

THE PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

THE interest shown in orthoepy by some of the readers of *SCIENCE* leads me to mention a paper entitled "The Pronunciation and Spelling of Words Used in Science," which I published in the *General Science Quarterly*, a journal for secondary school teachers, in November, 1926. This paper contains, among other things, a list of several hundred words and proper names which are commonly mispronounced. The most acceptable pronunciations of the words are given and common errors in the pronunciation are indicated. Any one who does not have access to the files of the *General Science Quarterly* may secure a mimeographed copy of this paper from the writer.

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REPORTS

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE Appropriation Bill for the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, was reported to the House by the Committee on December 14. It carries an aggregate of \$143,148,047, a decrease of \$565,246 as compared with the appropriations for the current year and a decrease of \$535,648 under the estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

The summary of the bill of the committee follows: Regular departmental (agriculture) funds recommended in the bill, \$60,598,047, increase over 1929 appropriations \$3,482,047, decrease from budget estimates \$585,648. Federal-aid highways and forest roads recommended in the bill \$82,000,000, increase of \$3,500,000 over 1929 appropriations. Total recommended in the bill \$142,598,047.

In addition to the total recommended in the bill there also are permanent annual appropriations of \$11,048,436, automatically in effect under legislation enacted at prior sessions of Congress.

Totals of appropriations by offices, as proposed in the bill, include the following:

Secretary's Office, \$11,728,390, including salaries, compensation, shops and power plant, rents of buildings; \$1,242,000 for Office of Information, including printing and binding; library, \$102,000; Office of Experiment Stations, \$4,737,000; Extension Service, \$4,467,000.

Weather Bureau, \$3,143,400, including \$2,100,000 for station salaries and expenses, and \$500,000 for investigating atmospheric phenomena.

Bureau of Animal Industry \$11,577,790, including: Administration, \$182,900; inspection and quarantine, \$768,000; eradication of tuberculosis, administrative, \$4,871,000, and indemnities, \$4,321,000; eradicating cattle tick, \$736,000; animal husbandry, \$520,790; diseases of animals, \$348,500; eradicating hog cholera, \$497,000; eradicating dourine, \$28,000; Packers and Stockyards Act, enforcement, \$385,000; meat inspection, \$2,600,000. Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$649,800.

Bureau of Plant Industry, \$4,797,843, including: Administration, \$207,000; pathological laboratory, \$58,500; citrus canker, \$45,000; forest pathology, \$195,052; blister-rust control, \$454,700; plant nutrition, \$17,990; cotton, rubber and other tropical plants, \$160,000; drug and related plants, \$37,700; nematology, \$57,900; seed laboratory, \$77,800; cereal crops and diseases, \$805,920; tobacco investigations, \$70,310; sugar plants, \$257,000; botany, \$53,800; dry land agriculture, \$333,900; western irrigation agriculture, \$145,600; horticultural crops and diseases, \$1,077,231; experimental gardens and grounds, \$97,740; Arlington (Virginia) farm, \$60,000; foreign seed and plant introduction, \$203,200; forage crops and diseases, \$205,000; biophysical laboratory, \$36,000.

Forest Service, \$12,814,280, including: Administration, \$362,230; miscellaneous forest wages, \$6,703,000; fighting and preventing forest fires, \$100,000; airplane control, \$50,000; lands, \$52,500; sanitary facilities and fire-protective measures, \$50,000; equipment and supplies, \$130,000; forest products, \$575,000; cooperative forest surveys, \$40,000; economic investigations, \$25,000; range investigations, \$67,000; planting national forests, \$210,000; silvicultural investigations, \$413,000; reconnaissance, national forests, \$108,550; improvement of national forests, \$645,000; forest fire cooperation, \$1,300,000; forest planting stock distribution, \$83,000; acquisition of forest lands, \$1,900,000.

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$1,450,575, including: Administration, \$58,540; agricultural investigations, \$279,070; color investigations, \$78,000; table and sweet syrup investigations, \$37,600; insecticide and fungicide investigations, \$83,765; plant-dust explosions and fires, \$51,500; naval stores investigations, \$20,000; soil chemical investigations, \$36,100; soil physical investigations, \$18,100; fertilizer investigations, \$311,500; soil survey, \$274,000; soil-bacteriology investigations, \$43,400; soil fertility investigations, \$159,000.

Bureau of Entomology, \$1,872,670, including: Administration, \$91,000; deciduous fruit insects, \$352,790; tropical and subtropical fruit insects, \$130,500; truck-crop insects, \$278,560; forest insects, \$194,000; cereal and forage insects, \$470,620; miscellaneous in-

sects, \$83,900; stored products insects, \$71,900; taxonomy of insects, \$145,000; bee culture, \$54,400.

