Subject K did, as a matter of fact, carry out two additional sets of experiments in which she took the same quantity of alcohol as Subject B, but in the form of port. She found that the port when taken with food caused no appreciable effect on her typing, but when taken on an empty stomach it caused about as much effect as 36·7 c.c. alcohol taken with food.

Subject S, who was not an expert typist, took his alcohol in the form of 2½ ozs. of brandy, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and it will be seen from the diagram that he reacted in much the same way as the other two subjects.

Dr. Major Greenwood experimented on himself for several weeks by two methods. In the typing method he found that one glass of port (18·5 c.c. alcohol), when taken with food, had no appreciable effect; but two glasses caused a 69 per cent. increase in the errors made. The increase of errors was specially noticeable when the typing was made at a fast rate. At the pace commonly used by Dr. Greenwood when letter-writing, the effect was barely appreciable. In the other method employed an adding machine was used, and Dr. Greenwood found that 19·4 c.c. of alcohol (190 c.c. of claret), when taken on an empty stomach, caused a 74 per cent. increase of errors. This quantity of alcohol, be it noted, is practically equivalent to the single glass of port, which had no effect on typing when it was taken with food.

In my own experiments I carried out regular typing tests each day for five weeks, and I found that when I drank 30 c.c. of alcohol with food my errors were increased by 1·0; when I drank 60 c.c. of alcohol with food they were increased by 2·1; but when I drank