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Apparatus and Procedure Used in Determining the Nature of Beating Intertones

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APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE USED IN DETERMINING THE NATURE OF BEATING INTERTONES

INGVALD B. HAUGE

Best results are obtained by using two electrically driven forks whose pitches are 256 dv. and 245 dv. when the currents admitted to each fork are regulated by means of rheostats. All the apparatus is placed in a sound-proof room; tubes conduct the sound to another room where the *Os* observe. The essential part of the procedure consists in varying the intensities of vibration of the two forks by means of the rheostats and getting introspective descriptions of what is heard in each situation.

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THE RELATION OF CERTAIN MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA TO SCHOLASTIC SUCCESS

FREDERIC S. BEEBEE

The purpose of this study is to find what factors, if any, in physical development, habits, medical history, medical examination, and physical efficiency are of significance in relation to scholastic standing. It is based on the records of two groups of 1925-1926 male freshmen. The first group was composed of those men receiving the highest grade-point averages in the entire class of nearly 700. The other group was composed of those men in the class receiving the lowest grade-point averages during the same period. The group receiving high averages numbered fifty-two. The group receiving low averages numbered fifty-four. As selected, these groups represented the scholastic extremes of their class.

These two groups were then compared upon the basis of their records in the Department of Physical Education for Men. This record is composed of their grades in Physical Education, their anthropometric measurements, physical efficiency tests, medical examination, medical history, and a brief social history. The differences found would suggest that reaction time, simple and complex coördination, fatigue, endurance, perseverance, thresholds of perception, and learning are factors of importance in conditioning scholastic achievement.

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