

is attached a cord, and this cord, passing over a pulley, is fastened to a weight of 6 to 11 lbs. The weight is raised at regular intervals, usually every two seconds, by bending the finger, and the degree of movement is recorded; but after a short time the movements begin to get smaller and smaller owing to fatigue, and in a minute or two they sink to zero.

In order that the results obtained might not be influenced by suggestion, Rivers gave the subjects of experiments disguised mixtures, in which the presence or absence of the alcohol could not be detected, and he found that doses of 20 c.c. or less of alcohol had no effect whatever on the amount of work performed. With a dose of 40 c.c. of alcohol, however, there was a slight increase of work done in one experiment, and slight decrease in another. However, it was impossible to disguise such a dose owing to the feeling of giddiness and other symptoms produced in the subjects, and I have found in my own case that I can always detect a dose of 30 c.c. or more of alcohol, however it is disguised, though I cannot with certainty detect 20 c.c.

On his skilled movements Rivers found that 40 c.c. of alcohol had quite a distinct effect. He found that "in the normal condition, the two minutes allowed him between the successive ergograms for taking the customary readings and for making necessary adjustments of the ergograph, were ample for his doing so; but on the 40 c.c. alcohol days the period of two minutes was hardly long enough for him to do what was necessary, although the time it took him seemed to him no longer than usual. This was so striking that the subject was at first inclined to believe that his watch was in error, for it seemed to him that he had been