

façon que ces travaux ont été conduits. Rares sont les autres manuels qui sont aussi explicites là-dessus. En plus de très nombreuses bibliographies, plusieurs chapitres contiennent des listes de films ethnographiques qui illustrent les questions à l'étude. Encore une heureuse innovation! Pour n'en mentionner qu'une autre, disons qu'une partie du volume est consacrée au développement de la culture occidentale; souvent les manuels d'anthropologie isolent artificiellement l'Occident du reste du monde.

Pour les Canadiens, "The World of Man" présente un autre avantage; l'auteur ayant longtemps travaillé au Canada, illustre son ouvrage de beaucoup d'exemples tirés de nos sociétés indiennes et esquimaudes; les travaux d'auteurs canadiens y sont cités.

Du point de vue théorique, on peut dire que l'ouvrage est éclectique. Est-ce un défaut ou un avantage pour un manuel? Chacun en décidera selon ses préférences. Disons en tout cas que l'auteur ne se fait pas faute de citer ses devanciers et qu'il donne, somme toute, un bon état de la question anthropologique.

Marcel Rioux

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The Death of Adam. John C. GREENE. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, Thomas Allen Ltd., Publishers, 1959, 388pp., illustrated. \$5.40.

This book is concerned with the development of the physical and biological sciences in the period from the late sixteenth century to the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species". The author gives particular attention to the process by which the scientific method came to replace theocratic determinism as a basic speculative philosophy.

The particular problem that is posed by the author is the growing awareness on the part of scholars that the history of the natural world went much further back into the past than a literal interpretation of the account of creation as given in the biblical book of Gensis suggests. The apologists among the biologists and other scientists maintained, among other things, that biological species are immutable since the concept of extinction or mutation of species, to their way of thinking, had been dismissed, ex cathedra, by Aristotle. In an age when Archbishop Ussher's pronouncement relating to universal creation went unquestioned, there could be no possibility of granting an antiquity to man earlier than 4,004 B.C.

The discovery of fossils of marine animals on mountain tops, of giant extinct reptiles and mammals and of exotic species in remote areas and stratigraphic geological data introduced an element of doubt in the minds of the various newly-formed learned societies. The doctrines of uniformitarianism

advanced by the pre-Darwinian evolutionists, namely Buffon, Lamarck, St. Hilare, Lyell and Erasmus Darwin gradually replaced the theory of catastrophism of Cuvier and his school who would not, under any circumstances, admit the possibility of the mutability and gradual evolution of species.

It is apparent that the author has delved deeply into the primary sources which form the basis for his synthesis and all those who are interested in the development of the theory of organic evolution will find this book most stimulating. Perhaps the author might have dealt more fully with the debt which the post-Renaissance scientist owes to such Greek and Roman thinkers as Xenophanes, Democritus, Epicurus and Lucretius. The illustrations are poorly reproduced and do not accord with the otherwise high standard of the publication.

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Human Evolution. Noel HORN, and Harry S. SMITH. New York 17: Henry Holt and Company, 1959, 447 pp, illustrated. \$5.50.

Those of us who teach or have taught physical anthropology will almost certainly welcome the appearance of this book of readings extracted from various publications dealing with human evolution and racial differentiation. The work is divided into seven parts or sections including discussions on the scope of anthropology, genetics, fossil man, and theories of racial origin. There is an equal emphasis on the processes as well as the products of evolution which reflect the contemporary trend in this field.

Many readings quoted are taken exclusively from American, English, and French sources but none are given from Italian, Spanish, Belgian, Dutch, German or Scandinavian works. Often the readings are extracted from accessible books such as Boule and Vallois "Fossil Men", and Hooton "Up From the Ape" rather than from the original monographs and papers.

It would have been interesting if Weidenreich's and Hooton's criticisms of the limitations of the serological-genetical approach had been included since otherwise the uninformed reader might erroneously assume that morphology has no place in modern racial taxonomy. Since morphology is still regarded as a valid criterion in palaeontology and zoological taxonomy it is strange that some anthropologists and haematologists are of the opinion that it is inapplicable to study studies of human racial taxonomy.

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