

always an easy judgment to make, for in some combinations the affective character varies very much even to the extent of being unpleasant at one comparative proportion and very pleasant at another. This estimation had no direct bearing on the real problem for which this investigation was undertaken, namely that of the influence of the relative size; the judgment was taken to see if under entirely different conditions the results of our former experiments would be corroborated. By a comparison of curves 1-12 with curves I-XXIV of our former article to which attention will be more fully called further on, it will be seen that the results of the two series of experiments do not essentially differ.

As we reversed the proceeding, the transmitted colour becoming gradually less and less, the observer stated where the combination was most pleasant or, if unpleasant, where it was comparatively most pleasant. Each full turn of the micrometer handle changes the mutual space relations between the diameters of the two colours by the twentieth of an inch. In doubtful cases to secure a definite decision the procedure was repeated, if necessary, several times. In this way all the eleven colours were treated successively with the same ground colour. A whole series of trials was taken at one sitting. The same procedure was repeated with each of the colours as ground colour. A spectroscopical analysis of the colours used will be found on the following page.

There were in all $12 \times 11 = 132$ combinations. In each series of trials there were 25 observations, giving $132 \times 25 = 3300$ judgments of very pleasant, pleasant, indifferent or unpleasant. Of these twenty-five observations, eleven were made by regular observers who took the whole series, and in several cases repeated the experiments. Many took about half the series, and in each individual series there were a few casual observers. It is only fitting here to acknowledge our great obligations to all these ladies and gentlemen, who, often at a great inconvenience to themselves, were so faithful in their appointments and manifested such an interest in the problem.

For the phase of the problem which refers to the size of the components there were 3300 complete transitions from the