Bureau of Biological Survey, \$1,424,166, including: Administration, \$73,280; maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, \$75,000; food habits of birds and animals, \$628,273; production of fur-bearing animals, \$51,200; biological investigations, \$56,800; protection of migratory birds, \$173,013; animal breeding and protection in Alaska, \$101,000; upper Mississippi River refuge, \$190,600; Bear River, migratory bird refuge, \$75,000.

Bureau of Public Roads, \$495,400, including: Administration, \$70,500; road management, \$65,000; investigating road building, etc., \$72,900; farm irrigation, drainage and engineering, \$287,000.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$6,056,433, including: Administration, \$286,000; farm management, \$409,000; marketing and distributing farm products, \$765,933; crop and livestock estimates, \$845,000; market inspection of perishable foods, \$420,000; market news service on fruits and vegetables, \$1,227,000; cooperative marketing, \$290,000; cotton statistics, \$420,000; cotton futures and standards acts, enforcement, \$219,500; enforcement of the United States Grain Standards Act, \$820,000; administration of the United States Warehouse Act, \$256,000; enforcement of Standard Container and Produce Agency Acts, \$40,000; salaries and expenses, wool division, \$8,000; wool marketing studies, \$50,000. Operation of Center Market, Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Home Economics, \$167,500, including: Administration, \$18,500; general expenses, \$149,000.

Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, \$2,618,500, including: Administration, \$73,000; plant quarantine enforcement, \$550,000; parlatoria date scale control, \$86,700; *Thurberia* weevil control, \$34,300; gypsy and brown-tail moth control, \$567,500; European corn borer control, \$898,000; Japanese and Asiatic beetle control, \$267,000; white-pine blister-rust control, \$27,000; Mexican fruit worm control, \$85,000; export inspection and certification, \$30,000; Grain Futures Act, enforcement of, \$110,000.

Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, \$1,537,300, including: Administration, \$104,000; collaboration with other departments, \$16,300; Pure Food and Drugs Act, enforcement, \$1,030,000; Tea Importation Act, enforcement, \$43,800; Naval Stores Act, enforcement, \$39,500; Insecticide Act, enforcement, \$224,000; Milk Importation Act, \$53,000; Caustic Acid Act, enforcement, \$26,700.

Experiments in livestock production in southern United States, \$43,500.

Experiments in dairying and livestock production in western United States, \$60,500.

Farmers' seed-grain loans collection, \$10,000.

Cooperative investigations, South Carolina Experiment Station, \$40,000.

Forest roads and trails, \$8,000,000.

Federal-aid highway system, \$74,000,000.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

ON THE VARIATION OF LATITUDE WITH THE MOON'S POSITION

RECENT investigations at this laboratory have suggested a possible connection between the variation in latitude of a given place on the earth's surface and the position of the moon in the sky at the time observations for latitude are made. An analysis of the whole series of the latitude observations, which were made by Ross at Gaithersburg from 1911 to 1914, has revealed a striking correlation between the moon's hour angle and the value of the latitude obtained. The data were restricted to results obtained with the photographic zenith telescope, thus eliminating all personal equation. For convenience the observations were divided into two periods, one from 1911 to 1913, the other from 1913 to 1914. According to Ross's estimates, the 1913 to 1914 observations were considerably superior to those of the earlier years, as is evidenced by the smaller probable error.

In conducting the analysis, a card catalogue was made of the results of the observations of latitude for each night and each group of stars. The mean right ascensions of the group give the necessary data for ascertaining the moon's hour angle at the time of observation. From the mean curve of latitude variation at Gaithersburg extending over the period 1911 to 1914 and published by Ross, corrections were obtained to reduce each night's data to the mean latitude of Gaithersburg, determined from the observations of the whole period. The resultant values of latitude were then tabulated against the mean value of the moon's hour angle for each group of stars, and the running mean taking three at a time gave the results graphically shown in Fig. 1.

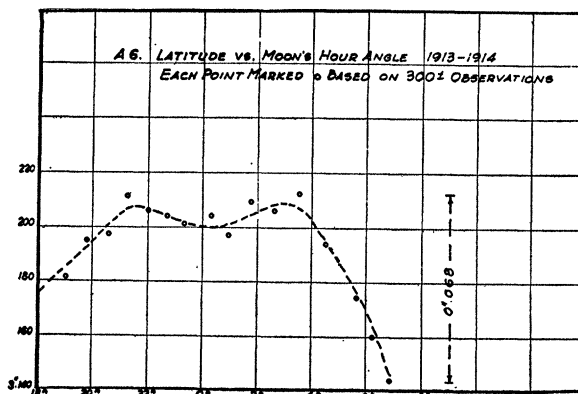


FIG. 1