families have a comparatively uniform environment, but different races necessarily carry with them each to some extent its own peculiar *milieu* We can not in our present knowledge assert how far this goes. Certainly races and indeed nations can be at least temporarily modified by an education and training imposed in the interests of, and by the will of, a very few persons, as for instance, Germany during the last half century.

This factor of leadership in the rise and decline of races is generally overlooked by Mr. Grant, as is the problem of the formation of upper classes. Mr. Grant fears that the Nordic race is passing away. There is much to be said in substantiation for this unpleasing prospect, and if there is much to be said, certainly Mr. Grant has said it. The present reviewer does not take such a gloomy view. There are internal forces silently and continuously working towards the improvement, not of the whole race, but of a part of it, and this part tends further to improve with its own improvement. Some of the tendencies or correlations working towards melioration are assortative mating (*i. e.*, tendency of like to mate with like), general truth as far as results at present indicate of desirable traits within an individual to be correlated with other desirable traits, general tendency of long-lived people with a tough resistance to leave more offspring than the average, besides other recently discovered correlations bringing an encouraging outlook.

There are some of the phases of human evolution that ought to be more generally recognized and incorporated into all discussions on the rise and decline of races and of nations.

In spite of such criticism, "The Passing of the Great Race" is an interesting and valuable pioneer attempt at an interpretation of history in terms of race. The origins and migrations of the three primary European races, Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean, are here instructively and graphically portrayed. The colored charts make it easy to grasp the outlines of the author's theory. This is a book that will do much to widen the rapidly expanding interest in eugenics and help to disseminate the ever-growing conviction among scientific men of the supreme importance of heredity. Frederick Adams Woods

War Bread. By Alonzo E. Taylor. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1918.

Almost since the outbreak of the war Dr. Taylor has been engaged in the study of the food problem, at first in Germany in the interest of British prisoners in German camps, then in Holland, making a survey of Dutch food resources, and he has later served as chief scientific adviser of the Food Administration of Washington and has made frequent trips to Europe. This little book, presenting as it does the cereal situation of the Allied countries in the spring of 1918, bids fair to become a classic. Reading it, one can realize how a fortunate wheat crop this year will allow us to send wheat to Europe directly without involving the increased number of ships necessary to transport it from far-away Australia or the Argentine. The book clearly shows how failure to conserve wheat plays into the hands of the enemy and tells of the methods employed for its conservation. Graham Lusk

A STUDY OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has just issued its Eleventh Bulletin, A study of Engineering Education, which has been in process of development during the past four years in cooperation with the joint committee on engineering education of the national engineering societies.

Engineering education was established on a large scale only fifty years ago on the basis of the experience of foreign countries, particularly France. Since then, applied science has made marvelous progress, and in order to meet that progress, the original curricula of the schools have been modified here and there and from time to time in a haphazard way. The result is that modern engineering curricula lack coherence and unity and have for a number of years been the object of criticism by the engineering profession.

Some ten years ago, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education appointed a committee to make a comprehensive study of the situation, and this committee associated with it delegates from the five great national engineering societies. This joint committee has been cooperating with the Carnegie Foundation in this study, and the bulletin just issued is the result of their united labors for the past four years. The bulletin was prepared by Dr. Charles R. Mann, formerly associate professor of physics in the University of Chicago, now chairman of the advisory board to the War Department committee on education.

The origin of the present system of engineering schools is traced in detail and its characteristics, both good and bad, are frankly stated. Its operation is studied mainly from the point of view of the effect upon the student and there is a careful examination of entrance records and college courses. as well as a brief summary of the current methods of instruction. On the basis of this analysis of the present situation, the larger problems of engineering education are considered to be those of admission, content and courses, faculty organization, and curriculum. The treatment culminates in a definition of each of the larger problems in terms of the requirements of the profession and of the young men who wish to enter. The chapters on admission and on testing and grading describe a series of new and original experiments carried out by Professor E. L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, in an effort to secure a more rational method of measuring engineering ability.

The constructive portion of the bulletin presents numerous suggestions as to ways and means of solving the problems thus defined, in an effort to reach the general principles which seem best qualified to help each school in solving the problem according to its own peculiar circumstances. Among the suggestions may be mentioned the necessity for more objective methods of rating and testing students and more accurate records of achievement; the need for closer cooperation among the several departments of instruction at each school; the introduction of practical experience with engineering materials into the freshman year; and the increase in the emphasis placed upon the humanities and humanistic studies.

The final chapter, entitled "the professional engineer," presents the results of an extended study of the demands of the engineering profession, and indicates that these demands can be fully met by the application of the principles that are developed in the preceding chapters. The thesis is set up that the chief lack in engineering education is the failure to recognize the importance of values and costs in all engineering work and suggests ways and means in which this idea may be emphasized to advantage both in the technical and the humanistic work. Engineering education is here shown to be but one branch of all education, and it is suggested that the methods of improving both are identical. Therefore, the bulletin has a wider interest than its title would imply and may be read with profit by educators of all kinds.

Copies of the Bulletin may be had by addressing the Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TWO NEW ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNALS

DURING the present year two new anthropological journals have made their appearance—one devoted to physical anthropology, the other one devoted to American linguistics.

The establishment of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* is due to the energy of Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, curator of the division of physical anthropology in the United States National Museum. Up to the present time two numbers have appeared, which indicate that the scientific standard of the *Journal* will be a high one. The first number is introduced by a preface, and a general survey of the scope and aims of physical anthropology, both written by the editor Dr. Hrdlička. In the second number the editor gives a brief review of the history of physical anthropology in America. The department of literature is very full and exhaustive and gives a review of