simple reason that by the proper choice of the value of n it may be made identical with either Weber's law or the Cattell-Fullerton square-root law (by taking n as either 1 or .5), as well as with many other laws.

The subject of correlation is interestingly introduced in connection with the topic of curve-fitting. As a consequence, in its first appearance the formula for the coefficient of correlation takes the form, $r_{yx} = \frac{\sigma_{y'}}{\sigma_y}$, in which y' refers to the values predicted for y from x by the equation of the best-fitting straight line.

Among the pleasing features of the book is a three-page frontispiece consisting of portraits of twelve psychologists selected as among "those who have led the way in the building of a quantitative psychology". The American psychologists so honored are Cattell, Kelley, Terman, Thorndike, and Thurstone. The up-to-date bibliographies at the end of each chapter also deserve mention.

University of Illinois HERBERT WOODROW

ANNOUNCEMENT

A meeting of the Psychometric Society for Midwestern members has been arranged with the Executive Committee of the Society. This meeting is scheduled for Saturday, April 3rd, at Judson Court, University of Chicago. Members who wish to present papers should get in touch with Dr. Harold Gulliksen, Chairman Program Committee, Board of Examinations, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Persons expecting to attend are requested to inform the Committee in charge of local arrangements.

The Committee: (University of Chicago)

L. L. Thurstone, *Chairman*
Karl J. Holzinger
M. W. Richardson

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