

work sheet. The judgment tests required each student to estimate in advance how much of the work of substitution could be done in the given time. Two tests were given, the first one for one minute and fifteen seconds and the second for one minute.

The results were carefully analyzed and tabulated. No appreciable difference was shown between the men and the women in their attention to directions or in the accuracy of their work in substituting letters for symbols, but the women did more work than the men. On the other hand, in estimating the amount of work they could do in a given time the men were more accurate.

In both the estimating work and in the work of substitution, the women showed slightly more variation among themselves than the men. It has generally been accepted that men were more variable than women though there has been some difference of opinion among psychologists on the subject.

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#### RUBBER BLOCK PAVEMENT SUCCESSFUL IN BOSTON

Tests on rubber block pavement, laid one and one-half years ago at the entrance to City Hospital, in Boston, have shown marked advantages. In addition to having worn but little during the interval, the pavement has the advantage that snow and ice do not collect on it in winter as on other types of pavement, thus doing away with slipperiness. The blocks are also almost noiseless and vibrationless.

These rubber paving blocks are an invention of R. F. Herrick, a consulting engineer of Boston. They are made largely of reclaimed rubber. Those used in the present test are 12 by 6 inches in area and 2 inches thick, and are laid in plastic sand and cement directly on the street foundation. Their edges were given a coat of asphalt paint immediately before laying.

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#### TABLOID BOOK REVIEW

SUNSHINE AND OPEN AIR, by Leonard Hill. New York: Longman, Green & Co. \$3.75.

This is not a fad book though it is on a faddy subject. Dr. Hill is the director of the Department of Applied Physiology of the National Institute of Medical Research, London, and he sums up in 150 pages the results of many years of experimentation in the laboratory and in the Alps on the effects of ultra-violet light and other forms of radiation on the maintenance of health and the cure of disease. Here one may find in compact form the latest scientific data on this question which is not so simple as it seems. There are harmful as well as beneficial rays and the boundaries between them are closely defined.

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