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The way in which Professor Gradier tries to reconside this sult with the hypothesis of Hering's "White-Viden " theory, which it contradicts, is extremely interesting. When it only changes of saturation but also changes of intensity were rulde by the addition of white or black, great deviations very obrved. When white was added the observed values were imest always too dark, while additions of black made the deviations considerably smaller; for one observer there were no deviations at all. This may easily be accounted for by the fact that all colours in higher intensities tend toward white; in lower intensities toward black. For example, if a red mixed with white be used, not only is the saturation lowered, but at die ame time the intensity of the red is increased, and consequently its effect must be different, according to the phenomenon of Purkinje The results of these trials, which, as control trials, ppear extremely questionable and by no means runnerous enough, he explains by contrast and by the fact of the observer becoming accustomed to a certain gray. One can see how far this " being accustomed " can really go from the following case which Gruber himself adduces, and which indeed seems quite characteristic of his whole series of control trials. A trial with constant intensity was intend to be made, and it was intended to add to a blue disc to white and 61 black, but by mistake they added to black and 61 white; the observer found the intensity almost the same, there being only a very light difference : the observer beli red that the intensity was not changed. Gruber concludes that it is possible, with the necessary practice of the observers, to carry out comparisons with exactitude to within a few degrees, which agrees well with the previous results of Kirschmann.

Gruber made an interesting series of experiments in order to compare values gained in daylight with those which for the some colour discs and the same observers, according to Hering's with Hillebrand's method, were obtained in weak illumination. The totation apparatus was set up in a dark room to which light is thattel through a narrow slit covered with a milk glass.