

physical qualities take a rise in value, the tests indicate.

Dr. Bean is making a job analysis of athletics in order to find out definitely what makes one man a star in sports and another a dub. He also hopes to show to what extent athletic training develops those factors which are most needed in practical life. Results shown by the scientific tests of speed, intelligence, endurance, strength, and judgement are being compared with the ratings given to the athletes by their instructors and coaches.

In order to measure the speed with which different athletes respond to a situation, a special piece of apparatus has been devised. A series of pictures is shown to the athlete, and as soon as he sees each one and recognizes its meaning, he is expected to take a leap. If he would like to experience what he sees in the picture he leaps forward, but if he would dislike it he is expected to leap back.

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#### STUDY OF APE-MIND HINDERED BY APE SHORTAGE

Finding out what a chimpanzee thinks about it proving a slow and difficult task for psychologists not because the chimpanzee doesn't think, but because there are so few apes available for scientific observation.

"If stories of killing that come to us from the native homes of higher apes may be believed, there is real danger that the source of supply of apes used in psychological investigations may be entirely wiped out before many years have passed," is the statement made by Dr. H. C. Bingham, of the Institute of Psychology at Yale University, where four chimpanzees are being studied.

"A colony of fifteen anthropoid apes, such as we studied in Havana last year, is one of the rarest in modern animal collections," said Dr. Bingham. "Most of us are fortunate if we have one or two such animals for laboratory study. And for a single scientist to observe all types of the higher apes through all stages of development is, in the present state of our scientific resources, utterly impossible."

Dr. Bingham, who recently addressed the American Psychological Association, has urged that psychologists carefully standardize their methods of studying apes and make their experiments scientifically precise, because of this shortage of subjects. Such precision is necessary to make the isolated observations comparable.

"The investigator in ape psychology is working with extraordinary animals and with something new in behavior turning up every few minutes one is inclined to seek amusement with, rather than knowledge about, his subject," he points out.

Study of the higher apes which are more like man than any other animal is expected to shed light on the development of mental processes. Dr. Bingham states that tests devised in the study of the anthropoid apes should be of great assistance in measuring the mentality of primitive races.