

*Teachers' Reactions to Maladjustments of School-Children.* (*Brit. Journ. Educ. Psychol.*, vol. iv, p. 11, Feb., 1934.) Laycock, S. R.

As the result of a questionnaire submitted to 167 elementary school teachers, the author found that the teachers laid more emphasis on violations of general standards of morality and integrity, transgressions against authority, violations of school and classroom regulations and other school-work regulations than on pupil's difficulties with other children or on undesirable personality traits. The ratings of a Canadian group for seriousness were compared with Wickman's findings for a group of mental hygienists, who almost reverse the ratings of the teachers. The writer pleads for the training of teachers in mental hygiene.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Behaviour and Personality Difficulties in School-Children.* (*Brit. Journ. Educ. Psychol.*, vol. iv, p. 30, Feb., 1934.) McFie, B. S.

From the experience of the Department of Psychological Medicine at Guy's Hospital, it was found that personality difficulties in school-children were drawn unduly from the group of active behaviour disorders or habit disorders of a type disturbing to parents. Personality deviations were not recognized for their full significance in all cases; they exist to a disturbing extent in our school-children. The figure yielded by the survey, made in this paper by school teachers, of 46% must be taken as a considerable under-estimate, since many difficulties cannot be discovered by observation at schools.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Mental Ability and its Relation to Physical Health and Social Economic Status.* (*Psychol. Clin.*, vol. xxii, p. 101, June-Aug., 1933.) Maller, J. B.

The study is based upon the investigation of 100,098 fifth-grade pupils enrolled in 579 New York public schools. The populations of these schools were found to differ enormously in regard to mental ability and physical health. Similar variability was found among the neighbourhoods of the city, with regard to vital indices and social economic measures. Mental ability was found to correlate positively with measures of health and with index of social economic status. Even when social economic status is held constant, the correlation between intelligence and health remains significantly positive. Mental ability was found to correlate negatively with death-rate, birth-rate, infant mortality and juvenile delinquency. There is some reason to suspect the presence of a factor common to measures of intelligence, physical vitality and vocational and social adjustment.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Further Data on the Stanford-Binet VIII- and IX-Year Tests.* (*Psychol. Clin.*, vol. xxii, p. 94, June-Aug., 1933.) Wallin, J. E. W.

Some of these tests are too easy and some are too difficult. This part of the Stanford-Binet scale is in need of thorough revision. Life and experience exert a positive influence on some tests. The reactions to psychological tests may differ for normal, subnormal and mentally deficient children of the same intelligence (Binet) level. The "unselected" groups of children, on which norms are usually based, and which are assumed to represent symmetrical distributions of cases, may, in fact, be based upon highly "skewed" distributions. The Stanford-Binet scale is a less valid measure of intelligence for adults than for children.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Another Attempt at Measures of Extraversion-Introversion.* (*Psychol. Clin.*, vol. xxii, p. 88, June-Aug., 1933.) Roberts, C. S., and Fisher, V. E.

The usual tests upon which these measures are based are not even theoretically valid; the tests do not place the subject in an actual situation, but only require him to imagine it. Further, many of the tests have a wholly insignificant coefficient of correlation with each other. The authors experimented with 35 university