sensibility. The finger nails were diseased, especially upon their under surface, and whitlows had developed upon the left middle finger, the right index and right ring finger. Their evolution was painless, but in such as had cicatrized the scar was painful upon pressure and sometimes spontaneously. Outside of the local lesions, the patient was healthy.

The author concludes that the opinion of Ehlers (of Copenhagen) that symmetrical asphyxia of the extremities is always due to ergotism is not justified, as in the case related ingestion of ergot in any way can be positively excluded. ALLEN.


A woman of 74 years was suddenly taken with vomiting and weakness. When seen two hours later the pulse was regular and slow, respiration rapid without stertor, pupils normal, no paralysis but profound coma. The following day there was distinct left hemiplegia, with complete paralysis of the face on the right side. There was no fever, respiration was stertorous and the coma persisted. The next day she regained consciousness for a short time, but rapidly became unconscious again, and remained so until death, five days after the onset. Two days before death paralysis of the right abducens was noticed.

At the autopsy a firm epiphal clot was found over the right side of the pons, and there was some slight extravasation of blood over almost the entire brain. The hemorrhage apparently came from the basilar artery. So far as the author has been able to learn, the case is unique.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

207. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF READING. J. O. Quartz (Psychological Rev., December, 1897, Supplement).

The author occupies a special number of the Review with the methods and results of his experiments. The results are as follows:

1. Colors are more easily perceived than geometrical forms, isolated words than colors, and words in construction than disconnected words.

2. The visual type of persons are slightly more rapid readers than the auditory type.

3. Rapid readers not only do their work in less time, but do superior work. They retain more of the substance of what is read or heard than do slow readers.

4. Lip movement is a serious hindrance to speed of reading, and consequently to intelligence of reading. The disadvantage extends also to reading aloud.

5. Apart from external conditions the chief factors contributing to rapidity of reading are physiological, intellectual and mental equipment. CHRISTISON.


The author contributes an elaborate article on this subject, in