aiming only at the white man? Or, more restricted still, is it seeking only to set up in America a modern example of the fading-away process which characterized Babylon, Egypt, Greece and Rome?

It is quite true that many members of the Association have earnestly advocated a more numerous progeny by eugenic individuals, but are these members themselves raising families of six or eight children or are they only advising others to do so? It is fairly well established that, counting accidents and celibates, an average of three children to each marriage barely maintains the population stationary. Let those members of the Association who have families of four or more children raise their hands.

If there are any members of the Association who are not raising as many as four children, or who are not in a fair way to do so, do they recognize any disadvantageous variations in their cases? If so, what are these disadvantageous variations? It is more important to know the reason why people who may be fairly classed as part of a eugenic population, do not increase in numbers by propagation, than it is to study the causes of insanity. We will never get anywhere by random shots in the air. We must ask those who fail to reproduce their kind why it is that they fail. They should answer fully and frankly. It is their duty to their fellow men to do so. Doubtless many of those who fail to produce a reasonably numerous offspring would not like to make public the real reasons for their failure. Well, Dr. C. B. Davenport is collecting statistics on human beings, and what he collects appears only as statistics. This is an appeal to members of the Association to send real reasons to Dr. Davenport to the end that he may tabulate them and tell us what is the matter with the eugenic part of our population.—C. L. REDFIELD.

ORGANIZATION OF A EUGENICS CLUB AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Last March, some students at Cornell University, who were interested in the eugenics movement, decided to form a club for the study of eugenics. During the same week, but unknown to them, the Cornell Philosophical Club had passed resolutions hoping to bring before the "various organizations within the university likely to be interested in eugenics," their desire to establish "a society whose aim it shall be to promote the study of the laws of inheritance and of eugenic agencies, to disseminate information about such laws and agencies, and to arouse interest in them wherever possible within

the university community." The result was that a general meeting was called to effect an organization. On short notice a large audience gathered on March 26th to hear Prof. H. J. Webber, of the Department of Experimental Plant-Breeding, give a lecture on eugenics. On that same evening the society was organized, and the following officers were elected: President, E. G. Boring; vice-president, H. B. Switzer; secretary, E. E. Barker; treasurer, L. R. Koten.

The membership of the society was drawn from various parts of the university community, and in view of this diversity of interests represented in the membership, as well as because of its large numbers, the society was divided into several subordinate study-groups. Each group is designed to consider eugenics in a different aspect, the biological, psychological, sociological and economical, and so on. Each group meets independently, elects its own leader, and outlines its own course of work. These meetings are held once a week. The chairmen of the various groups, together with the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer of the Society, form an executive and program committee, whose function it is to direct the general affairs of the society, and to arrange a program for each of the common meetings of the society as a whole, which occur monthly.

At a second public meeting of the Society, held on August 16, Prof. S. H. Gage, research professor in the college of medicine, made an address, and President J. G. Schurman added remarks endorsing the movement in behalf of the university. The audience filled one of the largest lecture rooms on the campus. Interest in the movement is quite general, and membership is open to all persons. A considerable number of the members are women. The officers, however, are restricted to members of the university who are registered students.

The eugenics society at Cornell is ready to ally itself with other local organizations for the promotion of the eugenics movement.—
ARTHUR W. GILBERT.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

I have just received from someone a clipping telling of the organization of the Cornell Eugenics Club. The Eugenics Club of the University of Wisconsin rejoices in the founding of this sister society.

We began with about 50 members and an attendance of 75. At the session last Saturday night we had an attendance of 300 and our membership has now risen to nearly 150. We meet every two weeks,