

new auditorium are in process of construction and a new dormitory will be commenced soon. This is the first year in which no "partial course" freshmen have been admitted, all those that entered being candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.¹

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*SUMMARY OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION¹*

THE fifth Annual Report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation covers the year ending September 30, 1910. The report is divided into two parts. Part I. pertains to the current business of the year; Part II. is a discussion of the Relation of the College and the Secondary School.

The report shows that the trustees had in hand at the end of the year funds amounting to \$11,114,056.86, consisting of the original gift of \$10,000,000 par value of five per cent. bonds and one million accumulated surplus. The income for the year was \$543,881.20. During the year 64 retiring allowances were granted, of which 46 were in accepted institutions and 18 in institutions not on the accepted list. During the year 23 pensioners died.

Among distinguished teachers who retired during the year were Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell; Dean Van Amringe and Professor Chandler, of Columbia, both well advanced in years and in academic honors; Professor George L. Goodale, the famous botanist of Harvard; Professor Osborne, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has taught mathematics in that institution since its foundation; Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University; President Seelye, of Smith College, and Professor Calvin M. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis. These distinguished men average in age seventy-two years, and illustrate how well

the vigor and influence of the scholar can be continued to a ripe maturity.

There were admitted to the accepted list during the year the University of California, the joint institutions of the State of Indiana—Indiana University and Purdue University—and Wesleyan University, the last named a college.

In the first part of the report the president of the foundation follows up the bulletin on medical education by a paper on the relation of the university to the medical school, in which he calls attention to the responsibility attaching to any college or university which undertakes medical education.

The second part of the report is a careful attempt to state the existing causes of friction between the secondary school and the college, and the loss of educational efficiency in the present methods of bringing pupils from the school to the college. The complaint of the college against the secondary school and the complaint of the secondary school against the college are set forth.

An extremely interesting part of the report is a statement of the observations of Oxford tutors upon the preparation of the Rhodes scholars. The strong points in the American boy's preparation are readily seen by these trained teachers, and the weaknesses which they find point directly to the superficiality and diffusion of the work done in the American secondary school and college.

The president of the foundation urges that this whole question be approached by secondary school men and college men in a spirit of cooperation. Neither the certificate method of admission nor the piecemeal examination method have, in his opinion, solved the problem. He urges that the college must find a solution which will test better than the certificate or the piecemeal examination the fundamental qualities of the student, and which will at the same time leave to the high school a larger measure of freedom. He recommends a combination of certificate and examinations, the latter of simple and elementary character, but calling for a high quality of performance

¹ An abstract of this article appeared in the *Evening Post* (New York) of February 11.

² Press bulletin supplied by the foundation.

without which the candidate will not be admitted. For example, under this plan the boy who can not write good idiomatic English would not be admitted to college at all, but would be sent back to the secondary school. The entrance requirements recently adopted at Harvard are quite in line with these recommendations. The president of the foundation urges a cooperation between the secondary school and the college not as unrelated institutions, but as two parts of a common system of education. He argues that the interest of the great mass of high school students must not be sacrificed to the interest of the minority who are looking toward college. He insists on a larger measure of freedom for the secondary school, but on the other hand, he argues that the interest of the boy who goes to college and the boy who goes from the high school into business are alike conserved by learning a few things well, not by learning many things superficially. The boy who has obtained such intellectual discipline is a fit candidate for college, whether he has studied one set of subjects or another; without this intellectual discipline he is unfit alike for college or business. It is therefore, in the opinion of the president of the foundation, the plain duty of the college, at the present stage of American educational development, to articulate squarely with the four-year high school and to leave the secondary school the largest freedom so that it may educate boys, not coach them; but at the same time to require of the candidates for admission tests which rest upon high performance in the elementary studies and which mean mastery of the fundamentals. In such a program lies the hope of scholarly betterment and of civic efficiency for both college and high school.

The report may be obtained by writing to The Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

THE following bill has been introduced in the senate and in the house of representatives:

A BILL: To change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public

Health Service, to increase the pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health Service, and all laws pertaining to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter apply to the Public Health Service, and all regulations now in force, made in accordance with law for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall apply to and remain in force as regulations of and for the Public Health Service until changed or rescinded. The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it shall from time to time issue information in the form of bulletins and otherwise for the use of the public.

SEC. 2. That beginning with the first day of July next after the passage of this act the salaries of the commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service shall be at the following rates per annum: surgeon-general, \$6,000; assistant surgeon-general, \$4,000; senior surgeon, of which there shall be ten in number, on active duty, \$3,500; surgeon, \$3,000; passed assistant surgeon, \$2,400; assistant surgeon, \$2,000; and the said officers, excepting the surgeon-general, shall receive an additional compensation of 10 per cent. of the annual salary as above set forth for each five years' service, but not to exceed in all 40 per cent.: Provided, That the total salary, including the longevity increase, shall not exceed the following rates: assistant surgeon-general, \$5,000; senior surgeon, \$4,500; surgeon, \$4,000: Provided further, That there may be employed in the Public Health Service such help as may be provided for from time to time by Congress.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At a meeting held on January 12 the Geological Society in Stockholm, Sweden, elected to eight vacancies in their twenty corresponding memberships, Frank D. Adams, Montreal; Charles Barrois, Lille; Eduard Brückner, Vienna; Albrecht Heim, Zürich; C. R. van Hise, Madison; James F. Kemp, New