

tween eight and fourteen or fifteen years with appropriate recommendations for training for each form of diagnosis that is made. There are five groups, Deferred, Feebleminded, Potential Feebleminded, Insane and Psychopathic. Any one of the conditions described may be combined with any other so that the diagnosis in such cases is not easily made. The Bureau of Juvenile Research diagnoses as feebleminded only those persons who have, after several trials, shown that they cannot earn their living, and that for their own protection and for the protection of society they must have institutional care.

*A Statistical Study of Intelligence as a Factor in Vocational Progress.* K. M. Cowdery. *The Journal of Delinquency*, Nov., 1919, 4, No. 6, 221-240. This paper presents a study of the relations of measurable general intelligence to the ability to make progress under vocational instruction in various occupations. The subjects are delinquent boys, most of them from 14 to 18 years of age. The intelligence ratings are made by the Stanford tests. The vocational-progress ratings are based upon monthly reports made by the trade instructors and recorded, after being analyzed, upon a five-point scale. So far as possible, increased proficiency and skill rather than attitude, spirit, or the like, are used as the measurable quality.

The result is that little definite correlation is shown in the totals. For 516 ratings (twenty-four occupations grouped together) there is a positive correlation of 0.113 between intelligence quotient and vocational progress. But when the correlations are computed for different trade groups, different results are obtained. Taking the expert trades—the mechanical and the garment trades—the coefficient of correlation becomes 0.304. A co-efficient of 0.705, found in the ratings for bindery work, appears to be the highest correlation found. In the culinary trades the correlation is  $-0.022$ , and for the agricultural details  $-0.42$ , which appears to be the lowest point reached. Although part of the results are based upon comparatively small numbers of cases, the author thinks that some general conclusions are allowable. Distinct correlations must be admitted and in some cases *critical levels* are clearly defined, but it cannot be said that intelligence level is anywhere a trade test, in the sense of indicating those who will succeed to the exclusion of all others. The conclusion is offered that degree of mental ability can be a definite, measurable, negative guide in vocation, and that boys of certain levels of intelligence can