But I do not attach much weight to the pedagogical principle, succinctly stated by Dooley that "It doesn't matter what you teach a boy, so long as he doesn't like it." To give point to my attitude, I have frequently asked the question "Why should a girl be required to 'pass' in mathematics as a condition of entering an American college and (usually) of graduating from an American high school?" Is algebra, as usually taught, a subject of such unique educational excellence in general education, and does it in so exceptional a measure train the mind or give rise to the appreciations and insights which we call culture, that it should have the monopolistic position in our secondary schools which we now give it? To me this is an important question; and in asking it, I have no intention of depreciating the values, demonstrable or assumed, which that subject may still possess for a large proportion of the one million three hundred thousand pupils now found in our public high schools.

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
July 18, 1916

THE SOUTHERN BULLFROG, RANA GRYLIO STEJNEGER

THE southern bullfrog was first pronounced a distinct species by Dr. Leonhard Stejneger of the U. S. National Museum in 1902.[1] Miss Dickerson in "The Frog Book" (1906) describes and gives photographs of this southern frog. It has been reported only from Pensacola, Kissimmee and Ozona, in Florida, and from Bay St. Louis, in Mississippi. It is evident that little is known concerning the limits of the range of this frog.

Although the frog was first obtained at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, it appears to have been known to some of the older naturalists more than a century ago. It is interesting to note that William Bartram appears to have been well acquainted with this frog and considered it distinct from the common bullfrog, *Rana catesbiana*. This excellent naturalist, on page 272 of his book, "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida" (1792), says:

> The largest frog known in Florida and on the seacoast of Carolina is about eight or nine inches in length from the nose to the extremity of the toes; they are of a dusky brown or black color on the upper side, and their belly or underside is white, spotted and clouded with dusky spots of various size and figure; their legs and thighs also are variegated with dark brown or black; and they are yellow and green about their mouth and lips. They live in wet swamps, on the shores of large rivers and lakes; their voice is loud and hideous, greatly resembling the grunting of swine; but not near as loud as the voice of the bullfrog from Virginia and Pennsylvania: neither do they arrive to half the size, the bullfrog being frequently 18 inches in length and their roaring as loud as that of a bull.

From Bartram's description of the color and markings, one can not say with certainty that he did not confuse the southern bullfrog to some extent with the common bullfrog, which is also known to extend its range into Florida. However, his description of the voice makes it certain that he had heard the frog *Rana Grylio* as named by Stejneger.

H. A. ALLARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April, 1916.

[1] "A New Species of Bullfrog from Florida and the Gulf Coast," *Proc. Nat. Museum U. S.*, Vol. 24, pp. 211–215, 1902.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Outlines of Industrial Chemistry. By FRANK HALL THORP, Ph.D., with assistance in revision from WARREN K. LEWIS, Ph.D., professor of chemical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Third revised and enlarged edition. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 665. Price $3.75.

As the second edition of this well-known text-book appeared in 1905, a material revision of its pages was found necessary and many sections have in consequence been altogether rewritten with elimination of obsolete matter and introduction of new material.

One of the problems which must necessarily present itself to the writer of a one-volume text-book on so extensive a subject as industrial chemistry is to know how to choose the