

should be retained. Both professions should be very cautious to avoid premature application of findings that are not supported by sound observation and experimental evidence.

Dr. Barker concludes with a decided rap at what he calls pseudo-research in medicine and its special branches including dentistry. The general haste to rush into print with results that are not sound is harmful to both the public and the less well informed practitioners. The intellect and imagination of the research worker should be of high order and the work should be under the direction of experienced investigators. The mistakes of work so conducted will be fewer and less serious than those of workers of less ability and experience.

The face of the medical profession generally should be set against pseudo-research that is irresponsibly undertaken and is inaccurately conducted, declared Dr. Barker. It is, he said, a degradation to science and misleading to the public that the true scientist tries to serve.

SALMON FOUND GOOD GOITER PREVENTIVE

Canned salmon is the latest addition to the list of "healthy" foods we are urged to eat. N. D. Jarvis and Drs. R. W. Clough and E. E. Clark of Seattle report to the American Medical Association that salmon, both fresh and canned, on account of the amount of iodine it contains, should be as effective a preventive of simple goiter as milk products, fruits and leafy vegetables.

Analysis of various foods undertaken at the University of Washington shows that while several sea foods such as seaweed, oyster and lobsters, have more iodine than salmon, the latter is the cheapest and most available food of a high iodine content on the market.

STATIC RECORDED BY AUTOMATIC INSTRUMENT

Most radio fans are not sufficiently fond of static to want to keep a careful record of it, but since the intelligibility of a radio signal in a receiving set is determined by the ratio of the strength of the signal to the intensity of static, radio engineers want to know its ups and downs.

In a new instrument devised by H. T. Friis, an engineer in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the static is made to write its own record.

Instead of measuring directly the amount of static, Mr. Friis uses a specially constructed receiving set in which the output, due to the static, is kept constant. This is done by an amplifying system which increases or decreases the amplification according to the weakness or strength of the static. Such a system is necessary, rather than a constant amount of amplification with measurement of the output, because the static varies so greatly in strength. According to Mr. Friis, the change