James H. Wright. Material removed at surgical operations can be sent to the laboratory by any registered physician in Massachusetts, and a pathologic examination of the tissue will be made, with a report as to its nature, and returned without expense to the physician or his patient. Dr. Henry P. Wolcott, chairman of the cancer commission, and Dean David L. Edsall, of the Harvard Medical School, who was the presiding officer, gave addresses at the ceremony.

WE learn from *Nature* that a prize of $5,000 is offered by Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum of Montreal for a practical method of combating and suppressing the spruce bud worm, bark beetle and borer, which have caused such tremendous damage in the forests of Eastern Canada and the United States. The Province of Quebec alone has suffered a loss during the past ten years of 150,000,000 cords of standing pulpwood by these pests, which represents a market value in pulpwood of three billion dollars, or if manufactured into paper, of seven billion dollars. This represents a loss of wood sufficient for forty-five years' requirements for newsprint for the North American continent. The competition will close on August 1, and the $5,000 will be given for the successful suggestion that is accepted by the judges, who will be Sir William Price of Messrs. Price Bros., Quebec; Dr. C. D. Howe, dean of the faculty of forestry, Toronto University; Mr. Fred A. Gilbert, Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor, Maine; Mr. G. C. Piche, chief of forest service, Quebec, and Mr. Ellwood Wilson, Laurentide Company, Grand Mere, Quebec. Competitive suggestions should reach Mr. Frank D. J. Barnjum, New Birks Building, Montreal, Canada, before August 1.

AT the time of the celebration of the centennial of Pasteur's birth, in Strasbourgh, a congress of hygiene and bacteriology will be held for discussion of questions relating to disease. In order to show the sympathy of Great Britain with the projects of the French committee, a British committee composed of the following members has been formed: Sir Charles Sherrington, chairman, A. Chaston, H. E. Field, Professor Percy R. Frankland, Sir John M'Fadyean, Professor C. J. Martin, Sir W. J. Pope, Sir James Walker and Sir Almroth Wright.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

BY the will of Frederic C. Penfield, who last served the United States in Austria as ambassador, $80,000 each is left to New York University, the University of Pennsylvania and the Catholic University, for Penfield scholarships in diplomacy and international affairs.

BY the will of Seymour Coman of Chicago, the University of Chicago is made trustee of his residuary estate, estimated to be approximately $145,000, the net income to be used for scientific research, with special reference to preventive medicine and the cause, prevention and cure of diseases. This bequest to be known as the Seymour Coman Research Fund.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY has secured from the United States government the two buildings erected by the Navy Department for the use of the steam engineering school conducted by the Navy at Stevens during the war. The smaller building has been remodeled to house the college library and the museum. One wing of the larger building has been adapted as a laboratory for the department of electrical engineering. The United States government has paid back to the trustees of the Stevens Institute of Technology a tax of $45,750 paid by the original trustees on the bequest providing for the foundation and endowment of the institute in 1870.

THE gift of £100,000 by an unnamed benefactor was announced by Lord Haldane on June 14 on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new University College, Nottingham, which is to form the nucleus of the East Midlands University. The buildings will be situated in a large park lying between Nottingham and Beeston. This was given by Sir Jesse Boot, who had already made donations, amounting to £110,000.

FIVE additional professors for the medical department of the University of Georgia are announced as follows: Dr. Eliot R. Clark, from

the University of Missouri, professor of anatomy; Dr. Richard V. Lamar, professor of pathology; Dr. Virgil P. Sydenstricker, Augusta, professor of medicine; Dr. Ralph H. Chaney, Rochester, Minn., professor of surgery, and Dr. Harry B. Neagle, Adrian, Mich., professor of preventive medicine and hygiene.

DR. ARTHUR J. HILL, of the department of chemistry of Yale University, has been promoted to an associate professorship in organic chemistry, and Herbert W. Rinehart, Ph.D. (Yale, 1922) has been appointed an instructor.

DR. LLOYD L. SNAIL, of the University of Washington, has been promoted to an assistant professorship of mathematics.

DR. HARRY V. ATKINSON, of the University of Illinois Medical School, has been appointed associate professor of pharmacology in the department of medicine of the University of Texas.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

BACTERIAL PLANT DISEASES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

THAT fungus diseases of plants are numerous and destructive in the Philippine Islands is a well established fact. The extent of damage resulting from this class of organisms is great. Cane is reduced by Fiji disease up to 30 per cent.; the mung bean has suffered so severely that entire crops have been total losses, seedlings of tobacco, tomato and some other plants are severely handicapped by being parasitized by soil harbored fungi. Rusts take their toll yearly, not to mention the serious losses due to forest and timber destroying fungi.

On the other hand, bacterial diseases are scarce and especially so on hosts which have not been introduced from a temperate climate.

Tobacco and other solanaceous as well as some non-solanaceous plants are attacked by *Bacterium solanacearum* E. F. S., an organism which, without a doubt, has been introduced with certain host plants from temperate regions.

Citrus is attacked by the citrus canker organism, cabbage by *Pseudomonas campestris* (Pamm.) E. F. S., beans by *Pseudomonas phaseoli* E. F. S., cotton by *Ps. malvacearum* E. F. S., and parsley by an organism not previously described. So far as present information is concerned these bacterial diseases represent the entire number which are parasitic on economic hosts in central and southern Luzon. With the possible exception of citrus canker and the previously undescribed disease of parsley none of the diseases, or even more, none of the hosts are indigenous to the Philippines and there is no doubt that the diseases were imported for the most part with the hosts, from temperate regions.

The writer has been searching carefully for bacterial diseases and has made many isolations from numerous hosts in an effort to discover the cause of certain unreported maladies. In every case, with the exception of the parsley disease, no bacterial organism capable of initiating disease was found.

The scarceness of bacterial diseases is obvious and those which are commonly found, with the exception of citrus canker, have been brought, in all probability, with their respective hosts. This statement holds true for central and southern Luzon, only, for no work has been possible elsewhere.

COLIN G. WELLES

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
LOS BANOS, P. I.

SWORDFISH TAKEN ON TRAWL LINES

MR. HENRY D. WHITON, of New York, recently informed me of the capture of several swordfishes near New York late in December, on trawl lines set for tilefish, the information coming to him through Mr. Haroldson, the sailing master of his yacht. At my request Mr. Whiton asked the sailing master to look up details. He reported that four schooners took 13 swordfishes as follows: *William A. Morse* 2, *Columbia* 3, *Ruth M. Martin* 3, and *Benjamin W. Latham* 5. The swordfishes were all entangled in trawl lines set for tilefish at a point 110 miles southeast of Ambrose Channel lightship, the trawels being set at depths varying from 95 to 125 fathoms. All the swordfishes were taken during the period between Decem-