to distinguish clearly between "the group" and what we may designate as "unspecified individuals"; the use of the term "society" for forgotten sources of suggestion or for influential individuals, may be occasionally disappointing to the reader whose psychology is still more individualistic than that of the author. The conclusion that low intelligence is not an innate but "merely an acquired characteristic" may not seem necessarily to follow from the evidence presented, and is at least at variance with current views concerning the nature of intelligence. But these are minor points. The general reader and the specialist alike will welcome the book as a substantial contribution to the subject of collective psychology.

H. L. HOLLINGWORTH

CALL FOR A MEETING OF GENETICISTS INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURE

THERE is a steadily increasing number of teachers and investigators in the country interested in genetics in its relation to agriculture. The greater proportion of these are connected with agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and in this relationship they encounter a distinctive set of problems and responsibilities. These include questions of organization, scope of teaching and investigation, cooperation, relation to extension activities, and the like. As an example, take the matter of organization, which involves both intradepartmental and interdepartmental relations. Is it preferable that the genetics work and workers in an institution should be brought together in a single departmental organization, or can the interests of the institution, the students and the investigational projects be best served by having different geneticists on the staff attached to such existing departments as animal husbandry, horticulture and agronomy? Each of these plans doubtless has its advantages and its disadvantages.

The question of where and by whom the elementary course in genetics should be taught, and what its scope should be, is another important question on which practise varies greatly in different institutions. To what extent, if at all, should investigators in agricultural experiment stations be limited in their investigations to projects which have more or less immediate practical application? And to what extent can the results of recent advances in genetics be put before the practical breeder and be made of use to him? These examples will serve to indicate the nature of some of the problems which face the geneticists in agricultural institutions. It is felt by those whose names are appended to this letter that much benefit might be derived from a conference of such workers, at which these and other similar questions might be discussed, since mutual advantage could doubtless be derived from the ideas and experience of others. To this end we are proposing that an attempt be made to arrange for such a conference to be held in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and affiliated societies in Chicago this winter. The most feasible date can not be stated at this time; it might be necessary, in order to avoid conflicts, that those interested in this project should come a day earlier or stay over a day later than the other meetings.

The organization of a formal society is not at present contemplated, and it should be emphasized that it is not proposed to have a meeting for the presentation of technical papers in genetics, provision for which is already made on the programs of various societies. This is contemplated purely as a conference for the discussion of the problems peculiar to the geneticists of agricultural institutions or other persons interested in the application of genetics to agriculture. Correspondence and suggestions are solicited from all who may be interested in promoting or attending such a meeting. Address communications to L. J. Cole, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

E. B. Babcock, professor of genetics, University of California.

Leon J. Cole, professor of genetics, University of Wisconsin.

G. N. Collins, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

J. A. Detlefsen, assistant professor of genetics, University of Illinois.

R. A. Emerson, professor of plant breeding, Cornell University.

H. D. Goodale, biologist, department of poultry husbandry, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

John W. Gowen, biologist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

H. K. Hayes, professor of plant breeding, University of Minnesota.

D. F. Jones, department of plant breeding, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

William A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Edward N. Wentworth, Armour's Bureau of Agricultural Research and Economics, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Sewall Wright, senior animal husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

DOCTORATES CONFERRED IN THE SCIENCES BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN 1920. II

ENGINEERING

Columbia: Mortimer Thomas Harvey, "Bakelite intermediates." Frank Abraham Struss, "Benzoic acid from benzine."

George Washington: Alanson David Morehouse, "Rainfall and run-off and the hydraulics of drainage ditches."

Johns Hopkins: Frederick William Lee, "Electric strength of air under continuous potentials and as influenced by temperature."

Wisconsin: Harold Marion Crothers, "Selective properties of coupled radio circuits."

GEOGRAPHY

Harvard: Roderick Peattie, "Geographic conditions of the lower St. Lawrence Valley."

Wisconsin: Leonard Bayliss Krueger, Title of thesis not given. Selma Langenhan Schubring, "A statistical study of lead and zinc mining in Wisconsin."

Geology

California: Nicholas Lloyd Taliaferro, "Manganese deposits of the Sierra Nevada of California." Frank Samuel Hudson, "Geology of the Cuyamaca region, California, with special reference to the origin of the nickeliferous pyrrhotite."

Chicago: Paul MacClintock, "Pleistocene history of the lower Wisconsin Valley." Bertram Reid MacKay, "Geology and physiography of the Beauceville map area, Quebec, with special reference to placer gold deposits." Horace Noble Coryell, "Bryozoon fauna of the Stones River formation of central Tennessee." Ralph Works Chaney, "Flora of the Eagle Creek Formation."

Illinois: Clarence Samuel Ross, "Differentiation and contact metamorphism of the Snowbank syenite in the Vermillion iron bearing region of Minnesota." Luther Eugene Kennedy, "Cacaquabic granite and porphyry and their contact effects."

Massachusetts: George Hanson, "Some Canadian occurrences of pyritic deposits in metamorphic rocks."

Minnesota: Arthur Jerrold Teije, "Cambrian sedimentation in the Big Horn Mountains."

Princeton: Benjamin Franklin Howell, "Cambrian paradoxides beds at Manuels, Newfoundland."

Yale: William Sidney McCann, "Geology and mineral deposits of the Bridge River map-area, British Columbia." Chester Ray Longwell, "Geology of the Muddy Mountains, Nev., with a section to the Grand Wash Cliffs in Arizona." George Sherwood Hume, "Stratigraphy and geologic relations of the Paleozoic outlier of Lake Timiskaming, Ontario." Kirk Bryan, "Geology, physiography, and water resources of the Papago Country, Arizona." Walter Andrew Bell, "Stratigraphy of the Horton-Windsor District, Nova Scotia."

MATHEMATICS

Bryn Mawr: Bird Margaret Turner, "Plane cubics with a given quadrangle of inflexion."

California: Elsie Jeanette McFarland, "On a special quartic curve."

Chicago: Cyril Arthur Nelson, "Conjugate systems with conjugate axis curves." Gladys Elizabeth Carson Gibbens, "Comparison of different line-geometric representations for functions of a complex variable." John Wayne Lasley, Jr., "Some special cases of the flecnode transformation of ruled surfaces." William Lloyd Garrison Williams, "Fundamental systems of formal modular seminvariants of the binary cubic."

Columbia: Emil L. Post, "Introduction to a general theory of elementary propositions."

Cornell: George Merritt Robinson, "Divergent double sequences and series."