

systems of industrial organization. Robert E. Moritz treats of 'The Sherman Principle in Rhetoric and its Restrictions,' and Elizabeth M. Howe of 'Educational Endowments in the South,' showing how small they are, the reasons for this condition and some of the educational needs of the southern states. J. A. Fleming presents the fifth of his series of papers on 'Hertzian Wave Wireless Telegraphy.' The number contains the index to Volume LXIII.

*The American Naturalist* for August contains the second paper by A. W. Grabau on 'Studies of the Gastropoda' and is devoted to *Fulgur* and *Syncotypus*, comprising an account of their development, the succession of their species in time and genetic affinities. Arthur D. Howard has a paper 'On the Structure of the Outer Segments of the Rods in the Retina of Vertebrates' and Edwin W. Doran discusses the 'Vernacular Names of Animals' and propounds a set of rules for the systematic writing of compound names.

A MONTHLY *Journal de chimie et physique* has been started at Geneva under the editorship of Professor P. A. Guye.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE FIFTH SATELLITE OF JUPITER.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Will you permit me to call attention to a misstatement in SCIENCE, on page 376, second column, undoubtedly unintentional, and at the same time easy of correction. The observations of the fifth satellite of Jupiter, made in the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics of the University of Chicago, during the past five years, are stated to have been the only ones obtained during that period. As exceptions to this record, measures of the fifth satellite have been made by Doctor Aitken, at this Observatory, in 1898, published in A. J. No. 436; and in 1900 and 1902, published in L. O. Bull. 28; and a series in 1903, not yet published. Such an oversight can easily occur in making up an extensive report, and the credit of the excellent work done at the

Yerkes Observatory is in no way diminished by the full statement of the facts.

R. H. TUCKER.

LICK OBSERVATORY,  
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I owe an apology to Professor Aitken for the remark regarding Jupiter's fifth satellite in President Harper's report. When, at President Harper's request, I prepared the statement on the research work of the department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, I understood that the satellite had not been observed elsewhere. There was of course no intention on my part to omit mention of the important work of Professor Aitken with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory.

GEORGE E. HALE.

##### INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE article in your issue of September 18, under the above title, exhibits an attitude altogether too prevalent among those in authority in this country, and I think justly deserves criticism. It seems to be assumed that if a lot of investigations with high-sounding titles are being carried on at Chicago University, that institution is correspondingly great as a center of research; and that it is a matter of comparative indifference who is doing the work. "I think it best under all the circumstances not to mention in this statement the specific names of persons thus engaged. In most cases, however, the mention of the subject itself will carry with it a knowledge of the person engaged in the work." So it will, to those who happen to know, and to whom the statement is unnecessary.

There are plenty of 'researches' reported in SCIENCE and elsewhere, which are mere air-bubbles, containing nothing. We know very well that most of the work done at the University of Chicago is by no means of this character; that the university is, indeed, a great research center, an ever-flowing fountain of knowledge. But this is due to the *men* who are there, and to describe the work without mention of the workers is as though some theatrical company were to proudly an-

nounce 'we produce all the plays of Shakespeare,' wholly omitting to mention the names of the actors!

Within the last few days I have learned that Mr. Geo. B. King, janitor of the courthouse at Lawrence, Mass., for seventeen years, has been reduced to the position of assistant janitor. Over him has been put a political favorite. Mr. King is poorly educated, and is surrounded by persons who do not believe in scientific janitors; yet he has been able to discover many new Coccidæ in Massachusetts, and his writings on this group are known to entomologists all over the world. Thus does the *man* come to the front, though everything is against him. Yet it is not always so, and for every one having inborn talent who succeeds, no doubt many fail. Mr. King will have to give up all his work in science, if the new conditions are not altered.

It is to the credit and glory of our universities that they can help men to success; can give the conditions which make success in science possible and easy—*given the men*. But after all, the men are everything.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

#### ARCTIC NOMENCLATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The president of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements R. Markham, in the *Geographical Journal* for July, 1903, Vol. XXII., page 7, note, says: "The land which is divided from Greenland by Smith Sound forms a long island, and as many as seven names have been given to various parts of it—1. North Lincoln, 2. Ellesmere Land, 3. King Oscar Land, 4. Schley Land, 5. Arthur Land, 6. Grinnell Land, 7. Grant Land. It is a geographical necessity that, for purposes of description, there should be a name for the whole island. It was first discovered by Baffin in 1616, and first named Ellesmere by Inglefield in 1853. Its name should, therefore, be Ellesmere Island." A map on page 57 of the same volume shows 'Ellesmere Island' and omits 'Grinnell Land' and 'Grant Land.'

It seems desirable to call the attention of American scientists and geographers to this

curious proposition, which, without the slightest notice to American geographers, eliminates the American names given to the most important discoveries by Americans in the Arctic, and minimizes as much as possible any recognition of the work of Kane, Hayes, Hall, Greely and Peary.

EDWIN SWIFT BALCH.

PHILADELPHIA,

October 6, 1903.

#### GONIONEMUS VERSUS 'GONIONEMA.'

DR. MURBACH (SCIENCE, September 18, 1903, 373) has forgotten to add to his letter the following—*Moral*: when proposing a new name give its derivation. F. A. B.

#### SHORTER ARTICLES.

##### NEW HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL TERMS.

THE extension of horticultural and agricultural knowledge and the extensive literature that is appearing on such topics render it necessary that new words and expressions be coined in many places to give more exact expression to our thoughts. The writer is very much opposed to the wholesale introduction of new terms, as they seldom find use outside of an individual writer's papers. In some cases, however, it is absolutely necessary. Terms for scientific usage are ordinarily derived from Greek or Latin and are seldom fitted for the general use of the masses of the people. Words that we expect to be generally used, the writer believes, should, regardless of derivation, be short, euphonious, phonetically spelled, easily pronounced and different from any other word in ordinary use, so that it will not suggest any other meaning than the one desired. If no word fulfilling these requirements and having the proper signification can be derived from classical sources, the writer strongly favors the policy of inventing a short and convenient term with no meaning other than that given it and without reference to derivation classical or otherwise. By using this policy, short euphonious terms can be secured. Why concede to the Greeks and Latins the sole right of coining words and burden ourselves with inadequate, poorly-