

relating to the neolithic civilisation of the desert and the painted pottery resembling that from Honan, will be awaited with interest. A chapter added after the publication of the Swedish edition of the book records the discovery of the new Lop Nor in 1931.

Much of the narrative is occupied with the difficulties encountered by the expedition in its relations with Chinese provincial officials. At Peking and Nanking, all, from President downward, were most cordial and the whole learned and official world co-operated to promote the success of the expedition in every way.

- (1) *Intelligence and Intelligence Tests*. By Rex Knight. (Methuen's Monographs on Philosophy and Psychology.) Pp. ix+98. (London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1933.) 2s. 6d. net.
- (2) *Psychology and the Choice of a Career*. By Dr. F. M. Earle. (Methuen's Monographs on Philosophy and Psychology.) Pp. vii+103. (London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1933.) 2s. 6d. net.

THE purpose of the series of monographs to which these two books belong is the entirely commendable one of setting forth, for the benefit of the general reader, and with a practical end in view, the results of some of the best recent work in the fields of psychology and philosophy. This purpose is well achieved in both of these two members of the series. In each case the problem is a very practical one, and in each case the author manages to show, simply but without any sacrifice of accuracy, how scientific method is contributing towards its solution.

(1) Mr. Rex Knight gives a clear and concise account of intelligence tests, and of their use in diagnosing mental deficiency, in the grading of pupils, in the study of difficult children, and in vocational guidance and selection.

(2) In Dr. Earle's book the general principles of vocational guidance, so far as they have yet been discovered, are systematically stated. In such guidance, as the author shows, not only the psychologist, but also the parent, the doctor, the teacher, and the employment officer, each has a part to play.

Both these introductory manuals are fittingly equipped with brief but sufficient advice as to further reading.

*Textile Electrification: a Treatise on the Application of Electricity in Textile Factories*. By Dr. Wilhelm Stiel. Authorized translation by A. F. Rodger. Pp. xix+608+6 plates. (London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1933.) 63s. net.

THE textile industry has probably gone further than any other industry in replacing handicraft by machine production. The transition took place in the first half of the nineteenth century concurrently with the introduction of steam power. This led inevitably to displacing the cottage industry (spinning wheel and hand-loom) by large

mills. So successful was the use of steam power and line shaft driving that manufacturers were loath to change to electric power and individual drive. In the development of individual driving by electric motors, Germany has played the leading part. This has opened up new prospects for small textile undertakings. It looks as if it might revive the cottage industry. As the English-speaking countries possess more than half the world's cotton spindles, the importance of spinning and weaving to Great Britain justifies the translation of this standard work into English. The book is thoroughly practical and can be warmly recommended to everyone connected with the textile industry.

*Our Forefathers, the Gothonic Nations: a Manual of the Ethnography of the Gothic, German, Dutch, Anglo-Saxon, Frisian and Scandinavian Peoples*. By Dr. Gudmund Schütte. Vol. 2. Pp. xvi+483+20 plates. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1933.) 30s. net.

In the second volume of "Our Forefathers", Prof. Schütte, having already in his first volume disposed of general questions relating to the Indo-Germanic peoples, passes on to deal with individual 'Gothonic' groups. Each is taken in turn and its early history reviewed in the light of the evidence of literary records, philology, place-names, tradition, archaeology and ethnology. The Anglo-Saxons and the Scandinavian peoples, naturally, receive extended treatment.

Prof. Schütte has had the advantage of the assistance of specialists, but where this has been unobtainable, his own critical examination of the evidence and his suggestions in dealing with controversial points are both acute and stimulating. His book will be invaluable for reference purposes in the study of the early history of the European peoples, pending the production of the detailed ethnology to which he regards his own work as merely preliminary.

*Phytopathological and Botanical Research Methods*. By Prof. T. E. Rawlins. Pp. ix+156. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1933.) 15s. 6d. net.

THE rapid development of plant pathological investigations, and the increasing use of micro-chemical methods, have created a need for a survey of the various microscopic and culture methods adopted by workers in these subjects.

Considerable experimental work was done before publication, and many of the methods described are new, while others demonstrate improved technique. Though primarily intended for phytopathologists, workers in other fields should find much useful information. A short, but suggestive, chapter is given on the interpretation of experimental results, and an important section of the book is the bibliography, with nearly one thousand references covering a wide field of investigation.