

the tests were the provincialisms and local dialects in New England and the middle Atlantic states, the inverted "r" of the middle West and the quality of the southern vowels. A high percentage of inaccuracies on "s" and "z" sounds and their combinations were found. Lack of proper breath control and rhythm were responsible for some faults.

On the whole, students from private schools did better than those from public schools, and those who had had a little speech training seemed to pass the tests more easily than those who had received none.

Those students in whom speech defects were found were assigned to special classes in which the defects were overcome by proper training before the college course was completed.

TABLOID BOOK REVIEW

QUO VADIMUS? Some Glimpses of the Future. By E.E. Fournier
 d'Albe, New York, E.P. Dutton and Company, \$1.00,

Dutton's "Today and Tomorrow" series of science booklets that started off with a bang by Haldane's "Daedalus" keeps up its interest like a serial story. Each successive issue presents a new problem and forecasts new solutions, after the manner of a well constructed detective tale.

In the latest, Dr. Fournier d'Albe guesses what the world will be a thousand and even a million years hence. By 2925 we shall see "A globe laid out like a huge garden, with a climate under perfect control, the internal heat of the earth brought to the surface and utilized as a source of never-failing energy. Portions of the interior of the earth reclaimed and made habitable; all machinery and sources of power wisely distributed and made instantly available for all legitimate purposes. The earth's surface and the rippling ether in which it swims made into a vast playground of human thought and emotion, and all mankind throbbing in unison to every great thought. The earth will have become a sentient being. Mankind will be the grey matter of its brain."

E.E. Slosson

SPACE AND TIME by Carl Benedicks, with an introduction by
 Sir Oliver Lodge, New York: E.P. Dutton and Company.

An original contribution to the Einstein controversy by a former professor of physics at the University of Stockholm. He is unwilling to accept the startling consequences of the theory of relativity, so he takes the other alternative, almost equally startling, of reverting to the corpuscular theory of light emission, in place of the prevailing theory of ether waves. In place of Einstein he follows Ritz, the Swiss mathematician.

E.E. Slosson

 The moons of the planet Jupiter were the first astronomical objects to be discovered with the use of a telescope.

 The African Gold Coast furnishes half of the world's supply of cocoa.
