tute. This is due to several factors: the extensive distribution of its journals; the economic production of its publications through standardization methods and the maintenance of its own press, and the special endowments for some of the journals. There are some institutions doing excellent work, who cannot always afford to contribute toward the cost of publications. Until institutions become conscious of their share of the responsibility in publishing their own research it is necessary to be lenient and do what we can in such cases."

ACCORDING to an Associated Press dispatch work has started on the Medical Center at Shanghai. The center will include a medical college and a hospital. The site, consisting of twenty-one acres in the French concession, was purchased nearly ten years ago by the Rockefeller Foundation for $440,000. Its value is said to be now a million and a half dollars. At the time of the purchase the Rockefeller Foundation proposed to build medical centers at both Peiping and Shanghai. The Peiping Union Medical College was constructed at a cost of about $9,000,000. Meanwhile the Shanghai site lay idle. But the medical center idea was never abandoned and when the citizens of Shanghai showed a desire to put the project through, the property was offered as a site. It was turned over without cost and without "strings" to the board of directors of the Shanghai Medical Center. This organization is composed of twenty-seven persons, all Chinese, including government officials, bankers, business men and physicians. It is headed by Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance. Gifts from individuals and organizations in Shanghai amount to $200,000. Extensions will be built as more funds become available.

DISCUSSION

THE LANDING PLACE OF DE SOTO

THIS might seem a historical question rather than one of scientific interest, but the records of De Soto's expedition are of so much importance to ethnologists that I am venturing to send the following note to SCIENCE.

Most students of the De Soto narratives have long been of the opinion that the explorer's landing, which occurred at the end of May, 1539, was somewhere in Tampa Bay, but there is occasional dissent, and therefore it seems well to place on record the testimony of an early document which appears to be decisive. This is a letter preserved in the Archivo General de Indias at Sevilla, a copy of the essential portions being contained in Volume VI of the Lowery Manuscripts in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. It is dated October 13, 1612, and was addressed to the King of Spain by Juan Fernandez de Olivera, governor of Florida. A note referring to it is contained in the writer's work entitled "Early History of the Creek Indians and their Neighbors," published as Bulletin 73 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in 1922, page 328.

The greater part of this letter is devoted to the account of an expedition sent to the Gulf coast of Florida in June, 1612, from St. Augustine, seemingly by the Suwanee River or the Withlacoochee. It was commanded by Ensign Juan Rodriguez de Cartaya, under whom were a pilot and twenty soldiers, the object being to induce the chiefs of two unmissionized provinces, Pooy and Calusa, to cease their attacks upon Christianized Indians living farther north. The explorers left their long-boat (lancha) at the mouth of the river down which they had come and continued on south in dugout canoes. First they came to the province of Pooy, in other documents called Pojoy or Pojoi, which lay close to a province known as Tocobaga. The Bay of Pooy was in N. Lat. 27 1–3°. Next they came to a big river named Tampa in N. Lat. 26 1–6°, finding great towns along the coast and in the river itself. Finally they reached the town of the Calusa chief in another great river with a bar (barra) in front, in N. Lat. 26°.

The latitudes given are evidently too low, but there is no mistaking the points intended. Pooy can only be Tampa, and the Tampa of the explorers, Charlotte Harbor, while the river of Carlos is the Caloosahatchee, the bar being Sanibel Island. The figures are short by about half a degree, and the latitude of the river down which they came a degree or more, since they place it in N. Lat. 28°. The following general description of the coast now follows, which, on account of its importance, I give in Spanish and English:

Toda esta costa desde cerca el rrio á donde esta la lancha en altura de veinte y ocho grados hasta veinte y cinco que es la caveza de los martires dista ito (*perhaps intended for* distrito) de pooy y carlos me aseguran el dicha alferez y piloto que la mejor y mas limpia que se puede desear y tan ondable que se puede llegar cerca de tierra en toda ella con grandes navios y que ay barras y rrios para que pueden entrar dentro en particular la bahia de pooy que es á donde dizen los yndios desembarco el adelantado Hernando de Soto y segun su capacidad pueden entrar armada y armadas dentro.

