of Akron will furnish space and to a certain extent equipment.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE late W. J. Murphy, owner and publisher of the Minneapolis *Tribune,* left a large part of his fortune in trust for the establishment of a school of journalism in the University of Minnesota.

THE endowment fund being raised for the establishment of a University College in Swansea has been augmented by donations of £25,000 from Mr. F. Cory Yeo and £10,000 from Mr. W. T. Farr, retiring directors of the Graigola Merthyr Co., Ltd. More than £100,000 have so far been subscribed.

THE sum of £1,000 has been given to the City of London School by Professor Carlton Lambert for the foundation of a science scholarship.

DR. HERMAN CAREY BUMPUS, president of Tufts College for the past four years, has resigned. Dr. Bumpus had been previously professor of comparative anatomy, at Brown University and director of the American Museum of Natural History.

PRESIDENT EDMUND J. JAMES, of the University of Illinois, has withdrawn his resignation. Some time ago he asked to be permanently relieved of his duties at the university in order that he might devote all his time to war work. With the signing of the armistice he has reconsidered that decision.

DEAN E. C. JOHNSON, for the past seven years dean of the division of extension at Kansas State Agricultural College, has accepted an appointment as dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station at the State College of Washington.

DR. LAWRENCE JOSEPH HENDERSON has been promoted to be professor of biological chemistry at Harvard University.

STEPHEN S. VISHER, Ph.D. (Chicago, '14), has accepted an assistant professorship in geography in the University of Indiana.

MR. HARRY L. COLE, who has been in the Aviation Service while on leave from the State College of Washington, will resume his academic duties on January 15, as instructor in the department of chemistry.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

SYNTHESIS OF PALEONTOLOGY AND MEDICAL HISTORY

THE study of the ancient evidences of disease, for which the term paleopathology was proposed by Ruffer in 1914 during his studies on the pathology of ancient Egyptian mummies, is a phase of medical history which must depend upon paleontological data for its extension. That pathological lesions, especially those on the bones, retain all of their characteristics after many hundreds of thousands and millions of years has been clearly shown and distinct evidences of disease are known as far back in geological time as the Carboniferous. Evidences of traumatism, fractures with the formation of callosities on the inner surface of the shells of brachiopods have been seen as old as the middle of the Ordovician. Reasoning from the theoretical aspects of paleopathology, on the basis of possible parasitism of early hosts, disease may have originated in the Archeozoic but there is no definite recorded evidence prior to the Pennsylvanian.

The relation of paleontological data to medical history is based on the assumption that the manifestations of disease are the same whether seen on man or in animals, and the infection of a Cambrian crustacean by Protozoa is as much a matter of medical history as the presence of osteophytes on the femur of *Pithecanthropus,* the fractured ulna of the Neanderthal man, or bilharziosis among ancient Egyptians.

Many lesions are so commonly seen among fossil vertebrates especially that paleontologists have not referred to them at all, or merely mentioned them incidentally, forgetting that such evidences are of extreme importance in tracing the origin and antiquity of phenomena which are of such vital importance to humanity to-day.