and larynx are well set forth. The changes which occur in the skull and cerebellum are very interesting. A number of cases are on record, where unilateral castration produced after a time an atrophy of the opposite cerebellar lobe and a flattening of the cranial bones lying over this part. Bilateral castration produced changes on both sides. As a result of these findings the interesting theory was some time ago advanced that the genital functions are controlled by the cerebellum. The subject of castration is well discussed, and the monograph is worth reading.

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UEBER DEN PHYSIOLOGISCHEN SCHWACHSINN DES WEIBES. Von Dr. P. J. MÖBIUS. Fünfte veränderte Auflage. Verlag von Carl Marhold in Halle a. s. 1903.

This is the fifth edition of this work. It comprises 123 pages of which the original text only occupies 24 pages, the balance being composed of the prefaces of his previous editions and of the many criticisms which this book has evoked. The author attempts to show that anatomically the brain of the female sex is smaller than the brain of the male, and that therefore her intellectual capacity is correspondingly less. He believes that every woman should be a mother, the latest at the age of twenty-five, and that this is her prime function in life. He does not believe in the advanced education of woman, arguing that as her intelligence increases her maternal instinct correspondingly decreases, with the result that we have a gradual decrease in the number of children, as for instance in France and recently in America.

However this may be, there is no doubt that the number of children born to our so-called "better classes" is smaller than to the poorer classes. How far increased intelligence contributes to this is still a question, for our "better classes" are not always the more intelligent. To the modern woman the question of maternity is a serious one both from the physical and the mental standpoint, for after all it resolves itself to the question of convenience. We have no sympathy with the attempt of the author to place woman on the plain of a mere child-bearing animal. This might perhaps do in the Eastern countries as China and Japan and may even find advocates in Germany, but it will never do in America. Möbius does not believe in the "new woman," the "masculine woman," neither do we, and we are inclined to agree with him that she should be suppressed, but it is evident that Möbius is unacquainted with the American type, or else he would hardly dare offer such advice.

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OSNOVY OUTCHENYA O FUNKTZIACH MORG. V. BECHTEREFF, Fasciculus I., St. Petersburg, 1903. The basic principles of the functions of the brain, by Prof. V. Bechtereff.

This is the first instalment of what promises to be a capital contribution to the literature of brain function, the complete work to consist of 5 or 6 similar parts covering the entire field of our present knowledge of the subject, and forming as it were a continuation of and a complement to the author's well known work on "The Conducting Paths of the Nervous System." Its value is enhanced by the fact that it presents the results of numerous laboratory experiments conducted by the author and his assistants over a period of many years; while at the same time the labors of other investigators are duly appreciated and their importance is unstintingly acknowledged, as far as may be judged from the volume before us. The author found it practicable to treat of the various functions of the brain topographically, namely dealing with this or that portion of the brain in its relation to certain functions. The present issue of some 260 pages is devoted to the treatment of the spinal cord and the medulla