

of full saturation were used, two variations of the method were employed; at one time the twenty four colours were constant (i.e., remained on the table) and the greys varied, and at another the greys were constant and the colours varied. In the one case the observer had the choice among twenty four and in the other case among seven combinations; with the tints and shades, however, no such chance was given, the choice always being from the twenty four.

All observations were made in the early hours of the afternoon, in a large room—the old Ethnological museum—which is lighted by a skylight almost the size of the whole ceiling, and is thus provided with most favourable illumination. There were twelve observers, but in the following record only the results from eight of them are given; these, however, completed the following series twice:—

1st. A comparison of the combinations of fully saturated colours and greys—

a. Greys constant.

b. Colours constant.

2nd. A comparison of combinations of tints and greys—tints always constant.

3rd. A comparison of combinations of shades and greys—shades always constant.

Duplication was necessary in order to secure some criterion for the consistency of the observers' judgments.

The fully-saturated colours were designated by the numbers one to twenty-four as in Miss Baker's article.¹ In the case of tints the numbers had the index *t*, in the case of shades the index *s*. Thus 7 means yellow orange in the fully saturated colours, 7*t* means the second (according to Prang) tint of this colour, and 7*s* similarly the second shade. The members of the achromatic series were designated by the numbers one to seven, black being one and white seven. The intensities of the different greys, according to photometrical measurements reported elsewhere in this number by Mr. Smith,² are as follows:—

¹ Univ. of Toronto Studies, Psych. Series, I, 221.

² *Ibid.* i, p. 39.