the same measure. As a result, it often happens that the authors strain every neurofibril for the uniform psychological interpretation of some phenomenon whose factual validity is far from established in the given results. Psychoanalysis has an excellent *Problemstellung* but its methods as yet lack sense of proportion; psychoanalysts seek the road to knowledge with a good compass, but an execrable map.

While then it seems very plain that the presentation of the results could have been improved upon, experimental practice in psychoanalytic envisagement should be in every way encouraged, that the more doubtful theories associated with the method may be submitted to proper objective test.

F. L. WELLS

McLEAN HOSPITAL

A CORRECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN:

Mr. F. S. Breed has called to my attention the fact that a criticism suggested in my review of his monograph, "The Development of Certain Instincts and Habits in Chicks" (see the August number of the BULLETIN), was forestalled by him in the work reviewed. I suggested that in the experiments which he describes, where a chick rejected blue when that color was offered with black and also when it was offered with white, there might have been identification of the absolute brightness of the blue, which would thus have been seen not as a color but as a grey. Mr. Breed however says on page 69: "It may be suggested that after the long period of training the chicks respond to a particular brightness value, the blue amounting to certain degree of grey. But No. 32 and No. 33 rejected blue (tint No. 1) when it was used in combination with the much brighter yellow." I am glad to take this opportunity of apologizing for the carelessness shown in overlooking the fact that more than one saturation grade of blue was used in these experiments, a fact which decidedly strengthens the case for color discrimination.

MARGARET FLOY WASHBURN

VASSAR COLLEGE