

of convalescent patients to the existing homes and hospitals, and to assure treatment best suited to each patient. The bureau will be financed by the Sturgis Research Fund and the Burke Foundation. The survey shows that the existing facilities are reasonably sufficient but that they are underutilized.

ACCORDING to *Nature*, arrangements have been made to establish at Oxford in October next the Imperial Forestry Institute, which is intended to serve as an educational and research center for the British Empire. It will be a university institution, with the professor of forestry as its director; but it will be under the control of a board of governors, with a forestry commissioner as chairman. The educational work of the institute will comprise (1) post-graduate training of forest service probationers and other qualified persons, (2) training of research officers in special subjects, and (3) provision of courses for selected officers already serving. The institute will be open to various categories of students, who must as a rule have had previous training at a university in forestry or some allied science. The normal course of study will extend over one academic year, and the subjects dealt with will cover the whole range of forestry.

NEW experimental equipment produced at the Cruft laboratories of Harvard University is being installed in a large DeHaviland plane for the purpose of dispersing fog or clouds. This includes sand boxes on each side of the fuselage, which are connected to batteries. By pulling a lever the electrified sand is released through a nozzle and sprayed over the cloud or fog bank which is to be exterminated.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that the reports on serological investigations presented to the Second International Conference on the standardization of sera and serological tests held at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in November, 1922, have been published in a volume of some 300 pages by the health organization of the League of Nations. The reports deal with the standardization of serums for diphtheria, tetanus, meningitis, pneumonia and dysentery, and with the sero-diagnosis of syphilis.

FOR the preservation of the only two herds of wood bison known to exist in a wild state, the Canadian government has set aside an area of five thousand square miles in the wilderness south of Great Slave Lake. Little has been known of these herds of wild wood bison until a party was sent out by the Canadian government in 1922 to get all available information. It was then learned that the number of bison in the northern herd is at least five hundred with twice as many in the southern herd.

A 26-INCH refracting telescope is to be installed at Johannesburg, South Africa, by Yale University,

according to a report from Consul G. K. Donald to the Secretary of State. Yale's decision on the location of the telescope was largely due to the American Chamber of Commerce at Johannesburg. At its request, the minister of railways granted a 15 per cent. reduction in freight rates from the coast, the commissioner of customs and excise has promised to request from parliament free entry for the telescope and accessories, and the director of the union observatory at Johannesburg, besides affording the facilities of astronomical time service, dark rooms, etc., has promised a free site in its 15-acre reservation.

A FURTHER stage in the development of the Cast Iron Research Association was reached a few days ago, when the association formally took possession of its laboratories. These are situated in Girdford Street, Birmingham, and are equipped for the conduct of chemical analyses and general metallurgical and heat-treatment work. The capacity of the association to deal with its work will be greatly increased, but it is not intended to abandon the policy of having investigations conducted in prominent university laboratories and in the works of members. It is anticipated that the association, which commenced a new financial year on July 1, will incur an expenditure during the year of between £6,000 and £7,000. The research program includes important investigations on erosion- and corrosion-resisting cast irons; moulding sands; graphitization; heat-resisting cast iron; the production of malleable cast iron; cupola practice; cast irons for electrical and magnetic purposes; measurement of melting and pouring temperatures; the fundamental properties of cast iron; standardization of test bars, materials and methods; facing sands and blackings; cast iron to resist abrasive wear, and, jointly with the British Motor and Allied Manufacturers' Research Association, automobile cylinders and pistons.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has paid to Samuel H. Church, president of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, \$8,000,000 provisionally promised four years ago, to be added to the endowment for the educational work of the institute. This makes the total amount given to the Carnegie Institute by Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation \$38,000,000.

IN connection with the incorporation of Rush Medical College as a part of the University of Chicago, the medical work on the quadrangles of the university has been organized under the name of the Graduate

School of Medicine. To emphasize and assure the scientific character of this school, it is not organized separately from the Ogden Graduate School of Science, but within that school as a part of it.

