UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

PRINCETON University will, subject to a life interest, receive over $500,000 by the will of Charles F. Williams.

MRS. GEORGE CHASE CHRISTIAN, of Minneapolis, has given $250,000 to establish an institute at the University of Minnesota for the investigation and treatment of cancer.

GOVERNOR BAXTER has signed a bill appropriating $895,000 to the University of Maine. The sum of $300,000 is appropriated for each of the fiscal years ending 1924 and 1925. For repairs and equipment $75,000 is provided for the first of the two years and $50,000 for the second. For an arts and science building $170,000 is appropriated, the expenditure to cover the two years.

DR. SAMUEL WESLEY STRATTON, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be formally inaugurated on June 11.

DR. OSKAR KLOTZ, recently engaged in reorganizing the pathological department of the University of Buenos Aires, under the direction of the Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed to the chair of pathology of the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, left vacant by the death of Dr. John J. MacKenzie.

MR. W. J. PERRY has been appointed to a university readership in cultural anthropology and Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski to a readership in social anthropology in University College, London.

PROFESSOR A. V. HILL, of Manchester, has been appointed to the Jodrell chair of physiology in University College, London.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

EINSTEIN DISPLACEMENT ON THE PLATES TAKEN BY THE CANADIAN PARTY AT THE AUSTRALIAN ECLIPSE

AT the eclipse of the sun of September last two plates were taken to test for the Einstein effect, by the Canadian party at Wallal, western Australia. The focal length of the camera was eleven feet and the aperture of the lens was six inches. Dr. R. K. Young, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., who was a member of the party, has completed the measurement and computation of the plates, and the final results are given below. Over thirty stars were recognized on the plates and twenty-three were submitted to measurement, but eight of these were discarded in the course of the work, thus leaving fifteen. The measured displacement outward from the sun, as well as the expected amount according to Einstein's theory, are given in seconds of arc:

Measured +0.30, +0.44, +0.28, +0.25, +0.66, +0.22, —0.31, +0.12, —0.11, +0.23, +0.08, +0.06, +0.53, +0.77, —0.05.

Expected +0.48, +0.41, +0.40, +0.30, +0.28, +0.27, +0.24, +0.24, +0.24, +0.22, +0.22, +0.21, +0.21, +0.21, +0.18.

It will be seen that the displacement is undoubted and its amount is approximately that predicted by Einstein, but the results can hardly be considered decisive.

C. A. CHANT

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
APRIL 7, 1923

FUNDAMENTAL CLASSIFICATION OF GALLS

IN the interest of gall science, attention is called to the following errors and deficiencies appearing in a recent number of SCIENCE which are related to the definition of two basic and highly significant terms.

Cook in a paper entitled "The Origin and Structure of Plant Galls"[1] states: "Küster has classified galls on the basis of presence or absence of cell differentiation into two great groups: (1) kataplasmas or those in which the structure is undifferentiated parenchyma, and (2) prosoplasmas in which there is a differentiation into other tissues."

This interpretation of Küster's valuable classification is highly misleading and incomplete. In Küster's latest general work dealing with galls[2] on page 283 one may find the following: Kataplasma structures are those which fall below the corresponding normal part in their differentiation. They show no constant size, form or time of development. They may occur as the deformation of an entire organ or as a local growth." In all of his earlier

[1] SCIENCE, 57, 6-13, 1923.
[2] *Pathologische Pflanzenanatomie*, Jena, 1916.