In his visual tests two lists of words were placed upon the black-board and covered. The first test was then exposed for thirty seconds, and the second list was exposed at the rate of one word every two seconds (thirteen short familiar words in a list). This test was tried on pupils ranging from eight to fifteen years of age, and revealed the fact that successive visual memory is much better in the younger pupils than simultaneous visual memory, there being a difference of 22 per cent. at the age of eight, while there was a difference of only 1 per cent. at the age of fifteen. In students from fifteen to twenty years of age it was found that simultaneous exposure gave a much better memory than successive exposure.

Auditory memory was found to be much better than visual memory in pupils from eight to twelve years of age, a fact probably due to their being accustomed to a large amount of auditory work. A like reason, probably, accounts for the fact that students ranging from fifteen to twenty years of age showed a much better visual than auditory memory.

CHRISTISON.

"REACTION TYPES." *Psychological Review*, May, 1897.

Farrand (Columbia) tested the two noted pianists, Rosenthal and Sieveking, as to their reaction time to sound. The Hipp chronoscope was used, and they were to raise the two forefingers of the right hand when the signal was given by a tap with a metal hammer. Neither subject knew that the other was to be tested. Rosenthal made seven records as follows (times in o): 110, 118, 119, 112, 119, 123, 123, giving an average reaction time of 117.7, and an average variation of 3.8. Sieveking's reaction time was 114, 114, 117, 120, 108, an average of 116.6, and an average variation of 2. No instruction as to attention was given either subject, but Rosenthal declared his entire attention was on the signal, while Sieveking was as positive his attention was on his reacting hand. Rosenthal repeated the experiment, this time giving his attention to his reacting fingers instead of the signal. The result was, 250, 230, 270, 268, an average of 254.5, and an average variation of 14.5. Sieveking was asked to react with his attention on the signal instead of on his hand as before. He attempted to do so, but declared it impossible and declined to proceed. The musical training and characteristics of these two artists are said to be diametrically opposed.

Cattell (Columbia) thinks these experiments support the idea "that people react most quickly and regularly in the way in which they were used to reacting, and that when the reflex character of the reaction is disturbed, the times become longer and more irregular."

Baldwin (Princeton) remarks, in opposition to Wundt: "The existence of 'types' of simple reaction can no longer be ignored by anyone."

CHRISTISON.

IS TRIONAL A USEFUL HYPNOTIC, AND DOES IT POSSESS ANY ADVANTAGES OVER SULFONAL? By Prof. J. Von Mering, Halle (New Eng. Med. Monthly, Jan., 1897).

It has been observed that in certain individuals sulfonal has a cumulative action leading to a severe disturbance of the general health (hæmatoporphyria), which in some cases lead to a fatal issue. In many cases in which the dosage had been carefully regulated the action was continued beyond the desired period. Experiments showed that trional has all the useful properties of sulfonal in a higher degree, while the undesirable effects are absent or less marked. Morro found that trional was more easily and completely decomposed within the organism, and that the ultimate products were more easily eliminated. Since the introduction of trional six cases of toxic phenomena have been observed. In two or three of these hæmatoporphyria was found in