It was stated in *SCIENCE* that Dr. A. Ross Hill had been elected president of the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Hill was offered the presidency some time ago, but was unable to accept. Dr. J. S. Buchanan, acting president since the resignation of Dr. Stratton D. Brooks to accept the presidency of the University of Missouri, was elected president at the meeting of the Board of Regents held on June 3.

C. M. CARSON, director of the department of chemistry, has been appointed acting president of the Michigan College of Mines, to succeed the late Dr. F. W. McNair.

N. HENRY BLACK, of the Roxbury Latin School, Boston, has been appointed assistant professor in Harvard University to teach physics and to organize courses on science teaching in the Graduate School of Education.

DR. R. B. STREETS, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Arizona.

DR. IVAN C. HALL, of the University of California, has been appointed professor of bacteriology at Cornell University, Ithaca.

DR. P. W. WHITING, research associate professor of eugenics, of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, has resigned to become professor of biology at the University of Maine.

E. A. MILNE, assistant director of the Solar Physics Observatory at Cambridge, has been appointed to the Beyer chair of applied mathematics at the University of Manchester.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE USE OF SEA SALINES IN THE TREATMENT OF GLANDULAR (INCLUDING UNDOUBTEDLY GOITROUS) ENLARGEMENTS—HISTORICAL NOTES

IN a previous discussion upon the relationship between the purity of our dietary condiment known as "common salt" or "table salt" and the existence of endemic goiter, the writer believes he was the first one to draw attention (see this *Journal*, LIV, No. 1389, p. 131, August 12, 1921) to the significance of the geochemic phenomenon by which iodine has been largely leached from the soil of many localities and to the significance of the source of our present-day article, derived, as it is practically altogether, from

inland deposits and brines rather than from sea water and "alkali" mineral springs, as was the former-day custom. I also pointed out the possible desirability of using a condiment consisting of total sea salts or even sea water in place of our table salt. The full results of my inquiries in this direction were published in the *Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, Vol. 78, 18-21, Jan. 7, 1922.

In the spring of 1922, Professor Raymond C. Osburn gave me an interesting reference from "Buckland's Log Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist," London, 1883, p. 161, to wit:

Just one hundred and twenty years ago a very small but very remarkable book was published. The title of it was "A dissertation on the use of sea water in the diseases of the glands, particularly the scurvy, jaundice, king's evil, leprosy and the glandular consumption," translated from the Latin of Richard Russell, M.D., by an eminent physician. "The sea washes away all the evils of mankind," *Eurip., Iphig. in Taur.*, v. 1193. London: Printed at Homer's Head, Temple Bar; and R. Goadby at Sherbourne, 1752.

It has appeared to me that some excerpts from Russell's book, necessarily unscientific as they are, might prove of interest, both historically and otherwise at the present time, especially in regard to the use of sea foods and sea salt in the preventive treatment of endemic adolescent goiter and perhaps other "deficiency diseases" which were, of course, unrecognized as such in his day.

Russell's original work was entitled "*De tabe glandulari, sive de usu aquae marinae in morbis glandularum dissertatio*," 3 p. l., 3-235 pp., 7 pl. 8° (oxoniae). *J. Fletcher et J. et J. Riverton*, 1750. At least four editions of this work, translated into English, appeared under dates as follows: 1752, 1753, 1760 and 1769. The edition of 1753 reached 398 pages. That of 1760 contained also "A translation of Dr. Speed's commentary on Sea Water." The following are taken from the 3rd English edition (1760):

By sea water joined with other medicines, the Glands may be successfully purged, and freed from Obstruction —p. 7.

The Patient will bear the Stimulus of the Sea water six months and, in Disease of Skin, I have known a Patient bear it tolerably well for a whole year. * * * But Sea Water will heal many Diseases where Mercury is of no service—page 8-9.

Drink a pint of Sea water next A. M., (for gonorrhoea)—p. 61.

[Dr. Speed] As the Use of Sea Water has grown in Fashion * * * I determined to try Experiments on the waters that washed the shores of that County [Hampshire]—p. 145.

The Ancients were very cautious in giving it inter-