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A New Technic for Measuring the Effect of Practice upon Individual Differences (Abstract)

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into a train at night are about 9 times greater than in daylight. Of the estimated \$3,000,000,000 annual economic loss to the country through automobile accidents it is shown that night driving costs about \$1,200,000,000, although only 25 per cent of the driving is done during this period of the day.

Research techniques are described which have been devised to analyze the physical factors of the luminant and electrical system of the car, as well as the psychological factors involved in seeing under conditions of low illumination.

Results from a series of these studies are summarized in which it is shown that the visibility function is not constant throughout the acuity range although acuity varies with the logarithm of the stimulus. The constants are different for high and low ranges of acuity.

Tables have been constructed to show the degree of illumination at different distances and points on the highway in front of the car and in the field of light. Data are also given on the degree of illumination necessary for a given level of acuity. It is shown that the same laws hold for acuities between 60 per cent and 115 per cent although certain individual differences affect the tolerance of light.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

A NEW TECHNIC FOR MEASURING THE EFFECT OF PRACTICE UPON INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(ABSTRACT)

W. A. OWENS, JR.

It was suggested that the analysis of variance lends itself to this problem better than the conventional methods of measuring intercorrelations and standard deviations. An illustrative case was given.

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STANDARDS FOR RESEARCH IN PERSONALITY

(ABSTRACT)

EDWARD RICE AND R. H. SYLVESTER

Vivid word pictures of personalities have ever been portrayed in biographies and character studies. But until the present half cen-