and neuropathic affections in family, consanguinity of parents, order of birth of child in family, mortality of brothers and sisters; developmental irregularities as retarded dentition, walking and speaking; anatomical features as size, weight, shape of head; pathological conditions as adenoids, tuberculosis, rickets, syphilis, defective nutrition; and such other characteristics as the condition of organs of special sense, respiratory and circulatory functions, temperature, blood count, facial expression, etc.

The authors hold that these three methods, the psychological, the pedagogical and the medical, reveal respectively *certain*, *probable*, and *possible* indications of abnormal conditions. On the whole the article is suggestive, but it does not contain much that is really new.

The third article by Binet and Simon deals with the efficiency of the instruction given at the Salpêtrière as shown by the history of those leaving the institution. Information was obtained of one hundred and twenty persons leaving since 1900. The average time spent in the school was about seven years. The average age at leaving was eighteen. Epilepsy was by far the most common disorder, next in order being feeble-mindedness. Of the number given above, twenty persons were benefited, of whom twelve follow professions and eight have returned to their families. Twenty others returned home about whom further information was not obtainable. Sixty passed the age limit and were transferred. Seventeen died, and three so-called martyrs were really normal. Feeble-minded children and simple epileptics received the greatest benefit.

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A propos de la mesure de l'intelligence. A. BINET. *Année Psychologique*, 1905, XI., 69-82.

The title of this article is justified by a preliminary review of an attempt by Biervliet¹ to set up a measure of intelligence by visual and tactual tests and a consideration of the mean variation. In this Binet remarks on the noteworthy utterance that in the mean variation there is found a register of attention. He then proceeds to the consideration of the main question as to the best means of measuring intelligence, especially in schools, when such a measure is often required as a basis for further investigations. The method advocated, which, it is admitted, may not be altogether original, is that of the degree of instruction as determined by the school grade of the child. This method

¹*Journal de Psychologie*, I., p. 225.

gives more reliable information than is to be had from the personal estimates usually furnished by the instructor as the basis of psychological and pedagogical studies of children. The opinion that the relation between school grade and age gives a satisfactory means of measuring the mental status of the child is confirmed by experimental investigations in such widely divergent lines as memory and cephalometry.

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RACE PSYCHOLOGY.

Observations on the Senses of the Todas. W. H. R. RIVERS.

British Jr. of Psychol., 1906, I., 321-396.

The Todas of the Nilgire Hills in southern India are a small community of about 800 individuals. They are a race in which there has been no incentive to extraordinary development of the sensory powers, nor until recently have there been any causes at work to produce pathological changes in the sense organs.

The method of work was the same as that used in the Cambridge expedition to Torres Straits. The people came in groups of twos or threes to pass the morning in being tested, and ample time between tests was given each one to recover from ennui or fatigue. It was necessary to use an interpreter, but it is thought that this did not interfere with the work.

Visual Acuity.—The method of treating was to use a modification of the E-test devised by Cohn. Eighty-four men and boys were tested and fourteen women and girls. It was found that the average distance at which the letter E could be distinguished was 2.2 times the normal distance, according to the system in ordinary use. These figures show the Todas to have a somewhat higher average acuity than the inhabitants of Torres Straits and fewer subnormal cases.

Color-vision.—By means of Holmgren's wools the names of colors were obtained. It was found there were definite words for red and yellow, less definite nomenclature for green and blue; blue and black are often given the same name and there are no definite terms for brown or violet.

Color Discrimination.—Out of five hundred and three individuals, forty-three were color blind. They all show a tendency to discriminate greens, blues and violets less definitely than reds and yellows.

Color Thresholds.—Lovibond's tintometer was used for these experiments. The average of tests of forty-seven well show that the