THE Connecticut legislature has increased the biennial appropriation for the State Experiment Station from $45,000 to $82,000. It has also appropriated $10,000 for investigations on matters connected with the production of tobacco. The station has secured a field of about 13 acres where experimental work may be carried on along this line.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association a new hospital group, designed to be one of the largest and most up to date in the country and incorporating the University Hospital, the nurses' home and the schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy in a single system, is to be erected by the University of Maryland at Lombard and Green streets, Baltimore. The main building will be eleven stories in height with a roof garden above. Plans call for a hospital of 300 beds, and ultimate expansion to 500 is contemplated. The nurses' home is planned to furnish accommodations for 200, with facilities for 300 students in the combined schools. The cost is estimated at about $1,250,000. When the project is fully developed, a unique feature will be an arrangement by which the most modern adjuncts of medical science will be placed at the disposal of rural practitioners through graduate and extension courses. It is planned to have traveling instructors, who will hold courses in rural communities and also to give the rural practitioner the opportunity to bring all special cases to the hospital. The institution will offer the medical practitioner the service which the agricultural college of the university now provides for the farmer. One of the principal objects of the enlarged institution will be to relieve the city's inadequate hospital facilities. Construction of the first portion of the group will be begun within the month and will cost approximately $250,000 when completed; erection of the second unit of the home is expected in about a year. The whole project will require several years for its development. The University Hospital was opened in 1823 under the name of the Baltimore Infirmary, and has been enlarged fourfold by successive additions.

THE San Diego museum has been presented with a library of ancient and modern manuscripts and books treating Chinese art, by Dr. William P. Gates, one of the founders of the institution.

Nature states that in consequence of the retirement of Sir Hercules Read, the department of the British Museum hitherto known as the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography has been divided, and the following appointments have been made by the principal trustees: Mr. O. M. Dalton to be keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities; Mr. R. I. Hobson to be keeper of the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography; Mr. T. A. Joyce to be deputy-keeper in the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography. Mr. Reginald Smith, hitherto deputy-keeper in the undivided department, becomes deputy-keeper in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities. The prehistoric collections fall into the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, and the Oriental collections into that of Ceramics and Ethnography.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

TRINITY COLLEGE will receive a contribution of $125,000 to its centennial fund from the General Education Board.

THE *Experiment Station Record* reports that a fund to be known as the A. D. Watson prize fund is being collected by subscription at the University of Minnesota in honor of the retiring director of extension work. The income of this fund is to be used annually in either the college or school of agriculture or both as prizes to students excelling in studies having to do with cooperation and cooperative enterprises.

AT the recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, the resignation of Dr. F. S. Kedzie as president of the Michigan Agricultural College, effective on August 31, was accepted, and he was appointed dean of the Division of Applied Sciences. Professor David Friday of the department of economics of the University of Michigan was appointed

president, effective on January 1, 1922. R. S. Shaw, dean of the Division of Agriculture, was appointed acting president for the interim.

D. T. Gray, chief in animal industry in the North Carolina Agricultural College and station, has been appointed director of the Alabama station, succeeding J. F. Duggar, director since 1903, who retires to become consulting agriculturist.

Dr. Olof Larsell, former associate professor at Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, has been appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Oregon Medical School.

Dr. J. P. Baumberger has been promoted to an assistant professorship of physiology at Stanford University.

Dr. F. C. Vilbrandt, of the Ohio State University, has been appointed associate professor of industrial chemistry of the University of North Carolina.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

DISCOVERY OF SAUROPOD DINOSAUR REMAINS IN THE UPPER CRETACEOUS OF NEW MEXICO

In a small collection of vertebrate fossils recently received at the U. S. National Museum, from Mr. John B. Reeside, Jr., geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, was an almost complete left scapula of a large Sauropodous dinosaur. The importance of this particular specimen lies in the fact that it was collected by Mr. Reeside in the Ojo Alamo formation, Upper Cretaceous, as developed in the San Juan Basin in northern New Mexico. Since the remains of Sauropodous dinosaurs have not been known before above the early Lower Cretaceous in North America, the extension of their geological range into the Upper Cretaceous, as indicated by the present discovery, is of the greatest interest.

The close general resemblance of this bone to the described scapulæ of the Sauropoda from Morrison formation, its great size (five feet in length), and the fairly good state of preservation, precludes the possibility of mistaken identification, and the determination of its geological occurrence by a geologist of the acknowledged ability of Mr. Reeside, who has an intimate acquaintance with the geological structures and succession of formations in the San Juan Basin, due to two field seasons spent in the area, places the determination of the geological position of the specimen beyond all question of doubt.

This preliminary announcement will be followed by a more detailed account of the specimen when its preparation now in progress is completed.

Charles W. Gilmore

U. S. National Museum,
August 16, 1921

LEAF STRIPE DISEASE OF SUGAR CANE IN THE PHILIPPINES

In early 1920, a firm of Japanese sugar-cane growers introduced cane points of Formosan cane varieties for use on their plantation in Rizal Province, Luzon. The sugar-cane points, according to the Japanese firm, had been grown by the Experiment Station of the Japanese Government in Formosa. On arrival at the port of Manila, the shipment was intercepted by the Philippine plant quarantine inspectors, but the Japanese growers prevailed upon the too-lenient government official to allow them to bring in the cane, after dipping it in Bordeaux mixture.

Upon the appointment of the writers to the plant disease laboratories in March, 1920, they became cognizant of these circumstances, and since then, periodical inspections of the planting have been made. In April, 1921, the cane having been ratooned numerous cases of etiolation of the young plants were observed. Such light-colored plants were very conspicuous and could be observed at a considerable distance from the field.

On the lower surface of affected leaves, a white spore mass was abundant; the pathological condition was of course immediately suggestive of downy mildew of the sugar cane. Examination of the fungus evidenced the presence of a *Sclerospora* species. This pathological condition could not be found on