In 97 treated cases the opsonic index increased to proportions of immunity from 1 to 6 months after treatment, whereas in 113 nontreated cases this index stayed low or moderate (index of infection) during all the time of illness, even in those patients who had been ill for several months or years. In 101 treated cases the titers of the complement fixation test to *Brucella melitensis* increased significantly, as compared with those of 159 nontreated cases. In 79 cases treated with Cloramphenicol and immunodesensitization, the fever disappeared in an average of 3 days, and the other symptoms in some weeks. There were only 6.3% relapses in an average observation period of 11.4 months, as compared with 12–66% relapses reported by workers who have used the same antibiotic but without the immunodesensitization, in an observation period of 3 months. From the results obtained, it has been concluded that (1) allergy decreases and resistance increases to *Brucella* in cases of brucellosis treated by the immunodesensitization method of the authors; (2) results are significantly better in cases of brucellosis treated simultaneously with some antibiotic (Cloramphenicol) active against *Brucella* and with the immunodesensitization, than if the antibiotics are used alone.

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A Flat, Adjustable Lantern Slide Carrier

THE usual case for carrying lantern slides is awkward to handle or pack in luggage. The slide carrier pictured here is convenient for carrying up to 18 slides in a brief case. It is approximately $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ and, without slides, weighs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The case is made from $\frac{1}{8}''$ pressed board and consists of a flat bottom and a hinged cover enclosing one, two, or three frames.

Fig. 1 indicates the construction. The bottom is a single piece of pressed board. Each frame is made from four strips of the pressed board cut $\frac{3}{8}''$–$\frac{1}{2}''$ wide so as to leave an interior space sufficient to accommodate 6 slides. For the usual $4'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ slide this space will be $8\frac{1}{8}'' \times 9\frac{7}{8}''$, but slides vary slightly in size according to their binding, and the space to be allowed will depend on the particular type of slide used. A finger hole, cut in the frame, as indicated, facilitates removal of the slides. The first frame may be glued to the bottom or attached to it by screws. The second and third frames, to be removable, should be screwed into place, with the screws staggered from the set below. The single-frame carrier will hold 6 slides. With two and three frames the device will hold 12 and 18 slides, respectively. The cover is attached to a $\frac{5}{8}''$ strip, by hinges, held with machine screws, which are countersunk on the underside. A fabric hinge could be used to replace the metal hinges, thus eliminating the projecting metal parts, A clasp is formed from a small piece of aluminum, and a nail

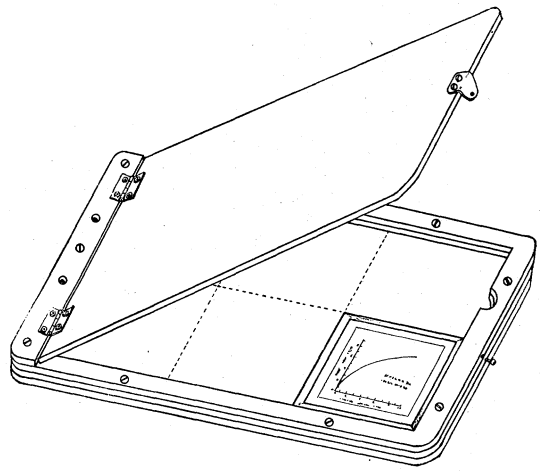

FIG. 1.

slides through it to hold the cover shut. When 2 or 3 layers of slides are carried, a thin piece of cloth may be placed between each layer, although the slide binding serves fairly well to hold the slides apart. When an odd number of slides is to be carried, a few pieces of pressed board cut to the size of the slides may be used to fill in.

Although the device and design are fairly obvious, we have not seen any similar slide carrier. It has attracted much favorable comment and has been very handy both for carrying and for mailing slides.

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Japanese Illusion

JEAN BOULWARE'S modification of the Japanese illusion (SCIENCE, 114, 584 [1951]) would probably be fun at a mixed party, but for ordinary purposes the age-old children's method of performing it, in which two persons place their (contralateral) hands together palm to palm, is a great deal simpler and works just as well. Indeed, it permits several interesting variations to be performed more easily than the suggested method does.

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Homing Not Hindered by Wing Magnets

H. L. YEAGLEY (*1*) proposed a theory and reported experiments from which he concluded that homing pigeons are able to orient themselves and find their way over unknown territory by being able to perceive the effects of the earth's magnetic field and the Coriolis force. Both theory and experiments have been criticized on various grounds (*2, 3*). This note reports a repetition of Yeagley's magnetic wing experiment.

In his experiment Yeagley used 20 young pigeons