name a single letter, and that it takes longer to distinguish the German characters than the English.

The time of the judgment also has entered into all our measurements heretofore, and it is impossible to isolate it as a distinct intellectual act for purposes of experiment. As an act in time it can be viewed only in particular cases and under prescribed conditions, and even then the time is to be considered relatively to that of other processes necessarily involved.

Trautscholt, has studied the time of the "judgment of subordination," from genus to species. A word is spoken and the subject reacts as he conceives a word in logical subordination to the given concept, for example, *animal-dog*. An element of association which it is impossible to eliminate, enters largely here. By the same process as before, we find the value of J (judgment) from the equation of the entire reaction, to be about 1 sec; that is slightly longer than that of the simple association. It varies also with the specific quantity of the logical terms. That is, (a) the time is longest when the subject is abstract and the predicate a more general notion (virtue—honesty); (b) shortest when the subject is concrete and the predicate particular (hound-Bruno).

Besides these and other positive results Psychometry has made additional important contributions to psychological science. It may be well, in closing, to indicate some of its more general bearings; resting satisfied, however, with their mere statement, since we have left no space for theoretical considerations.

The researches already mentioned have led to the determination of the *area* of consciousness—the sum of possible presentations held together in consciousness at the same time. It has long been a disputed point as to whether presentations are ever simultaneous. It has been shewn by Dietze that our sound consciousness can compass from 10 to 12 regular successive excitations by a single effort of the attention. The number of presentations for sight is probably much less—about 5 or 6. The most favourable interval between the