

treated in the text. The titles are conveniently arranged, and, on the whole, accurate, although the proof-reader might have been more consistent in spelling and more careful in reading the titles of foreign publications. The entire omission in the discussion of anatomical characteristics peculiar to the race as a whole and of the characteristics of the inner organs is, of course, repeated in the Bibliography.

The omission of all detailed and tabular matter have helped to give the book an attractive and popular form, but it has made it impossible to substantiate adequately any of the theories which the author advocates. It is to be feared that this method may mislead the general reader to believe that physical anthropology has accomplished much more than it actually has done, and that it may tend to perpetuate opinions which are likely to be materially altered by further inquiries.

FRANZ BOAS.

QUARRY INDUSTRY AND QUARRY GEOLOGY.

UNDER this title comes to us from the pen of Dr. O. Herrman, teacher in the Technological Institute at Chemnitz, Saxony, and from the press of Borntraeger Brothers, Berlin, an interesting volume of 428 pages on 'technical geology with practical hints for the commercial use of stone,' having special reference to the quarry industries of the Kingdom of Saxony. The briefest glance over its pages gives rise to the wish that we had as thorough a work on the building stones of our own country, for, in addition to its fullness of information, it possesses that rare quality of careful arrangement which is so seldom found in books. The work opens with a bibliography of the field covered, a list of institutions where building materials may be tested, with a brief tabulation of the modes of testing and a list of the geologic museums and larger study collection of rocks in Saxony.

The scientific discussion opens with a description of the rock-making minerals and their distribution; then follows a careful discussion of the rocks, their texture, composition and geographic distribution; next is discussed the physical and chemical properties of the minerals and rocks and the bearing of these upon the utility of the latter, and finally are consid-

ered certain geologic phenomena and their relation to the utilization of stone. Space is then given to the discussion of the most important uses of the more common stones worked in quarries. A chapter on modes of quarrying follows in proper order, concluding with a description of the methods for dressing the quarried stone.

The second section of the book, which is full of geologic and technical detail, is devoted to a discussion of the rocks of the Kingdom of Saxony.

The work closes with an appendix in which are discussed Saxon materials for road building and pavements, statistics of the quarry industries and a very useful tabular statement of the scientific and commercial characters of the different kinds of rock available for constructive purposes.

This work in its systematic arrangement is to the technological student what the classic works of Rosenbusch are to the petrographer. It must be conceded that we owe much to Germany for original research on the structure and classification of rocks and also for careful and accurate discussion of the facts determined. In our own country, unfortunately, at the present time, the knowledge of the architect and engineer on the subject of building stones is somewhat empirical and while accurate, since it is based on actual experience, is not fully collated and recorded in any one book to which one may turn for exhaustive information. It is to be earnestly hoped that the example of Dr. Herrman's publication will influence some one of our many competent authorities to group together and classify for publication all that is known about the building stones of North America.

F. J. H. M.

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

THERE are interesting and important books on various subjects and there are also various books on interesting and important subjects. To the latter class belongs *Natalité et Démocratie*, written by M. Dumont and published at Paris by MM. Schleicher. The statistics are so badly arranged that it is difficult to find definite information, while the discussion does not carry much weight. But the problem is of extreme