

**Die wichtigsten Lagerstätten der "Nicht-Erze"**

Von Prof. Dr. O. Stutzer. Band 6: Die Lagerstätten der Edelsteine und Schmucksteine. Von Prof. Dr. O. Stutzer und Dr. W. Fr. Eppler. Pp. xvii+567. (Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1935.) 43.50 gold marks.

In this book, the first section, which is an enlarged and rewritten version of an earlier work by Dr. Stutzer, gives an interesting account of the diamond fields of the world, plentifully illustrated with maps, diagrams and photographs. Statistical tables are given, and these emphasise the enormous extent of the diamond industry, accounting for more than 90 per cent of the world's trade in precious stones. In 1929, the total production reached nearly eight million carats, more than half of which came from pipes and gravels in the Union of South Africa.

The second and slightly larger section, written by Dr. Eppler, is entirely new, and provides a useful survey of all the more important sources of the precious and semi-precious stones, arranged according to their chemical composition. The section concludes with a long chapter on amber (much in favour in Germany just now) and a note on jet. The treatment of each species consists of a brief summary of its chief mineralogical characters, followed by a description of the geology of the most important deposits, and a note on the commercial aspect of its production. Pyrites, which is extensively used in cheap jewellery as 'marcasite', receives no mention, nor do sphene, andalusite, or phenakite—while on the other hand, such rarities as benitoite and euclase are included in this section.

Although not free from minor errors, omissions and misprints, the book can be recommended as a most useful monograph on the subject. B. W. A.

**Hydrographie**

Von Prof. Dr. Friedrich Schaffernak. Pp. ix+438. (Wien und Berlin: Julius Springer, 1935.) 46.50 gold marks.

PROF. SCHAFFERNAK, from the store of his knowledge and experience as an exponent of the principles of hydrography at the Technical High School of Vienna, has compiled a textbook on the subject which should be extremely useful to students, as also to others who are engaged in observational and experimental work of this nature. The volume is divided into three main parts, the first of which deals with the taking and assembling of hydrographical, meteorological and morphological observations, including rainfall, water-levels and discharges of rivers and streams; the second with statistics in an analytical and graphical form; and the third with a consideration of important special problems and their solution.

There is a fully illustrated description of the various instruments and appliances which are used in connexion with the field work of hydrology, and a variety of information concerning the taking and classification of readings; while the mathematical side also receives attention. The illustrations and diagrams are clear and easily intelligible, and there is a serviceable index. B. C.

**Head, Heart and Hands in Human Evolution**

By Dr. R. R. Marett. Pp. 303. (London: Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd., 1935.) 10s. 6d. net.

In this volume Dr. Marett has brought together a number of addresses, lectures and essays, ranging from three presidential addresses to the Sociological Institute in 1933-35, and the Donellan Lecture delivered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1933, to a number of miscellaneous papers, including contributions to publications of a popular or semi-popular character. Notwithstanding their varied character and purpose, they have a certain unity, which is suggested by the author's choice of a title. Between them all they cover the sum of human activities, through which man expresses himself as a member of a society, as a being in relation to a spiritual world, and as an exploiter of his material environment, whether for the practical needs of everyday life or for the expression of an æsthetic impulse.

Dr. Marett is an evolutionist in so far as that term is applicable to the consideration of man's cultural development; but he is too expert in handling philosophical categories to allow himself to be entrapped into the crudities which are attributed, not always justly, to that school. In the first of his addresses to the Sociological Institute he is careful to expound the distinction which is to be drawn between the implications of the biological terms 'evolution' and 'progress' in cultural development. On the other hand, he shows that the evolutionary position in anthropology conforms to the requirements of the biological concept in that, rightly understood, it neither postulates, nor claims to find in the evidence, the unilateral progression which is said to be its characteristic defect.

**Civilisation and the Growth of Law:**

a Study of the Relations between Men's Ideas about the Universe and the Institutions of Law and Government. By Dr. William A. Robson. Pp. xv+354. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1935.) 12s. 6d. net.

DR. ROBSON traces the growth of 'law' from its origin as an observed order in early societies and as conformity to the will of a ruler, divine, or of divine quality, to that of modern times, in which natural law as the ordered process of natural phenomena stood over against human law, which enforced obedience to a rule of conduct to be observed in any given community. He shows how the institutions of government have been influenced successively by magic, superstition, religion and science. The modern scientific outlook, however, he holds, has produced a profound modification in the conception of the character of natural laws as based upon objective reality. Hence he seeks to show that the gap between natural law and human law may now be bridged in a synthesis—the human mind, which formulates them—in other words, in the creative powers of the human intellect. Dr. Robson has written a stimulating book, which prompts a re-examination of certain fundamental sociological and juristic conceptions in the same way as it is now necessary in the light of modern theory to examine fundamental concepts of natural science.