magnitude is 13, the Harvard College Observatory reports, which means that it is possible to see it only with large telescopes. It is located somewhat west of the constellation of Leo. The Delporte object is also known by the name of Amor and its number among the minor planets is 1521.

Shower baths required before swimmers are allowed to enter pools are not enough to prevent the spread of the streptococcus infections of nose and throat, W. B. Ardrey, of the Michigan State College, reported to the Society of Bacteriologists, Pathologists and Allied Workers at a recent meeting in Detroit. Bathers are instructed to take their usual baths before entering the pools and then to stay at the shallow end of the pool and wade around. Few or no streptococci were found in the water until the bathers were told to swim and take exercises which placed their mouths and noses under water. Bacterial counts made of the swimming pool water showed large increases in streptococci. This was explained on the basis that some water enters the nose and mouth and is immediately blown out again.

Many cases of septic sore throat are directly attributable to drinking raw milk from infected cows, C. S. Bryan, of the Michigan State College, told the members of the Society of Bacteriologists, Pathologists and Allied Workers of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Investigation shows that as high as four-fifths of herds tested which supplied one large city with milk were infected. In some herds only one cow had streptococci mastitis, but as high as 26 per cent. were involved. These infected cattle constitute a grave menace to public health because of the contagiousness of the infection. From the standpoint of the farmer they are also of little value, for such infected cattle produce 22 per cent. less milk and their butter fat production is reduced 24 per cent.

A protein substance found in milk and called lactalbumin helps in the prevention of rickets, Dr. James A. Tobey, director of the health service of the Borden Company, reported at a Farm and Home Week meeting held at Cornell University. The lactalbumin apparently does not have any rickets-preventing effect by itself, but when vitamin D is added to milk by irradiation with ultraviolet light, the dispersed lactalbumin increases the effectiveness of the vitamin’s rickets-preventing power. The discovery of the role of lactalbumin in augmenting the rickets-preventing potency of vitamin D in irradiated milk was made by Dr. George C. Supplee at the Borden research laboratories at Bainbridge, N. Y.

The United States has more birth control clinics in proportion to its population than any other country, Dr. Eric M. Matsner, medical director of the American Birth Control League, has found in the course of a survey he has just completed. There are more than 225 such clinics under medical direction in the United States, an increase of 80 since last November. Birth control clinics are not only more numerous but more effective in this country. “Theoretically, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union are in advance of America, since they regard birth control as a public-health measure,” he stated. “Practically, they are not in advance, since the methods available to birth-control clinics there do not surpass and seldom equal in effectiveness those used in American clinics. In Russia the materials are of definitely inferior quality. However, the Soviet Commissariat of Health is seeking to improve birth control methods in order to decrease the number of abortions performed there.”

Pine trees in the southern states produced in 1935 the most tremendous seed crop in years. Every five or ten years they bear a big crop of seed, but the past season’s yield is huge even for a “big seed year.” All four of the principal pine species—long-leaf, short-leaf, slash and loblolly—were thick with cones, and the winged seeds carpeted the ground. Forest interests took utmost advantage of the unusual harvest. CCC men gathered seed by the carload, for use in tree nurseries, without visibly diminishing the supplies left on the ground. Foresters, both federal and state, as well as progressive-minded lumber companies, urged timberland owners to refrain from their usual practise of burning off the forest undergrowth and grass, and to exert every effort to keep accidental fires out of the woods. If the forest lands of the South can be kept fire-free for the next few years, it is said that it will be worth hundreds of millions of dollars in timberland eventually restored to normal productivity.
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