(This entire coast from the neighborhood of the river where the long-boat is, in latitude 28, to latitude 25, at the head of the Martyrs, the district (?) of Pooy and

Carlos, the aforementioned Ensign and Pilot assure me to be the best and freest of shoals that could be desired and so deep that one can come close inshore everywhere with big ships and that there are bars and rivers so that they can go inland, in particular the bay of Pooy where, say the Indians, Governor Hernando de Soto disembarked and on account of its capacity a fleet, and indeed fleets, may enter.)

This was written almost precisely seventy-three years after De Soto landed, and, while I am well aware of the fallibility of Indian tradition when extended over a long period of time, seventy-three years may be spanned by a single life, and the landing happened when the parents of most of the adult Indians in Tampa Bay in 1612 were alive. Moreover, the event must have been of exceptional importance to them, as the first intimate contact they had with representatives of the white race. The conclusion seems inevitable that it was in Tampa Bay that De Soto disembarked his army.

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AGAIN "WHY DANDELIONS?"

THE recent note in this journal[1] by Emmett Bennett on "Why the Dandelion?" contains some statements which should be commented upon in order that misconceptions may not follow.

It can be agreed that the dandelion leaf clearly excels other commonly used vegetable green leaves in the diet, in protein, fat, carbohydrates, iron and ash. The content of vitamins is only on a par with that of others. Sherman's analyses do not show that the dandelion excels in calcium. My own analyses convince me that it also does not excel in phosphorus, although the results of Sherman and Bennett do point in that direction. The phosphorus content (in which I am particularly interested) is compared in Table 1

TABLE 1
MG PER CENT. OF PHOSPHORUS IN DRY MATTER[2]

	Dandelion	Spinach	Celery	Lettuce	Cabbage
Sherman[3]	1.07	0.55	0.80	0.81	0.34
Bennett[4]	0.51	0.36	.....	0.26	0.28
Youngburg[5]	0.44	0.82	0.74	0.45	0.47

with four other commonly used leaves. This table will also serve to show that there is much variation in analytical figures for leaves. This is most likely due to a real difference in phosphorus content, but also to age and selection of samples and to analytical methods and technique.

On the whole, considering chemical composition, taste, convenience in obtaining by the consumer, cost, etc., I believe that the dandelion is eaten not because its chemical composition is outstanding, but because of the human desire for variety in taste of food and the novelty of picking and preparing the green leaves at no cost.

If the dandelion excelled in taste it would have supplanted spinach, cabbage, lettuce, etc., in our dietary; on the contrary, since it is somewhat inferior in taste, we do not find it on the market; other similar vegetables have become preferred from the beginning and have routed the dandelion except as a novelty.

Perhaps the statement "Our taste is not as fallacious as we sometimes think" is neither affirmed nor denied by the above.

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PROGRESSIVE DEAFNESS

ABOUT 20 per cent. of the cases of progressive deafness, so-called otosclerosis, present an array of neurologic signs. In a definite proportion of these cases the deafness is merely symptomatic of a localizable intracranial lesion, and responds to operative or other therapy directed at the lesion.

In a fairly large per cent. of the cases the scattered nature of the neurologic signs do not permit of localization of the cerebral pathology. These cases present with regularity an abnormal response to the head-neck past-pointing sign described by me in 1929, which has proved to be a reliable index of pressure on the brain-stem.[1]

In recent researches on this latter group of cases there has been brought to light a new and unsuspected type of intracranial lesion giving rise to deafness of the type generally labelled otosclerosis. Encephalograms of such cases generally reveal obstruction of the distribution of the cerebro-spinal fluid in the form of dilatation of one or more cerebral ventricles. In these cases the removal of cerebro-spinal fluid and its replacement by air, as is done in the process of encephalography, has resulted in severe traumatic nervous reaction, followed by marked improvement in hearing and other associated symptoms, such as tinnitus, and in the clearing up of the head-neck past-pointing and other neurologic signs.

Though the exact nature of the pathology of these cases has not yet been determined, it appears probable that it is adhesions of the meninges, with possibly cyst formation, consequent upon injury or disease;

[1] SCIENCE, 80: 142, 1934.
[2] Sherman's figures are calculated from his values on the moist basis.
[3] "Food Products," third edition, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1933.
[4] *Loc. cit.*
[5] Unpublished data.

[1] E. M. Josephson, *Laryngoscope*, January, 1929.