

### Exercise In Blood Typing

You are being supplied with the following:

1. 1 pad soaked in alcohol
2. 1 sterile and disposable lancet
3. 3 toothpicks
4. This work sheet

Once you have these you are ready to proceed.

PLEASE: The success of this exercise depends on step by step instructions.

First—Arrange the materials on the sheet as shown.

Second—Tear alcohol pad and wipe middle finger.

Third—Open lancet without touching the point. Then with a • dotting motion draw blood.

Fourth—Place one large drop on the circles above. Raise your hand for antigen from instructors.

Next—Stir the antigen and blood in each cir-



Fig. 2. Instruction and work sheet with materials attached. Photograph is by author.

cle separately. Use a different toothpick for each circle.

Then—Look for groups of cells (clumps) in each circle.

Finally—Fold this card with all the waste inside. Dispose of this package in the designated container.

### The Zoological Record

Teachers of biology, at advanced student level, who may be unfamiliar with *The Zoological Record*, are invited to write for the leaflet which explains the purpose and working method of *The Record* and shows specimen columns.

*The Zoological Record*, founded in 1864, is an international bibliography and three-way reference system for zoologists and those in related sciences. Volumes, published annually, consist of twenty sections: eighteen record a year's literature relating to a phylum or class of the animal kingdom, another section is devoted to comprehensive zoology, and the final section lists new genera and subgenera. Each section is divided into an Author Index, a Subject and a Systematic Index, and is designed for easy reference and retrieval. The Subject Index, for instance, is arranged under broad headings such as Development; Distribution; Ecology; Evolution, Genetics and Variation; Physiology and Biochemistry; Structure; Reproduction and Sex, besides many others.

Complete volumes or separate sections are available; further information may be obtained from: The Publication Dept. (ABT), The Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London N.W.1, England.

### Hormone May be Answer to Insect Control

An insect hormone which can be produced synthetically may turn out to be a satisfactory substitute for the dangerous pesticides and poisons now widely used to control common pests that damage and destroy agricultural crops. Scientists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Center here announced the new discovery during a three-day open house. Dr. William E. Bowers, Research Center, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, says the insect juvenile hormone, when applied to some adult insect pests, renders eggs sterile. It also is the chemical key controlling the protective resting state, known as diapause, of certain insects. The hormone could be used to "awaken" insects in midwinter when weather conditions would automatically kill them. As few as 50 micrograms applied to the abdomens of alfalfa weevils and cereal leaf beetles induces the inactive insects to feed, mate and lay eggs (infertile). The juvenile hormone was originally discovered by a Harvard University biologist, Dr. Carroll Williams.