a task and on having produced so interesting and useful a work.

PHILIP M. MORSE

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IN 1936

Year Book of Agriculture—1936. Printed by the U. S. Government Printing Office. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents—price $1.25 cloth. 1936.

THE old Annual Report series of the Department of Agriculture was divided in 1894, as the result of legislative action, into two parts, one, the purely business and executive matters, and two, the annual survey of the department's work by the secretary and popular scientific papers calculated to be of interest to farmers. The second series was named the Year Book. In addition to the papers mentioned, the Year Book contained in an appendix statistical matter in reference to agriculture. This had grown to several hundred pages and, while highly useful, was somewhat out of place in this type of publication. Hereafter, the statistical matter, with the exception of a few pages of general statistics, is to be published as a separate volume and is not included in the Year Book for 1936. Aside from the general review of the agricultural situation and the work of the department, by the secretary, the book is devoted to a survey of plant and animal breeding with special reference to "superior germ plasm."

It is a useful historical review of work that has been done in these fields, with special emphasis on the genetic and cytological aspects. A glossary of genetic terms is included.

The treatment is largely historical, leading up to the objectives now dominant and the improved techniques now available. The material for the germplasm part of the book was assembled by the Committee on Genetics.

The book should be helpful to plant and animal breeders and to students interested in these general subjects. With the index it includes 1,189 pages.

A. F. WOODS

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE INDIANA GROUP IN AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE[1]

IT seems fitting at this half century meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science to make a survey of the men of science produced in this state and also of those from other states who now make Indiana their home. In order to do this one's mind turns naturally to Cattell's "American Men of Science," published in 1933. It would certainly be interesting to see what part Indiana has played in furnishing her quota of the 22,000 scientists noted in this edition. Indiana is noted for her fertile acres, and "out where the tall corn grows" is a favorite expression which not only locates but also stresses the fertility of our state. The lack of large cities in the state means that her 3,238,503 residents of 1930 are scattered in small centers and country communities. It is noted in the summary of "American Men of Science" (1932) that Ohio and Indiana have in residence less than half of the leading men of science they have produced. Hence, there must be some reason conducive to such results, for it surely could not be just a matter of accident.

GROUPS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

It was decided to limit this study to three groups, namely: First, those born in Indiana; second, those who spent four years in Indiana colleges and have secured the bachelor or equivalent degrees from Indiana colleges; and third, those from other states who now make their home in Indiana. If those who spent from a few months to a few years, doing graduate work, were included, it would add considerably to the total number involved but would only tend to complicate matters and make an interpretation of the data more difficult. It was found that Indiana has a total of 1,109 out of the 22,000 names of scientists, or about 5 per cent. In order to get some information bearing on the early life of those of the 1,109 who were born in Indiana, they have been grouped in Table 1 according to the size of the town in which they were born. On this basis of Indiana's population of 3,238,503 in 1930, this amounts to one native-born scientist to every 4,534 citizens, or counting the 1,109 scientists belonging to the Indiana group, there is one scientist for every 2,920 persons. It has been estimated by Dr. A. D. Little in "The Fifth Estate" that it costs the state about $500,000 to find and develop a man to the extent that he is capable of advancing science. If this is the truth, it means that Indiana has spent about 500,000 times 714 or $357,000,000 for the

TABLE 1

NUMBERS AND PER CENT. BORN IN LARGE, MEDIUM AND SMALL TOWNS OR COUNTIES OF INDIANA

(1)	Small town or county (under 1,000)	440 or 61.6	per cent.
(2)	Medium size town	190 or 26.6	" "
(3)	Large towns (over 50,000)	84 or 11.8	" "
	Total	714 or 64.4	" "

[1] Presented at the fiftieth meeting of the Indiana Academy of Sciences.