TABLE II
Reliabilities of Tests

Ataxiameter r $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$	.81
Ataxiagraph	.69
Steadiness (thrust)	.71
Steadiness (position)	.69
Rifle steadiness	.89

which showed an average correlation of from + .15 to .25.

Considering the rather low reliabilities, which ranged from .69 for the Steadiness (Position) test to .89 for the Rifle Steadiness test (as shown in Table II), these intercorrelations of Table I are quite significant.

Six members of the university rifle team have been tested and found to be very superior to the unselected group on the battery of steadiness tests. With but one exception the rifle team members surpassed the most steady of the unselected group of 50 men students enrolled in military drill classes. On the individual tests the rifle men placed consistently in the eighth, ninth and tenth deciles.

For the present we can only say that the strikingly superior scores of the rifle team may have resulted from the transfer of the intensive rifle training to which these men have been subjected, or following an "aptitude" interpretation, this stability may have been one determining factor in the selection of rifle team members. If such a "steadiness" aptitude exists it should be possible to select from a given sampling of prospects those who can become crack shots and those who will fail, with the reservation, of course, that other factors are probably of equal or greater importance in learning to shoot. Efforts are being made to secure data on the possibility of this type of selection and also upon the possible transfer of training from rifle shooting to the steadiness tests themselves. Further analyses are at present under way to determine the amount of daily and weekly fluctuations and improvements on the steadiness tests themselves and their relation to rate of tremor. Cooperation is invited to test out this type of measurement on practical skills which seem logically to be related.

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A CONVENIENT SLIDE WARMER

The slide warmer pictured in the accompanying illustration grew out of the necessity, in my research work, of warming a few slides at a time. The warmer can be constructed by any laboratory technician who is handy with tools.

The warming compartment is constructed of roofing tin in the form of a box furnished with a close-fitting cover. The box portion is four inches square and seven inches long. The cover is four inches square and four inches long. In each of two sides of the box are three holes, each three eighths of an inch in diameter. In the bottom of the box is fastened a square piece of insulating material one fourth of an inch thick. An ordinary porcelain electric light socket

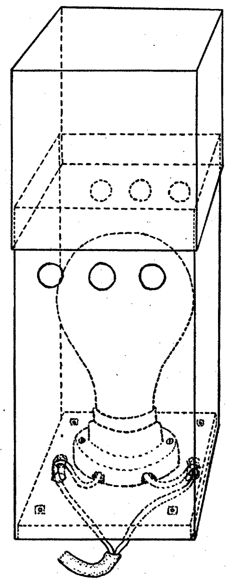

Fig. 1.

is attached to this material, and two holes, one fourth of an inch in diameter, are made in it to permit the passage of the electric wires. Coinciding with these holes, but larger, there are holes made in the tin of the bottom of the box so that the wires will be insulated from the metal of the box. The warmer is placed on its side when in use. A 50 watt bulb produces the necessary amount of heat to cause the paraffin ribbons to spread out within a few minutes after placing the slides on the side of the warmer.

The temperature inside the warmer can be varied in several ways. The cover may be placed on the box far enough so that the circular holes are partially or completely covered. The holes may be left exposed below the cover, as in the illustration, and the warmer placed on a table with one of the three-holed sides in contact with the table. The cover may be removed and allowed to be a fraction of an inch from the box. The temperature may also be varied by using a stronger or weaker bulb. This warmer may be used to keep the balsam sufficiently fluid to make satisfactory mounts.

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