

accomplished in Upper Devonian or Lower Old Red Sandstone times. The dynamical interpretation of the movement, moreover, indicates that the fault must have resulted from a regional compression which acted in a north and south direction. The fracture is, therefore, unrelated to any Caledonian pressure or tension, but formed as a result of early Hercynian pressure.

British Industries Fair

THE British Industries Fair, 1939, will open on February 20. It is divided into two main sections—one at London and the other at Birmingham; and the London section is again divided into two groups—one at Olympia and the other at Earl's Court. The number of overseas buyers who have intimated their intention to come to the Fair is six hundred more than last year and they are coming from no fewer than 66 countries. Holland heads the list, sending 607 compared with 465 last year. Belgium is second, 293 having accepted as against 245. Eire is sending 269 as against 207; Poland, 164 compared with 72; Czechoslovakia, despite recent happenings, 154 as against 37; Hungary, 110 as against 19; from Denmark there is a slight falling off, 105 compared with 112; and from Switzerland 96 are coming, as against 79 last year. The hardware and heavy industries section of the Fair will be held, as heretofore, at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. At Earl's Court the main exhibits will be those of the textile and furnishing trades, and also an Empire section. At Olympia the trades exhibited will include chemicals (light and heavy), scientific instruments, photographic and cinematographic apparatus, radio apparatus and plastics, in addition to a large number of other industries, such as glass and leather, usually regarded as belonging to the category of light industries. Among the chemical exhibits, that of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., repeats the practice, introduced by this firm last year, of showing only one major product at a time. Last year the subject was soda; this year it will be ammonia. Exhibits will be shown in six main groups: the use of ammonia in its anhydrous form; as ammonia liquor; as ammonium compounds; oxidized to nitric acid; converted to cyanide; and converted to urea.

As in recent years, the scientific instruments section will form a prominent and notable part of the exhibits at Olympia. The national rearmament programme has naturally involved the production on an enormous scale of the scientific instruments needed for the control of the various major weapons of war—such as range finders, periscopes, gun sights, bomb sights and cameras. The latest type of anti-aircraft searchlight will be shown in action, and forms a central feature of the composite stand of this section. It is perhaps not generally realized that the speeds of modern aircraft are such that the anti-aircraft gun may have to be directed as much as two miles ahead to enable the projectile to hit the target. 'Predictors', which automatically calculate this position, are now in general use by anti-aircraft batteries. The War Office has given permission for

an anti-aircraft predictor to be displayed and a staff sergeant will be in attendance to give the public information. A photographic apparatus will be shown, which enables a photographic record to be made of a 500-page book on only 30 ft. of film—an apparatus obviously of great potential use to libraries. Among other apparatus and instruments to be exhibited will be the latest cinematographic projector; a new type of highly efficient loudspeaker of very small dimensions; a projection saccharimeter, which gives an image on the screen showing the percentage of sugar in various foods; and a recent form of dust counter—the 'thermal precipitator'.

Methods in the Study of Man

NUMEROUS questions of general interest, but in their immediate bearing more nearly affecting those concerned with teaching and research in the study of man, were raised by Dr. Henry Balfour in his Frazer Lecture delivered at Liverpool in 1937 and recently issued in pamphlet form ("Spinners and Weavers in Anthropological Research". Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1938. Pp. 19). The science of anthropology is a relatively young science; but its progress in recent years has been remarkably rapid. This has been due largely to a vigorous growth of specialization. So much so, indeed, that not only has it brought about a condition which now renders it unwieldy for the individual, but as Dr. Balfour pointed out, there is a real danger that the major problem, the full comprehension of man's nature and potentialities, may be lost sight of, through increasing individual enthusiasm over one or other branch of the general science of anthropology. Dr. Balfour himself was convinced not merely that there is place for both the 'generalist' and the 'specialist', but in fact that there is a real need for their co-operation as a condition of orderly advance in the future development of the science. Metaphorically their relation is expressed in the title of Dr. Balfour's lecture. Taking as an example the methods employed in one of the departments of his own special branch of study, technology, he expounds how in his conception of the relation of the diverse methods of study, the 'spinner', the specialist, provides the threads of surely grounded data from which the weaver, the 'generalist', fashions the fabric of theory. Among the conclusions which follow from this conception to which Dr. Balfour referred, not the least significant is that which develops its bearing on the organization of the curriculum for the anthropological student.

Archæological Interpretation and Modern Analogies

Among other matters upon which Dr. Balfour touched as incidental to the main thesis of his Frazer Lecture, not the least interesting is the interpretation of archæological data in the light of reference to objects of the material culture and to the practices and beliefs of modern and still-surviving peoples of backward culture. He recalled the opportunity for such a comparison, which was lost irretrievably when the Tasmanians, a people still living the life of palæolithic man, were allowed to die out in the last century and themselves became the subjects of the archæo-