

has been covered and the mass of material which they have had to bring within the compass of their little book, the authors have produced an excellent and very readable popular account of the peoples of the later prehistoric ages in North-Western Europe and, in particular, of Britain. Without entering into detailed criticism, it may be suggested that more stress might have been laid upon early trade connexions between Britain and the Baltic and their bearing upon the archaeological and ethnological problem. The synoptic chronological chart of ancient civilisations in parallel columns will be invaluable to those who have not made a special study of prehistoric archæology.

Der fossile Mensch. Von E. Werth. Zweiter Teil. Pp. 337-576. (Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger, n.d.) 12s. 8d.

THIS is the second part of a comprehensive treatise on the handiwork of early man. It begins with the middle of a sentence on p. 337 and ends in a similar way on p. 576, and the reviewer has not seen what went before or came after these broken sentences. The volume consists of a very detailed and exceptionally well illustrated account of palæolithic flint implements, and gives information relating to the extinct fossil animals and plants associated with the various types of implements and to the problems of the glacial periods.

Throughout the book very full bibliographical references are given to memoirs written in the German language, and occasionally to those written in French; but works written in English and information which can only be obtained at first hand in English memoirs, such, for example, as that relating to the discoveries at Piltown and elsewhere in Britain, are wholly ignored. Moreover, the views expressed in the book are strictly orthodox, and the author is very cautious in referring to matters which do not fall into the old scheme of interpretation adopted by him.

Although the work is called "Der fossile Mensch," there is, at any rate in this part, no reference to the fossilised remains of man. The book is a valuable work of reference for flint implements and for German ideas regarding problems of chronology. The author refers Pithecanthropus to the oldest interglacial period and assigns the Cromer Forest-bed to the same horizon.
G. ELLIOT SMITH.

The Andover District: an Account of Sheet 283 of the One-inch Ordnance Map (Small Sheet Series). By O. G. S. Crawford. (Oxford Geographical Studies.) Pp. 99. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1922.) 7s. 6d. net.

MR. CRAWFORD'S memoir covers an area which, as he points out, is not particularly well adapted to treatment on the lines of natural regions. In the main he contents himself with indicating the larger divisions, and has taken his units chiefly on a geological basis. On these lines he divides the area into three main natural regions—Andover, the belt of high ground between Basingstoke and Savernake, which is crossed by the Winchester and Newbury Road, and the Vale of Kingsclere. In addition, a portion of the London Tertiary basin and of the Vale of Pewsey come into the north-east and north-west corners respectively. Each of these is studied in detail in respect of its physical

and economic aspects. In the latter section Mr. Crawford deals with a subject which in part he has made peculiarly his own, and his analysis of the relations of prehistoric Roman and modern settlements and of early and recent lines of communication in this area will be highly appreciated by archæologists and students of topography.

A number of useful appendices deal with such subjects as measurements, grouping of parishes, prehistoric sites, Anglo-Saxon bounds, forest regions, place-names, and the like. The volume is well illustrated by photographs and numerous plans prepared from the Ordnance Map.

Air Ministry: Meteorological Office. The Marine Observer's Handbook. Third edition (with corrections to September, 1922). (M.O. 218.) Pp. iv + 99. (London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1922.) 5s. net.

THIS book is prepared exclusively for the use of navigators and seamen who keep a record of the weather; it is especially intended for the mercantile marine. There are many essentials in the keeping of the Meteorological Log for the Meteorological Office, among which may be mentioned the uniformity of scales, much of which is new to the ordinary navigator. Instruments, if required, are loaned by the Meteorological Office, which in return for the instruments supplied claims possession of the Meteorological Log. Among the observations required are wind direction and force, barometer, temperature of air and sea, cloud, weather, state of sea, the set and rate of current, and other features of interest. The handbook shows how the observations should be made, and how the results are used for the advantage of seamen and others.

The present-day navigator has many advantages quite unknown to navigators in bygone days, especially with respect to wireless reports, which enable any captain afloat to make for himself by the aid of messages from other adjacent vessels a synchronous chart showing the weather conditions by which he is surrounded. Storms may thus be avoided, and advantage can be taken of favourable weather conditions.

C. H.

Cours de chimie inorganique. Par Prof. Fréd. Swarts. Troisième édition, revue et augmentée. Pp. iv + 734. (Bruxelles: M. Lamertin, 1922.) 50 francs.

THE third edition of Prof. F. Swarts' "Cours de chimie inorganique" includes new matter dealing with the constitution of the atom, isotopes, and catalysis. It is perhaps the best book of its type that has appeared in French, but English students would probably prefer to learn chemistry from text-books of similar scope published in their own language.

Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry. By Prof. Frederick H. Getman. Third edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Pp. xi + 625. (New York: J. Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1922.) 18s. 6d. net.

PROF. GETMAN'S "Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry," which appeared just before the War, received a drastic revision in 1918. The third edition has been brought up-to-date by the inclusion of recent work on isotopes and on atomic structure, but retains most of the features of the preceding edition.