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-