The results of this investigation indicated that the success and failure attitudes developed in these monkeys were specific and exerted little, if any, influence over objects and situations not connected with their origin. [15 min., slides.]

Experimental Neurosis in the Pig. QUIN F. CURTIS, Cornell University.

Pigs were accustomed through a year's training by George F. Sutherland and G. B. Davis to restriction of their freedom in two controlled environments, alternated daily. One environment was characterized by a continuous tone of 600 cycles whose cessation for 10 seconds was the signal for the dropping of apple into a covered food box. The other environment was characterized by a tone of 750 cycles whose cessation for 10 seconds was the signal for a mild electric shock to the foreleg. The pigs learned to stand quietly in a Pavlov frame and to respond promptly and appropriately to these signals by opening the box on feeding day and by flexing the foreleg on shocking day.

After the performance was stabilized, motor outlets were further curtailed by us as follows. Random opening of the food box between tests on feeding day or at any time on shocking day was punished by shock. As a result, the pig soon refused to lift the lid until the apple dropped into the box. The experimenter then refused to deliver apple until the pig had opened the cover.

In consequence of this last procedure one pig soon developed a condition resembling the inhibitory type of experimental neurosis observed by Pavlov in the dog. The signs of this experimental neurosis as exhibited in the laboratory and outside for a period of six months will be described. [15 min., slides.]