

commodity, and more than three times as large as from wheat. The struggle between producers and distributors around the question of the milk price, with the ultimate adoption of control, has followed the course familiar to English readers. Next comes an account of the livestock industry; the historical sections dealing with the development of livestock farming and the meat packing industry being particularly interesting. Chapter iv is devoted to cotton, and the efforts made by the Government to control surpluses and institute orderly marketing are set out in tabular form covering the period from 1929, when the price decline of American cotton became really serious, until 1939. Occasionally, as in 1937, the bounty of Nature outweighed all restrictive schemes and threatened to bring confusion to the industry.

The extent of the sugar industry in the United States is sometimes overlooked in Europe. The fact is that the output of beet sugar alone is more than twice that of Great Britain, to say nothing of a considerable production of cane sugar. The organization of this industry is discussed in Chapter vi.

Other chapters deal with tobacco and wool. In their concluding section, discussing the relationship of the problems of the farm to those of the agricultural industries, the authors stress the need for grappling with the problems of surpluses, and look to the development of new industries based on new crops to take the place of redundant acres of the older ones. At the same time the processing trades should search for new outlets for the standard crops.

## ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

The Annual of the British School at Athens No. 37, Session 1936-37, Papers presented to Prof. J. L. Myres in honour of his 70th Birthday. Pp. x+286+31 plates. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1940.) 42s. net.

IT is a striking tribute to the work and personality of John Linton Myres that the contents of the thirty-seventh issue of the Annual of the British School of Archæology at Athens consists, not as is usual, of records of research work of members of the School in the year under review, but of a number of papers presented to him in honour of his seventieth birthday by fellow workers in the field of the archæology and early history of the Eastern Mediterranean. A larger number of friends and colleagues, of whom a list is given, have contributed towards the cost of publication. It is appropriate that the British School should delight to honour one who is chairman of its Committee of Management, has been a staunch supporter of its work throughout the greater part of its existence, and is one of its students of longest standing. There will be many who will regret that the circumstances have precluded the inclusion of a like tribute from those whose province lies in other fields of learning and inquiry in which Prof. Myres has achieved an eminence no less worthy of commemoration than his archæological studies in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The list of contributors, needless to say, includes many distinguished names, of whom a few only can be mentioned here. Dr. C. W. Blegen reviews the evidence of the excavations of the expedition

of the University of Cincinnati, 1932-38, on the site of Troy in its bearing upon the dating of the various settlements and their contacts with the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age in the Ægean. An impromptu lecture by Prof. A. W. Brøgger, delivered while on a tour in the *Cairo City* in 1939, on "The Vikings of the Mediterranean and the Vikings of the North", dealing with the cultural influence of sea-power, so impressed its audience as to achieve here a well-deserved permanent record. Prof. V. Gordon Childe also deals with a field which he has made peculiarly his own in "Neolithic Blackware in Greece and on the Danube". An interesting and pertinent topic is examined by Prof. R. M. Dawkins, who traces the process of tradition in Greece in so far as it affects legends dealing with such supernatural happenings as no one is likely to regard as true. An interesting communication by Dr. P. Diaios, which is of added importance for its bearing upon ritualistic and cultural relations, describes an iron age painted vase in the Cyprus Museum, the product of illicit excavation but saved for archæological science, the decoration of which, a ritual of drinking through a siphon, points to a connexion with Syria.

The wide range of interest covered by other papers to which detailed reference cannot be made in a brief review may be suggested by the fact that they extend from western Europe (Prof. H. J. Fleure on the rough stone monument) to Palestine (Prof. D. A. E. Garrod on decorated mesolithic skeletons), and the Anatolian Plateau (Dr. H. Z. Koşay on excavations of the Turkish Historical Society in the copper age levels of Alaca-Höyük).