FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1903.

CONTENTS:
What Training in Physiology and Hygiene may we reasonably expect of the Public Schools: Professor William T. Shoemaker, Professor Theodore Hough. 353
The Marine Biological Survey Work carried on by the Zoological Department of the University of California: Professor William E. Ritter. 360
Scientific Books:—
Societies and Academies:—
The American Pomological Society. 369
Discussion and Correspondence:—
The Bahamas vs. Tortugas as a Station for Research in Marine Zoology: Dr. Alfred Goldsborough Mayer. 369
Shorter Articles:—
The Brain Weight of the Japanese: Dr. E. A. Spitzka. Gonionemus versus Goniomena: Dr. L. Murbach. 371
Botanical Notes:—
Mosses: Morphology of Angiosperms: Professor F. D. Heald. 374
Investigations in Progress at the University of Chicago. 375
The School of Geography in the Summer Session of Cornell University: A. P. B. 380
The Malaria Expedition to the Gambia. 381
Scientific Notes and News. 382
University and Educational News. 384

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WHAT TRAINING IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE MAY WE REASONABLY EXPECT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?*

In the public schools of to-day various subjects are taught, and for various reasons. Some, like arithmetic or the reading and writing of English, are indispensable tools of modern civilized life; others, like geography and history, impart necessary information or promote general intelligence; still others, like algebra, geometry and Latin, are agents of mental discipline or else afford necessary preparation for subsequent work. Physiology and hygiene, the studies with which we are concerned in the present paper, were introduced into the public schools for the express purpose of affording information concerning the structure and functions of the human body, being expected thereby to contribute to the preservation and promotion of health; and they have kept their place, in spite of serious shortcomings, as a concession to the practical importance of sound ideas concerning health and disease.

The training which may reasonably be expected in the reading and writing of English, in arithmetic, in geography or in Latin, is the subject of frequent discussion in educational gatherings and is doubtless influenced by such discussions; but it is determined chiefly by the exami-