

common agreement between certain specified institutions. It is also to be regretted that the term 'thermo-electric effect' has been restricted to one particular effect.

Lest this catalogue of blemishes (impossible to avoid in reviewing a work in the form of a glossary) should convey a wrong impression, it must be pointed out that they concern but a small fraction of the total number of entries, most of which are very clear, and should materially assist in attaining the ideal of one definite term for each concept requiring expression. The book is excellently produced, is divided into sections, and provided with a very complete alphabetical index, in which all the terms are indexed, whether or not they are 'deprecated' in the body of the work. Misprints are very few, the following list including all that have been noted: in definition 1510 the second 'per sec.' is omitted, and in No. 1901 the figure 3.68 should be 36.8. In the index, under 'charge' the figures 1210 and 1310 should be 1201 and 1301.

J. H. A.

### The People of China.

*Anthropology of Eastern China and Kwangtung Province.* By S. M. Shirokogoroff. Pp. vi + 162. (Shanghai: Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, 1925.) 5 dollars.

AN account has already been given in NATURE (Dec. 12, 1925, p. 855) of the anthropological inquiries now being conducted in China by Dr. Shirokogoroff and described by him in a series of reports. The volume already discussed dealt with the populations of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. The present work gives further information relating to the living people of these provinces as well as of Kwangtung, and in fact of the eastern part of China. It is essentially a statistical investigation, and is free from speculations as to the assumed influence of the endocrine glands in causing racial differentiation, to which particular reference was made in the previous review.

The real value of the present, like the former, report is the new data submitted by Dr. Shirokogoroff, who seems to have cast his net widely in the process of collecting both measurements of living people and comparisons from the literature of anthropology, especially many references to eastern Asia not readily accessible to students in western Europe.

By the analysis of series of measurements, the attempt is made to define different types and to estimate their relative representation in the

populations of the various provinces. The commonest of these types in the northern provinces and in Manchuria is characterised by high stature (1.75 m.), a low cephalic index, and a high nasal index. In the provinces of Kiangsu and Kwangtung this type is said to be absent. It is rare in Anhwei and Chekiang. In central China (Honan) it is common, and in Chili and Shantung it is the usual and characteristic type. His second type is distinguished by a smaller stature (1.60 m.), a high cephalic index, and very high nasal index. Its geographical distribution is very wide, being the dominant type in eastern China and Korea (possibly also in Japan). It is also common among the Manchurians and the Northern Tungus.

If these results should be confirmed by further studies, they will necessitate considerable re-orientation of current views on the distribution of Mongolian types. So far, however, the conclusions are tentative. They have met with severe criticism, especially (according to this memoir) from Prof. Tschepourkowsky of the University of Vladivostok, "one of the leading sovietic anthropologists," who has asserted that types claimed to have been identified by Dr. Shirokogoroff in northern China "are a mere phantasy."

G. ELLIOT SMITH.

### Our Bookshelf.

*Getting out the Coal: Stripping, Underground Mining, Loading Machines, Roof Support.* Compiled by Frank H. Kneeland. (Practical Coal Production, Vol. 2.) Pp. vii + 403. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.; London: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1926.) 15s. net.

THE present volume is a continuation of a volume on preliminaries of coal mining, etc., compiled and published in the same way as the present volume, which was reviewed in these columns in June last year. Practically the same criticism that was applied to the previous volume holds good for the one now before us. It deals almost entirely with American methods and American practice, though a few pages are devoted here and there to English methods by way of directing the attention of American engineers to them, though it cannot be said that the British illustrations which have been suggested are at all typical of the best British practice.

The work is divided into four chapters: Stripping or surface mining; underground methods of mining, constituting the bulk of the book, so that more than half the text is contained in this one chapter; loading, loading machines, and conveyors; timbering and roof support. The first chapter is naturally of no use to the British colliery engineer, especially as the greater part of it is devoted to the stripping of anthracite. As regards the second