CONTENTS

The Outlook for a Better Correlation of Secondary School and College Instruction in Chemistry: Professor H. P. Talbot .... 961

High School Chemistry—The Content of the Course: Jesse E. Whitsit ................. 974

Chemistry in Secondary Schools: Michael D. Sohon ................................ 979

The American Medical Association .............. 983

The Astronomical Observatory of Denison University .............. 983

Scientific Notes and News ..................... 984

University and Educational News .............. 986

Discussion and Correspondence:—

Water Vapor on Mars: Dr. C. G. Abbot.
Bacteria in the Tropics: Dr. Oscar Loew 987

Quotations:—

The Salaries of Professors .............. 988

Scientific Books:—

The National Antarctic Expedition: Dr. W. H. Dall. Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phatanæ in the British Museum: Dr. Harrison G. Dyar ...................... 989

Special Articles:—

On the Spectrum of Mars as Photographed with High Dispersion: Professor W. W. Campbell, Sebastian Albrecht .... 990

Societies and Academies:—

The American Philosophical Society .... 992

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE OUTLOOK FOR A BETTER CORRELATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY

If the question "Should more credit be allowed by institutions of college grade for work in chemistry done by pupils in secondary schools?" were asked of any considerable number of teachers in those schools it is easy to believe that the majority would make an affirmative reply, and that all would at least be inclined to add to the query the traditional language of the examination paper, "If not, why not? Give reasons for your answer." Inasmuch as the present conditions with respect to the correlation of the work in the two grades of schools is admittedly unsatisfactory, and since these conditions are essentially determined by decisions on the part of the colleges, it is fitting that the situation should be occasionally reviewed, with the purpose of finding out, on the one hand, how far the present situation can be defended and, on the other hand, of seeking means by which better results can be attained. Others have dealt with this subject from various standpoints, and the statements which follow are made less with the expectation that anything like a final word will be said, than the hope that a contribution of the experiences of the teachers in one more laboratory, and a few of the conclusions which they have reached, may do something to aid in the comprehension of one of the most perplexing

1 Presented at the second decennial celebration of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., September 17, 1909.