

movement of the eyeball from side to side. The treatment is in general more wordy than is desirable, but the work brings together in an accessible form a large amount of information hitherto buried in memoirs, published in most cases abroad.

*Our Homeland Prehistoric Antiquities, and How to Study Them.* By W. G. Clarke. (The Homeland Pocket Books, No. 13.) Pp. 139+plates. (London: The Homeland Association, Ltd., 37-38 Maiden Lane, 1922.) 4s. 6d. net.

MR. CLARKE'S little handbook on the prehistoric antiquities of Britain covers the whole subject from Eoliths to the Iron Age. One of its main objects, however, is to help the novice to discriminate between stones shaped by natural forces and those chipped by man. In so far as this is possible by means of the printed word, Mr. Clarke is a good guide, while his practical hints on where and how to look for implements will be of great assistance to those taking up field work for the first time. As it covers so wide a field the treatment is necessarily summary, while in dealing with controversial points conclusions are stated dogmatically, which, in a more ambitious work, would require extended discussion. For this reason, Mr. Clarke must be forgiven some over-hasty statements. The amount of information which he has succeeded in condensing into so small a compass is remarkable. There are few subjects connected with prehistoric peoples of these islands, whether it be their implements, their dwellings, or their modes of life, about which the beginner will not find sufficient information here to open a path to further study, and this, in a book of this type, is in itself a great achievement.

*Homo (Os Modernos Estudos sobre a Origem do Homem.)* By Prof. A. A. Mendes Corrêa. Pp. 318. (Lisboa; Porto; Coimbra: Lumen Empresa Internacional Editora, 1921.) n.p.

In this country the work of Portuguese anthropologists is not too widely known; yet it is deserving of more attention than it receives. In prehistoric archaeology and somatology, investigations are being carried on which, if not considerable in bulk, are of some importance for students of European ethnology. We therefore welcome the opportunity of directing attention to this book by Prof. Mendes Corrêa, in which the most recent discoveries and hypotheses relating to the origin and descent of man are critically discussed. Each chapter deals with some one aspect of the problem, beginning with "the animal origin of man," and passing on to "evolution," the evidence of palæontology, *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the skeletal remains of prehistoric man, anthropogenesis, and a detailed exposition of the neo-monogenistic point of view. It is interesting to note that the author, in the case of the Trinil and Piltdown remains, adheres to the view in the former that the fragment of skull is simian and the femur human, and in the latter that the cranium is human and the jaw simian. A final chapter summarises the author's views, published elsewhere, on the influence of environment in the formation of races, and reviews the problems which await elucidation by further discoveries.

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*Sound: An Elementary Text-book for Schools and Colleges.* By Dr. J. W. Capstick. (Cambridge Physical Series.) Second edition. Pp. viii+303. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1922.) 7s. 6d.

IN the second edition of Dr. Capstick's text-book of sound, a chapter has been added giving an outline of some of the more important applications of acoustics to military operations during the war of 1914-18. The author is not very successful in conveying in the fewest possible words a clear idea of the apparatus employed, and his descriptions would have been improved by the use of diagrams. It must, however, be pointed out that some of the diagrams in the earlier chapters are by no means perfect. In Fig. 95 the pendulum would quickly damage the mercury cup, and it is doubtful whether the Bell telephone in Fig. 99 would have been recognised by its inventor. The granular transmitter, inadequately illustrated on page 222, does not serve in this primitive form as a suitable microphone for use in a hydrophone. The author has obviously made a slip when he says that in signalling under water the sound is received by a submerged microphone similar to a receiving telephone. In spite of some defects the volume will serve a useful purpose as a class-book for schools.

*Sewerage and Sewage Disposal: A Textbook.* By L. Metcalf and H. P. Eddy. Pp. xiv+598. (New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1922.) 25s. net.

THE volume before us is the work of the authors of a three-volume treatise on "American Sewerage Practice," and is the result of a demand for a shorter book suitable for students who have not a great deal of time to devote to this subject. The early sections of the book deal with the main outlines of the problem of sewerage—the quantity of sewage to be expected, storm water, hydraulics, etc. Methods of surveying and excavating are then treated, together with the details of carrying out the work. The later sections deal with the chemical and biological characteristics of sewage and with disposal methods. There is a chapter on cost-estimating at the end of the volume. The authors are engineers whose practice brings them into intimate contact with the matters treated; this is reflected in their book, which cannot fail to be of service to students, British as well as American. The volume is profusely illustrated and is thoroughly up-to-date. There are some useful graphs, among which we note one giving the discharge of egg-shaped sewers running full depth, which is based on Kutter's formula.

*Manuel de tournage au bois.* Par Hippolyte Gaschet. (Bibliothèque Professionnelle.) Pp. 248. (Paris: J.-B. Baillièrre et Fils, 1922.) 10 francs net.

A VERY good account of the tools used and the methods employed in wood-turning is given in this little volume, which will be found to be supplementary, in some respects, to English works on the same subject. The language difficulty will probably prevent the book from reaching the hands of many young workers in this country, but manual instructors should find it useful, especially in view of the graduated series of exercises which is included at the end of the volume.