

man. At the far end a passage lets in the daylight from the opposite side of the hill. Dr. Thomson proposes to call this group of limestone caves by the name of Lord Kinnaid, in gratitude for the kindness shown to him and his brother during their college days. He refers also to various other groups of caves in the same province, which make of this part of China a veritable cave country. Though they have been described by Dr. Henry in his book called "Ling Nam," they are far from being generally known. They include the "Cathedral cave" (so named by Dr. Noyes, of Canton) and others to the north of that city on the Lien-chow and North rivers; and those in the neighborhood of Shiu-hing on the north bank of the main Si-kiang or West River.

IN connection with the graduate course in Highway Engineering at Columbia University, the following illustrated lectures have been given during the month of March by non-resident lecturers in highway engineering at 8:30 P.M.

March 4—"Sand-clay Roads and Oil-cement-concrete Pavements," Logan W. Page, director, United States Office of Public Roads, Washington.

March 8—"Mixing Plants for Bituminous Pavements," Francis P. Smith, chemical and consulting paving engineer, New York City.

March 11—"Comparison of Pavements," George W. Tillson, consulting engineer to the president of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

March 15—"The Construction and Maintenance of Park Roads," John R. Rablin, Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston.

March 25—"The Organization of the State Highway Department of New York," John A. Bensel, New York State Engineer, Albany.

March 27—"Asphaltic Crude Oils and their Use in Highway Construction," Dr. Albert Sommer, Consulting Chemist, Philadelphia; or

"The Construction and Maintenance of European Roads," Arthur H. Blanchard, professor of highway engineering, Columbia University.

SEVENTY departments of the University of Wisconsin will be represented in the first exposition held at a university, which will

take place at that institution on April 19 and 20. Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, business manager of the university, formerly director of the American Museum of Natural History, and Professors Stephen W. Gilman, of the course in commerce, C. K. Leith, of the geology department, and K. L. Hatch, of the college of agriculture, will comprise the faculty committee that will cooperate with 300 senior students in preparing for this exhibition. The engineering school will be represented by over 50 mechanical devices shown by its various departments. Among the interesting exhibits of the college of agriculture will be a model dairy and a model barn. Regular milking time will be announced so that visitors to the exposition can see mechanical milking machines in operation. The university bacteriological department will have an exhibit showing how many germs are afloat in the air of Madison, Milwaukee and Chicago. Plates will be put on the street corners in these cities for ten minutes and then will be put on exhibition to show the vast number of germs present in city air. Germs of hydrophobia and tuberculosis will also be on exhibition to be viewed through the microscope. How disease is transferred by handshaking will be shown by having a student with a germ-laden hand shake hands with fifty clean hands and then show the resulting contamination through the microscope. The home economics department of the university will be represented in the exhibition by a booth showing how to design and fit dresses and how to distinguish between good and bad taste in house decoration and furniture selection.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science has received from an anonymous donor a gift for a high-tension electrical laboratory. It will be built near the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. It is expected that the laboratory will have at its disposal an alternating current of 1,000,000 volts and a direct current of 100,000 volts.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of a gift of \$100,000 by Mr. J. P. Morgan to the Peabody College for Teachers. The trustees of the George Peabody fund have agreed to give an additional \$500,000 to the college, provided it collects \$1,000,000 by September 1, 1913.

Several fellowships in industrial chemistry will be offered by the chemical department of the North Dakota Agricultural College for the coming year. These fellowships, of the value of \$500, will be given for research work in connection with the paint industry.

MR. RUNCIMAN, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, has announced that in addition to the block grant of £1,300 a year given by the board to University College, Reading, in aid of agriculture and horticulture, and in addition to a further grant of £1,000 a year recently offered to the college in aid of advisory work among farmers, the Board of Agriculture would provide £2,500 a year and one half of the capital cost of a building with the object of establishing a dairying research station at the college, on condition that the grant of \$2,500 a year was supplemented by £1,300 a year provided locally for the purpose.

THE degree of doctor of public health has just been established at the University of Wisconsin by vote of the regents upon recommendation of the university faculty. Candidates for this degree must hold the degree of doctor of medicine from medical schools of approved standing and must have spent at least two years in the study of sciences related to hygiene and public health subsequent to the regular medical course.

PROFESSOR GEORGE P. BURNS, who went to the University of Vermont two years ago as head of the department of botany, will not return to the University of Michigan, from which he had leave of absence.

THE Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia University for the academic year 1912-13, who is nominated by the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction, will be Phelix Krüger, Ph.D., professor of psychology at the University of Halle.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE USE OF THE WORD "GENOTYPE"

IN a recent issue of SCIENCE, Bather¹ takes exception for the third time to the use of the word "genotype" by writers on Mendelism who apply the term in a sense quite different from that in which it was first proposed and has since been used consistently and continuously. It is obvious that Bather is not familiar with the situation here in America or surely he would be less caustic in his remarks. Certain of our biologists have been suffering from an attack of what might be called *Dementia Mendeliana*. Those of us who have escaped infection or who have recovered from the attack but who are surrounded by the sufferers are inclined to refer to their actions "less in anger than in sorrow."

Doubtless it is hard for a foreigner to understand the situation here in America. In biology no less than in politics we have "progressive" elements. And certain of these progressives have taken to themselves a name "geneticists." Also they have evolved a language. In doing this they have appropriated freely from the older language of mathematics, but not without exciting the suspicions of mathematicians. They have likewise appropriated certain terms from biological taxonomy, and since few if any of the leading "geneticists" are more familiar with taxonomy than with mathematics it is not strange that some of the borrowed terms have been misapplied.

There are few mathematicians who are familiar enough with biological matters to realize what liberties have been taken with their language, and few biologists sufficiently mathematical to be disturbed. It remains then for those biologists whose linguistic sensibilities are keen, to be annoyed if not irritated by the misapplication of biological terms in this new language.

But the present outlook is not without its hopeful features. It is to be observed that a movement toward segregation is taking place. The literature of this cult is not so widely

¹ SCIENCE, N. S., 35: 270.